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[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on Public Instruction

1943-44 - Received

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 275, 27th February 1945

Report on Public Instruction—1943–44—Reviewed.

—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 22nd January 1945, R.C. No. 51-F/44.

Order—No. 275, Education, dated 27th February 1945.

Recorded.

2. During the year under review, there was a further increase in the number of students under instruction in colleges and secondary schools, as the following figures show :—

	1942–43.	1943–44.
Arts colleges—		
Men	17,698	19,321
Women	1,929	2,216
Professional colleges—		
Men	2,404	2,588
Women	391	478
Secondary schools—		
Boys	226,159	253,265
Girls	48,082	56,751

3. There was a reduction both in the number of elementary schools and in their strength. The reduction was due to the closing down of a large number of uneconomic and ill-working schools. The Educational department has for some time past been working on the plan that only children who reach at least the V standard of an elementary school are likely to remain permanently literate, and one of the objectives kept in view is that the number in the V standard should not be lower than 25 per cent of the number of pupils in Standard I. That objective has been increasingly realized in recent years as illustrated by the sub-joined table showing the percentage of pupils in Standard V to those in Standard I.

Year.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
1941–42	32·3	30·0
1942–43	35·7	33·0
1943–44	36·9	33·7

Another objective is that the education of girls should keep pace with the education of boys and the department has generally enforced the condition that in cases in which a single school serves the needs of both the boys and girls of a local area, at least 25 or 30 per cent of the girls of school age of that area should be brought under instruction in the school, according as the school is styled a boys' school or girls' school. Partly as a result of the enforcement of this condition, the percentage of girls to boys receiving instruction in elementary schools is now about 50.

4. The total number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans increased from 3,019 to 3,102, but the strength in them decreased from 277,085 to 265,887 mainly due to a fall in the number attending elementary schools. The number of Muhammadan students in Arts colleges rose from 918 to 967, of whom 44 and 57, respectively were women. There was a similar increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools, from 16,036 to 17,504 boys and from 1,511 to 1,811 girls.

5. There was a rise in the number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes in all stages of instruction :—

	1942 43.	1943-44.
Colleges	272	348
Secondary schools	9,101	11,371
Elementary schools	314,469	322,967

6. The Government have from time to time passed orders designed to secure for teachers employed in non-Government institutions a dearness allowance on a reasonable scale. In the case of aided elementary schools the allowance has been provided wholly at the cost of Provincial funds and the allowance which was Rs. 3 per mensem per teacher in the year under review was thereafter raised to Rs. 4 and subsequently to Rs. 8. Local bodies are granted subsidies from Provincial funds to the extent to which they are unable to meet from their own resources the cost of the allowance provided for their teachers.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Public (Political) Department.
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PORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1943-44, VOLUME I.

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R.C. No. 51-F/44.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,
Dated 22nd January 1945.

From
DR. B. B. DEY, D.SC. (Lond.), F.R.I.C.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the report on Public Instruction in the Presidency for 1943–44.

I. EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The post of Headmaster, Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras, which was in the Subordinate Educational Service was converted into a post in the Madras Educational Service.

2. The Physical Training Instructors possessing higher grade certificate in Physical Education were sanctioned a special pay of Rs. 10 a month while those holding lower grade certificates were sanctioned a special pay of Rs. 5 a month.

3. Sanction was accorded by Government for the re-employment of Mr. C. R. Porret, as Adviser to Government on Manual Training for one year from 15th March 1944.

4. Government sanctioned the employment of an Assistant to the Adviser to Government on Manual Training and a Physical Directress in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, during the year.

5. The designation of Head clerks of the Divisional Inspectors' offices was changed into that of Managers and their scale of pay was revised. The scale of pay of the Head clerk of the Office of the Inspectress of European Schools was also

6. The pay of Head clerks of certain Government Arts and Professional s which was in the lower division scale of pay was raised to the upper division

eges and

6. Government sanctioned the opening of the following during the year :—

(*a*) A Government elementary school in the Pedagangavanam village in the Vizagapatam Agency,

(*b*) a Government Middle School for Muslim Girls in Mangalore.

(*c*) a Secondary Training Class to the Mappilla Girls' High School, Tirur, and

(*d*) a hostel to the Government Training School for Masters, Hospet.

7. The Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools was entrusted with the work of inspection of Sanskrit Elementary Schools.

8. Government ordered that the admission of students into the College of Engineering, Guindy, should be made on principles which would secure linguistic representation.

9. The Government Muhammadan College at Madras celebrated its Silver Jubilee during the year.

10. In G.O. No. 179, L.A., dated 29th January 1944, the grant of dearness allowance to teachers employed in schools maintained by local bodies at the old rates applicable to Government servants was sanctioned with effect from 1st December 1943 and to meet the extra cost, local bodies were paid subsidy of varying amounts according to their needs.

11. In view of the situation created by the War, the Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1942 by which in the Madras Fortress Area and in the coastal towns where compulsory elementary education was in force, the attendance of a child was left to the option of the guardian. This concession was continued during the year under report.

12. To encourage the enrolment of Mappilla pupils in schools, Government in their Order Ms. No. 642, Education, dated 6th May 1943, approved the appointment of Musaliyars for giving religious instruction in aided Mappilla Elementary Schools in the South Malabar district. Grant on behalf of each of the Instructors was permitted to be assessed at the rate of Rs. 60 per year but the total expenditure on account of the scheme was restricted to Rs. 10,000. During the year 1943–44, the appointment of the Instructors was permitted in 150 boys' and 16 girls' schools for Mappillas in the South Malabar district.

13. Government approved the payment to aided elementary schools in the Agency of a grant of 8 annas per pupil of standards IV and V and 6 annas per pupil of standards II and III towards the purchase and free supply of books and slates to children reading in the schools (G.O. No. 724, Education, dated 25th May 1943).

14. In areas where separate girls' schools exist it was found that the enrolment of girls of school-age in many girls' schools was far too low. Hence the following instructions were issued to the Inspecting Officers with the approval of Government :—

"Recognition shall not ordinarily be granted to any lower elementary girls' school in a non-municipal area, unless at least 30 per cent of the girls of school-age in the local area are in attendance in the school at the time of application for recognition.

"Recognition may be withdrawn after the due warning, if any, of the girls' schools in non-municipal areas fail to have 30 per cent of the girls of school-age in the local area in attendance in the school. One year's time may be given to all the existing schools to achieve this result."

15. The dearness allowance of Rs. 2 per month for a teacher sanctioned with effect from 1st October 1942 was increased to Rs. 3 from 1st November 1943.

16. The following changes were effected in the Madras Educational Rules :—

(*a*) Rule 16 of the Madras Educational Rules was amended making it obligatory on recognized schools not to employ teachers whose certificates have been cancelled or who have been declared by the Director, after due enquiry, to be unfit to be teachers. Teachers whose certificates have been suspended or whose service registers have been withdrawn shall not be employed for the period of the suspension of certificate or the withdrawal of service registers.

(*b*) Rules 64 and 65 were amended prescribing qualifications for teachers employed in Sanskrit schools.

(*c*) Rule 90 was modified so as to provide separate rules for College Secondary schools.

(*d*) In view of the increased cost of living and consequent grant of dearness allowance, the limits of income of parents prescribed in rule 92 for the grant of fee concessions were raised as an emergency measure to be in force so long as the present conditions prevail or the grant of dearness allowance continues.

(*e*) Rule 93 was amended to the effect that no student who has been convicted in a Court of Law for disloyal activities or who has been detained under the Defence of India Rules or the Restriction and Detention Ordinance, 1944, shall be admitted or re-admitted into a College or a school without the previous sanction of the Director.

(*f*) The Director was authorized to accept for the purpose of agreement entered into by teachers under training under rule 125, Madras Educational Rules, service which a candidate, after leaving the training institution, may have performed as a teacher in His Majesty's Land, Naval or Air Force (G.O. No. 918, Education, dated 6th July 1943).

(*g*) Owing to the dearth of applicants for secondary grade training the rules for admission were relaxed and candidates who had not secured eligibility for admission to colleges but who had secured slightly lower percentage in one or two subjects were admitted for secondary grade training.

17. Under Article 28-A of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, the agelimit for teachers in European Schools was fixed as 60 and the Director was empowered to grant annual exemptions till the 65th year. Grant under Article 164 of the Code was raised from As. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per diem for the duration of the war.

18. Government approved during the year the introduction of graded courses of training in the Physical Training Class for Women, viz., Diploma Course, Higher Grade Certificate Course and Lower Grade Certificate Course.

II. The Madras Legislature and Education—*Nil.*

III. General Statistics.

1. *Numerical.*—The total number of public institutions including Sanskrit and other indigenous institutions recognized by this department decreased from 38,522 to 37,541 owing mainly to the closure of ill-working and uneconomic elementary schools. The strength in these schools also decreased from 3,391,899 to 3,367,140, the fall in strength being perceptible in the case of elementary schools. Likewise, the number and strength of unrecognized private schools fell from 238 and 8,267 to 204 and 6,981, respectively. The number of special schools, viz., Arts, Medical, Training, Engineering, Technical and Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, Reformatory, schools for the Defective children, schools for adults, Physical training, Nursery schools, etc., was 463 for boys and 121 for girls as against 500 and 116 respectively last year. The strength in the boys' schools was 29,042 and in the girls' schools 6,574. The number of private and public institutions taken together decreased by 715 and their strength by 26,045 the corresponding figures for the last year being 975 and 71,734, respectively. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 6·8 (8·9 in the case of males and 4·8 in the case of females) compared with 7·0 (9·1 in the case of males and 4·9 in the case of females) in the previous year.

2. *Financial.*—The total expenditure in "Education" increased from Rs. 653·25 lakhs to Rs. 722·53 lakhs. The proportion of public and private funds to the total expenditure was 61 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively, compared with 63 per cent and 37 per cent last year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs. 536·45 lakhs to Rs. 576·80 lakhs and in the indirect expenditure from Rs. 116·80 lakhs to Rs. 145·73 lakhs. The increase in the case of the latter was mainly under boarding charges.

The budget estimate under "Education" for the year under report was Rs. 304·80 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 320·36 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs. 318·71 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. 15·35 lakhs and Rs. 400·67 lakhs compared with Rs. 14·62 lakhs and Rs. 333·23 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

The provincial subsidy to local bodies including the amount placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards was Rs. 149·63 lakhs.

IV. Controlling Agencies and Personnel.

Sir Meverel Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., continued to hold the office of the Director of Public Instruction during the year under report.

During the period under report Mr. C. R. Porrett, M.B.E., Adviser to Government on Manual Training retired from the Madras Educational Service with effect from 15th March 1943. He was, however, granted an extension of service until the 15th March 1944 and re-employed for one year from that date.

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

(1) Sri G. P. Krishnamurthi, (2) Sri S. Muthukrishna Ayyar, (3) Sri P. A. Narayana Ayyar, (4) Sri N. Raghunatha Ayyangar, (5) Ghulam Dastagir Saheb Bahadur, (6) Sri P. Subba Rao, (7) Sri S. Satchidanandam Pillai, (8) Sri R. M. Savur, M.B.E., (9) Sri T. S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, (10) Mr. H. C. Papworth, O.B.E., (11) Muhammad Abdul Ali Saheb Bahadur and (12) Sri M. Chayappa.

Mr. G. H. Jansen who was appointed by direct recruitment as Lecturer in English in the Madras Educational Service in the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, with effect from 21st August 1943 was relieved on the afternoon of 5th June 1944 to join duty as a King's Commissioned Officer, I.A.F., Poona. Muhammad Kutbuddin Saheb Bahadur, Lecturer in Economics, Government Muhammadan College, Madras, died on 7th February 1944.

Women's branch.

Miss I. H. Lowe, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, V Circle, Coimbatore, in the Indian Educational Service, proceeded on leave from 28th December 1943 to 3rd May 1945 preparatory to her retirement. She was permitted to accept, during the leave, employment under the Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. Mrs. M. Varugis, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, III Circle, Madras, in the Madras Educational Service, retired from service with effect from 15th April 1943. Miss C. M. Cavanagh, Inspectress of European Schools, was granted an extension of service for one year from 21st October 1943.

The Director toured Malabar in May, Anantapur in June, Trichinopoly and Madura in July, Tinnevelly and Madura in September, Anantapur in November, and South Kanara and Malabar in December and January. In January 1944 he went to Baroda to attend the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education. He went to Bangalore also in October last.

V. Colleges.

The number of Arts Colleges for Men remained the same as last year, viz., 38 including the Annamalai University, of which eight were Honours, 16 first grade and 14 second grade colleges. The number of students reading in the Honours and the first grade colleges increased from 15,236 to 16,620 and that in the second grade colleges from 3,438 to 3,836. The strength in the Honours classes rose from 1,262 to 1,366 which comprised 525 in the first year, 432 in the second year and 409 in the final year classes. The number of students taking post-graduate courses slightly decreased from 225 to 194 during the year : their distribution being Annamalai University 18 ; Presidency College 71 ; Loyola College 29 ; Christian College, Tambaram, 29 ; St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, 18 ; Andhra University College of Science 12 ; Andhra University College of Arts 5 ; and Pachaiyappa's College 12. The number of women reading in the Arts Colleges for Men increased considerably from 976 to 1,135.

A new Tamil College called K. P. Kalluri, Tanjore, was opened during the year as the result of which the number of Oriental Colleges for Men rose to 23 from 22 last year. The total strength in all these colleges was 964 compared with 939 in the previous year. The number of pupils reading in Sanskrit Colleges was 654 and in Tamil Colleges 181 including those reading in the Oriental Sections of the Annamalai

University. The number of pupils in the three Arabic Colleges was 129. Twenty women were reading in the Oriental Colleges for men during the year under report.

The number of Professional Colleges for men was 11 the same as last year. The total strength including the strength in the Pandits' training class of the Annamalai University was 2,907 as against 2,686 last year. The distribution of these scholars was 1,463 in the three Medical Colleges for men, 278 in the training colleges, 423 in the Law College, 118 in the Veterinary College, 448 in the College of Engineering, Guindy, 122 in the Agricultural College, 38 in the College of Technology, Waltair and 17 in the Pandits' training class of the Annamalai University. The number of women reading in these professional colleges for men was 319 compared with 282 last year.

VI. Secondary Education.

1. *General statistics.*—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys further increased from 559 last year to 570 during the year under report. Two high schools and nine middle schools were opened during the year. They are (1) Kadri High School (Anantapur), (2) Kandanur Chittal Achi High School (Ramnad), (3) Razole Hindu Middle School (East Godavari), (4) Bhimavaram S.J.G.M. Middle School (West Godavari), (5) Kovvur Middle School (Nellore), (6) Saidapet Municipal Middle School (Chingleput), (7) Theni Nadara's Sarasvathi Middle School (Madura), (8) Devakottai De-Britto Middle School (Ramnad), (9) Nallur Middle School (Tinnevelly), (10) Mayoor Middle School (The Nilgiris) and (11) Iananji S.V.S. Middle School (South Kanara). A few middle schools became high schools consequent on the opening of higher forms in them. On account of these changes there was at the end of the year under report 411 high and 159 middle schools. The total strength in all these schools recorded further increase from 244,897 to 275,041 and the number of girls reading in them also increased from 18,738 to 21,776 in the year under report.

2. *S.S.L.C. Scheme and Public Examination.*—The number of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1944 was 30,588 (27,846 boys and 2,742 girls) of whom 4,003 were private candidates and the number examined was 29,671 (26,965 boys and 2,706 girls) including 3,322 private candidates as against 27,774 (25,395 boys and 2,379 girls) in the previous year. The certificates of 29,576 candidates of whom 26,883 were boys and 2,693 were girls, were completed during the year. The number of candidates whose certificates were completed increased by 1,982 over that of the previous year, the increase in the number of girls being 318 as against 293 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of first year pupils and supplementary candidates also. The number of candidates declared eligible for University Courses of study increased from 12,742 in 1943 to 15,694 in 1944.

Forty-one children of ex-army men of the Great War (1914–18) and 729 children and dependent of soldiers serving in the present war were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

Four hundred and twenty schools as against 431 in the previous year used the languages of the Presidency as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the examination. Some of the private candidates also answered the examinations in the non-language subjects through their mother tongue or the local language.

The S.S.L.C. Board was reconstituted during the year under report.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1298, Education, dated 25th September 1943 the candidates belonging to the Scheduled castes were permitted to appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination four times in all instead of three with effect from 1944 examination.

3. The number of teachers employed in the secondary schools for boys increased from 11,160 including 164 women to 12,028 including 186 women. The number of trained teachers also increased from 9,801 men and ·145 women to 10,544 men and 164 women.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on secondary education for Indian boys increased from Rs. 99·09 lakhs to Rs. 110·34 lakhs towards which public funds contributed Rs. 29·94 lakhs or 27·1 per cent fees Rs. 69·60 lakhs or 63·1 per cent and other sources Rs. 10·80 lakhs or 9·8 per cent as against 29 per cent, 63 per cent and 8 per cent respectively in the previous year.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 39–12–4 compared with Rs. 40–8–8 in the preceding year and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 25–1–5. Fees met 57 per cent of the total cost in district board and municipal schools and 69 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being the same.

VII. Elementary Education—Progress of Elementary Education—Mass Education Policy.

There were in the Presidency 36,399 elementary schools for boys and girls with a total strength of 2,980,743 pupils compared with 37,075 schools with 3,044,013 pupils last year. The decrease was due to the closure of a large number of uneconomic and ill-working schools. The number of complete schools including higher elementary schools also decreased from 35,017 to 34,721 owing to the closure of schools which failed to satisfy the departmental tests prescribed for complete schools. Of the remaining incomplete schools, 763 were feeder schools, the number of such schools for the last year being 876. Efforts were made to develop the incomplete schools, excluding feeder schools, having standards I and II or I to III into complete schools by opening standards upto the fifth. The number of single-teacher schools further decreased from 7,849 in 1942–43 to 7,240 in 1943–44.

The statement showing the distribution of pupils in the five standards of elementary schools shows a decrease in the number of pupils in them when compared with the previous years' figures :—

Year.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
1941–42 ..	1,091,178	649,393	496,989	397,688	346,512
1942–43 ..	1,002,417	644,757	500,527	403,265	353,933
1943–44 ..	968,346	628,602	494,747	398,936	353,090

Despite the decrease, however, the percentage of pupils in standard V to those in standard I both in boys' and girls' schools shows a marked increase as will be seen from the figures given below :—

Year.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
1941–42	32·3	30·0
1942–43	35·7	33·0
1943–44	36·9	33·7

One of the aims of the department is that at least 25 per cent of the number of pupils in standard I should be in standard V in order to ensure that pupils who are enrolled in schools are kept on till they complete the school course and thus become permanently literate. It is gratifying to note that there has been a steady progress in this direction both in boys' and girls' schools. The percentage of pupils in standard V to the number in standard I in boys' and girls' schools put together was 36·9 compared with 35·4 in the previous year.

Boys' schools.—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 32,830 to 32,218. The schools under the management of local bodies decreased from 14,373 to 14,355 while those under Government and private management from 1,545 and 16,912 respectively to 1,542 and 16,321. The total strength in all these schools also decreased from 2,620,875 to 2,566,791. The decrease, however, was larger in lower standards. The number of part-time and night schools for boys was 57 as against 51 in the previous year.

The number of higher elementary schools alone was 1,670 of which 31 schools had standard VI as the highest, 49 standard VII and 1,590 standard VIII as the highest. The strength in standards VI to VIII of these schools was 114,908 which included 17,563 girls as against 117,467 including 16,735 girls last year. In the E.S.L.C. examination held in April 1943, 7,459 boys and 2,771 girls came out successful out of 19,090 boys and 7,827 girls that sat for the examination, the corresponding figures for the last year being 8,914 boys and 2,805 girls out of 20,889 boys and 7,229 girls.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys decreased from 90,389 to 89,319 and the number of trained teachers in them from 83,854 to 83,295 during the year under report.

The number of buildings constructed for accommodating elementary schools for boys was 360 of which 330 were for schools under private management and the rest for those under public management.

The number of school-less centres with a population of 500 and above for boys in the Presidency was 4,065 as against 3,608 last year.

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

"The year 1943–44 started with a total provision of 1942 schools as against the total provision of 1,512 schools. During the year under reference 25 new schools were sanctioned and provision for 93 schools was withdrawn on the recommendation of the educational authorities for not satisfying the departmental tests. There were thus 1,424 schools at the close of the year. No additional provision was made by Government during the year for opening new schools.

Strength and attendance.—The total number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1944 was 78,825 the average attendance of boys and girls being 41,648 and 16,010 respectively. There was a rise in the number of pupils over the number in the previous year. Scheduled caste pupils continued to be admitted freely and their number in all the schools was 8,358. Nevertheless there was a fall in the number of scheduled class pupils in the schools.

Staff.—At the end of the year, the total number teachers employed in the panchayat schools was 1,975 of which 115 were secondary grade trained, 1,690 higher elementary trained and 64 lower elementary trained and 106 others. During the year sanction was accorded for the employment of 120 additional teachers while sanction was withdrawn in the cases of eight additional teachers as the attendance of pupils fell short of the prescribed limits.

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

Teaching grant.—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 4,30,800 for disbursement to panchayat boards as teaching grant and dearness allowance to teachers during the year 1943–44. The work of disbursing grants was continued to be exercised by the three Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs. 4,22,498–2–0 which included a sum of Rs. 7,738–14–0 paid to 91 schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1943–44. The total number of panchayat boards for which grant was sanctioned for 1943–44 was 1,411 and the amount actually drawn by them was Rs. 4,05,405–12–6. There was no departure in the procedure followed in the matter of disbursing teaching grant during the year."

VIII. Special Education.

1. *Training Schools for Masters.*—The number of training schools for masters decreased from 75 last year to 71 during the year under report owing to the closure of four training schools, viz., (1) Government Training School, Bezwada, (2) Government Training School, Tirupati, (3) Government Secondary Training School, Coimbatore, and (4) Nurani Training School, Palghat. Of the 71 schools, 47 were under Government management, 23 were under aided management and 1 was under unaided management. The total strength in the Government schools was 6,157 of which 692 were in the secondary training class and the rest in the elementary training class. The training schools under private management (both aided and unaided) had a total strength of 1,880 ; 294 in the secondary training and 1,586 in the elementary training class.

The Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination.—The number of candidates examined for the Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination (Higher Elementary Grade) of 1944 held under the old scheme for the benefit of those who failed in the previous years was 5,004 (4,046 men and 958 women). Of them 3,257 men and 491 women were lower grade teachers who wanted to gain higher grade certificates and the number that passed was 1,530 (1,247 men and 283 women). Of the number of passed candidates, 917 men and 103 women were lower grade candidates.

For the Training School Leaving Certificate examination for the secondary and elementary grades held in March 1944 under the revised scheme 1,067 (665 men and 402 women) candidates for the secondary grades and 7,568 (5,048 men and 2,520

women) candidates for the elementary grade appeared of whom 728 (519 men and 209 women) and 4,480 (2,906 men and 1,574 women) respectively came out successful, the corresponding figures for the last year relating to the number that appeared for the examinations being 1,473 for secondary grade and 6,858 for the elementary grade and the number of successful candidates in the respective grades being 946 and 4,238.

2. *Commercial schools.*—The three aided commercial schools continued to work during the year under report with a total enrolment of 381 pupils including 106 girls. Two hundred and forty-nine unaided commercial schools were returned during the year, the number on rolls in them being 7,534 which includes 142 girls.

3. *Agricultural schools.*—The two agricultural schools reported last year, viz., the C.S.M. Agricultural School, Melrosapuram, and the Servindia Agricultural school, Mayanoor, continued to work during the year under report with 46 and 58 pupils respectively.

The four farm labour schools intended for agricultural labourers and their children continued to work during 1943–44. The Director of Agriculture reports as follows regarding the working of these schools during the year :—

Anakapalle.—There were 31 boys on rolls during the year as against the same number of boys last year. The school worked on an average for 22 days in a month with an average daily attendance of 25 pupils. The students were given instruction for half a day in the school room in subjects of agricultural importance besides other subjects of the curriculum like Telugu, Arithmetic, Geography, etc. They were taken out-doors during the other half of the day and were given practical training in all agricultural operations. The pupils, by the time they left the school, became well versed in many of the agricultural operations and were sufficiently literate. Some of them were employed in the station itself and they were found particularly useful in the layout and conduct of experimental work carried out on the station. The working of the school during the inspection of the Deputy Inspector of Schools was satisfactory. The pupils were examined by him and all of them were found fit for promotion to higher classes. In the adult section of the school, there were 41 adult labourers under instruction as against 42 in the previous year. The section worked for 22 days in a month with an average attendance of 37. The adults were taught simple Arithmetic, Telugu and other subjects of general importance. The progress of these men during the year was quite satisfactory.

Palur.—The school worked with five classes with 30 pupils on rolls during the year, the average daily attendance being 16. Eighteen pupils were examined and 12 were found fit for promotion. The boys attended the school for three hours either in the morning or in the evening and worked in the farm for the remaining half-a-day. The elder boys were given practical training in farm operations like spraying, insecticides and hand-picking of insects, trampling leaves in puddles, poultry keeping, maintenance of bee colonies, etc. All the boys were taught the use of implements.

Coimbatore.—The school had 25 pupils on rolls at the end of the year under report. Twelve boys were paid full day's wages for half-a-day's work and half-a-day study and 13 boys were unpaid and they attended the school throughout the day. The average daily attendance was 24·6. Twenty-three pupils were examined and 17 of them were promoted.

Samalkota.—The school continued to work satisfactorily during the year with the sanctioned strength of pupils. The students who joined the school in September 1942 were examined in June 1943 and four successful candidates of standard III left the school as there was no provision for higher standards. General education was imparted to boys during day time and to adult labourers during night time. The District Agricultural Officer suggests the continuance of the school with provision to open standards IV and V.

4. *Engineering schools.*—The Subordinate Engineering class attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy, which was the only recognized school, worked with 244 pupils during the year as against 260 last year.

5. *Industrial schools.*—In all the industrial schools for Indians under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, there were approximately 6,490 scholars of whom 928 were women.

As usual, several scholarships were awarded during the year under report. One of the two scholarships tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, which was not awarded last year was awarded during the year. A subsidy of Rs. 400 was paid to the institute by the Madras Government on behalf of the scholar undergoing training there. Two of the six scholarship holders at the Andhra University completed their courses of study during the year under review and these scholarships were awarded to two others one for B.Sc. (Hons.) in Sugar Technology and the other for B.Sc. (Hons.) in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Nine of the eleven scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore fell vacant consequent on the completion of the courses of study by the holders. These were again awarded to nine others, three for study of Bio-Chemistry, three for Electrical Technology and three for General and Organic Chemistry. The scholarship tenable at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, was continued to be awarded to the scholar who was already in receipt of it since he has not completed his course.

The value of each of the scholarships tenable at Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, was enhanced by Rs. 11 and the value of each of the scholarships tenable at the Andhra University was enhanced by Rs. 9 with effect from 1st October 1943.

Under the provisions of Chapter IX of the Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools, 60 new scholarships tenable in each case for a period not exceeding five years and ranging in value from Rs. 1–8–0 to Rs. 7–8–0 per mensem were, as usual, awarded with effect from 1st July 1943 to pupils learning trades in the various industrial schools recognized by the Department of Industries. A bonus equivalent to two months' average scholarships was also granted to 19 pupils who satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses of study during the year.

An amount of Rs. 95,168 was distributed to the aided industrial schools in the form of maintenance grant (including capitation grant of Rs. 2,370). A further grant of Rs. 6,981 was distributed as equipment grant and Rs. 16,350 as building grant to deserving schools. There were 20 pupil teachers (13 men and 7 women) under training in the training sections attached to some industrial schools of whom 12 received a stipend of Rs. 15 each per mensem and 7 received a stipend of Rs. 12 each per month.

6. *Schools of Art and Music.*—As in the last year, five schools were classified under this category and they had in all 282 pupils on rolls. Of these, three were under Government management with a total strength of 173 pupils, one under municipal management with 88 pupils and one under aided private management with 21 pupils.

7. *Manual Training Classes.*—As many as 2,157 institutions which consisted of four training colleges, 19 arts colleges, 91 training schools, 259 secondary schools, 1,771 elementary schools and 13 special schools had manual training classes attached to them and the total number of classes conducted in all these institutions during the year under report was 2,802. The total number of pupils who attended these classes was 260,755 (212,656 males and 48,099 females) of whom 23,609 men and 5,289 women attended the classes conducted in training schools and colleges, 94,769 boys and 8,449 girls those conducted in secondary schools and the rest attended the classes conducted in elementary and special schools. Sixteen different subjects were taught in the manual training classes conducted in secondary schools, of which "Wood-work," "Carving," "Fret-work and Turning" and "Spinning and Weaving" were the most popular subjects. Twenty-two different subjects of handicrafts were taught in the manual training classes conducted in training schools of which "Wood-work and Ply-wood Work," "Card-board Work and Simple Binding," "Clay-work" and "Weaving" were most popular. For pre-vocational training in higher elementary schools, instruction was imparted in 30 different subjects amongst which "Tailoring," "Spinning and Weaving," "Village Carpentry," "Embroidery, Lace-work and Needle-work," "Tape Weaving," and "Grass and Fibre-work" were the most popular subjects.

During the year under report, the Adviser to Government on Manual Training inspected many schools and the reports of inspection were communicated to the managements of the schools concerned.

8. *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades was 10,368 of whom 4,923 were successful. One thousand three hundred

and seven women appeared for the examination of whom 681 were successful. One diploma for Drawing and 52 group certificates were issued in the year under report.

9. *Sanskrit education.*—The number of Sanskrit Colleges for men was 17, the same as last year, of which one was under District Board management. The total strength in these colleges including that in the Oriental sections of the Annamalai University was 654 compared with 652 last year. In the two Sanskrit colleges for women reported last year, there were 25 women under instruction in the year under report. Besides, twenty women were reading in the Sanskrit Colleges for men.

The number of advanced and elementary Sanskrit Schools recognized by the department remained the same as last year, viz., 62 and the strength in them increased slightly from 3,566 to 3,597. The Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools was entrusted with the work of inspection of Sanskrit Elementary Schools during the year under report.

Two hundred and sixty-five candidates (including 7 women) appeared for the Sanskrit Entrance Examination of April 1943 of whom 158 (including 5 women) were declared eligible for University courses of study.

IX. Women's Education.

1. *General.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian women both public and private decreased from 4,492 to 4,443 and the total strength in them from 461,946 to 459,078. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,178,671 compared with 1,184,979 last year. The decrease in the number of girls under instruction was mainly in boys' elementary schools, a large number of which was closed for economic reasons during the year under report. The number of girls reading in all the recognized elementary schools for boys alone decreased from 753,899 in 1942–43 to 745,924 in 1943–44.

2. *Collegiate.*—The five first-grade arts colleges for women reported last year continued to work during the year under report, with a total enrolment of 1,081 pupils as against 953 pupils last year. The number of girls reading in arts colleges for men further increased considerably from 976 last year to 1,135 during the year. A new training college for women called the St. Anne's Training College was opened at Mangalore during the year as the result of which the number of professional colleges for women again increased from three to four. The total strength in all these four colleges was 159 compared with 109 last year. Besides, 319 women were reading in the professional colleges for men of whom 304 were in the three Medical Colleges for men, 10 in the training college at Rajahmundry, 2 in the Law College, Madras and three in the College of Engineering, Guindy. The number of women reading in the two Sanskrit Colleges was 25 as against 20 last year and that in the Sanskrit Colleges for men was 20, the same as last year.

3. *Secondary.*—The number of secondary schools for Indian Girls increased from 119 to 131 owing to the opening of the following new schools during the year under report.

(1) Sharkey Memorial Middle School, Nellore.
(2) C.S.M. Middle School, Usilampatti, Madura.
(3) Sacred Heart Town Middle School, Srivilliputtur, Ramnad.
(4) Kshatriya Nadars' Girls' Middle School, Virudunagar, Ramnad.
(5) Sri Kanchi Somasundara Kanya Vidyalaya, Big Conjeeveram, Chingleput.
(6) Sri Shanti Vijai Hindu Middle School, Coonoor, the Nilgiris.
(7) Fathima Girls' High School, Cochin, Malabar.
(8) St. Gemma's Girls' Secondary School, Malappuram, Malabar.
(9) Little Flower Secondary School, Mammiyur, Malabar.
(10) Government Middle School for Girls, Mangalore, South Kanara.
(11) B.E.M. Girls' High School, Kasaragod, South Kanara.
(12) Sacred Heart Girls' School, Kulaseppur.

A few middle schools became high schools consequent on the opening of higher forms in them. There were thus on 31st March 1944, 84 high and 47 middle schools for girls. The strength in all these secondary schools increased from 30,959 to 37,103. The number of girls under instruction in all the secondary schools for Indians recorded an appreciable increase of 8,669 from 48,082 last year to 56,751 during the

year under report. The number of girls whose Secondary School-Leaving Certificates were completed during the year was 2,559 compared with 2,375 last year. The number of teachers employed in secondary schools for girls increased from 1,754 to 1,893. The number of trained teachers alone increased from 1,566 to 1,679 during the year.

4. *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls decreased further from 4,245 to 4,181 and their strength from 423,138 to 413,952. The number of girls reading in boys' elementary schools also decreased from 753,899 to 745,924 due to the closure of ill-working schools. The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for girls decreased from 15,552 to 15,301 and the number of trained teachers alone was 14,488 as against 14,591 last year.

The number of part-time and night schools for girls at the end of the year under report was only one.

The number of buildings constructed for accommodating elementary schools for girls during the year was 26, all of which were for schools under private managements.

There were 456 higher elementary schools for girls during the year under report of which 38 schools had standard VI as the highest, 18 standard VII as the highest and 400 standard VIII as the highest. The number of girls in standards VI to VIII of both boys' and girls' elementary schools for Indians was 38,645 compared with 37,341 in the previous year. For the VIII Standard Public Examination held in April 1943, 7,827 girls were examined of whom 2,771 were declared to have passed.

5. *Special education.*—The number of training schools for women further increased from 67 last year to 69 during the year owing to the opening of a Government Training School for Mappillas at Tirur and of two schools under private management called the P.S.S. Nadars' Training School for Women at Tuticorin and St. Mary Secondary and Training School at Chingleput and to the closure of the Valliyammayar Training School, Kulasekarapatnam. Of the 69 training schools, 35 were under Government management and the rest under private management. The strength in the Government Training Schools was, 2,093 compared with 2,244 in the previous year and that in the schools under private management was 2,115 as against 2,083 last year. Classifying the trainees according to the grades, there were 663 in the secondary grade and 3,545 in the elementary grade class. Besides, there were 51 women under training in all the training schools for men.

X. Anglo-Indian and European Education.

The number of high, middle, primary and special schools specially intended for Anglo-Indians and Europeans remained the same as last year, namely, 76. A few schools returned as boys' schools last year were returned as girls' schools and *vice versa* during the year according as there was predominance of boys or girls in them as the result of which the number of high, middle and primary schools for boys at the end of the year under report was 14, 10 and 10 respectively compared with 13, 10 and 8 respectively in the previous year and that for the girls was 20, 13 and 5 respectively as against 21 high, 13 middle and 7 primary schools last year. The three training schools for masters and mistresses reported last year continued to work during the year under report with a total enrolment of 68 pupils. The St. Joseph's Industrial School at Bellary under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce also worked with 74 pupils during the year. The total strength in all these schools was 13,186 compared with 12,628 last year. The number of pupils belonging to communities other than the Anglo-Indian and the European reading in all these schools was 2,534 as against 2,326 last year. There were 168 Anglo-Indian and European scholars reading in arts and professional colleges for men and women compared with 229 in the previous year. In secondary schools for Indians the number of pupils of these communities was 423 as against 373 last year.

There were 835 teachers in all high, middle and primary schools compared with 814 last year. Of these, 733 were trained, 33 were untrained but certificated, and 69 were untrained and uncertificated teachers as against 709, 38 and 67 respectively last year.

One hundred and seventy-seven boys and 144 girls appeared for high school examination of whom 145 boys and 111 girls were successful. For the middle school

examination 245 boys and 238 girls appeared of whom 215 boys and 212 girls came out successful.

Domestic Science training centre for European teachers.—The Domestic Science training centre for European teachers continued to give training in Needle-work and Dress-making and Domestic Science to teachers in European schools and students under training in the two training schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans in the Madras City. During the year 1943–44, the number of teachers who attended the course was 111. Of these, 54 teachers completed the training in November 1943 and 45 certificates were issued after the final examination in November 1943. Forty-five students now under training will take their examination in November 1944.

Manual training centres.—The two manual training centres at Ootacamund and Madras managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instructions during the year under report. The number of pupils who attended the manual training class at Egmore, Madras, was 275 while the number of pupils who attended the manual training class at Ootacamund and at St. George's Home, Ketti, was 135. The Manual Training Centre at Egmore was badly affected by the floods in October 1943 and hence the normal work in this centre was not carried on till the end of December 1943, when the buildings and the tools were cleaned and rendered fit for use.

As usual several of the hill schools presented candidates for the Cambridge examination and the Inspectress of European Schools continued to be the local Secretary for Madras Province.

The Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met on the 7th March 1944 at Delhi.

The Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met twice during the year in September 1943 and January 1944.

Three meetings of the European School-Leaving Certificate Board were held during the year. The Board constituted in 1941 ceased to function from 31st March 1944 by efflux of time.

The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European education increased from Rs. 29·09 lakhs to Rs. 39·12 lakhs, the increase being due mainly to high expenditure on boarding houses. Towards total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 9·53 lakhs (24·35 per cent), fees Rs. 14·99 lakhs (38·32 per cent) and other sources Rs. 14·60 lakhs (37·33 per cent), the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 30·01, 36·23 and 33·76.

XI. Muhammadan Education.

1. *General statistics.*—The total number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans increased from 3,019 to 3,102 but the strength in them decreased from 277,085 to 265,887. The decrease was due to the large fall in the strength of boys' elementay schools. The number and strength of private unrecognized schools for Muslims fell from 172 and 6,581 to 155 and 5,960 respectively.

2. *Collegiate.*—There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan students reading in arts colleges for men and women from 918 to 967. The strength in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, rose from 182 to 197 and that in the Islamia College, Vaniyambadi from 87 to 96. The number of Muhammadan women reading in all the arts colleges was 57 compared with 44 in the previous year. In the three Arabic Colleges at Kurnool, Vellore and Omerabad, there were 129 pupils as against 140 last year. The number of Muhammadan men and women reading in all the professional colleges also increased from 117 and 15 last year to 156 and 18 respectively during the year.

3. *Secondary.*—The number of secondary schools specially intended for Muslim boys and girls remained the same as last year, namely, 18 and 7 respectively. The strength in the boys' schools rose from 4,201 to 4,719 and that in the girls' schools from 860 to 939. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all the secondary schools for Indians increased considerably from 17,547 (16,036 boys and 1,511 girls) last year to 19,305 (17,504 boys and 1,801 girls) during the year.

4. *Elementary.*—There were 2,530 elementary schools for Muhammadan boys with 217,595 pupils on rolls as against 2,471 schools with 232,186 pupils last year, while for Muslim girls, there were 524 elementary schools with a strength of 41,471 pupils as against 502 schools with 38,613 pupils in the previous year. In all the

elementary schools for Indians there were 332,233 Muhammadan pupils (212,705 boys and 119,528 girls) compared with 339,817 (219,168 boys and 120,649 girls) in the previous year.

5. *Special.*—The seven training schools intended specially for Muhammadan men worked with 344 pupils in all as against 415 last year. The number of training schools for Muhammadan women increased from 6 to 7 owing to the opening of a Government Training School for Mappillas at Tirur during the year under report. The strength of all these 7 schools was 156 at the end of the year under report. The total number of Muhammadan men and women under training in all the training schools for Indians during the year under report was 608 and 203 respectively. There were four industrial schools intended for Muslims and the strength in them was 241.

Mappilla education.

Boys' schools.—Malabar North.—There were 469 elementary schools specially meant for Mappilla boys as against 473 last year. The strength in these schools was 46,009 compared with 47,419 in the previous year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 43,107 as against 44,262 last year. In all elementary schools for boys there were 29,229 Mappilla boys and 16,801 Mappilla girls under instruction as against 30,531 and 16,964 respectively last year. The decrease, however, was confined only to standards I and II and there was an appreciable increase both of boys and girls of this community in standards IV and V. The number of teachers employed in the Mappilla boys' elementary schools was 1,785 of whom 1,416 were trained as against 1,801 teachers including 1,463 trained in the previous year.

There were two secondary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys in the district, namely, (1) the Madrasathul-Muhammadaya Middle School, Calicut, and (2) Mayyalavia Madrassa High School, Mahe, and the strength in these schools was 170 and 274 respectively. The number of Mappilla pupils in all the secondary schools was 1,128 including 10 girls compared with 1,027 including 4 girls last year.

Mappilla teachers continued to give religious instruction to Mappilla pupils before the commencement of secular instruction for the day in elementary schools. In addition to this, Muslim teachers trained at the Government Training Schools at Cannanore and Malappuram were employed in many of the schools to give both secular and religious instruction during school hours. There was a separate section and a hostel attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore, for training Mappilla teachers.

Malabar South.—There were 794 elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys in 1943–44 as against 810 in 1942–43. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the closure of 16 ill-working schools. Out of 81,150 pupils (48,880 boys and 32,270 girls) attending these schools, 42,062 boys and 28,076 girls were Mappillas while in non-Mappilla boys' schools, there were 4,244 Mappilla boys and 1,648 Mappilla girls under instruction. In other words there were in all the elementary schools for boys 76,030 (46,306 boys and 29,724 girls) Mappillas under instruction during the year as against 79,529 (49,088 boys and 30,441 girls) in the previous year. The decrease in the number of pupils, however, was larger in the lower standards. The total number of teachers employed in Mappilla boys' schools was 2,882 of whom 715 were untrained.

The Government Secondary School for the Mappillas at Malappuram continued to work during the year with forms III to VI with a total strength of 281 pupils of whom 188 were Mappillas. The grant of 20 per cent free places sanctioned under G.O. No. 1790, Education, dated 14th September 1940, enabled 34 pupils of the school to receive free education during the year. Besides, there were 46 military concession holders in the school. The total number of Mappilla pupils in all the secondary schools was 1,049 (982 boys and 67 girls) as against 958 (911 boys and 47 girls) last year. There were 34 scholarships specially intended for Mappillas reading in secondary schools, besides 12 scholarships tenable for the Muhammadans during 1943–44.

The Government Training School for the Mappillas at Malappuram worked with 223 Mappilla pupils during the year under report. The number of Mappillas undergoing training in all the training schools was 244.

Religious instruction was imparted both in the secondary and in the elementary schools intended for the Mappillas. In G.O. No. 642, Education, dated 6th May 1943, Government permitted the appointment of Mollas as well as the assessment of grant at Rs. 60 a year for each of them for giving religious instruction in aided Mappilla elementary schools. During the year, Molla teachers were appointed in 150 boys' aided elementary schools.

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools for Mappilla boys remained the same, i.e., 72 as in the previous year. The total strength in these schools decreased from 6,655 to 6,432 of which 3,760 boys and 2,001 girls were Mappillas. The total number of Mappilla pupils in all the elementary schools for boys was 7,177 boys and 2,781 girls as against 7,222 boys and 2,665 girls in the previous year. However, the strength in standards IV and V increased from 817 to 896 and 697 to 757 respectively. The number of teachers employed in the Mappilla boys' elementary schools decreased from 199 to 184 including 11 untrained teachers.

Girls' schools Malabar.—The total number of schools specially intended for Mappilla girls increased from 117 to 138 owing to the opening of 21 schools by private agencies. The number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in all these schools was 6,486 girls and 3,966 boys as against 5,505 girls and 3,429 boys in 1942–43. There were 7,383 Mappilla girls as against 6,386 last year in all the elementary schools for girls during the year. There were 4,636 Mappilla boys reading in all the elementary schools for girls in the district. The number of Mappilla girls in standard V and above in both the boys' and the girls' schools increased from 5,829 last year to 6,349 in the year under report. The total number of Mappilla teachers in all the Mappilla girls' schools was 148 of which 99 were trained women and 29 trained men. For imparting religious instruction, 16 Musaliyars were permitted to be appointed in 16 girls' aided elementary schools for Mappillas during the year under report.

The number of Mappilla girls reading in secondary schools for girls rose from 268 to 272 and that in the boys' secondary schools from 53 to 77 during the year. In the Government Mappilla Girls' High School at Tirur, there were 196 girls on rolls as against 199 in 1942–43.

A secondary training class for Mappilla women was opened in the Government Mappilla Girls' High School at Tirur during the year. The strength in the section was 22 of which 15 were Mappilla women. Forty-three Mappilla women were under training, 16 for secondary grade and 27 for higher elementary grade in the training schools during the year under report.

Fifty-eight special scholarships for Mappilla girls in girls' elementary schools and 17 scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem were awarded to Mappilla girls reading in lower and higher elementary schools. In addition to the special scholarships, 10 other Government scholarships were awarded to Mappilla girls in secondary schools and 8 scholarships to those in higher elementary schools. Sixty-six residential scholarships of the value of Rs. 6 each per mensem tenable in forms IV to VI and 58 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3 each tenable in forms I to III were awarded to Mappilla girls reading in the Government High School for Mappillas at Tirur.

South Kanara.—The number of schools specially intended for Mappilla girls was 11, the same as last year and the number of Mappilla pupils in these schools was 656 girls and 243 boys as against 647 girls and 178 boys in the previous year. The number of Mappilla girls in all the elementary schools for girls was 826 compared with 733 in 1942–43. There were 372 Mappilla boys reading in all girls' schools in the district. Twenty-five teachers were employed in these Mappilla girls' schools of whom 8 were trained Mappilla women.

A Government middle school was opened for Muslim girls at Mangalore during the year under report which had a total strength of 69 pupils on rolls. The number of Muslim girls reading in secondary schools for girls in the district was 91 as against 17 in the previous year.

Four general scholarships, 26 special scholarships, and 4 widows' scholarships were awarded to Muslim girls reading in secondary schools and 2 scholarships at Rs. 8 per mensem and 3 other Government scholarships were awarded to those reading in elementary schools.

XII. Education of the Scheduled Classes—Adi-Dravida, Adi-Andhra and other Kindred Classes.

The total number of public elementary schools specially intended for Scheduled Classes increased from 5,935 to 6,139 and the total strength in them from 320,067 to 339,362. The total number of pupils of these classes reading in all public institutions increased from 325,785 last year to 336,699 during the year. In all the elementary schools for Indians there were 322,967 pupils of these classes as against 314,469 in the previous year. The strength of these pupils in standards IV and V of all the elementary schools for Indians was 27,766 boys and 8,843 girls and 24,999 boys and 6,540 girls respectively compared with 29,995 boys and 8,709 girls in standard IV and 25,427 boys and 6,021 girls in standard V in 1942–43.

There was also an appreciable increase in the number of Scheduled Class pupils in arts, oriental and professional colleges from 272 including 19 women last year to 348 including 40 women during the year. Likewise, the number of pupils belonging to these communities in Indian secondary schools increased from 9,101 in 1942–43 to 11,371 including 1,864 girls in 1943–44, while in special schools excluding training schools the increase was from 972 boys and 109 girls to 1,068 boys and 123 girls. Five hundred and thirty-two men and 261 women of these communities were under training in the training schools for Indians during the year as against 645 men and 214 women last year.

The total number of elementary schools under public management not specially intended for the Scheduled Classes was 16,898 during the year under report as against 16,944 during 1942–43. The decrease was mainly due to the steep fall in the number of schools in the Vizagapatam, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts. The fall is very great in the Coimbatore district due to the amalgamation of several schools.

The tabular statement below shows the number of Scheduled Class pupils in elementary schools under public management not specially intended for them in 1942–43 and in 1943–44 :—

	Plains.		Agency.	
	1942–43.	1943–44.	1942–43.	1943–44.
Total number of schools under public management not specially intended for Scheduled Class pupils.	16,832	16,782	112	116
Number of schools accessible to Scheduled Class pupils	16,814	16,774	112	116
Number of schools in which Scheduled Class pupils were freely admitted	12,845	12,411	100	81
Number of schools held in inaccessible buildings ..	18	8	..	..
Number of Scheduled Class pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them	88,883	82,998	549	511

Of the 8 schools held in buildings inaccessible to Scheduled Class pupils 1 was in Chittoor district, 4 were in Tanjore district and 3 were in South Malabar district. The inaccessible school in the Chittoor district was under the management of the Panchayat Board, Perur, and it is reported that notice of withdrawal of the recognition of the school has been issued. The same action has been taken in regard to the 3 schools in the South Malabar district which were District Board schools. Out of the 4 inaccessible schools in the Tanjore district, all District Board schools, the recognition of 2 has since been withdrawn ; action has been taken to render another school accessible ; and the fourth, it is reported, was shifted to an inaccessible building in connection with carrying out certain repairs to its own building, and that it will be shifted back to its own building on completion of the repairs. The recognition of one Panchayat Board school and one District Board school in the South Arcot district which were inaccessible on 31st March 1943 was withdrawn during 1943–44.

There was a large disparity in almost all districts between the number of schools accessible to Scheduled Class pupils and the number of schools in which they were admitted freely. This was, in most of the cases, due to the proximity of the schools specially intended for Scheduled Classes, the non-existence of Scheduled Class pupils in some of the school zones and to some of the accessible schools being specially intended for Muslims with Urdu as the medium of instruction.

The number of pupils belonging to the Scheduled Classes admitted into schools not specially intended for them was 82,998 in the plains and 511 in the Agency areas

during the year under report as against 88,883 in the plains and 549 in the Agency areas in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the number of Scheduled class teachers employed in schools not specially intended for Scheduled Class pupils increased from 1,258 in 1942–43 to 1,481 in 1943–44.

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

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

At the beginning of the year there were 1,101 schools. Twenty-four schools were started and 40 were closed during the year. There were thus 1,085 schools working at the end of the year. Of these 1,084 were day schools and 1 night school. Fifty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-two children consisting of 34,044 boys and 17,488 girls received instruction as against 54,536 children consisting of 36,002 boys and 18,534 girls in the previous year. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two teachers were employed of whom 1,770 were trained and 2 were untrained. A sum of Rs. 47,109–9–4 was spent on the construction and repair of schools during the year.

The scheme of free supply of midday meals to labour schools sanctioned by the Government was further extended during the year by a grant of Rs. 25,000. Free meals were supplied in 124 schools during 1943–44 as against 46 in 1942–43. About 4,600 pupils were benefited by this scheme. The scheme was successful and attractive. It resulted in regular attendance, increased strength, improvement in health and bright appearance of pupils.

The teaching of prevocational subjects in the higher elementary schools has become compulsory under the Madras Educational Rules. There were nine higher elementary labour schools in the Province. The appointment of Instructors, therefore, became a necessity. The appointment of five Instructors was sanctioned in addition to the existing six Instructors and prevocational subjects are now taught in all the nine higher elementary schools."

" *Scholarships.*—The grant of scholarships to pupils of the eligible communities proceeded on the usual lines. As the educational facilities provided by the Labour department are open to persons belonging to the eligible communities who have been converted to Christianity or other religion and their descendants, the Government ordered that there was no necessity to earmark certain scholarships and fee remissions for the converts to the Christianity in the Education department and that all such concessions to the converts should be dealt with in the Labour department. Separate allotments were provided in the budget for 1943–44 for granting scholarships to converts and non-converts. Seven thousand and thirty-three non-residential scholarships for ordinary general education involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,02,737 were sanctioned during the year as against seven thousand one hundred and fifty-three scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,03,336 sanctioned in the previous year.

One hundred and thirty-seven non-residential scholarships for students in college classes involving an expenditure of Rs. 4,515 were sanctioned, against 183 scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 6,844 in the previous year. Ninety-eight residential scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 12,024 were granted as against 82 residential scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 9,794 in the previous year.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2269, Public Works, dated 26th October 1943, the Commissioner of Labour was permitted to vary the number and the rates of residential scholarships subject to certain conditions.

The number of scholarships sanctioned for professional courses of study was 40 involving an expenditure of Rs. 11,096 as against 25 scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 4,297 in the previous year.

The Government in their order Ms. No. 42, Public Works, dated 5th January 1944, empowered the Commissioner of Labour to sanction the grant of scholarships, residential and non-residential, to all the students of the eligible

communities admitted into the professional Colleges (except the Law College, in respect of which no scholarships are granted) subject to budget provision.

The number of scholarships granted for Commercial courses of study in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping was ten involving an expenditure of Rs. 340 as against ten scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 315 in the previous year.

One pupil was granted a scholarship for physical education, involving an expenditure of Rs. 430.

Ten pupils of the Madras Seva Sadan were as usual, granted residential scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,189.

Stipends for two Koya boys for training in practical agriculture at the Agricultural Research Station at Anakapalle involving an expenditure of Rs. 368 were sanctioned as against five stipends involving an expenditure of Rs. 823 in the previous year.

One hundred and nine Industrial scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,644 were sanctioned for courses in carpentry, cabinet-making, spinning and weaving, engraving, enamelling, blacksmithy, fitting, painting, drawing, knitting, electric wiring, metal work, etc.

There were three apprentices holding labour scholarships in the Public Works Department workshops, one at Dowlaishwaram and two at Bezwada.

At the instance of the Provincial Advisory Board, the Government were addressed to empower the Commissioner of Labour to relax the age limit in the case of deserving boys as in the case of deserving girls. Accordingly, in G.O. Ms. No. 831, Public Works, dated 21st March 1944, the Commissioner of Labour was empowered to relax the age limit for the grant of scholarships for boys in deserving cases.

Six pupils who successfully completed their courses of training with the help of Industrial scholarships were granted a bonus at authorized rates. The amount involved was Rs. 114 as against Rs. 90 sanctioned in the previous year for four pupils.

Exemption from payment of examination fees to the total value of Rs. 3,788 was granted to 412 pupils appearing for the various examinations as against 230 exemptions involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,402 granted in the previous year.

Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 899 were sanctioned by the Commissioner of Labour to pupils in several institutions for the purchase of books, clothing, etc., in addition to the grants sanctioned for similar purposes by the Collectors of districts."

The several hostels for the Scheduled Classes under Government management continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The policy of granting financial assistance to private associations towards the cost of maintenance of hostels and boarding houses conducted by them for the benefit of the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department was continued during the year. Many private associations received such assistance during the year, the most important of them being the Harijan Savak Sangh represented by its Tamil Nad, Andhra, South Kanara and Madras City branches. The total grant paid to all such private bodies, amounted to Rs. 1,30,955 for 1,344 pupils as against Rs. 85,090 for 1,517 pupils last year.

The total expenditure on " Education " of the communities declared eligible for ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department amounted to Rs. 12·91 lakhs.

XIII. Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.

1. *Aboriginal and hill tribes.*—The number of elementary schools for boys specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts decreased from 211 to 184 and their strength from 7,658 to 6,288. In the East Godavari Agency there was only one girls' school meant for the children of these tribes with a total strength of 56 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes reading in all the elementary schools in the Agency tracts was 4,511 (3,281 boys and 1,230 girls) as against 5,413 (3,892 boys and 1,521 girls) last year.

The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchu children in the Kurnool district remained the same as last year, viz., 23. These schools are

managed by the Collector of Kurnool in his capacity as Special Chenchu Officer. The schools are located on and around the Nallamalai Hills. The number of pupils studying in these schools was 425 boys and 302 girls during the year under report. The schools were generally held in thatched sheds and the accommodation and equipment for these schools were satisfactory. Pupils in these schools were taught handicrafts such as leaf-plate stitching, rope-making, bamboo work, basket and mat-making in which children showed keen interest. As usual the children in these schools were provided with free midday meals, clothes, books and slates. Periodical medical inspection of pupils was conducted.

There were 73 elementary schools specially intended for the children of the aboriginal and hill tribes of the Nilgiri district in which 3,434 boys and 1,016 girls of these tribes were under instruction. The total number of pupils belonging to these tribes reading in all the elementary schools in the Nilgiri district was 5,127 (3,910 boys and 1,217 girls) during the year under report.

In other districts also, there were elementary schools working solely for the benefit of the aboriginal and hill tribes during the year. The total number of elementary schools specially intended for these tribes in the whole Province during the year under report was 317 and the total strength in them was 13,916 (10,006 boys and 3,910 girls). The number of pupils of these tribes in all types of public institutions was 14,726 (10,914 boys and 3,812 girls) compared with 15,963 (11,621 boys and 4,342 girls) in the previous year.

2. *Criminal tribes.*—During the year under report, 298 elementary schools were returned as exclusively meant for the benefit of the children of the criminal tribes in all of which 12,440 boys and 6,698 girls were under instruction.

The following is an epitome of the report received from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the education of the criminal tribes during the calendar year 1943 :—

(*a*) *Madura North.*—At the end of the year 1943, there were 67 Kallar elementary schools all of which were complete elementary schools with standards I to V. The strength in these schools was 3,749 as against 3,624 in 1942. Of the total strength of 3,749, 3011 were Kallar pupils. The policy of increasing the enrolment of Kallar pupils by seeking parental co-operation and by intensive house to house visits was continued during the year. Physical education and games received adequate attention. There were many Scout groups in these schools, which worked, with keen interest during the year. Accommodation and equipment in these schools were suitable and the staff adequate. These schools were under the immediate control of the two Supervisors of Kallar schools. Steps are being taken to retain children till they reach standard V. The percentage of attendance of pupils in these schools was 96·2 which is a noteworthy feature.

(*b*) *Madura South.*—There were 189 complete Kallar elementary schools at the end of the year 1943. The strength in these schools was 12,351 (8,155 boys and 4,196 girls) as against 12,420 (8,293 boys and 4,127 girls) in the previous year. The number of Kallar pupils alone in these schools was 11,101 (7,132 boys and 3,969 girls) compared with 11,111 (7,215 boys and 3,896 girls) last year. The revised syllabus for elementary schools was adopted in all these elementary schools. Special attention was paid to backward children to avoid 'stagnation.' The system of maintaining record sheets of pupils was continued as it has been found to be very useful in exercising proper and effective check on the migration of pupils from one school to another and their premature discontinuance of study. Kallar pupils in these schools took keen interest in physical education activities and in boy scouts and girl-guides movements.

(*c*) *Ramnad.*—The two elementary schools at Magnanapuram and Chatrapathi for Kallars continued to work during the year with a total enrolment of 164 as again 166 pupils last year. Of the 164 pupils, 162 were Kallar and the 2 were Scheduled class pupils. As spare time activities, pupils were taught spinning, needle-work, string-work, book-binding, basket-making, etc.

(*d*) *Salem.*—The two schools for Koravars continued to work at Manivilundu and Madathur with 117 pupils on rolls. The policy of giving grant for the purchase and supply of clothes, books and slates to Korava pupils studying in the school at Madathur was continued during the year. An amount of Rs. 13,920 as boarding grant and an amount of Rs. 360 towards the maintenance of agricultural farms

were sanctioned to the Korava boys and girls boarding homes and agricultural farms at Athur during the year.

(*e*) *Chittoor.*—Two new schools were started during the year for the benefit of Yenadi children in connexion with their Reclamation work as the result of which there were eight schools for the Yenadi children at the end of the year under report. Ninety-eight Yenadi children attended these schools during the year under report. Free midday meals and clothing were supplied to the children attending the schools.

(*f*) *Criminal tribes settlement schools.*—In each of the six settlements there was a school at which attendance was compulsory for all the settlers' children of school-going age. There were separate schools for boys and girls in the Aziznagar settlement while in other settlements there were only mixed schools. The schools at Aziznagar and Stuartpuram were complete higher elementary schools while the school at Chintaladevi had VII standards, those at Sitanagaram and Bitragunta, had VI standards and the one at Siddapuram was a complete lower elementary school. The total strength in all these schools was 1,048 compared with 989 last year. Midday meals were supplied to all criminal tribe children reading in these schools. The pupils in these schools took part in games and sports and in school-gardening. Accommodation and equipment in these schools were suitable and adequate. Children in these schools were supplied with books, slates and clothes. Pupils of the criminal tribes reading in schools outside the settlement schools were also awarded boarding grants, scholarships and grants for books and clothing. As reported last year, the schools continued to take part in boy scout and girl-guide activities during the year under report.

XIV. Education of the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb and other Defective Children.

There were 14 schools for the defective children during the year as against 12 last year. The two new schools returned during the year were (1) The Leper School at Ramachandrapuram in the East Godavari district and (2) St. Stanislas Leper School at Kumbakonam in the Tanjore district. Of the 14 schools, two were under Municipal management and the rest under private management. Four of these schools were for the Blind, four for the Deaf and Dumb, five for Lepers and one for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb. The deaf and dumb school and the girls' section of the Tinnevelly Diocesan Trust Association School for the Blind at Palamcottah are treated, for purposes of classification, as girls' schools, though these schools are mixed schools.

The following statement gives the strength of these schools :—

Name of the institution.	Strength as on 31st Mar. 1943.		Strength as on 31st Mar. 1944.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1 U.L.C.M. Blind School, Rentachintala ..	20	14	17	13
2 Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamalle ..	21	10	20	10
3 T.D.T.A. Blind School (Boys), Palamcottah ..	33	..	33	..
4 Deaf and Dumb and Blind School, Teynampet (now at Srivilliputtur)	47	75	53	79
5 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore.	27	8	28	7
6 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi.	15	3	18	3
7 Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore (now at Tirukoyilur)	19	29	18	31
8 Bethesda Leper School, Narsapur	37	6	25	8
9 The Leper School, Dayapuram, Ramnad ..	33	9	28	12
10 St. Stanislas Leper School, Kumbakonam ..	..	..	63	..
11 The Leper School, Ramachandrapuram ..	..	..	18	19
12 The Leper Home Day School, Bapatla ..	13	7	11	10
13 Deaf and Dumb School (Girls), Palamcottah ..	56	51	..	42
14 T.D.T.A. Blind School (Girls), Palamcottah ..	..	27	..	31
Total ..	321	239	332	265

The pupils in these schools were given general education in addition to instruction in rattan-work, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, bee-keeping, gardening, mat-weaving etc., for boys and girls and needle-work and dress-making for girls. Music was taught in some of the schools for the blind. Education was imparted to the blind pupils in accordance with the rules of the department and with approved text-books

prepared according to the Braille System. In the schools for the deaf and dumb, subjects taught were articulation, speech and language, speech reading, sense training, arithmetic, history, geography, etc. Some of these schools were residential ones wherein pupils were given boarding and lodging facilities. In all the schools pupils were given training in health and play habits. Out-door and in-door games formed special features of some of the schools. There was also provision for the periodical medical inspection of the pupils in these schools. In schools for lepers, especially, special attention was paid to medical inspection and treatment.

Out of the two women candidates presented for the award of certificate of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective children, one was declared successful in the year under report.

XV. Private Institutions.

The total number of private unrecognized schools decreased from 238 to 204 and their strength from 8,267 to 6,981. The district of Malabar had, as usual, the largest number of these schools most of which were classified as "Arabic schools."

XVI. Books.

1. *Connemara Library.*—The total number of books added to the library during the year was 593 and the number of new periodicals subscribed to was five. In exchange for the Madras Government Museum bulletins, 123 journals and 18 standard works were received from institutions abroad and in India. The number of readers who visited the library was 42,740 as compared with 24,522 in the previous year and the number of volumes consulted by them was 91,446 as compared with 52,227 in the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 35,720 as compared with 20,535 in the previous year. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 3,107 as compared with 2,630 in the previous year. The number of volumes lent to mufassal libraries during the year was 26. A large number of the military personnel stationed in and near the City of Madras made free use of the library during the year.

2. *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—Government sanctioned for one year additional posts of an Assistant Librarian for the Islamic Section, a Maratti Pandit and a Telugu Pandit for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year under report.

During the year 2,895 persons visited the library and consulted about 4,723 works. Manuscripts were issued on loan to scholars and institutions interested in oriental learning. Numerous queries regarding manuscripts in the library were replied to and copies of manuscripts available in the library were supplied, as usual, to learned persons and institutions in and out of the Madras Province.

3. *Text-book Committee.*—In the year under report six applications for registration were received and four of them were accepted. The registration fee realized was Rs. 1,200. The total number of registered publishers in 1943–44 was 150 as against 147 in the previous year. The registration accorded to one publisher was cancelled.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications in 1943–44 was 666 and a sum of Rs. 4,160–8–0 was realized as scrutiny fees.

Only one meeting was held in February 1944. No meeting was held in September 1943.

Books approved in 1938 and which lost their approval by efflux of time by the end of December 1943 were received for re-approval and considered at the meeting held in February 1944.

As a measure of paper economy, no separate consolidated list of approved books was published in 1944 but a note was added to the list of books approved at the meeting held in February 1944 to the effect that the consolidated list of 1942 would be in force for the year 1944 also with the deletion due to efflux of time of the names of books approved in 1938 and the inclusion of the names of books approved at the meeting held in February 1944 and with such other changes as were subsequently made.

The receipts and charges for 1943–44 connected with the Text-book Committee showed an excess of charges over receipts by Rs. 3,963–11–6. This was mainly due to the fall in the anticipated revenue from the publishers who could not bring out books on a large scale owing to the acute paper scarcity.

The draft report for the triennium ending with 31st March 1944 was approved by the Text-Book Committee at its meeting held on the 25th February 1944 and the same was submitted to Government by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, which was recorded in G.O. Ms. No. 1156, Education, dated 7th August 1944, with the request that the thanks of Government should be conveyed by the Director of Public Instruction to the members of the Committee. An extract of paragraphs 13 and 14 of the report was also published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd August 1944, for the information of the publishers and the authors.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1383, Education, dated 14th October 1943, the Government accepted the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that the term of office of the members nominated in 1941 be extended up to the 31st March 1944.

4. *Libraries.*—The number of public libraries under various kinds of managements rose from 1,285 in 1942–43 to 1,340 during the year under report. The number of libraries specially intended for women was seven. There were 169 registered libraries under private management during 1943–44 as against 167 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 1942–43 and 1943–44 is furnished below :—

	1942–43.	1943–44.
1 Number of Libraries under—		
(*a*) Government	1	1
(*b*) Local bodies (including panchayats).	949	1,003
(*c*) Municipalities	56	59
(*d*) Co-operative societies	47	49
(*e*) Private management	232	228
	1,285	1,340
2 Number of books and journals in these libraries	857,725	891,389
3 Number of persons who made use of the libraries	2,112,077	2,345,772
	RS.	RS.
4 Total expenditure—		
(*a*) From provincial funds	31,256	50,233
(*b*) From local funds	54,393	73,694
(*c*) From private funds	83,569	87,038
Total	1,69,218	2,10,965

The increase in the number of libraries by 55, the consequent increase in the number of books and magazines and the striking increase in the number of persons who made use of the libraries bear ample testimony to the growing popularity of the scheme.

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

5. *Use of school libraries by the public.*—The number of school libraries thrown open to the public during 1943–44 continued to be the same as in the previous year, i.e., 162. The number of persons who made use of the libraries decreased from 3,219 in the previous year to 3,067 during the year under report. However, the number of volumes used increased from 8,891 in the previous year to 16,011 during the year under report.

As usual, many of the officers have reported that the scheme is not meeting with satisfactory response obviously for the reason that the reading public prefer to visit the public libraries where they have books, magazines, etc., suited to their taste to the school libraries where the reading material provided is not generally suited to them.

6. *Registration of books.*—The number of books and periodicals registered during the year under report was 1,657 and 631 as against 1,781 and 688, respectively, in the previous year. Of the total number of publications, viz., 2,288, 1,756 were

classed as original publications, 470 as re-editions and 62 as translations. There was a decrease in all the subject heads both under books and under periodicals except Drama, Fiction, Medicine, Poetry and Politics in the former case and History in the latter.

As many as 512 books or nearly 31 per cent of the total output under books were designed for educational purposes as against 731 or 41 per cent last year.

The Registrar of Books was able to detect 51 cases of default on the part of the keepers of printing presses who failed to register their publications in accordance with the rules contained in the "Press and Registration of Books Act" during the year under report.

XVII. Miscellaneous.

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

(1) Government College, Kumbakonam,
(2) Teachers' College, Saidapet, and
(3) Government Training School for Women, Ramnad.

Classes were generally conducted in the evenings. Apart from teaching pupils through books supplemented by charts and appliances, lectures on useful general knowledge subjects were also arranged. The classes were as usual conducted by pupil teachers in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Government Training School, Ramnad. The expenses connected with these classes were borne by voluntary subscriptions and donations. The adult education class at the Government College, Kumbakonam, was recognized and aided by Government from 1st January 1944. The total strength in all the three classes was 76.

There was a night school conducted for the benefit of juvenile and adult labourers working in the Agricultural Research Station at Samalkota in which 12 pupils were taught. In addition to these, night schools were also conducted for educating adults during the year in certain villages of Cuddapah, Nellore and Madura districts. About 217 pupils attended these schools.

2. *Physical education for men.*—The work of promoting physical education in all the educational institutions was carried on by the Adviser to the Government on Physical Education with the help of four Regional Physical Directors. The Adviser was in touch with the various athletic associations such as the Olympic Association, the Boxing Association, the Madras Schools and Colleges Athletic Associations. The Regional Physical Directors attended the sports meet of the District Athletic Associations and other recognized tournament committees and offered them many useful suggestions for the organization and conduct of these athletic activities.

The Regional Physical Directors visited 226 secondary schools, 16 training schools, 279 elementary schools and 4 special schools and gave proper guidance and instruction for the successful conduct of physical education activities in these schools. The Regional Physical Director, Madura, conducted two refresher classes for physical education teachers, one at Cuddalore and the other at Tinnevelly. Twenty-seven teachers attended these classes. These refresher classes acquainted those who attended them with the modern trends of physical education. The Regional Physical Director, Coimbatore, conducted three special classes in physical education for elementary school teachers at Gudiyattam, Vellore and Coimbatore. The attendance at these classes was very satisfactory and the instruction given was such as to be of help to these teachers in their day-to-day work. The classes concluded with a demonstration of physical activities and the award of certificates to those who attended them.

There was perceptible improvement in the type of physical education programme in educational institutions. In many cases, schools were organized into "houses" and a comprehensive programme of intra-mural activities was introduced.

The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education continued to do useful work during the year and gave instruction in physical education to 10 candidates for the Diploma course, to 39 in the Higher Grade Certificate course, and to 17 candidates in the Lower Grade Certificate course.

3. *Physical education for women.*—The physical training class for women at Saidapet worked with 31 pupils during the year. The curriculum in physical education training and the scheme for the award of certificates to candidates were

revised during the year making them correspond to those obtaining for men. The courses were also divided into three kinds, the same as those for men, viz., the Diploma course, the Higher Grade Certificate course and the Lower Grade Certificate course. Of the 31 women under instruction during the year, 8 were in the Diploma course, 19 in the Higher Grade Certificate course and 4 in the Lower Grade Certificate course.

The Woman Specialist in Physical Education inspected schools in the city and the mufassal. The Assistant to the Woman Specialist in Physical Education inspected 11 Government schools and 16 aided schools during the year. Refresher classes for the benefit of class-room teachers were also conducted by her in seven centres, which were very largely attended.

4. *Report on rural reconstruction work.*—Private agencies and some local bodies continued to interest themselves in the rural reconstruction work. Some district boards have done no work, while a few village panchayat boards have turned out work during the year. Of the private agencies which interested themselves in the work were private associations and some schools. Departmental officers participated in the scheme and encouraged the work.

In many areas, schools were, as usual, the centres of rural reconstruction work and teachers, mostly of elementary schools, took part in the work. The co-operation of the officers of the Education department (Deputy Inspectors), Public Health department and Revenue department (Revenue Inspectors) with the efforts of the private agencies and local bodies has promoted the success of the work done by them. The Special Development Officer, Cuddapah and Chittoor, the Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre, Indukurpet (Nellore district), the Theosophical Society, Adyar, the Central Co-operative Bank, Ramnad, the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Devakottai, the Teachers' Associations, Pollachi range and the District Boards of Chittoor, Tanjore and Madura have done useful work.

The work done by the District Board, Tanjore, deserves special mention. The district board continued to carry on the work on a large scale throughout the district with the help of two motor vans having a travelling library and an itinerating dispensary accompanied by suitable staff—the propagandist, the cinema operator, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The vans were also equipped with radio, gramophone, public address outfit and cinema films.

The nature of rural reconstruction work done ranged from talks and lectures on subjects connected with rural health and sanitation, personal hygiene, education, adult literacy, co-operation, cottage industry, "grow more food" campaign and leading an economic life to the running of free dispensaries and maternity and baby welfare centres in rural areas. Agricultural methods and operation of modern agricultural implements were demonstrated. Organization of rural games and co-operative societies, development of cottage industry, laying of road, sinking of wells, construction of latrines, opening of libraries and running of adult education classes were the items of work which received attention. In some districts, reading circles were started and up-to-date information on war was furnished to people. Special attention was also paid to war propaganda work and to the "grow more food" campaign.

5. *Teachers' associations, managers' and teacher-managers' associations and teachers' unions.*—There were 2,164 elementary school teachers' associations during the year under report as against 2,129 in the previous year. Of these, 1,781 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and the remaining 383 for teachers in girls' schools as against 1,752 and 377, respectively, in 1942–43. These associations were under the control of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools. Attendance at the monthly meetings of the associations was compulsory for all teachers except those who were employed in remote, isolated and distant localities. These meetings served as central classes for the teachers wherein refresher courses were conducted and model lessons were given explaining and illustrating the aims and scope of the latest elementary schools syllabuses. Important departmental regulations were also explained to teachers at these meetings besides giving them useful suggestions for the preparation of up-to-date teaching aids and for the adoption of new methods of teaching. Besides, many of the teachers' associations took keen interest in war work, in the organization of Junior Red Cross

Centres in the schools, and in the conduct of dramas and variety entertainments in aid of the war fund. The Conjeeveram Women Teachers' Association conducted a variety entertainment and remitted the collection of Rs. 450 thereof to the Red Cross Fund. Similarly a sum of Rs. 500 was collected and remitted to that fund by the Women Teachers' Association of Chidambaram. First-aid lectures were given at some of the association centres. During the year under report, 23,119 meetings of the teachers' associations were held.

Teachers' unions.—During the year under report, there were 419 elementary school teachers' unions as against 421 in the previous year. Of these, 323 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and 96 for teachers in girls' schools.

Teacher-managers' and managers' associations.—There were 87 teacher-managers' associations and 48 managers' associations during the year under report as against 89 and 50, respectively, in the previous year.

6. *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—Teachers in local boards and Government schools were continued to be employed as postmasters in extra-departmental, sub and branch offices. The number of such offices in charge of schoolmasters increased from 496 last year to 519 during the year. The percentage of branch offices in charge of them to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 12·2 compared with 12·0 in the previous year.

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

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
B. B. DEY,
Director of Public Instruction.

ANNEXURE.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

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

NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

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

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT DO NOT COLLECT EDUCATION CESS.

1 Anakapalle.
2 Kurnool.
3 Bellary.
4 Adoni.
5 Cuddapah.
6 Vaniyambadi.
7 Walajapet.
8 Chidambaram.
9 Tanjore.
10 Mannargudi.
11 Karur.
12 Srivilliputtur.
13 Karaikudi.
14 Devakottai.
15 Pollachi.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

General Summary of Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles .. .. 126,166 (1941 census).

Population as per census of 1941—

Males	24,557,143	Males	8·9	9·0	8·9	9·0
Females	24,784,667	Females ..	4·8	4·8	4·8	4·8
Total ..	49,341,810	Total ..	6·9	6·9	6·9	6·9

Percentage of scholars to total population: Recognized institutions (1944., 1943.); All institutions (1944., 1943.).

	Institutions. 1944. (1)	Institutions. 1943. (2)	Increase or decrease. (3)	Scholars. 1944. (4)	Scholars. 1943. (5)	Increase or decrease. (6)	Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4). (7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	..	959 * 17 †	986	−10	(a) 416 (b) 543
For Males.							
Arts colleges ‡	60	59	+1	20,461	18,645	+1,816	(a) 6,766 (b) 13,695
Professional colleges ..	11	11	..	2,890	2,668	+222	(a) 2,890
High schools	425	412	+13	245,568	218,455	+27,113	(c) 202,179 (d) 43,389
Middle schools	169	170	−1	35,025	31,427	+3,598	(c) 22,482 (d) 12,543
Primary schools ..	32,228	32,838	−610	2,567,757	2,621,741	−53,984	(d) §2,567,757
Special schools	463	500	−37	29,042	29,647	−605	
Total ..	33,356	33,990	−634	2,900,743	2,922,583	−21,840	
For Females.							
Arts colleges ‡	7	7	..	1,106	973	+133	(a) 347 (b) 759
Professional colleges ..	4	3	+1	159	109	+50	(a) 159
High schools	104	100	+4	35,103	30,131	+4,972	(c) 20,465 (d) 14,638
Middle schools	60	53	+7	8,055	6,967	+1,088	(c) 3,415 (d) 4,640
Primary schools ..	4,186	4,252	−66	414,424	423,614	−9,190	(d) § 414,424
Special schools	121	116	+5	6,574	5,536	+1,038	
Total ..	4,482	4,531	−49	465,421	468,330	−2,909	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males	201	232	−31	6,656	7,874	−1,218	
For females	3	6	−3	325	393	−68	
Total ..	204	238	−34	6,981	8,267	−1,286	
Grand total ..	38,045	38,762	−717	3,374,121	3,400,166	−26,045	

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

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1943–44.	1942–43.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction and Inspection	23,46,096	21,40,188	+ 2,05,908	100·00	..	..	..	0·70	..	..	..	0·70
Universities	18,74,816	15,14,216	+ 3,60,600	37·01	..	41·78	21·21	27·23	..	30·73	15·61	73·57
Miscellaneous	1,22,26,990	95,39,481	+ 26,87,509	18·51	3·86	43·93	33·70	0·67	0·14	1·60	1·23	3·64
Total ..	1,64,47,902	1,31,93,885	+ 32,54,017	32·23	2·87	37·42	27·48	1·58	0·14	1·83	1·35	4·90
Institutions for Males.												
Arts colleges	35,16,202	32,35,419	+ 2,80,783	19·72	0·08	65·82	14·38	32·58	0·14	108·80	23·69	165·22
Professional colleges	17,76,369	17,00,300	+ 76,069	62·21	..	30·58	7·21	379·20	..	186·50	44·02	609·72
High schools	1,06,86,284	95,40,222	+11,46,062	16·78	9·22	63·96	10·04	7·24	3·98	27·62	4·34	43·18
Middle schools	12,22,860	10,99,258	+ 1,23,602	20·59	12·33	43·99	23·09	7·17	4·29	15·32	8·04	34·82
Primary schools	2,59,69,090	2,38,84,412	+ 20,84,678	70·00	22·87	1·74	5·39	7·10	2·32	0·18	0·55	10·15
Special schools	31,74,713	40,14,176	− 8,39,463	63·26	0·73	8·36	27·65	69·36	0·79	9·17	30·30	109·62
Total ..	4,63,45,518	4,34,73,787	+ 28,71,731	51·84	15·32	23·63	9·21	8·30	2·45	3·78	1·47	16·00
Institutions for Females.												
Arts colleges	3,66,818	3,52,578	+ 14,240	30·72	..	28·76	31·52	128·49	..	93·01	101·90	323·40
Professional colleges	1,41,971	1,10,300	+ 31,671	46·31	..	15·87	37·82	411·10	..	140·80	335·70	887·60
High schools	19,53,832	19,24,156	+ 29,676	39·36	0·66	38·58	21·40	22·17	0·37	21·73	12·06	56·33
Middle schools	4,72,079	3,68,315	+1,03,764	42·86	2·89	22·45	31·80	25·33	1·71	13·26	18·78	59·08
Primary schools	54,20,344	48,63,215	+ 5,57,129	54·12	38·15	1·77	5·96	7·12	5·02	0·23	0·78	13·15
Special schools	11,04,761	10,38,654	+ 66,107	66·38	0·02	2·47	31·13	111·91	0·03	4·26	52·50	168·70
Total ..	94,59,805	86,57,218	+ 8,02,587	51·26	22·15	11·74	14·85	10·48	4·53	2·40	3·30	20·71
Grand total ..	7,22,53,225	6,53,24,890	+69,28,335	47·31	13·37	25·22	14·10	10·18	2·88	5·43	3·03	21·52

I.—*Classification of Educational Institutions.*

Recognised Institutions.	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
Universities ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science.*	6	..	1	35	4	46	1	..	..	5	1	7
Law	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	.	..	1	1	3
Engineering ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges ..	3	1	..	9	1	14	..	..	..	..	.	..
Total ..	18	1	1	46	5	71	2	..	..	7	2	11
High schools ..	13	43	151	216	2	425	19	1	2	78	4	104
Middle schools ..	2	9	60	91	7	169	12	3	1	33	11	60
Primary schools ..	1,542	944	13,411	16,265	66	32,228	42	447	2,184	1,507	6	4,186
Total ..	1,557	996	13,622	16,572	75	32,822	73	451	2,187	1,618	21	4,350
Special schools—												
Arts	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training	47	..	..	23	1	71	35	..	..	36	1	72
Engineering † ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial ..	11	1	..	36	..	48	..	..	..	24	..	24
Commercial ‡ ..	..	..	..	3	249	252	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1
Schools for defectives	..	2	..	9	1	12	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for adults.	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other schools ..	..	..	5	49	8	62	1	..	..	14	6	21
Total ..	70	4	5	125	259	463	37	..	..	77	7	121
Total recognized institutions ..	1,645	1,001	13,628	16,746	339	33,359	112	451	2,187	1,702	30	4,482
Unrecognised Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	201	201	..	..	..	..	3	3
Grand total of all Institutions ..	1,645	1,001	13,628	16,746	540	33,560	112	451	2,187	1,702	33	4,485

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes survey schools.

‡ Includes approved but unrecognized institutions also.

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.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science ..	3,953	3,771	863	104	75	79	339	330	60
Law	423	380	225	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,463	1,450	276	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	218	207	118	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	448	401	388	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	122	102	122	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	118	117	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,745	6,428	2,076	104	75	79	339	330	60
School and Special Education.									
In High schools ..	4,106	3,767	104	70,225	63,207	1,950	30,530	27,565	383
In Middle schools ..	461	430	..	9,687	8,264	160	2,410	2,071	18
In Primary schools ..	88,198	67,361	1,156	1,055,168	741,873	176	151,173	114,760	..
Total ..	92,765	71,558	1,260	1,135,080	813,344	2,286	184,113	144,396	401
In Art schools ..	173	172	..	..	..	..	88	75	..
In Medical schools ..	504	504	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and training schools	6,157	5,473	1,055	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools.	244	236	180	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and industrial schools ..	3,684	2,832	2,157	..	..	..	37	33	..
In Commercial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools.	2,089	1,756	2,089	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	42	1
In schools for adults.	72	60	..	..	..	..		..	..
In Other schools ..	..	..	..	243	195	5	..	..	..
Total ..	12,923	11,033	5,485	243	195	5	181	150	1
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	112,433	89,019	8,821	1,135,427	813,614	2,370	184,633	144,876	462
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, all Institutions for males ..	112,433	89,019	8,821	1,135,427	813,614	2,370	184,633	144,876	462

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
16,747	15,520	5,104	277	251	120	21,420	19,947	6,226	1,155
..	..	..	..	..	..	423	380	225	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,463	1,450	276	304
77	72	39	..	..	..	295	279	157	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	448	401	388	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	122	102	122	..
38	38	..	..	..	..	38	38	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	118	117	84	..
16,862	15,630	5,143	277	251	120	24,327	22,714	7,478	1,474
140,120	129,814	8,778	587	544	61	245,568	224,897	11,276	18,606
21,618	19,539	626	849	768	122	35,025	31,072	926	4,377
1,269,512	993,421	4,938	3,706	2,840	..	2,567,757	1,920,255	6,270	746,371
1,431,250	1,142,774	14,342	5,142	4,152	183	2,848,350	2,176,224	18,472	769,354
21	18	..	..	..	..	282	265	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	504	504	4	49
1,849	1,740	885	31	31	..	8,037	7,244	1,940	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	244	236	180	..
1,885	1,807	917	..	..	..	5,606	4,672	3,074	44
381	361	47	7,534	6,660	4	7,915	7,021	51	248
104	104	100	..	..	..	104	104	100	..
150	138	150	..	..	..	2,239	1,894	2,239	61
431	411	262	37	31	37	524	484	300	192
12	11	..	..	..	..	84	71	..	..
2,875	2,332	110	385	333	60	3,503	2,860	175	669
7,708	6,922	2,471	7,987	7,055	101	29,042	25,355	8,063	1,315
1,455,820	1,165,326	21,956	13,406	11,458	404	2,901,719	2,224,293	34,013	772,143
..	..	..	6,656	6,609	153	6,656	6,609	153	159
1,455,820	1,165,326	21,956	20,062	18,067	557	2,908,375	2,230,902	34,166	772,302

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.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science ..	263	243	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	58	54	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	321	297	151	..	..	..	..	..	..
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ..	7,051	6,310	441	657	635	4	395	397	7
In Middle Schools ..	1,529	1,306	17	158	138	..	519	505	..
In Primary Schools ..	5,292	4,429	143	174,561	125,162	20	66,838	51,102	..
Total ..	13,872	12,045	601	175,376	125,935	24	67,752	52,004	7
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	2,093	1,968	1,524	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools ..	31	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,128	2,003	1,555	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	16,321	14,345	2,307	175,376	125,935	24	67,752	52,004	7
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, all Institutions for females.	16,321	14,345	2,307	175,376	125,935	24	67,752	52,004	7
Grand total, all Institutions for males and females ..	128,754	103,364	11,128	1,310,803	939,549	2,394	252,385	196,880	469

Educational Institutions for Females.

	Aided.			Unaided.						
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (16).
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	830	776	507	13	12	..	1,106	1,031	620	..
	47	47	47	..	..	..	47	47	47	..
	34	33	30	20	17	7	112	104	75	..
	911	856	584	33	29	7	1,265	1,182	742	..
	26,591	24,451	4,672	409	303	..	35,103	32,096	5,124	2,098
	4,854	4,398	922	995	877	38	8,055	7,224	977	1,273
	167,461	141,749	8,953	272	240	..	414,424	322,682	9,116	48,860
	198,906	170,598	14,547	1,676	1,420	38	457,582	362,002	15,217	52,231
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,120	2,031	1,520	62	61	62	4,275	4,060	3,106	1
	958	886	318	..	..	..	958	886	318	..
	155	141	..	..	..	..	155	141	..	..
	73	67	72	..	..	..	73	67	72	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
	884	690	198	194	148	..	1,109	869	229	267
	4,190	3,815	2,108	256	209	62	6,574	6,027	3,725	268
	204,007	175,269	17,239	1,965	1,658	107	465,421	369,211	19,684	52,499
	..	..	..	325	258	..	325	258	..	..
	204,007	175,269	17,239	2,290	1,916	107	465,746	369,469	19,684	52,499
	1,659,827	1,340,595	39,195	22,352	19,983	664	3,374,121	2,600,371	53,850	824,801

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males.

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 1,31,023 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.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,93,900	..
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	3,93,322	..	..	4,22,399	1,813	8,17,534	582	..	..	..	22,578	23,160	2,18,265	..
Professional Colleges—														
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,715	1,093	82,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	7,28,106	..	..	2,41,620	93,322	10,63,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	1,61,054	..	..	15,505	1,947	1,78,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,800	..
Engineering	..	..	..	51,170	..	..	1,72,837	15,352	2,39,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	68,112	..	..	25,536	..	93,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	89,421	..	..	..	..	89,421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology (*a*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	45,061	..	..	75,741	..	1,20,802	5,448	..	2,526	25,420	167	33,561	30,601	..
Total	..			15,36,246	..	..	10,35,353	1,13,527	26,85,126	6,030	..	2,526	25,420	22,745	56,721	9,49,566	..

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	1,59,116	..	..	83,485	2,076	2,44,677	6,74,062	8,22,218	1,61,445	25,05,831	46,272	42,09,828	9,60,436	196
Middle Schools (English)	4,125	..	..	5,992	19	10,136	1,19,553	1,32,548	18,114	1,75,331	12,663	4,58,209	1,28,112	..
Primary Schools	13,74,246	..	..	200	4,382	13,78,828	81,52,728	42,17,415	17,20,568	21,068	34,856	1,41,46,635	86,53,459	321
Total	15,37,487	..	..	89,677	6,477	16,33,641	89,46,343	51,72,181	19,00,127	27,02,230	93,791	1,88,14,672	97,42,007	517

Special.

Art Schools	65,322	..	..	1,247	7,155	73,724	1,275	..	1,270	201	..	2,746	178	..
Medical Schools	64,659	..	..	14,336	..	78,995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	8,06,776	..	..	1,061	2,379	8,10,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,45,158	..
Engineering Schools (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	5,18,654	..	274	9,613	53,747	5,82,288	9,646	..	11,131	648	170	21,595	82,205	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,507	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,516	..
Reformatory Schools	2,25,275	..	..	..	..	2,25,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,006	..
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,196	..	..	3,196	19,822	..
Schools for Adults	183	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	..
Other Schools	(*c*) 7,412	..	..	..	..	7,412	1,133	4,833	..	..	23,123	29,089	31,686	42
Total	16,88,281	..	274	26,257	63,281	17,78,093	12,054	4,833	15,597	849	23,293	56,626	3,08,443	42
Total (Direct)	47,62,014	..	274	11,51,287	1,83,285	60,96,860	89,64,427	51,77,014	19,18,250	27,28,499	1,39,829	1,89,28,019	1,10,00,016	559

(*a*) Expenditure included under arts Colleges.
(*b*) Expenditure included under professional Colleges.
(*c*) Relates to expenditure on the Special Training Centre for Europeans which has no pupils of its own.

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 1,31,023 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					
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,97,036	..	..	..	..	1,97,036
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,86,992	..	..	..	..	17,86,992
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,85,880	3,01,109	86,633	1,81,373	11,77,076	22,32,071
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,42,792	37,034	6,886	21,33,788	16,33,075	48,53,575
						Total (Indirect)	..	35,12,700	3,38,143	93,519	23,15,161	28,10,151	90,69,674
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.													
Universities	..	7,83,147	3,97,769	18,74,816	..	..	..	6,93,900	..	..	7,83,147	3,97,769	18,74,816
Arts Colleges	404	15,20,917	3,86,743	21,26,329	..	22,478	22,478	6,12,169	..	404	19,43,316	4,33,612	29,89,501
Professional Colleges—													
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,715	1,093	82,808
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,28,106	..	..	2,41,620	93,322	10,63,048
Education	..	6,179	16,600	29,579	..	.	..	1,67,854	..	..	21,684	18,547	2,08,085
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,170	..	..	1,72,837	15,352	2,39,359
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,112	..	..	25,536	..	93,648
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,421	..	..	..	..	89,421
Technology (*a*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	2,61,391	50,598	3,42,590	10,079	19,669	29,748	81,110	..	2,526	3,72,631	70,434	5,26,701
Total	..	404	25,71,634	8,51,710	43,73,314	10,079	42,147	52,226	24,91,842	..	2,930	36,42,486	10,30,129	71,67,387

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	400	42,36,348	10,07,764	62,05,144	10,059	16,576	26,635	17,93,614	8,22,414	1,61,845	68,35,723	10,72,688	1,06,86,284
Middle Schools (English)	..	3,45,108	2,46,572	7,19,792	11,648	23,075	34,723	2,51,790	1,32,548	18,114	5,38,079	2,82,329	12,22,860
Primary Schools	..	4,29,835	13,30,116	1,04,13,731	120	29,776	29,896	1,81,80,433	42,17,736	17,20,568	4,51,223	13,99,130	2,59,69,090
Total	400	50,11,291	26,84,452	1,73,38,667	21,827	69,427	91,254	2,02,25,837	51,72,698	19,00,527	78,25,025	27,54,147	3,78,78,234

Special.

Art Schools	..	1,276	2,339	3,793	..	..	..	66,775	..	1,270	2,724	9,494	80,263
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,659	..	..	14,336	..	78,995
Normal and Training Schools	..	6,861	99,716	2,51,735	..	..	(*d*)	3,51,934	..	..	7,922	1,02,095	10,61,951
Engineering Schools (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	100	37,935	5,64,907	6,85,147	..	..	..	6,10,505	..	11,505	48,196	6,18,824	12,89,080
Commercial Schools	..	13,076	4,343	18,926	1,64,208	—3,551	1,60,657	1,507	..	..	1,77,284	792	1,79,583
Agricultural Schools	..	..	3,573	8,089	..	..	..	4,516	..	..	..	3,573	8,089
Reformatory Schools	250	..	— 705	22,551	..	..	..	2,48,281	..	250	..	— 705	2,47,826
Schools for the Defectives	500	711	21,976	43,009	..	300	300	19,822	..	3,696	711	22,276	46,505
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	548	..	..	..	..	548
Other Schools	1,363	14,326	88,328	1,35,745	..	9,677	9,677	40,231	4,875	1,363	14,326	1,21,128	1,81,923
Total	2,213	74,185	7,84,477	11,69,360	1,64,208	6,426	1,70,634	20,08,778	4,875	18,084	2,65,499	8,77,477	31,74,713
Total (Direct)	3,017	76,57,110	42,20,639	2,28,81,341	1,96,114	1,18,000	3,14,114	2,47,26,457	51,77,573	19,21,541	1,17,33,010	46,61,753	4,82,20,334
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)								2,82,39,157	55,15,716	20,15,060	1,40,48,171	74,71,904	5,72,90,008

(*a*) Expenditure included under arts Colleges.
(*b*) Expenditure included under professional Colleges.
(*c*) No expenditure was given for the one unaided school.

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 55,203 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—
(1) Boarding charges in hostels, (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (3) Expenditure on private and unrecognized schools.

	Government institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds	Board funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University and Collegiate Education.														
Arts Colleges	1,07,571	..	..	34,466	..	1,42,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,160	..
Professional Colleges—													5,000	..
Education	51,732	..	..	5,800	..	57,532	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,013	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,173	..
Total	1,59,303	..	..	40,266	..	1,99,569	..	..	..	..	..	..		
School Education.														
General.														
High Schools	4,01,301	..	..	1,00,526	1,306	5,03,133	12,388	7,228	5,730	19,481	1,024	45,851	3,55,208	..
Middle Schools	1,15,938	..	..	16,061	22	1,32,021	1,050	4,730	8,973	5,790	13	20,556	85,258	..
Primary Schools	1,13,635	..	..	1,077	10	1,14,722	14,95,793	11,11,947	9,55,902	170	781	35,64,593	13,23,489	..
Total	6,30,874	..	..	1,17,664	1,338	7,49,876	15,09,231	11,23,905	9,70,605	25,441	1,818	36,31,000	17,63,955	..
Special.														
Training Schools	4,35,260	..	..	1,070	389	4,36,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,28,280	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,879	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,282	..
Schools for Adults *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	28,371	..	..	890	..	29,261	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,251	..
Total	4,63,631	..	..	1,960	389	4,65,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,69,692	..
Total (Direct)	12,53,808	..	..	1,59,890	1,727	14,15,425	15,09,231	11,23,905	9,70,605	25,441	1,818	36,31,000	20,85,820	..
Total (Direct) for Males	47,62,014	..	274	11,51,287	1,83,285	60,96,860	89,64,427	51,77,014	19,18,250	27,28,499	1,39,829	1,89,28,019	1,10,00,016	559
Grand Total (Direct) for all	60,15,822	..	274	13,11,177	1,85,012	75,12,285	1,04,73,658	63,00,919	28,88,855	27,53,940	1,41,647	2,25,59,019	1,30,85,836	559

	Aided institutions—*cont.*				Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Municipal funds. (15)	Fees. (16)	Other sources. (17)	Total. (18)	Fees. (19)	Other sources. (20)	Total. (21)	Government funds. (22)	Board funds. (23)	Municipal funds. (24)	Fees. (25)	Other sources. (26)	Grand total. (27)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,62,068	..	..	..	..	3,62,068
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,37,125	35,255	3,994	30,541	3,35,016	5,41,931
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,96,212	155	24	30,27,156	9,75,866	45,99,413
						Total (Indirect) ..		10,95,405	35,410	4,018	30,57,697	13,10,882	55,03,412
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.													
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	70,996	1,12,999	2,22,155	..	2,626	2,626	1,45,731	..	..	1,05,462	1,15,625	3,66,818
Professional Colleges—													
Education	..	..	..	..	..	2,606	11,968	19,574	1,050	9,671	10,721	56,732	..	..	9,456	21,639	87,827
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	13,075	32,056	54,144	..	..	..	9,013	..	..	13,075	32,056	54,144
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	86,677	1,57,023	2,95,873	1,050	12,297	13,347	2,11,476	..	..	1,27,993	1,69,320	5,08,789
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
General.													
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	6,28,813	3,97,763	13,81,784	4,854	18,210	23,064	7,68,897	7,228	5,730	7,53,674	4,18,303	19,53,832
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	62,064	1,28,212	2,75,534	22,085	21,883	43,968	2,02,246	4,730	8,973	1,06,000	1,50,130	4,72,079
Primary Schools	..	..	..	120	95,104	3,21,750	17,40,463	..	566	566	29,32,917	11,11,947	9,56,022	96,351	3,23,107	54,20,344
Total	..	120	7,85,981	8,47,725	33,97,781	26,939	40,659	67,598	39,04,060	11,23,905	9,70,725	9,56,025	8,91,540	78,46,255
Special.													
Training Schools	..	..	..	210	10,004	1,67,710	4,06,204	..	..	(†)	6,63,540	..	210	11,074	1,68,099	8,42,923
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	1,781	1,01,304	1,31,964	..	..	..	28,879	..	..	1,781	1,01,304	1,31,964
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	31,407	31,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,407	31,407
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	69	6,794	11,145	..	..	..	4,282	..	..	69	6,794	11,145
Schools for Adults *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	11,831	31,241	51,323	1,614	5,124	6,738	36,622	..	..	14,335	36,365	87,322
Total	..	210	23,685	3,38,456	6,32,043	1,614	5,124	6,738	7,33,323	..	210	27,259	3,43,969	11,04,761
Total (Direct)	..	330	8,96,343	13,43,204	43,25,697	29,603	58,080	87,683	48,48,859	11,23,905	9,70,935	11,11,277	14,04,829	94,59,805
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females	..	59,44,264	11,59,315	9,74,953	41,68,974	27,15,711	1,49,63,217
Total (Direct) for Males.	..	3,017	76,57,110	42,20,639	2,28,81,341	1,96,114	1,18,000	3,14,114	2,47,26,457	51,77,573	19,21,541	1,17,33,010	46,61,753	4,82,20,334
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males	..	2,82,39,157	55,15,716	20,15,060	1,40,48,171	74,71,904	5,72,90,008
Grand Total (Direct) for all	..	3,347	85,53,453	55,63,843	2,72,07,038	2,25,717	1,76,080	4,01,797	2,95,75,316	63,01,478	28,92,476	1,28,44,287	60,66,582	5,76,80,139
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all	..	3,41,83,421	66,75,031	29,90,013	1,82,17,145	1,01,87,615	7,22,53,225

* No expenditure was incurred on this institution.

† No expenditure was given for the one unaided institution.

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

—	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Scheduled classes.	Hindus. Brahmans	Hindus. Non-Brahmans.	Total "other Hindus" columns (5) and (6),	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	7)	8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total population as per census of 1941.	19,074	996,511	4,023,098	..	..	17,288,774	1,924,406	642	211	253	304,174	24,557,143	..	..	..
School Education.															
Primary—															
Class I	69	37,307	77,470	21,420	354,033	375,453	64,237	103	2	4	816	555,461	433,994	181	13
Do. II	1,210	24,554	46,363	17,252	245,949	263,201	45,673	77	1	2	605	381,686	315,039	166	15
Do. III	640	19,893	36,163	16,187	210,049	226,236	37,817	51	4	2	465	321,271	236,060	312	32
Do. IV	619	18,501	29,285	16,529	190,247	206,776	31,453	48	..	2	372	287,056	203,913	397	41
Do. V	635	18,533	26,051	18,395	184,466	202,861	29,295	36	2	3	350	277,766	187,121	604	79
Middle—															
Class VI	603	7,381	5,165	14,070	53,727	67,797	6,985	18	3	2	111	88,065	43,838	313	57
Do. VII	516	5,899	3,643	13,720	42,018	55,738	5,107	20	1	..	78	71,002	31,498	218	39
Do. VIII	497	5,489	3,066	13,644	34,552	48,196	4,265	27	2	4	78	61,624	25,792	351	116
High—															
Class IX	326	2,736	1,001	10,680	17,660	28,340	2,253	19	6	..	30	34,711	8,686	328	96
Do. X	262	2,177	833	9,181	13,600	22,781	1,824	8	4	..	20	27,909	6,723	513	250
Do. XI	210	1,828	548	8,752	11,860	20,612	1,454	6	3	2	13	24,676	5,432	763	501
Total ..	5,587	144,298	229,588	159,830	1,358,161	1,517,991	230,363	413	28	21	2,938	2,131,227	1,498,096	4,146	1,239
University and Intermediate Education.															
Intermediate classes—															
First year	33	796	124	2,994	3,172	6,166	382	..	1	..	27	7,529	2,218	372	302
Second year	28	516	92	2,449	2,255	4,704	346	..	1	..	8	5,695	1,505	342	310
Degree classes—															
Third year	5	337	46	1,710	1,192	2,902	142	..	1	..	11	3,444	743	421	384
Fourth year	5	277	26	1,450	1,137	2,587	152	..	..	..	12	3,059	662	415	387
Fifth year ..	3	27	..	233	107	340	13	..	..	..	3	386	47	57	57
Post-graduate classes—															
Sixth year	..	18	..	89	41	130	4	..	..	..	..	152	23	30	30
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	74	1,971	288	8,925	7,904	16,829	1,039	..	3	..	61	20,265	5,198	1,637	1,470
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,661	146,269	229,876	168,755	1,366,065	1,534,820	231,402	413	31	21	2,999	2,151,492	1,503,294	5,783	2,709
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	10	43	389	162	551	5,893	..	..	..	..	6,497	3,719	3	3
Grand total ..	5,661	146,279	229,919	169,144	1,366,227	1,535,371	237,295	413	31	21	2,999	2,157,989	1,507,013	5,786	2,712

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

—	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians	Hindus. Scheduled classes.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahmans	Total "other Hindus" columns (5) and (6).	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	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 14.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total population as per Census of 1941.	19,663	1,004,571	4,045,394	..	..	17,442,556	1,972,046	430	158	165	299,684	24,784,667	..	..	..
School Education.															
Primary—															
Class I	47	33,904	47,301	25,902	264,508	290,410	43,942	74	3	3	1,177	416,861	322,977	601	16
Do. II	1,191	22,487	23,753	19,329	157,510	176,839	28,724	47	5	39	874	253,959	190,854	605	36
Do. III	593	16,531	14,296	16,887	110,979	127,866	20,820	26	4	6	604	180,746	132,853	752	64
Do. IV	654	13,869	9,102	15,349	82,165	97,514	14,703	15	2	3	476	136,338	96,514	1,416	107
Do. V	679	12,541	6,808	13,322	64,032	77,354	11,315	16	3	7	345	109,068	71,707	1,044	161
Middle—															
Class VI	652	6,097	1,409	5,944	13,972	19,916	756	3	6	1	105	28,945	12,320	181	120
Do. VII	586	4,870	971	4,240	9,067	13,307	515	1	8	1	77	20,336	8,086	243	113
Do. VIII	493	4,452	870	3,157	6,888	10,045	390	1	2	..	46	16,299	6,149	274	188
High—															
Class IX	402	1,608	128	1,479	1,776	3,255	124	..	4	2	20	5,543	767	88	82
Do. X	212	1,212	60	982	1,255	2,237	87	..	2	..	20	3,880	582	75	73
Do. XI	193	862	52	681	927	1,608	44	..	3	1	17	2,780	392	68	65
Total ..	5,702	118,433	104,750	107,272	713,079	820,351	121,420	183	42	63	3,761	1,174,705	843,201	5,347	1,025
University and Intermediate Education.															
Intermediate classes—															
First year	18	335	16	205	289	494	28	..	..	..	11	902	173	21	21
Second year	11	213	11	172	176	351	13	..	..	..	7	606	89	16	15
Degree classes—															
Third year	13	161	6	79	104	183	10	..	..	..	..	373	69	21	20
Fourth year	9	124	5	65	95	160	4	..	1	..	4	307	56	21	20
Fifth year	1	4	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	1	1
Post-graduate classes—															
Sixth year	..	13	..	14	21	35	2	..	..	..	..	50	..	2	2
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	52	850	38	543	698	1,241	57	..	1	..	22	2,261	381	82	79
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,754	119,283	104,788	107,815	713,777	821,592	121,477	183	43	63	3,783	1,176,966	843,582	5,429	1,104
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	20	24	5	365	370	70	..	..	..	..	484	57	..	..
Grand total ..	5,754	119,303	104,812	107,820	714,142	821,962	121,547	183	43	63	3,783	1,177,450	843,639	5,429	1,104

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

(1)	Anglo-Indians and Europeans. (2)	Indian Christians. (3)	Hindus. Brahmans. (4)	Hindus. Non-Brahmans. (5)	Hindus. Scheduled classes. (6)	Muhammadans (7)	Buddhists. (8)	Parsis. (9)	Sikhs. (10)	Others. (11)	Total. (12)	Number of scholars coming from rural areas. (13)	Total number of married pupils. (14)	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18. (15)
Schools.														
Art schools	..	14	71	172	20	4	..	..	..	..	281	..	8	3
Medical schools	1	18	193	210	9	14	..	..	..	10	455	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	1	1,642	1,440	3,757	532	608	..	..	..	7	7,987	1,428	231	228
Engineering and surveying schools	..	5	162	75	1	1	..	..	..	..	244	81	57	..
Technical and industrial schools	13	1,086	475	2,655	664	643	..	..	..	26	5,562	1,102	78	26
Commercial schools	144	620	3,586	2,985	71	247	..	..	..	14	7,667	1,137	730	324
Agricultural schools	..	43	..	2	59	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	2	151	26	1,499	150	331	..	..	..	19	2,178	508	..	..
Schools for defectives	3	121	10	133	55	10	..	..	..	..	332	180	..	..
Schools for adults	..	1	..	49	33	1	..	..	..	..	84	1	3	..
Other schools	..	93	1,505	1,240	30	167	22	..	1	43	3,101	2,635	..	..
Total	164	3,794	7,468	12,777	1,624	2,026	22	.	1	119	27,995	7,072	1,107	581
Colleges.														
Law	..	26	155	200	..	40	..	..	..	..	421	..	160	160
Medicine	18	184	368	527	8	47	..	..	..	7	1,159	88	..	..
Education	2	44	167	66	2	4	..	..	..	..	285	76	207	207
Engineering	6	55	126	200	5	50	..	1	1	1	445	150	46	46
Agriculture	..	9	45	52	5	11	..	..	..	..	122	52	24	24
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science	1	6	61	45	..	4	..	..	1	..	118	112	29	29
Technology	..	..	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	26	26
Total	27	324	953	1,097	20	156	..	1	2	8	2,588	478	492	492
Grand total	191	4,118	8,421	13,874	1,644	2,182	22	1	3	127	30,583	7,550	1,599	1,073

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

(1)	Anglo-Indians and Europeans. (2)	Indian Christians. (3)	Brahmans. (4)	Non-Brahmans. (5)	Scheduled Classes. (6)	Muhammadans. (7)	Buddhists. (8)	Parsis. (9)	Sikhs. (10)	Others. (11)	Total. (12)	Number of scholars coming from rural areas. (13)	Total number of married pupils. (14)	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14. (15)
Schools.														
Art schools	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
Normal and Training schools	10	18	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4,325	2,173	499	447
Technical and Industrial schools	65	2,496	193	1,103	261	203	..	..	..	..	1,002	65	8	8
Commercial schools	64	711	19	172	36	..	..	..	..	..	248	16	13	12
Reformatory schools	91	91	18	46	2	..	..	..	..	..	216	24	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	9	9	180	9	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	179	..	..
Schools for adults	5	152	3	60	39	4	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,511	1,145	59	24
Total	1	227	700	512	42	10	1	..	..	18	7,621	3,602	579	491
	226	3,696	960	2,099	389	225	1	1	..	24				
Colleges.														
Law	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	140	1	12	..	..	..	2	351	23	2	2
Education	4	134	58	19	1	6	..	1	..	..	122	6	12	12
Engineering	10	70	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total	..	2	1	161	2	18	..	1	..	2	478	29	14	14
	14	206	74	2,260	391	243	1	2	..	26	8,099	3,631	593	505
Grand total	240	3,902	1,034	16,134	2,035	2,425	23	3	3	153	38,682	11,181	2,192	1,578
Grand total for males and females	431	8,020	9,455											

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle school.	Passed Primary school.	Other Lower qualifi.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Primary Schools.												
Government ..	32	290	1,816	483	7	..	..	5	11	2,629	16	2,645
Local Board and Municipal ..	36	4,290	27,116	5,330	347	..	..	80	480	37,119	560	37,679
Aided	66	4,160	30,185	3,186	330	14	18	1,397	3,475	37,927	4,904	42,831
Unaided ..	1	18	76	7	..	..	..	3	6	102	9	111
Total ..	136	8,758	59,193	9,006	684	14	18	1,485	3,972	77,777	5,489	83,266
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	1	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	14	3	17
Local Board and Municipal ..	85	327	4	1	100	..	..	4	68	517	72	589
Aided	116	507	22	2	110	4	3	5	86	757	98	855
Unaided ..	12	25	1	..	15	..	..	1	2	53	3	56
Total ..	214	370	27	3	227	4	3	10	159	1,341	176	1,517
High Schools.												
Government ..	90	62	..	2	45	6	2	1	31	199	40	239
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,446	1,767	51	13	746	34	17	34	424	4,023	509	4,532
Aided	2,185	2,176	47	4	831	81	67	46	456	5,243	653	5,896
Unaided ..	12	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	26	3	29
Total ..	3,733	4,015	98	19	1,626	124	86	81	914	9,491	1,205	10,696
Grand total ..	4,083	13,643	59,318	9,028	2,537	142	107	1,576	5,045	88,609	6,870	95,479

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Primary Schools.												
Government ..	2	134	274	17	9	..	..	1	..	436	1	437
Local Board and Municipal ..	7	546	7,204	1,105	58	1	..	8	79	8,920	88	9,008
Aided	22	1,211	9,089	275	102	3	18	320	928	10,699	1,269	11,968
Unaided ..	..	1	25	1	..	..	..	2	..	27	2	29
Total ..	31	1,892	16,592	1,398	169	4	18	331	1,007	20,082	1,360	21,442
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	13	57	15	..	12	..	..	2	9	97	11	108
Local Board and Municipal ..	4	19	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
Aided	31	212	44	2	19	3	3	5	19	308	30	338
Unaided ..	11	32	7	..	5	..	4	..	4	55	8	63
Total ..	59	320	68	3	40	3	7	7	32	490	49	539
High Schools.												
Government ..	93	186	26	1	45	..	..	4	23	351	27	378
Local Board and Municipal ..	15	42	1	2	13	1	..	2	5	73	8	81
Aided	342	765	65	3	104	25	29	26	69	1,279	149	1,428
Unaided ..	8	5	6	..	2	1	3	2	2	21	8	29
Total ..	458	998	98	6	164	27	32	34	99	1,724	192	1,916
Grand total ..	548	3,210	16,758	1,407	373	34	57	372	1,138	22,296	1,601	23,897

VII.—*Anglo-Indian and European Education.*

Total Anglo-Indian and European population. { Males .. 22,788 ; Females .. 23,408 ; Total .. 46,196

Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school. { Males .. 25·7 ; Females .. 25·6 ; Total .. 25·7

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. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Direct expenditure from Government funds.	Direct expenditure from Local funds.	Direct expenditure from Fees.	Direct expenditure from Other sources.	Total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Institutions for Males.											
High schools.	14	3,677	550	644	193	31	1,36,594 ..		3,85,660	1,96,219	7,18,473
Middle schools ..	10	1,875	657	406	95	7	49,778 ..		27,904	78,670	1,56,352
Primary schools ..	10	966	447	152	50	6	18,882 ..		11,926	52,937	83,745
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..		..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..		..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..		..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 7,412 ..		..	..	7,412
Total ..	34	6,518	1,654	1,202	338	44	2,12,666 ..		4,25,490	3,27,826	9,65,982
Institutions for Females.											
High schools ..	20	4,147	705	861	258	34	1,23,212 ..		2,23,307	1,11,443	4,57,962
Middle schools.	13	1,908	538	371	111	18	58,428 ..		34,864	91,041	1,84,333
Primary schools ..	5	472	200	80	26	6	8,770 ..		7,474	14,359	30,603
Training schools ..	3	67	1	2	..	..	11,600 ..		1,211	14,439	27,250
Technical and Industrial schools ..	1	74	..	18	..	..	1,000 ..		..	4,255	5,255
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..		..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 11,753 ..		..	..	11,753
Total ..	42	6,668	1,444	1,332	395	58	2,14,763 ..		2,66,856	2,35,537	7,17,156
Grand total for all institutions ..	76	13,186	3,098	2,534	733	102	4,27,429 ..		6,92,346	5,63,363	16,83,138
Indirect Expenditure.											
Inspection							18,215 ..		..	..	18,215
Buildings, etc.							35,087 ..		4,567	80,542	1,20,196
Miscellaneous							4,72,026 ..		8,02,243	8,16,516	20,90,785
Total (Indirect) ..							5,25,328 ..		8,06,810	8,97,058	22,29,196
Grand total (Direct and Indirect) ..							9,52,757 ..		14,99,156	14,60,421	39,12,334

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.

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

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

† This expenditure relates to European special subjects training centres which has no pupil of its own.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
(1) *Degree examinations.*	(2) Public.	(3) Private.	(4) Total.	(5) Public.	(6) Private.	(7) Total.	(8) Public.	(9) Private.	(10) Total.	(11) Public.	(12) Private.	(13) Total.
Arts and Science—												
M.Litt.	..	6	6	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	1	1
M.O.L.	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Litt.	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Sc.	..	5	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	3	83	86	3	55	58	3	7	10	3	6	9
M.A. (Honours)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	15	14	29	15	14	29	..	2	2	..	2	2
B.A. (Honours)	82	204	286	68	191	259	20	4	24	18	4	22
B.Sc. (Honours)	87	24	111	84	22	106	10	2	12	9	2	11
B.A. (Pass)	1,223	2,305	3,528	368	1,015	1,383	100	297	397	54	174	228
B.Sc. (Pass)	751	691	1,442	452	436	888	66	22	88	46	12	58
B.O.L.	..	97	97	..	22	22	..	5	5	..	2	2
Law—												
Doctor of Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Law	..	14	14	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	212	..	212	152	..	152	2	..	2	2	..	2
Medicine—												
M.D.	..	11	11	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	1	1
M.B.B.S.	272	..	272	157	..	157	36	..	36	22	..	22
L.M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	..	8	8	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	1
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering—												
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	14	..	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	58	..	58	47	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	27	..	27	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—												
B.Ed. and L.T.	284	77	361	[illegible]	48	241	76	[illegible]	134	65	52	117

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total Anglo-Indian and European population.	Males	22,788	Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school.	Males	25·7
	Females	23,408		Females	25·6
	Total	46,196		Total	25·7

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. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Direct expenditure from Government funds.	Direct expenditure from Local funds.	Direct expenditure from Fees.	Direct expenditure from Other sources.	Total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Institutions for Males.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
High schools.	14	3,677	550	644	193	31	1,36,594	..	3,85,660	1,96,219	7,18,473
Middle schools ..	10	1,875	657	406	95	7	49,778	..	27,904	78,670	1,56,352
Primary schools ..	10	966	447	152	50	6	18,882	..	11,926	52,937	83,745
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 7,412	..	..	..	7,412
Total ..	34	6,518	1,654	1,202	338	44	2,12,666	..	4,25,490	3,27,826	9,65,982
Institutions for Females.											
High schools ..	20	4,147	705	861	258	34	1,23,212	..	2,23,307	1,11,443	4,57,962
Middle schools.	13	1,908	538	371	111	18	58,428	..	34,864	91,041	1,84,333
Primary schools ..	5	472	200	80	26	6	8,770	..	7,474	14,359	30,603
Training schools ..	3	67	1	2	..	..	11,600	..	1,211	14,439	27,250
Technical and Industrial schools ..	1	74	..	18	..	..	1,000	..	..	4,255	5,255
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 11,753	..	..	..	11,753
Total ..	42	6,668	1,444	1,332	395	58	2,14,763	..	2,66,856	2,35,537	7,17,156
Grand total for all institutions ..	76	13,186	3,098	2,534	733	102	4,27,429	..	6,92,346	5,63,363	16,83,138

Indirect Expenditure.

Inspection ..	18,215	..	..	18,215
Buildings, etc.	35,087	..	4,567	80,542	1,20,196
Miscellaneous	4,72,026	..	8,02,243	8,16,516	20,90,785
Total (Indirect) ..	5,25,328	..	8,06,810	8,97,058	22,29,196
Grand total (Direct and Indirect) ..	9,52,757	..	14,99,156	14,60,421	39,12,334

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 European special subjects training centres which has no pupil of its own.

Commerce—													
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce	..	..	..	..	145	..	145	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce (Honours)		..	..		37	..	37	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—													
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—													
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations	..	..	..	..	35	..	35	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
					17	..	17	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate examinations.													
Intermediate in Arts and Science	..	..	..		4,821	5,793	10,614	1,691	2,131	3,822	393	662	1,055	194	300	494
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching			..		665	..	665	519	..	519	402	..	402	209	..	209
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary examinations	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
School examinations.																
(*a*) On completion of High School course—																
Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	474	474	..	201	201	..	72	72	..	31	31
School Final, etc.	..	..	..	..	22,531	2,934	25,465	22,473	2,915	* 25,388	2,373	199	2,572	2,360	199	* 2,559
European High School	..	..	..	..	174	1	175	145	..	145	142	1	143	111	..	111
Cambridge School Certificate	..	..	..		68	27	95	57	6	63	84	2	86	71	..	71
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—																
Cambridge Junior	..	..	..	..	67	..	67	49	..	49	65	..	65	45	..	45
European Middle	..	..	..	..	240	..	240	215	..	215	234	..	234	212	..	212
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—																
Upper Primary	..	..	..	..	16,702	..	16,702	7,625	..	7,625	7,400	..	7,400	3,038	..	3,038
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—																
For Teacher's Certificates—																
Vernacular { Higher	..	..	..	..	5,837	3,257	9,094	3,236	917	4,153	2,987	491	3,478	1,754	103	1,857
Vernacular { Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Art Schools.																
At Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	29	367	396	14	222	236	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools		..	..		185	751	936	109	399	508	195	632	827	134	351	485
At Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	114	5,853	5,967	42	2,415	2,457	55	126	181	18	46	64
At Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

IX.—*Statistics of Educational Institutions in Rural Areas.*

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.								Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
	Government.		District board.		Private.		Total.									
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
I. Recognized Institutions.																
For Males.																
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	1	104	22	2,810	23	2,914	48,690	582	5,38,629	5,87,901	.	11	167	178
Professional Colleges.	1	448	..	..	..	* 17	1	465	73,971	..	1,89,015	2,62,986	42	..	..	42
High Schools ..	2	479	138	61,619	87	36,962	227	99,060	7,79,811	10,13,812	25,84,980	43,78,603	26	2,932	1,702	4,660
Middle Schools ..	..	..	60	9,687	48	9,040	108	18,727	1,57,972	1,45,928	3,75,737	6,79,637	..	494	412	906
Primary Schools ..	1,460	81,359	13,403	1,041,809	15,241	11,27,971	30,104	2,251,139	1,58,90,941	36,11,117	14,12,638	2,09,14,696	2,617	33,525	42,701	78,843
Training Schools ..	35	4,480	..	..	20	1,565	55	6,045	7,26,131	..	92,747	8,18,878	227	13	167	407
Schools for adults †..	1	12	..	..	16	398	17	410	1,607	..	1,958	3,565	..	..	23	23
Other schools ..	3	229	5	243	66	3,309	74	3,781	33,929	1,133	1,28,342	1,63,404	3	19	304	326
Total ..	1,502	87,007	13,607	1,113,462	15,500	1,182,072	30,609	2,382,541	1,77,13,052	47,72,572	53,24,046	2,78,09,670	2,915	36,994	45,476	85,385
For Females.																
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	2	25	2	25	1,267	..	4,550	5,817	..	..	8	8
High Schools ..	5	1,174	..	..	15	3,163	20	4,337	1,39,035	..	1,45,392	2,84,427	77	..	192	269
Middle Schools ..	4	464	1	158	15	1,743	20	2,365	56,083	5,664	89,140	1,50,887	31	10	109	150
Primary Schools ..	25	2,064	2,147	171,091	1,153	109,799	3,325	282,954	20,60,012	11,28,546	2,96,453	34,85,011	86	5,700	4,611	10,397
Training Schools ..	25	1,465	..	..	27	1,743	52	3,208	4,86,097	..	1,33,023	6,19,120	151	..	167	318
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	5	303	5	303	2,740	..	8,680	11,420	..	..	27	27
Total ..	59	5,167	2,148	171,249	1,217	116,776	3,424	293,192	27,45,234	11,34,210	6,77,238	45,56,682	345	5,710	5,114	11,169
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions	1,561	92,174	15,755	1,284,711	16,717	1,298,848	34,033	2,675,733	2,04,58,286	59,06,782	60,01,284	3,23,66,352	3,260	42,704	50,590	96,554
II. Unrecognized Institutions.																
For males	..	..	19	860	137	5,244	156	6,104	..	..	71,662	71,662	..	19	165	184
For females	..	..	..	..	2	98	2	98	..	..	400	400	..	..	4	4
Total ..	..	..	19	860	139	5,342	158	6,202	..	..	72,062	72,062	..	19	169	188
Grand total for all ..	1,561	92,174	15,774	1,285,571	16,856	1,304,190	34,191	2,681,935	2,04,58,286	59,06,782	60,73,346	3,24,38,414	3,260	42,723	50,759	96,742

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

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

Sectt. II-23—9,006—18-10-38.

PRESS SLIP.

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25-2-42 DEPARTMENT.

Current No....., dated.....194 .

G.O. No. 275, dated 27-2- 194 5.

Number of MS. pages sent { (b) Correspondence 2 pages; (c) Notes 49 pages + 3 reports

Brief subject.... Report on Public Instruction for 1941-42

(d) Number of copies required when struck off (*not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press*). (1)	"Press" copies to supply on requisitions for purchase by the public. (2)	Complete correspondence and orders. (3)	Notes. (4)
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(P.T.O.

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

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Asst. Secretary to Govt.
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W
28.2.45

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 275, 27th February 1945

Report on Public Instruction—1943-44—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 22nd January 1945, R.C. No. 51-F/44.

Order—No. 275, Education, dated 27th February 1945.

Recorded.

2. During the year under review, there was a further increase ~~as~~ in the number of students under instruction in colleges and secondary schools, the following figures show :—

	1942-43.	1943-44.
Arts colleges—		
Men	17,698	19,321
Women	1,929	2,216
Professional colleges—		
Men	2,404	2,588
Women	391	478
Secondary schools—		
Boys	226,159	253,265
Girls	48,082	56,751

3. There was a reduction both in the number of elementary schools and their strength. The reduction was due to the closing down of a large number of uneconomic and ill-working schools. The Educational department has for some time past been working on the plan that only children who reach at least the V standard of an elementary school are likely to remain permanently literate, and one of the objectives kept in view is that the number in the V standard should not be lower than 25 per cent of the number of pupils in Standard I. That objective has been increasingly realized in recent years as illustrated by the sub-joined table showing the percentage of pupils in Standard V to those in Standard I.

Year.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
1941-42	32·3	30·0
1942-43	35·7	33·0
1943-44	36·9	33·7

Another objective is that the education of girls should keep pace with the education of boys and the department has generally enforced the condition that in cases in which a single school serves the needs of both the boys and girls of a local area, at least 25 or 30 per cent. of the girls of school-age of that area should be brought under instruction in the school, according as the school is styled a boys' school or girls' school. Partly as a result of the enforcement of this condition, the percentage of girls to boys receiving instruction in elementary schools is now about 50.

4. The total number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans increased from 3,019 to 3,102, but the strength in them decreased from 277,085 to 265,887 mainly due to a fall in the number attending elementary schools. The number of Muhammadan students in Arts colleges rose from 918 to 967, of whom 44 and 57, respectively were women. There was a similar increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools, from 16,036 to 17,504 boys and from 1,511 to 1,811 girls.

5. There was a rise in the number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes in all stages of instruction :—

	1942-43.	1943-44.
Colleges	272	348
Secondary schools	9,101	11,371
Elementary schools	314,469	322,967

6. The Government have from time to time passed orders designed to secure for teachers employed in non-Government institutions a dearness allowance on a reasonable scale. In the case of aided elementary schools the allowance has been provided wholly at the cost of Provincial funds and the allowance which was Rs. 3 per mensem per teacher in the year under review was thereafter raised to Rs. 4 and subsequently to Rs. 8. Local bodies are granted subsidies from Provincial funds to the extent to which they are unable to meet from their own resources the cost of the allowance provided for their teachers.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

To The Director of Public Instruction.
" Public (Political) Department.
" Secretariat Library.
Press.

Forwarded to the

(By order)

Superintendent.

Sec'y

Read, ref. corrected
Please strike a copy also of the
the procedure prescribed in para
6(b) of the Secretariat Manual should be
followed. S. Sambamurthy

C.NO.424-F/44

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, Dated 15-9-1944.

SECRETARIAT TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPTT.
18 SEP 1944

From

Sir R.M.Statham M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.

Sir,

Sub: Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44 - Printing of

I have the honour to request that Government may be pleased to permit the printing of a few copies of the Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44, which is under preparation.

for Director of Public Instruction.

RVR 16/9-Spl
1619

Secretary.

(True Copy forwarded to the teachers of
Palnad Taluk)

(Sd) D. Papayya.
13-3-36.
Secretary,
G.T.T.Association,
Durgi.

(**********)

(True Copy)

A.V.Rajagopala Achariyar,

Dy:Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

(True copy)

Superintendent.

25. D.P.H. Staff

Memo

Letter from the D.P.I. cir. 424 F/44, dt. 10.9.44.

Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44. Printing of copies

The D.P.I. is requested to report the number of copies of the ~~how many copies of the~~ Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44 ~~should be~~ which he proposes to print, explaining the necessity for the same, and also whether these copies should be additional excluding of the 32 copies to be printed for distribution with reference to Memo. No. 41211 Ag. dt. 28.1.43.;

~~and (3) why the additional copies are required~~

28.9.44

28.9.44

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From

Sir B.L. Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department,
Madras.

--

R.C. No.424 F/44 dated 10th Oct. 1944.

--

Sir,

Sub: Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44 - Printing of copies.

Ref: Government Memo. No.15800 A2 E.P.H. dated 30-9-44.

--

49157

I desire to print fifty copies of the Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44 and distribute them as detailed below:-

Name of the officer.	No. of copies.
1. Divisional Inspectors	4
2. District Educational Officers	26
3. Inspectresses of girls' Schools	6
4. Secretary to the Commissioner for Government examinations	1
5. Principals of Training colleges	3
6. Inspectress of European schools	1
7. Director's office	9
	50

R. Narasimha

for Director of Public Instruction.

R.C.11/10. Sof 11/X

9/21/x

Memo 45888/A.3 20.10.44

Letter from the D.P.I. ent- 15.9.44 & 20.10.44.

Report on Public Instruction
Printing of copies

The D.P.I. is

informed that he may arrange for the printing of 50 copies of the Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44 for distribution in his office and among the officers subordinate to him

Dftd 19.10.44
The D.P.I.
The S.E.I.

2. The S.E.I. is requested

informed that the copy should not be released pending further instructions from Govt.

20.10.44

Memo 50309 A 20.10.44 Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44

The D.P.I. is

requested to say when the annual report on Public Instruction in the Presidency for 1943-44 will be submitted to Govt.

Dftd 17.10.44 17.X.44

4.10.44

The D.P.I.

Memo the report is due with the Govt. on 15.10.44

17.10.44 17.X.44

But I am an experienced and skilled carpenter capable of ma
making furniture and other wooden requirements. My work wa
appreciated by many officers who were in charge of the Stor
and especially by Mr. Stewart at the time of the General El
tions, when the Ballot Box-work was done. He gave me even
reward of Rs. 5/-

Taking advantage of the absence of the permanent Ass
Superintendent and the change of the Superintendents, the St
Keeper began to raise complaints of inefficiency against me
All of a sudden, I was stopped from work on the 1st August
But on representation to the Superintendent by Mr. P.R.K.
Sarma, President of the workers' Association, I was admitte
work. Again the termination of my service was notified to
on 20th September and the ground of inefficiency was put fo
as the justification.

My explanation pointing out the reasonable cause for
ference in output between me and the 2 others was not appre
They were working together and they were also not disturbed

Education Department.

From

Sir R.M.Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, M a d r a s.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.
M a d r a s.

51497

Rc.51 F/44 dated 26--10--1944.

Sir,

Report on Public Instruction 1943-44.

Ref: Govt.Memorandum No.50309 A1Edn. dated 20-10-1944.

With reference to the Government memorandum quoted above, I have the honour to state that the consolidation of statistics required for the Report on Public Instructio is not complete as a few more returns and Special reports are yet to be received from the Inspecting officers. I shall therefore submit my report soon after the materials required for it are got ready.

for Director of Public Instruction.

k.h.27-10.

Education Department.

From

Sir R.M.Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Assistant-Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

57724

R.C.51 F/44 dated 7-12-1944.

Sir,

Ref: Government Exchange reminder dated 21-11-1944 on Government Memorandum No.50309 A1 dated 20-10-44 regarding Public Instruction Report 43-44.

The report is under preparation and it will be submitted to Government by about 15th January 1945.

for Director of Public Instruction.

k.h.7-12.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 8 DEC 1944

R.C.NO.51-F/44,

04098

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 0 JAN 1945

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
MADRAS,
Dated 22nd January 45.

From

Dr.B.B.Dey, D.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C.
Offtg. Director of Public Instruction,
M a d r a s.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
M a d r a s.

S i r,

REF: Government Memo. No.50309-A-1 dated 20-10-1944.

I have the honour to submit herewith the report on Public Instruction in the Presidency for 1943-44.

1. EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The post of Headmaster, Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras, which was in the Subordinate Educational Service was converted into a post in the Madras Educational Service.

2. The Physical Training Instructors possessing higher grade certificates in Physical Education were sanctioned a special pay of Rs.10/- a month while those holding lower grade certificates were sanctioned a special pay of Rs.5/- a month.

3. Sanction was accorded by Government for the re-employment of Mr. C.R. Porret as Adviser to Government on Manual Training for one year from 15th March 1944.

4. Government sanctioned the employment of an Assistant to the Adviser to Government on Manual Training and a Physical Directress in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, during the year.

5. The designation of Head-clerks of the Divisional Inspectors' Offices was changed into that of Managers and their scale of pay was revised. The scale of pay of the

Pl.No. 59/33 dated 6/6/34

---

of salaries should be more regular. It should not be accumulated for a number of months as it tells upon the progress of the schools.

Accommodation:---All the eight schools are held in rented buildings. Though suitable for school purposes they are not sufficient in space for play.

~~for each of the schools is not sufficient in space for play~~

The Vengalapuram Adi-Dravida Section has been recommended for amalgamation with the Hindu School.

Equipment:--The schools should be equipped with more object lesson pictures and maps. The Higher Sle.

School should be supplied with atleast a dozen dual desks.

Head-clerk of the office of the Inspectress of European Schools was also revised. The pay of Head-clerks of certain Government Arts and Professional Colleges which was in the lower division scale of pay was raised to the upper division scale.

6. Government sanctioned the opening of the following during the year:-

(a) A Government elementary school in the Pedagangavanam village in the Vizagapatam Agency.
(b) A Government Middle School for Muslim Girls in Mangalore.
(c) A Secondary Training class to the Mappilla Girls' high school, Tirur and
(d) A hostel to the Government Training School for Masters, Hospet.

7. The Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools was entrusted with the work of inspection of Sanskrit Elementary Schools.

8. Government ordered that the admission of students into the College of Engineering, Guindy should be made on principles which would secure linguistic representation.

9. The Government Muhammadan College at Madras celebrated its Silver Jubilee during the year.

10. In G.O.No.179. L.A., dated 29-1-1944, the grant of dearness allowance to teachers employed in schools maintained by Local Bodies at the old rates applicable to Government servants was sanctioned with effect from 1-12-1943 and to meet the extra cost, Local Bodies were paid subsidy of varying amounts according to their needs.

11. In view of the situation created by the War, the Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1942 by which in the Madras Fortress Area and in the Coastal towns where compulsory elementary education was in force, the attendance of a child was left to the option of the guardian. This concession was continued during the year under report.

12. To encourage the enrolment of Mappilla pupils in

schools, Government in their Order No.Ms.642 Education dated 6-5-1943 approved the appointment of Musaliyars for giving religious instruction in aided Mappilla Elementary Schools in the South Malabar District. Grant on behalf of each of the Instructors was permitted to be assessed at the rate of Rs.60/- per year but the total expenditure on account of the scheme was restricted to Rs.10,000/-. During the year 1943-44, the appointment of the Instructors was permitted in 150 boys' and 16 girls' schools for Mappillas in the South Malabar District.

13. Government approved the payment, to aided elementary schools in the Agency a grant of As.8/- per pupil of standard IV and V and As.6/- per pupil of standards II and III towards the purchase and free supply of books and slates to children reading in the schools (G.O.No.724 Edn., dated 25-5-1943).

14. In areas where separate girls' schools exist it was found that the enrolment of girls of schoolage in many girls' schools was far too low. Hence the following instructions were issued to the Inspecting Officers with the approval of Government:-

"Recognition shall not ordinarily be granted to any lower elementary girls' school in a Non-Municipal area, unless at least 30 percent of the girls of schoolage in the local area is in attendance in the school at the time of application for recognition".

"Recognition may be withdrawn after the due warning if any of the [redacted] girls' school in Non-Municipal areas fail to have 30 per cent of the girls of schoolage in the local area in attendance in the school. One year's time may be given to all the existing schools to achieve this result".

15. The dearness allowance of Rs.2/- per month for a teacher sanctioned with effect from 1-10-1942 was increased to Rs.3/- from 1-11-1943.

16. The following changes were effected in the Madras Educational Rules:-

(a) Rule 16 of the Madras Educational Rule was amended making it obligatory on recognized schools not to employ teachers whose certificates have been cancelled or who have been declared by the Director, after due enquiry, to be unfit to be teachers. Teachers whose certificates have been suspended or whose service registers have been withdrawn shall not be employed for the period of the suspension of certificates or the withdrawal of service registers.

(b) Rules 64 and 65 were amended prescribing qualifications for teachers employed in Sanskrit Schools.

(c) Rule 90 was modified so as to provide separate rules for Colleges and Secondary Schools.

(d) In view of the increased cost of living and consequent grant of dearness allowance, the limits of income of parents prescribed in rule 92 for the grant of fee concessions were raised as an emergency measure to be in force so long as the present conditions prevail or the grant of dearness allowance continues.

(e) Rule 93 was amended to the effect that no student who has been convicted in a Court of Law for disloyal activities or who has been detained under the Defence of India Rules or the Restriction and Detention Ordinance 1944, shall be admitted or re-admitted into a College or a school without the previous sanction of the Director.

(f) The Director was authorized to accept, for the purpose of agreement entered into by teachers under training under Rule 125 Madras Educational Rules, service which a candidate after leaving the training institution, may have performed as a teacher in His Majesty's Land, Naval or Air Force (G.O.No.918 Edn., dated 6-7-1943).

(g) Owing to the dearth of applicants for secondary grade training, the rules for admission were relaxed and candidates who had not secured eligibility for admission to colleges but who had secured slightly lower percentages in one or two subjects were admitted for secondary grade training.

17. Under Article 28 A of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, the age limit for teachers in European Schools was fixed as 60 and the Director was empowered to grant annual exemptions till the 65th year. Grant under Article 164 of the Code was raised from As.1 1/2 to As.2/- per diem for the duration of the war.

18. Government approved during the year the introduction of graded courses of training in the Physical Training class for women, viz., Diploma course, Higher Grade certificate course and Lower Grade Certificate course.

II. THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE AND EDUCATION.

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III. GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. Numerical: The total number of public institutions including Sanskrit and other indigenuous institutions recognized by this department decreased from 38,522 to 37,541 owing mainly to the closure of ill-working and uneconomic elementary schools. The strength in these schools also decreased from 3,391,899 to 3,367,140, the fall in strength being perceptible in the case of elementary schools. Likewise, the number and strength of unrecognized private schools

fell

fell from 238 and 8,267 to 204 and 6,981 respectively. The number of special schools, viz., Arts, Medical, Training, Engineering, Technical and Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, Reformatory, schools for the Defective children, schools for adults, Physical training, Nursery schools, etc., was 463 for boys and 121 for girls as against 500 and 116 respectively last year. The strength in the boys' schools was 29,042 and in the girls' schools 6,574. The number of private and public institutions taken together decreased by 715 and their strength by 26,045, the corresponding figures for the last year being 975 and 71,734 respectively. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 6.8 (8.9 in the case of males and 4.8 in the case of females) compared with 7.0 (9.1 in the case of males and 4.9 in the case of females) in the previous year.

2. Financial: The total expenditure on "Education" increased from Rs.653.25 lakhs to Rs.722.53 lakhs. The proportion of public and private funds to the total expenditure was 61 and 39 respectively compared with 63 and 37 last year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs.536.45 lakhs to Rs.576.80 lakhs, and as also in the indirect expenditure from Rs.116.80 lakhs to Rs.145.73 lakhs. The increase in the case of the latter was mainly under boarding charges.

The budget estimate under "Education" for the year under report was Rs.304.80 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs.320.36 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs.318.71 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.15.35 lakhs and Rs.400.67 lakhs compared with Rs.14.62 lakhs and 333.25 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

The

The provincial subsidy to local bodies including the amount placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards was Rs.149.63 lakhs.

IV. CONTROLLING AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL.

Sir Meverel Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., continued to hold the office of the Director of Public Instruction during the year under report.

During the period under report, Mr. C.R. Porrett, M.B.E., Adviser to Government on Manual Training retired from the Madras Educational Service with effect from 15-3-1943. He was, however, granted an extension of service until the 15th March 1944 and re-employed for one year from that date.

The following officers of the Madras Educational Service and Indian Educational Service retired during the year:-

1. Sri G.P. Krishnamurthi.
2. Sri S. Muthukrishna Ayyar.
3. Sri P.A. Narayana Ayyar.
4. Sri N. Raghunatha Ayyangar.
5. Ghulam Dastagir Saheb Bahadur.
6. Sri P. Subba Rao.
7. Sri S. Satchidanandam Pillai.
8. Sri R.M. Savur, M.B.E.
9. Sri T.S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar.
10. Mr. H.C. Papworth, O.B.E.
11. Muhammad Abdul Ali Saheb Bahadur.
12. Sri M. Chayappa.

Mr. G.H. Jansen who was appointed by direct recruitment as Lecturer in English in the Madras Educational Service in the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, with effect from 21-8-1943 was relieved on the afternoon of 5th June 1944 to join duty as a King's Commissioned Officer, I.A.F., Poona. Muhammad Kutbuddin Saheb Bahadur, Lecturer in Economics, Government Muhammadan College, Madras, died on 7-2-1944.

Women's Branch.

Miss I.H. Lowe, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, V circle, Coimbatore, in the Indian Educational Service, proceeded on leave from 28-12-1943 to 3-5-1945 preparatory to her retirement. She was permitted to accept, during the leave, employment under the Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. Mrs. M. Varugis, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, III Circle, Madras, in the Madras Educational Service retired from service with effect from 15-4-1943. Miss C.M. Cavanagh, Inspectress of European Schools, was granted an extension of service for one year from 21-10-1943.

The Director toured Malabar in May, Anantapur in June, Trichinopoly and Madura in July, Tinnevelly and Madura in September, Anantapur in November and South Kanara and Malabar in December and January. In January 1944 he went to Baroda to attend the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education. He went to Bangalore also in October last.

V. Colleges.

The number of arts colleges for men remained the same as last year viz., 38 including the Annamalai University, of which 8 were Honours, 16 first grade and 14 second grade colleges. The number of students reading in the Honours and the first grade colleges increased from 15,236 to 16,620 and that in the second grade colleges from 3,438 to 3,836. The strength in the Honours classes rose from 1,262 to 1,366 which comprised of 525 in the first year, 432 in the second year and 409 in the final year classes. The number of students taking post-graduate courses slightly decreased from 225 to 194 during the year; their distribution being Annamalai University 18, Presidency College, 71, Loyola College 29, Christian College, Tambaram 29, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly 18, Andhra University College of science 12, Andhra University College of Arts 5 and Pachaiyappa's College 12. The number of women reading in the arts colleges for men increased considerably from 976 to 1,135.

A new Tamil college called K.P. Kalluri, Tanjore, was opened during the year as the result of which the number of Oriental Colleges for men rose to 23 from 22 last year. The total strength in all these colleges was 964 compared with 939 in the previous year.

The number of pupils reading in Sanskrit Colleges was 654 and in Tamil colleges 181 including those reading in the Oriental Sections of the Annamalai University. The number of pupils in the three Arabic Colleges was 129. Twenty women were reading in the Oriental Colleges for men during the year under report.

The number of professional colleges for men was 11 the same as last year. The total strength including the strength in the Pandits' training class of the Annamalai University was 2,907 as against 2,686 last year. The distribution of these scholars was 1,463 in the three Medical Colleges for men, 278 in the training colleges, 423 in the law college, 118 in the Veterinary College, 448 in the College of Engineering, Guindy, 122 in the Agricultural College, 38 in the College of Technology, Waltair and 17 in the Pandit's training class of the Annamalai University. The number of women reading in these professional Colleges for men was 319 compared with 282 last year.

VI SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1. General Statistics: The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys further increased from 559 last year to 570 during the year under report. Two high schools and 9 middle schools were opened during the year. They are - (1) Kadri High School (Anantapur), (2) Kandanur Chittal Achi High School (Ramnad), (3) Razole Hindu Middle School (East Godavari), (4) Bhimavaram S.J.G.M. Middle School, (West Godavari), (5) Kovvur Middle School (Nellore), (6) Saidapet Municipal Middle School (Chingleput), (7) Theni Nadara's Saraswathi Middle School (Madura), (8) Devakottai De-Britto Middle School (Ramnad), (9) Nallur Middle School, (Tinnevelly), (10) Mayoor Middle School (The Nilgiris) and (11) Inanji S.V.S. Middle School (South Kanara). A few middle Schools became high schools consequent on the opening of higher forms in them. On account of these changes there was at the end of the year under report 411 high and 159 middle schools. The total strength in all these schools recorded further increase from 244,897 to 275,041 and the number of girls reading in them also increased from

18,738 to 21,776 in the year under report.

2. S.S.L.C. Scheme and Public Examination:- The number of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1944 was 30,588 (27,846 boys and 2,742 girls) of whom 4,003 were private candidates and the number examined was 29,671 (26,965 boys and 2,706 girls) including 3,322 private candidates as against 27,774 (25,395 boys and 2,379 girls) in the previous year. The certificates of 29,576 candidates of whom 26,883 were boys and 2,693 were girls, were completed during the year. The number of candidates whose certificates were completed increased by 1,982 over that of the previous year, the increase in the number of girls being 318 as against 293 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of first year pupils and supplementary candidates also. The number of candidates declared eligible for University Courses of study increased from 12,742 in 1943 to 15,694 in 1944.

Forty-one children of Ex-army men of the Great War (1914-18) and 729 children and dependants of soldiers serving in the present war were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

Four hundred and twenty schools as against 431 in the previous year used the languages of the Presidency as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the examination. Some of the private candidates also answered the examinations in the non-language subjects through their mother tongue or the local language.

The S.S.L.C. Board was reconstituted during the year under report.

In G.O.No.Ms.1298 Edn., dated 25-9-1943 the candidates belonging to the scheduled castes were permitted to appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination four times in all instead of three with effect from 1944 examination.

3. The number

3. The number of teachers employed in the secondary schools for boys increased from 11,160 including 164 women to 12,028 including 186 women. The number of trained teachers also increased from 9,801 men and 145 women to 10,544 men and 164 women.

4. Expenditure: The total direct expenditure on secondary education for Indian Boys increased from Rs.99.09 lakhs to Rs.110.34 lakhs towards which public funds contributed Rs.29.94 lakhs or 27.1.% fees Rs.69.60 lakhs or 63.1% and other sources Rs.10.80 lakhs or 9.8% as against 29%, 63% and 8% respectively in the previous year,

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs.39-12-4 compared with Rs.40-8-8 in the preceding year and each pupil paid on average fee of Rs.25-1-5. Fees met 57 per cent of the total cost in district board and municipal schools and 69 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being the same.

VII. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - PROGRESS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - MASS EDUCATION POLICY

There was in the Presidency 36,399 elementary schools for boys and girls with a total strength of 2,980,743 pupils compared with 37,075 schools with 3,044,013 pupils last year. The decrease was due to the closure of a large number of uneconomic and ill-working schools. The number of complete schools including higher elementary schools also decreased from 35,017 to 34,721 owing to the closure of schools which failed to satisfy the departmental tests prescribed for complete schools. Of the remaining incomplete schools, 763 were feeder schools, the number of such schools for the last year being 876. Efforts were made to develop the incomplete schools, excluding feeder schools, having standards I and II or I to III into complete schools by opening standards upto the V. The number of single-teacher schools further decreased from 7,849 in 1942-43 to 7,240 in 1943-44.

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The statement showing the distribution of pupils in the five standards of elementary schools shows a decrease in the number

of pupils in them when compared with the previous years' figures:-

Year.	I	II	III	IV	V
1941-42 ..	1,091,178	649,393	496,989	397,688	346,512
1942-43 ..	1,002,417	644,757	500,527	403,265	353,933
1943-44 ..	968,346	628,602	494,747	398,936	353,090

Despite the decrease, however, the percentage of pupils in standard V to those in standard I both in boys' and girls' schools shows a marked increase as will be seen from the figures given below:-

Year.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
1941-42 ...	32.3	30.0
1942-43 ...	35.7	33.0
1943-44 ...	36.9	33.7

One of the aims of the department is that at least 25% of the number of pupils in standard I should be in standard V in order to ensure that pupils who are enrolled in schools are kept on till they complete the school course and thus become permanently literate. It is gratifying to note that there has been a steady progress in this direction both in boys' and girls' schools. The percentage of pupils in standard V to the number in standard I in boys' and girls' schools put together was 36.9 compared with 35.4 in the previous year.

Boys' Schools: The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 32,830 to 32,218. The schools under the manggement of local bodies decreased from 14,373 to 14,355 while those under Government and private management from 1,545 and 16,912 respectively to 1,542 and 16,321. The total strength in all these schools also decreased from 2,620,875 to 2,566,791. The decrease, however, was larger in lower standards. The number of part-time and night schools for boys was 57 as against 51 in the previous year.

The number of higher elementary schools alone was 1,670 of which 31 schools had standard VI as the highest, 49 standard VII and 1,590 standard VIII as the highest. The strength in standards VI to VIII of these schools was 114,908 which included 17,563 girls as against 117,467 including 16,735 girls last year. In the E.S.L.C. examination held in April 1943, 7,459

boys and 2,771 girls came out successful out of 19,090 boys and 7,827 girls that sat for the examination, the corresponding figures for the last year being 8,914 boys and 2,805 girls out of 20,889 boys and 7,229 girls.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys decreased from 90,389 to 89,319 and the number of trained teachers in them from 83,854 to 83,295 during the year under report.

The number of buildings constructed for accommodating elementary schools for boys was 360 of which 330 were for schools under private management and the rest for those under public management.

The number of school-less centres with a population of 500 and above for boys in the Presidency was 4,065 as against 3,608 last year.

Panchayat Schools: The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards reports as follows regarding the working of the panchayat schools:-

"The year 1943-44 started with a total provision of 1492 schools as against the total provision of 1512 schools. During the year under reference 25 new schools were sanctioned and provision for 93 schools was withdrawn on the recommendation of the educational authorities for not satisfying the departmental tests. There were thus 1424 schools at the close of the year. No additional provision was made by Government during the year for opening new schools.

Strength and attendance:- The total number of pupils on rolls on 31-3-1944 was 78,825 the average attendance of boys and girls being 41,648 and 16,010 respectively. There was a rise in the number of pupils over the number in the previous year. Scheduled caste pupils continued to be admitted freely and their number in all the schools was 8358. Nevertheless there was a fall in the number

of scheduled class pupils in the schools.

Staff: At the end of the year, the total number of teachers employed in the panchayat schools was 1975 of which 115 were secondary grade trained, 1690 higher elementary trained and 64 lower elementary trained and 106 others. During the year sanction was accorded for the employment of 120 additional teachers while sanction was withdrawn in the cases of 8 additional teachers as the attendance of pupils fell short of the prescribed limits.

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

Teaching Grant: The Government allotted a sum of Rs.4,30,800 for disbursement to panchayat boards as teaching grant and dearness allowance to teachers during the year 1943-44. The work of disbursing grants was continued to be exercised by the three Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs.4,22,498-2-0 which included a sum of Rs.7,738-14-0 paid to 91 schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1943-44. The total number of panchayat boards for which grant was sanctioned for 1943-44 was 1,411 and the amount actually drawn by them was Rs.4,05,405-12-6. There was no departure in the procedure followed in the matter of disbursing teaching grant during the year."

VIII. SPECIAL EDUCATION.

1. Training Schools for Masters:- The number of training schools for masters decreased from 75 last year to 71 during the year under report owing to the closure of four training schools, viz., 1. Government Training School, Bezwada, 2. Government Training School, Tirupati. 3. Government Secondary Training School, Coimbatore

and 4. Murani Training School, Palghat. Of the 71 schools, 47 were under Government management, 23 were under aided management and one was under unaided management. The total strength in the Government schools was 6,157 of which 692 were in the secondary Training class and the rest in the elementary training class. The Training schools under private management (both aided and unaided) had a total strength of 1,880; 294 in the secondary training and 1,586 in the elementary training class.

The Training School Leaving Certificate Examination: The number of candidates examined for the training-School Leaving certificate examination (Higher Elementary Grade) of 1944 held under the old scheme for the benefit of those who failed in the previous years was 5,004 (4,046 men and 958 women). Of them 3,257 men and 491 women were lower grade teachers who wanted to gain higher grade certificates, and the number that passed was 1,530 (1,247 men and 283 women). Of the number of passed candidates, 917 men and 103 women were lower grade candidates.

For the T.S.L.C. examination for the secondary and elementary grades held in March 1944 under the revised scheme 1,067 (665 men and 402 women) candidates for the secondary grades and 7,568 (5,048 men and 2,520 women) candidates for the elementary grade appeared of whom 728 (519 men and 209 women) and 4,480 (2,906 men and 1,574 women) respectively came out successful, the corresponding figures for the last year relating to the number that appeared for the examinations being 1,473 for secondary grade and 6,858 for the elementary grade and the number of successful candidates in the respective grades being 946 and 4,238.

2. Commercial schools: The three aided commercial schools continued to work during the year under report with a total enrolment of 381 pupils including 106 girls. Two hundred and forty-nine unaided commercial schools were returned during the year, the number on rolls in them being 7,534 which includes 142 girls.

3. Agricultural schools: The two agricultural schools reported last year, viz., the C.S.M. Agricultural school, Melrosapuram and the Servindia Agricultural School, Mayanoor continued to work during the year under report with 46 and 58 pupils respectively.

The four farm labour schools intended for agricultural labourers and their children continued to work during 1943-44. The Director of Agriculture reports as follows regarding the working of these schools during the year:-

Anakapalle: There were 31 boys on rolls during the year as against the same number of boys last year. The school worked on an average for 22 days in a month with an average daily attendance of 25 pupils. The students were given instruction for half-a-day in the school room in subjects of agricultural importance besides other subjects of the curriculum like Telugu, Arithmetic, Geography, etc. They were taken out-doors during the other half of the day and were given practical training in all agricultural operations. The pupils by the time they left the school became well versed in many of the agricultural operations and were sufficiently literate. Some of them were employed in the station itself and they were found particularly useful in the layout and conduct of experimental work carried out on the station. The working of the school during the inspection of the Deputy Inspector of Schools was satisfactory. The pupils were examined by him and all of them were found fit for promotion to higher classes. In the Adult section of the school, there were 41 adult labourers under instruction as against 42 in the previous year. The section worked for 22 days in a month with an average attendance of 37. The adults were taught simple arithmetic, Telugu and other subjects of general importance. The progress of these men during the year was quite satisfactory.

Palur: The school worked with five classes with 30 pupils on rolls during the year, the average daily attendance being 16. Eighteen pupils were examined and 12 were found fit for promotion. The boys attended the school for three hours either in the morning or in the evening and worked in the farm for the

remaining half-a-day. The elder boys were given practical training in farm operations like spraying, insecticides and hand-picking of insects, trampling leaves in puddles, poultry keeping, maintenance of bee colonies, etc., All the boys were taught the use of implements.

Coimbatore: The school had 25 pupils on rolls at the end of the year under report. Twelve boys were paid full day's wages for half-a-day's work and half-a-day study and 13 boys were unpaid and they attended the school throughout the day. The average daily attendance was 24.6. Twenty-three pupils were examined and 17 of them were promoted.

Samalkota:- The school continued to work satisfactorily during the year with the sanctioned strength of 15 pupils. The students who joined the school in September 1942 were examined in June 1943 and four successful candidates of Standard III left the school as there was no provision for higher standards. General education was imparted to boys during day time and to adult labourers during night time. The District Agricultural Officer suggests the continuance of the school with provision to open standards IV and V

4. Engineering Schools: The Subordinate Engineering class attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy which is the only recognized school, worked with 244 pupils during the year as against 260 last year.

5. Industrial schools: In all the industrial schools for Indians under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, there were approximately 6,490 scholars of whom 928 were women.

As usual, several scholarships were awarded during the year under report. One of the two scholarships tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, which was not awarded last year was awarded during the year. A subsidy of Rs.400/- was paid to the institute by the Madras Government on behalf of the

of the scholar undergoing training there. Two of the six scholarship holders at the Andhra University completed their courses of study during the year under review and these scholarships were awarded to two others one for B.Sc.(Hons) in Sugar Technology and the other for B.Sc.(Hons.) in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Nine of the eleven scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore fell vacant, consequent on the completion of the courses of study by the holders. These were again awarded to nine others, three for study of Bio-Chemistry, three for Electrical Technology and three for General and Organic Chemistry. The scholarship tenable at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad was continued to be awarded to the scholar who was already in receipt of it since he has not completed his course.

The value of each of the scholarships tenable at Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad was enhanced by Rs.11/- and the value of each of the scholarships tenable at the Andhra University was enhanced by Rs.9/- with effect from 1st October 1943.

Under the provisions of Chapter IX of the Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools, 60 new scholarships tenable in each case for a period not exceeding five years and ranging in value from Rs.1-8-0 to Rs.7-8-0 per mensem were, as usual, awarded with effect from 1st July 1943 to pupils learning trades in the various industrial schools recognized by the Department of Industries. A bonus equivalent to two months average scholarships were also granted to 19 pupils who satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses of study during the year.

An amount of Rs.95,168 was distributed to the aided industrial schools in the form of maintenance grant (including capitation grant of Rs.2,370/-). A further grant of Rs.6,981/- was distributed as equipment grant and Rs.16,350/- as building grant to deserving schools. There were 20 pupil teachers (13 men and 7 women) under training in the training sections attached to some industrial schools of whom 12 received a stipend of Rs.15/- each per mensem and

7 received a stipend of Rs.12/- each per month.

6. Schools for Art and Music: As in the last year five schools were classified under this category and they had in all 282 pupils on rolls. Of these three were under Government management with a total strength of 173 pupils, one under Municipal management with 88 pupils and one under aided private management with 21 pupils.

7. Manual Training Class: As many as 2,157 institutions which consisted of four training colleges, 19 arts colleges, 91 training schools, 259 secondary schools, 1771 elementary schools and 13 special schools had manual training classes attached to them and the total number of classes conducted in all these institutions during the year under report was 2,802. The total number of pupils who attended these classes was 260,755 (212,656 males and 48,099 females) of whom 23,609 men and 5,289 women attended the classes conducted in training schools and colleges, 94,789 boys and 8,449 girls those conducted in secondary schools and the rest attended the classes conducted in elementary and special schools. Sixteen different subject were taught in the manual training classes conducted in secondary schools, of which "Wood-work", "carving", "fret-work and Turning" and "Spinning and Weaving" were the most popular subjects. Twenty-two different subjects of handicrafts were taught in the Manual training classes conducted in training schools of which "Wood-work and Ply-wood-work", "Card Board-work and simple binding", "Clay-work" and "Weaving" were most papular. For prevocational training in higher elementary schools, instruction was imparted in 30 different subjects amongst which "Tailoring", "Spinning and Weaving", "Village Carpentry", "Embroidery, Lace work and Needle-work", "Tape Weaving", and "Grass and fibre work" were the most popular subjects.

During the year under report, the Adviser to Government on Manual Training Inspected many schools and the reports of inspection were communicated to the managements of the schools concerned.

8. Technical Examinations: The total number of candidates examined for the two grades was 10,368 of whom 4,923 were successful. One thousand three hundred and seven women appeared for the examination of whom 681 were successful. One diploma for Drawing and 52 group certificates were issued in the year under report.

9. Sanskrit Education: The number of Sanskrit Colleges for men was 17 and the same as last year of which one was under District Board Management. The total strength in these colleges including that in the Oriental sections of the Annamalai University was 654 compared with 652 last year. In the two Sanskrit colleges for women reported last year, there were 25 women under instruction in the year under report. Besides, twenty women were reading in the Sanskrit Colleges for men.

The number of advanced and elementary Sanskrit Schools recognized by the department remained the same as last year, viz., 62 and the strength in them increased slightly from 3,566 to 3,597. The Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools was entrusted with the work of inspection of Sanskrit Elementary Schools during the year under report.

Two hundred and sixty-five candidates (including 7 women) appeared for the Sanskrit Entrance Examination of April 1943 of whom 158 (including 5 women) were declared eligible for University courses of study.

IX. WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

1. General: The number of institutions intended for Indian women both public and private decreased from 4,492 and 4,443 and the total strength in them from 461,946 to 459,078. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,178,671 compared with 1,184,979 last year. The decrease in the number of girls under instruction was mainly in boys' elementary schools, a large number of which was closed for economic reasons during the year under report. The number of girls reading

in all the recognized elementary schools for boys alone decreased from 753,899 in 1942-43 to 745,924 in 1943-44.

2. Collegiate:- The five first grade arts colleges for women reported last year continued to work during the year under report, with a total enrolment of 1,081 pupils as against 958 pupils last year. The number of girls reading in arts colleges for men further increased considerably from 976 last year to 1,135 during the year. A new training college for women called the St. Anne's Training College was opened at Mangalore during the year as the result of which the number of professional colleges for women again increased from three to four. The total strength in all these four colleges was 159 compared with 109 last year. Besides, 319 women were reading in the professional colleges for men of whom 304 were in the three Medical Colleges for men, 10 in the training college at Rajahmundry, 2 in the Law College, Madras and three in the College of Engineering, Guindy. The number of women reading in the two Sanskrit Colleges was 25 as against 20 last year and that in the Sanskrit Colleges for men was 20, the same as last year.

3. Secondary: The number of secondary schools for Indian Girls increased from 119 to 131 owing to the opening of the following new schools during the year under report.

1. Sharkey Memorial Middle School, Nellore.
2. C.S.M. Middle School, Usilampatti, Madura.
3. Sacred Heart Town Middle School, Srivilliputtur, Ramnad.
4. Kshatriya Nadars' Girls' Middle School, Virudhunagar, Ramnad.
5. Sri Kanchi Somasundara Kanya Vidyalaya, Big Conjeevaram, Chingleput.
6. Sri Shanti Vijai Hindu Middle School, Coonoor, the Nilgiris.
7. Fathima Girls' High School, Cochin, Malabar.
8. St. Gemma's Girls' Secondary School, Malappuram, Malabar.
9. Little Flower Secondary School, Mammiyur, Malabar.
10. Government Middle School for girls, Mangalore, South Kanara.
11. B.E.M. Girls' High School, Kasargod, South Kanara.
12. Sacred Heart Girls' School, Kulaseppur.

A few middle schools became high schools consequent on the opening of higher forms in them. There were thus on 31st March 1944, 84 high and 47 middle schools for girls. The strength

in all these secondary schools increased from 30,959 to 37,103. The number of girls under instruction in all the secondary schools for Indians recorded an appreciable increase of 8,669 from 48,082 last year to 56,751 during the year under report. The number of girls whose S.S.L.Cs. were completed during the year was 2,559 compared with 2,375 last year. The number of teachers employed in secondary schools for girls increased from 1,754 to 1,893. The number of trained teachers alone increased from 1,566 to 1,679 during the year.

4. Elementary:- The number of elementary schools for girls decreased further from 4,245 to 4,181 and their strength from 423,138 to 413,952. The number of girls reading in boys' elementary schools also decreased from 753,899 to 745,924 due to the closure of ill-working schools. The number of teachers employed in Elementary schools for girls decreased from 15,552 to 15,301 and the number of trained teachers alone was 14,488 as against 14,591 last year.

The number of part-time and night schools for girls at the end of the year under report was only one.

The number of buildings constructed for accommodating elementary schools for girls during the year was 26 all of which were for schools under private managements.

There were 456 higher elementary schools for girls during the year under report of which 38 schools had standard VI as the highest, 18 standard VII as the highest and 400 standard VIII as the highest. The number of girls in standards VI to VIII of both boys' and girls' elementary schools for Indians was 38,645 compared with 37,341 in the previous year. For the VIII standard Public Examination held in April 1943, 7,827 girls were examined of whom 2,771 were declared to have passed.

5. Special education:- The number of training schools for women further increased from 67 last year to 69 during the year owing to the opening of a Government Training School for Mappillas at Tirur and of two schools under private management called the P.S.S.

Nadars' Training School for women at Tuticorin and St. Mary Secondary and Training School at Chingleput and to the closure of the Valliyammayar Training School, Kulasekarapatnam. Of the 69 training schools, 35 were under Government management and the rest under private management. The strength in the Government Training Schools was 2,093 compared with 2,244 in the previous year and that in the schools under private management was 2,115 as against 2,083 last year. Classifying the trainees according to the grades, there were 663 in the secondary grade and 3,545 in the elementary grade class. Besides, there were 51 women under training in all the training schools for men.

X. ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The number of high, middle, primary and special schools specially intended for Anglo-Indian and Europeans remained the same as last year, namely, 76. A few schools returned as boys' schools last year were returned as girls' schools and vice versa during the year according as there was predominance of boys or girls in them as the result of which the number of high, middle and primary schools for boys at the end of the year under report was, 14, 10 and 10 respectively compared with 13, 10 and 8 respectively in the previous year and that for the girls was 20, 13 and 5 respectively as against 21 higher, 13 middle and 7 primary schools last year. The three training schools for masters and mistresses reported last year continued to work during the year under report with a total enrolment of 68 pupils. The St. Joseph's Industrial school at Bellary under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce also worked with 74 pupils during the year. The total strength in all these schools was 13,186 compared with 12,628 last year. The number of pupils belonging to communities other than the Anglo-Indian and the European, reading in all these schools was 2,534 as against 2,326 last year. There were 168 Anglo-Indian and European scholars reading in Arts and Professional colleges for men and women compared with 229 in the previous years. In

Secondary schools for Indians the number of pupils of these communities was 423 as against 373 last year.

There were 835 teachers in all high, middle and primary schools compared with 814 last year. Of these 733 were trained, 33 were untrained but certificated and 69 were untrained and uncertificated teachers as against 709, 38 and 67 respectively last year.

One hundred and seventy-seven boys and 144 girls appeared for high school examination of whom 145 boys and 111 girls were successful. For the middle school examination 245 boys and 238 girls appeared of whom 215 boys and 212 girls came out successful.

Domestic Science training centre for European Teachers:

The Domestic Science training centre for European teachers continued to give training in Needle-work and Dress-making and Domestic Science to teachers in European schools and students under training in the two training schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans in the Madras City. During the year 1943-44, the number of teachers who attended the course was 111. Of these, 54 teachers completed the training in November 1943 and 45 certificates were issued after the final examination in November 1943. Forty-five students now under training will take their examination in November 1944.

Manual Training Centres:- The two manual training centres at Ootacamund and Madras managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instructions during the year under report. The number of pupils who attended the manual training class at Egmore, Madras, was 275 while the number of pupils who attended the Manual Training class at Ootacamund and at St. George's Home, Ketti was 135. The Manual Training Centre at Egmore was badly affected by the floods in October 1943 and hence the normal work in this centre was not carried on till the end of December 1943, when the buildings and the tools were cleaned and rendered fit for use.

As usual several of the hill schools presented candidates for the Cambridge examination and the Inspectress of European Schools

continued to be the Local Secretary for Madras Province.

The Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met on the 7th March 1944 at Delhi.

The Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met twice during the year in September 1943 and January 1944.

Three meetings of the European School Leaving Certificate Board were held during the year. The Board constituted in 1941 ceased to function from 31-3-1944 by efflux of time.

The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Education increased from Rs.29.09 lakhs to Rs.39.12 lakhs, the increase being due mainly to high expenditure on boarding houses. Towards total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs.9.53 lakhs (24.35%), fees Rs.14.99 lakhs (38.32%) and other sources Rs.14.60 lakhs (37.33%) the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 30.01, 36.23 and 33.76.

XI. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

1. General statistics: The total number of public institutions specially intended for muhammadans increased from 3,019 to 3,102 but the strength in them decreased from 277,085 to 265,887. The decrease was due to the large fall in the strength of boys' elementary schools. The number and strength of private unrecognized schools for Muslims fell from 172 and 6,581 to 155 and 5,960 respectively.

2. Collegiate:- There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan students reading in Arts colleges for men and women from 918 to 967. The strength in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, rose from 182 to 197 and that in the Islamia College, Vaniyambadi from 87 to 96. The number of Muhammadan Women reading in all the arts colleges was 57 compared with 44 in the previous year. In the three Arabic Colleges at Kurnool, Vellore and Omerabad, there were 129 pupils as against 140 last year. The Number of Muhammadan men and women reading in all the professional

colleges also increased from 117 and 15 last year to 156 and 18 respectively during the year.

3. Secondary: The number of secondary schools specially intended for Muslim boys and girls remained the same as last year, namely, 18 and 7 respectively. The strength in the boys' schools rose from 4,201 to 4,719 and that in the girls' schools from 860 to 939. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all the secondary schools for Indians increased considerably from 17,547 (16,036 boys and 1,511 girls) last year to 19,305 (17,504 boys and 1,801 girls) during the year.

4. Elementary: There were 2,530 elementary schools for Muhammadan boys with 217,595 pupils on rolls as against 2471 schools with 232,186 pupils last year, while for Muslim girls, there were 524 elementary schools with a strength of 41,471 pupils as against 502 schools with 38,613 pupils in the previous year. In all the elementary schools for Indians there were 332,233 Muhammadan pupils (212,705 boys and 119,528 girls) compared with 339,817 (219,168 boys and 120,649 girls) in the previous year.

5. Special: The seven training schools intended specially for Muhammadan men worked with 344 pupils in all as against 415 last year. The number of training schools for Muhammadan women increased from 6 to 7 owing to the opening of a Government Training School for Moplas at Tirur during the year under report. The strength of all these 7 schools was 156 at the end of the year under report. The total number of Muhammadan men and women under training in all the training schools for Indians during the year under report was 608 and 203 respectively. There were four industrial schools intended for Muslims and the strength in them was 241.

Moplah Education.

Boys' Schools.

Malabar North: There were 469 elementary schools specially meant for Moplah boys as against 473 last year. The strength in these schools was 46,009 compared with 47,419 in the previous

year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 43,107 as against 44,262 last year. In all elementary schools for boys there were 29,229 Moplah boys and 16,801 Moplah girls under instruction as against 30,531 and 16,964 respectively last year. The decrease, however, was confined only to standards I and II and there was an appreciable increase both of boys and girls of this community in standards IV and V. The number of teachers employed in the Moplah boys' elementary schools was 1,785 of whom 1,416 were trained as against 1,801 teachers including 1,463 trained in the previous year.

There were two secondary schools specially intended for Moplah boys in the district, namely, 1. The Madrasathul-Muhammadaya Middle School, Calicut and 2. Mayyalavia Madrassa High School, Mahe and the strength in these schools was 170 and 274 respectively. The number of Mappilla pupils in all the secondary schools was 1,128 including 10 girls compared with 1,027 including 4 girls last year.

Moplah teachers continued to give religious instruction to Moplah pupils before the commencement of secular instruction for the day in elementary schools. In addition to this, Muslim teachers trained at the Government Training Schools at Cannanore and Malappuram were employed in many of the schools to give both secular and religious instruction during school hours. There was a separate section and a hostel attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore for training Mappilla teachers.

Malabar South: There were 794 elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys in 1943-44 as against 810 in 1942-43. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the closure of 16 ill-working schools. Out of 81,150 pupils (48,880 boys and 32,270 girls) attending these schools 42,062 boys and 28,076 girls were Mappillas while in Non-Mappilla boys' schools, there were 4,244 Mappilla boys and 1,648 Mappilla girls under instruction. In other words there were in all the elementary schools for boys 76,030 (46,306 boys

and 29,724 girls) Mappillas under instruction during the year as against 79,529 (49,088 boys and 30,441 girls) in the previous year. The decrease in the number of pupils, however, was larger in the lower standards. The total number of teachers employed in Mappilla boys' schools was 2,882 of whom 715 were untrained.

The Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to work during the year with forms III to VI with a total strength of 281 pupils of whom 188 were Mappillas. The grant of 20 per cent free places sanctioned under G.O.No.1790 Edn and Public Health dated 14-9-1940 enabled 34 pupils of the school to receive free education during the year. Besides, there were 46 military concession holders in the school. The total number of Mappilla pupils in all the Secondary Schools was 1,049 (982 boys and 67 girls) as against 958 (911 boys and 47 girls) last year. There were 34 scholarships specially intended for Mappillas reading in Secondary Schools, besides 12 scholarships tenable for Muhammadans during 1943-44.

The Government Training school for Mappillas at Malappuram worked with 223 Mappilla pupils during the year under report. The number of Mappillas undergoing training in all the training schools was 244.

Religious instruction was imparted both in the secondary and in the elementary schools intended for Mappillas. In G.O.No.642 Edn., dated 6-5-1943, the Government permitted the appointment of Mollas as well as the assessment of grant at Rs.60/- a year for each of them for giving religious instruction in aided Mappilla elementary schools. During the year, Molla teachers were appointed in 150 boys' aided elementary schools.

South Kanara: The number of elementary schools for Mappilla boys remained the same, i.e. 72 as in the previous year. The total strength in these schools decreased from

6,655 to 6,432 of which 3,760 boys and 2,001 girls were Mappillas. The total number of Mappilla pupils in all the Elementary Schools for boys was 7,177 boys and 2,781 girls as against 7,222 boys and 2,665 girls in the previous year. However, the strength in standards IV and V increased from 817 to 896 and 697 to 757 respectively. The number of teachers employed in the Mappilla boys' elementary schools decreased from 199 to 184 including 11 untrained teachers.

Girls' Education.

Malabar: The total number of schools specially intended for Mappilla girls increased from 117 to 138 owing to the opening of 21 schools by private agencies. The number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in all these schools was 6,486 girls and 3,966 boys as against 5,505 girls and 3,429 boys in 1942-43. There were 7,383 Mappilla girls as against 6,386 last year in all the elementary schools for girls during the year. There were 4,636 Mappilla boys reading in all the elementary schools for girls in the District. The number of Mappilla girls in standard V and above in both the boys' and the girls' schools increased from 5,829 last year to 6,349 in the year under report. The total number of Mappilla teachers in all the Mappilla girls' schools was 148 of which 99 were trained women and 29 trained men. For imparting religious instruction, 16 Musaliyars were permitted to be appointed in 16 girls' aided elementary schools for Mappillas during the year under report.

The number of Mappilla girls reading in secondary schools for girls rose from 268 to 272 and that in the boys secondary schools from 53 to 77 during the year. In the Government Mappilla Girls' High School at Tirur, there were 196 girls on rolls as against 199 in 1942-43.

A secondary training class for Mappilla women was opened in the Government Mappilla girls' High School at Tirur during the year. The strength in the section was 28 of which 15 were

Mappilla women. Forty-three Mappilla women were under training, 16 for secondary grade and 27 for higher elementary grade, in the training schools during the year under report.

Fifty-eight special scholarships for Mappilla girls in girls' elementary schools and 17 scholarships of the value of Rs.8/- per mensem were awarded to Moplah girls reading in lower and higher elementary schools. In addition to the special scholarships, 10 other Government scholarships were awarded to Mappilla girls in secondary schools and 8 scholarships to those in higher elementary schools. Sixty-six residential scholarships of the value of Rs.8/- each per mensem tenable in forms IV to VI and 58 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs.3/- each tenable in forms I to III were awarded to Mappilla girls reading in the Government High School for Mappillas at Tirur.

South Kanara: The number of schools specially intended for Mappilla girls was 11, the same as last year and the number of Mappilla pupils in these schools was 656 girls and 243 boys as against 647 girls and 178 boys in the previous year. The number of Mappilla girls in all the elementary schools for girls was 826 compared with 733 in 1942-43. There were 372 Mappilla boys reading in all girls' schools in the District. Twenty-five teachers were employed in these Mappilla girls' schools of whom 8 were trained Mappilla women.

A Government middle school was opened for Muslim girls at Mangalore during the year under report which had a total strength of 69 pupils on rolls. The number of Muslim girls reading in secondary schools for girls in the district was 91 as against 17 in the previous year.

Four general scholarships, 26 special scholarships, and 4 widows' scholarships were awarded to Muslim girls reading in secondary schools and 2 scholarships at Rs.8/- per

mensem and 3 other Government scholarships were awarded to those reading in elementary schools.

XII. Education of the scheduled classes - Adi-Dravida, Adi-Andhra and other kindred classes.

The total number of public elementary schools specially intended for scheduled classes increased from 5,935 to 6,139 and the total strength in them from 320,067 to 339,362. The total number of pupils of these classes reading in all public institutions increased from 325,785 last year to 336,699 during the year. In all the elementary schools for Indians there were 322,967 pupils of these classes as against 314,469 in the previous year. The strength of these pupils in standards IV and V of all the elementary schools for Indians was 27,756 boys and 8,843 girls and 24,999 boys and 6,540 girls respectively compared with 23,995 boys and 8,709 girls in standard IV and 25,427 boys and 6,021 girls in standard V in 1942-43.

There was also an appreciable increase in the number of scheduled class pupils in arts, oriental and professional colleges from 272 including 19 women last year to 348 including 40 women during the year. Likewise, the number of pupils belonging to these communities in Indian secondary schools increased from 9,101 in 1942-43 to 11,371 including 1,864 girls in 1943-44, while in special schools excluding training schools the increase was from 972 boys and 109 girls to 1,068 boys and 123 girls. Five hundred and thirty men and 261 women of these communities were under training in the training schools for Indians during the year as against 645 men and 214 women last year.

The total number of elementary schools under public management not specially intended for the scheduled classes was 16,898 during the year under report as against 16,944 during 1942-43. The decrease was mainly due to the steep fall in the number of schools in the Vizagapatam, North Arcot and

Coimbatore Districts. The fall is very great in the Coimbatore District due to the amalgamation of several schools.

The tabular statement below furnishes figures for the admission of scheduled class pupils in elementary schools under public management not specially intended for them in 1942-43 and in 1943-44:-

	Plains.		Agency Plains.	
	1942-43.	1943-44.	1942-43.	1943-44.
Total number of schools under public management not specially intended for scheduled class pupils. ..	16,832	16,782	112	116
No. of schools accessible to scheduled class pupils ..	16,814	16,774	112	116
No. of schools in which scheduled class pupils were freely admitted ..	12,845	12,411	100	81
No. of schools held in inaccessible buildings ..	18	8	..	..
No. of scheduled class pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them. ..	88,883	82,998	549	511

Of the 8 schools held in buildings inaccessible to scheduled class pupils one was in Chittoor District, four were in Tanjore District and 3 were in South Malabar District. The inaccessible school in the Chittoor District was under the management of the Panchayat Board, Perur, and it is reported that notice of withdrawal of the recognition of the school has been issued. The same action has been taken in regard to the three schools in the South Malabar District which were district board schools. Out of the four inaccessible schools in the Tanjore District, all District Board Schools, the recognition of two has since been withdrawn; action has been taken to render another school accessible; and the fourth, it is reported, was shifted to an inaccessible building in connection with carrying out certain repairs to its own building, and that it will be shifted back to its own building on completion of the repairs. The recognition of one Panchayat Board school and one District Board School in the South Arcot District which were inaccessible on 31-3-1944 was withdrawn during 1943-44.

There was a large disparity in almost all districts

between the number of schools accessible to scheduled class pupils and the number of schools in which they were admitted freely. This was, in most of the cases, due to the proximity of the schools specially intended for scheduled classes, the non-existence of scheduled class pupils in some of the school zones, and to some of the accessible schools being specially intended for Muslims with Urdu as the medium of instruction.

The number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes admitted into schools not specially intended for them was 82,998 in the plains and 511 in the agency areas during the year under report as against 88,883 in the plains and 549 in the agency areas in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the number of scheduled class teachers employed in schools not specially intended for scheduled class pupils increased from 1,258 in 1942-43 to 1,481 in 1943-44.

The following excerpts from the report of the Commissoner of Labour show the measures taken by the Labour Department for the advancement of scheduled class pupils in the matter of education:-

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

At the beginning of the year there were 1,101 schools. Twenty four schools were started and 40 were closed during the year. There were thus 1,085 schools working at the end of the year. Of these 1,084 were day schools and one night school. 51,532 children consisting of 34,044 boys and 17,488 girls received instruction as against 54,536 children consisting of 36,002 boys and 18,534 girls in the previous year. 1,772 teachers were employed of whom 1,770 were trained and 2 were untrained. A sum of Rs.47,109-9-4 was spent on the construction and repair of schools during the year.

The scheme of free supply of midday meals to labour schools sanctioned by the Government was further extended during the year by a grant of Rs.25,000/-. Free meals were supplied in 124 schools during 1943-44 as against 46 in 1942-43. About 4,600 pupils were benefited by this scheme. The scheme was successful and attractive. It resulted in regular attendance, increased strength, improvement in health and a bright appearance of pupils.

The teaching of prevocational subjects in the higher elementary schools has become compulsory under the Madras Educational Rules. There were 9 higher elementary labour schools in the Province. The appointment of Instructors, therefore, became a necessity. The appointment of 5 Instructors was sanctioned in addition to the existing 6 instructors and prevocational subjects are now taught in all the 9 higher elementary schools."

Scholarships: "The grant of scholarships to pupils of the eligible communities proceeded on the usual lines. As the educational facilities provided by the labour department are open to persons belonging to the eligible communities who have been converted to Christianity or other religion and their descendants, the Government ordered that there was no necessity to earmark certain scholarships and fee remissions for the converts to the Christianity in the Education Department and that all such concessions to the converts should be dealt with in the labour department. Separate allotments were provided in the budget for 1943-44 for granting scholarships to converts and non-converts. Seven thousand and thirty three Non-Residential scholarships for ordinary general education involving an expenditure of Rs.1,02,737 were sanctioned during the year as against seven thousand one hundred and fifty-three scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs.1,03,336 sanctioned in the previous year.

One hundred and thirty seven Non-residential scholarships for students in college classes involving an expenditure of Rs.4515 were sanctioned, against 183 scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs.6844 in the previous year. Ninety eight residential scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs.12,024 were granted

as against 82 residential scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs.9,794 in the previous year.

In G.O.No.2269, Ms. Public Works Department, dated 26-10-43 the Commissioner of Labour was permitted to vary the number and the rates of residential scholarships subject to certain conditions.

The number of scholarships sanctioned for professional courses of study was 40 involving an expenditure of Rs.11,096/- as against 25 scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs.4,297/- in the previous year.

The Government in their order No.Ms.42 Public Works Department dated 5-1-44, empowered the Commissioner of Labour to sanction the grant of scholarships Residential and Non-Residential to all the students of the eligible communities admitted into the professional colleges (except the Law College, in respect of which no scholarships are granted) subject to budget provision.

The number of scholarships granted for Commercial courses of study in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-Keeping was 10 involving an expenditure of Rs.340/- as against 10 scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs.315/- in the previous year.

One pupil was granted a scholarship for physical education, involving an expenditure of Rs.430/-

Ten pupils of the Madras Seva Sadan were, as usual, granted residential scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs.1,189/-

Stipends for two Koya boys for training in practical agriculture at the Agricultural Research Station at Anakapalle involving an expenditure of Rs.368/- were sanctioned as against 5 stipends involving an expenditure of Rs.823/- in the previous year.

One hundred and nine Industrial scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs.3,644/- were sanctioned for courses in Carpentry, Cabinet-making, spinning and weaving, engraving, enamelling, blacksmithy, fitting, drawing, paining, knitting, electric wiring, metal work, etc.

There were three apprentices holding labour scholarships in the P.W.D. workshops, one at Dowlaishwaram and two at Bezwada.

At the instance of the Provincial Advisory Board, the Government were addressed to empower the Commissioner of Labour to relax the age limit in the case of deserving boys as in the case of deserving girls. Accordingly, in G.O.No.Ms.851, Public Works Department, dated 21-3-1944, the Commissioner of Labour was empowered to relax the age limit for the grant of scholarships for boys in deserving cases.

Six pupils who successfully completed their courses of training with the help of Industrial Scholarships were granted a bonus at authorized rates. The amount involved was Rs.114/- as against Rs.90/- sanctioned in the previous year for four pupils.

Exemption from payment of examination fees to the total value of Rs.3,788 was granted to 412 pupils appearing for the various examinations as against 230 exemptions involving an expenditure of Rs.2,402 granted in the previous year.

Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs.899/- were sanctioned by the Commissioner of Labour to pupils in several institutions for the purchase of books, clothing, etc., in addition to the grants sanctioned for similar purposes by the Collectors of Districts".

The several hostels for the scheduled classes under Government management continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The policy of granting financial assistance to private associations towards the cost of maintenance of hostels and boarding houses conducted by them for the benefit of the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department was continued during the year. Many private associations received such assistance during the year, the most important of them being the Harijan Sevak Sangh represented by its Tamil Nad, Andhra, South Kanara and Madras City branches. The total grant paid to all such private bodies, amounted to Rs.1,30,955 for 1,344 pupils as against Rs.85,090 for 1,517 pupils last year.

The total expenditure on "Education" of the communities

declared eligible for ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department amounted to Rs.12.91 lakhs.

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

1. Aboriginal and Hill tribes:- The number of elementary schools for boys specially intended for the Aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts decreased from 211 to 184 and their strength from 7,658 to 6,288. In the East Godavari Agency there was only one girls' school meant for the Children of these tribes with a total strength of 56 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes reading in all the elementary schools in the Agency tracts was 4,511 (3,281 boys and 1,230 girls) as against 5,413 (3,892 boys and 1,521 girls) last year.

The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the chenchu children in the Kurnool district remained the same as last year, viz., 23. These schools are managed by the Collector of Kurnool in his capacity as Special Chenchu Officer. The schools are located on and around the Nallamalai Hills. The number of pupils studying in these schools was 425 boys and 302 girls during the year under report. The schools were generally held in thatched sheds and the accommodation and equipment for these schools were satisfactory. Pupils in these schools were taught handicrafts such as leaf-plate stitching, rope-making, bamboo work, basket and mat-making in which children showed keen interest. As usual the children in these schools were provided with free midday meals, clothes, books and slates. Periodical medical inspection of pupils were conducted.

There were 73 elementary schools specially intended for the children of the aboriginal and hill tribes of the Nilgiris district in which 3,434 boys and 1,016 girls of these tribes were under instruction. The total number of pupils belonging to these tribes reading in all the elementary schools in the Nilgiris district was 5,127 (3,910 boys and 1,217 girls during

the year under report.

In other districts also, there were elementary schools working solely for the benefit of the aboriginal and hill tribes during the year. The total number of elementary schools specially intended for these tribes in the whole Province during the year under report was 317 and the total strength in them was 13,916 (10,006 boys and 3,910 girls). The number of pupils of these tribes in all types of public institutions was 14,726 (10,914 boys and 3,812 girls) compared with 15,963 (11,621 boys and 4,342 girls) in the previous year.

2. Criminal tribes:- Druing the year under report, 298 elementary schools were returned as exclusively meant for the benefit of the children of the criminal tribes in all of which 12,440 boys and 6,698 girls were under instruction.

The following is an epitome of the report received from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the education of the criminal tribes during the calendar year 1943:

(a) Madura North: At the end of the year 1943, there were 67 Kallar elementary schools all of which were complete elementary schools with standards I to V. The strength in these schools was 3,749 as against 3,624 in 1942. Of the total strength of 3,749, 3,011 were Kallar pupils. The policy of increasing the enrolment of Kallar pupils by seeking parental co-operation and by intensive house to house visits was continued during the year. Physical education and games received adequate attention. There were many Scout groups in these schools, which worked with keen interest during the year. Accommodation and equipment in these schools were suitable and the staff adequate. These schools were under the immediate control of the two Supervisors of Kallar schools. Steps are being taken to retain children till they reach standard V. The percentage of attendance of pupils in these schools was 96.2. which is a note-worthy feature.

(b) Madura South: There were 199 complete Kallar

Elementary schools at the end of the year 1943. The strength in these schools was 12,351 (8,155 boys and 4,196 girls) as-against 12,420 (8,293 boys and 4,127 girls) in the previous year. The number of Kallar pupils alone in these schools was 11,101 (7,132 boys and 3,969 girls) compared with 11,111 (7,215 boys and 3,896 girls) last year. The revised syllabus for elementary schools was adopted in all these elementary schools. Special attention was paid to backward children to avoid stagnation. The system of maintaining record sheets of pupils was continued as it has been found to be very useful in exercising proper and effective check on the migration of pupils from one school to another and their premature discontinuance of study. Kallar pupils in these schools took keen interest in physcial education activities and in boys' Scout and girl-Guide movements.

(c) Ramnad: The two elementary schools at Magnanapuram and Chatrapathi for Kallars continued to work during the year with a total enrolment of 164 as against 166 pupils last year. Of the 164 pupils, 162 were Kallar and the two were scheduled class pupils. As spare time activities, pupils were taught spinning, needle-work, string-work, book-binding, basket-making etc.

(d) Salem: The two schools for Koravars continued to work at Mahivilundu and Madathur with 117 pupils on rolls. The policy of giving grant for the purchase and supply of clothes, books and slates to Korava pupils studying in the school at Madathur was continued during the year. An amount of Rs.13,920/- as boarding grant and an amount of Rs.360/- towards the maintenance of agricultural farms were sanctioned to the Korava boys and girls boarding homes and agricultural farms at Athur during the year.

(e) Chittoor: Two new schools were started during the year for the benefit of Yenadi children in connection with their Reclamation work as the result of which there were 8 schools for the Yenadi children at the end of the year under report. Ninety-eight Yenadi children attended these schools during the year under report. Free midday meals and clothing were supplied

to the children attending the schools.

(f) Criminal tribes Settlement schools: In each of the six settlements there was a school at which attendance was compulsory for all the settlers' children of school-going age. There were separate schools for boys and girls in the Aziznagar settlement while in other settlements there were only mixed schools. The schools at Aziznagar and Stuartpuram were complete higher elementary schools while the school at Chintaladevi had VII standards, those at Sitanagaram and Bitragunta had VI standards and the one at Siddapuram was a complete lower elementary school. The total strength in all these schools was 1,048 compared with 989 last year. Midday meals were supplied to all criminal tribe children reading in these schools. The pupils in these schools took part in games and sports and in school-gardening. Accommodation and equipment in these schools were suitable and adequate. Children in these schools were supplied with books, slates and clothes. Pupils of the criminal tribes reading in schools outside the settlement schools were also awarded boarding grants, scholarships and grants for books and clothing. As reported last year, the schools continued to take part in Boy Scout and Girl-Guide activities during the year under report.

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

There were 14 schools for the defective children during the year as against 12 last year. The two new schools returned during the year were (1) The Leper school at Ramachandrapuram in the East Godavari district and (2) St. Stanislas Leper School at Kumbakonam in the Tanjore District. Of the 14 schools, two were under Municipal management and the rest under private management. Four of these schools were for the Blind, four for the Deaf and Dumb, five for lepers and one for the blind and the deaf and dumb. The deaf and dumb school and the girls' section of the Tinnevelly Diocesan Trust Association school for the Blind at Palamcottah are treated, for purposes of classification, as girls' schools, though these schools are mixed schools.

The following statement gives the strength of these schools:-

Name of the Institution.	Strength as on 31-3-1943 Boys.	Girls	31-3-1944 Boys.	Girls.
1. U.L.C.M. Bind School, Rentachintala	20	14	17	13
2. Victory Memorial Bind School, Poonamalle ...	21	10	20	10
3. T.D.T.A. Blind school (Boys), Palamcottah	33	..	33	..
4. Deaf and Dumb and Blind School, Teynapet (now at Srivilliputtur)	47	75	53	79
5. Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore.	27	8	28	7
6. Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi	15	3	18	3
7. Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore now at Tirukoilur	19	29	18	31
8. Bethseda Leper School, Narsapur	37	6	25	8
9. The Leper School, Dayapuram, Ramnad	33	9	28	12
10. St. Stanislas Leper School, Kumbakonam	..	..	63	..
11. The Leper School, Ramachandrapuram	..	..	18	19
12. The Leper Home Day School, Bapatla	13	7	11	10
13. Deaf and Dumb School (Girls), Palamcottah.	56	51	..	42
14. T.D.T.A. Blind School (Girls), Palamcottah	..	27	..	31.
Total	321	239	332	265

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

Out of the two women candidates presented for the award of certificate of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective children, one was declared successful in the year under report.

XV. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of private unrecognized schools decreased from 238 to 204 and their strength from 8,267 to 6,981. The District of Malabar had, as usual, the largest number of these schools most of which were classified as "Arabic schools".

XVI. B O O K S.

1. Connemara Library: The total number of books added to the library during the year was 593 and the number of new periodicals subscribed to was 5. In exchange for the Madras Government Museum bulletins, 123 journals and 18 standard works were received from institutions abroad and in India. The number of readers who visited the library was 42,740 as compared with 24,522 in the previous year and the number of volumes consulted by them was 91,446 as compared with 52,227 in the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 35,720 as compared with 20,535 in the previous year. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 3,107 as compared with 2,630 in the previous year ~~year~~. The number of volumes lent to mofussil libraries during the year was 26. A large number of the military personnel stationed in and near the city of Madras made free use of the library during the year.

2. Government Oriental Manuscripts Library: Government sanctioned for one year additional posts of an Assistant Librarian for the Islamic Section, a Marathi Pandit and a Telugu Pandit for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year under report.

During the year 2,895 persons visited the library and consulted about 4,723 works. Manuscripts were issued on loan to scholars and institutions interested in oriental learning. Numerous queries regarding manuscripts in the library were replied to and copies of manuscripts available in the library were supplied, as

usual, to learned persons and institutions in and out of the Madras Province.

3. Text-Book Committee: In the year under report 6 applications for registration were received and 4 of them were accepted. The registration fee realized was Rs.1,200/-. The total number of registered publishers in 1943-44 was 150 as against 147 in the previous year. The registration accorded to one publisher was cancelled.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications in 1943-44 was 666 and a sum of Rs.4160-8-0 was realized as scrutiny fees.

Only one meeting was held in February 1944. No meeting was held in September 1943.

Books approved in 1938 and which lost their approval by efflux of time by the end of December 1943 were received for re-approval and considered at the meeting held in February 1944.

As a measure of paper economy, no separate consolidated list of approved books was published in 1944 but a note was added to the list of books approved at the meeting held in February 1944 to the effect that the consolidated list of 1942 would be in force for the year 1944 also with the deletion due to efflux of time of the names of books approved in 1938 and the inclusion of the names of books approved at the meeting held in February 1944 and with such other changes as were subsequently made.

The receipts and charges for 1943-44 connected with the Text-book Committee showed an excess of charges over receipts by Rs.3963-11-6. This was mainly due to the fall in the anticipated revenue from the publishers who could not bring out books on a large scale owing to the acute paper scarcity.

The draft report for the triennium ending with 31st March 1944 was approved by the Text-Book Committee at its meeting held on the 25 February 1944 and the same was submitted to Government by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras which was recorded in G.O.No.Ms.1156 Edn. & P.H. dated 7-8-1944 with the re-

request that the thanks of Government should be conveyed by the Director of Public Instruction to the members of the Committee. An extract of paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Report was also published in the Fort St. George Gazette dated 22-8-44 for the information of the publishers and the authors.

In G.O.No.Ms.1333 Edn. & P.H. dated 14-10-1943, the Government accepted the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras that the term of office of the members nominated in 1941 be extended up to the 31st March 1944.

3. Libraries: The number of public libraries under various kinds of managements rose from 1285 in 1942-43 to 1340 during the year under report. The number of libraries specially intended for women was 7. There were 169 registered libraries under private management during 1943-44 as against 167 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 1942-43 and 1943-44 is furnished below:-

	1942-1943	1943-1944.
1. No. of Libraries under-		
a. Government ...	1	1
b. Local Bodies (including panchayats)	949	1003
c. Municipalities ...	56	59
d. Co-operative Societies	47	49
e. Private management	232	228
	1285	1340
2. No. of books and journals in these libraries	8,57,725	8,91,389
3. No. of persons who made use of the libraries	2,112,077	2,345,772
4. Total expenditure-		
a. From provincial funds.	Rs. 31,256	Rs. 50,233
b. From local funds	54,393	73,694
c. From private funds	83,569	87,038
Total	169,218	210,965

The increase in the number of libraries by 55, the consequent increase in the number of books and magazines and the

striking increase in the number of persons who made use of the libraries bear ample testimony to the growing popularity of the scheme.

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

5. Use of school libraries by the public: The number of school libraries thrown open to the public during 1943-44 continued to be the same as in the previous year, i.e., 162. The number of persons who made use of the libraries decreased from 3219 in the previous year to 3067 during the year under report. However, the number of volumes used has increased from 8891 in the previous year to 16,011 during the year under report.

As usual, many of the officers have reported that the scheme is not meeting with satisfactory response obviously for the reason that the reading public prefer to visit the public libraries where they have books, magazines, etc., suited to their taste to the school libraries where the reading material provided is not generally suited to them.

6. Registration of books: The number of books and periodicals registered during the year under report was 1657 and 631 as against 1781 and 688 respectively in the previous year. Of the total number of publications viz., 2288, 1756 were classed as original publications, 470 as Re-editions, and 62 as Translations. There was a decrease in all the subject heads both under books and under periodicals except Drama, Fiction, Medicine, Poetry and Politics in the former case and History in the latter.

As many as 512 books, or nearly 31 per cent of the total output under books were designed for educational purposes as against 731 or 41 per cent last year.

The Registrar of Books was able to detect 51 cases of default on the part of the keepers of printing presses who failed to register their publications in accordance with the rules contained in the "Press and Registration of Books Act" during the year under report.

XVII. M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

1. Adult Education: Adult education classes attached to the following Government institutions continued to work during the year under report:-

1. Government College, Kumbakonam.
2. Teachers' College, Saidapet and
3. Government Training School for women, Ramnad.

Classes were generally conducted in the evenings. Apart from teaching pupils through books supplemented by charts and appliances, lecturers on useful general knowledge subjects were also arranged. The classes were as usual conducted by pupil teachers in the Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Government Training School, Ramnad. The expenses connected with these classes were borne by voluntary subscriptions and donations. The Adult Education class at the Government College, Kumbakonam was recognized and aided by Government from 1-1-1944. The total strength in all the three classes was 76.

There was a night school conducted for the benefit of juvenile and adult labourers working in the Agricultural Research station, at Samalkota in which 12 pupils were taught. In addition to these, night schools were also conducted for educating adults during the year in certain villages of Cuddapah, Nellore and Madura Districts. About 217 pupils attended these schools.

2. Physical Education for men: The work of promoting physical education in all the educational institutions was carried on by the Adviser to the Government on Physical Education, with the help of four Regional Physical Directors. The Adviser was in touch with the various athletic associations such as the Olympic Association, the Boxing Association, the Madras Schools and Colleges Athletic Associations. The Regional Physical Directors attended the sports meet of the District Athletic Associations and other recognized tournament committees and offered them many useful suggestions for the organization and conduct of these athletic avtivities.

The Regional Physical Directors visited 226 secondary

schools, 16 training schools, 279 elementary schools and 4 special schools and gave proper guidance and instruction for the successful conduct of physical education activities in these schools. The Regional Physical Director, Madura conducted two refresher classes for physical education teachers one at Cuddalore and the other at Tinnevelly. 27 teachers attended these classes. These refresher classes acquinted those who attended them with the modern trends of physical education. The Regional Physical Director, Coimbatore conducted three special classes in Physical Education for elementary school teachers at Gudiyattam, Vellore and Coimbatore. The attendance at these classes was very satisfactory and the instruction given was such as to be of help to these teachers in their day to day work. The classes concluded with a demonstration of physical activities and the award of certificates to those who attended them.

There was perceptible improvement in the type of physical education programme in educational institutions. In many cases schools were organized into Houses and a comprehensive programme of intra-mural activities was introduced.

The Y.M.C.A., College of Physical Education continued to do useful work during the year and gave instruction in physical education to 10 candidates for the Diploma course, to 39 in the higher grade certificate course and to 17 candidates in the lower grade certificate course.

3. Physical Education for women: The Physical training class for women at Saidapet worked with 31 pupils during the year. The curriculum in physical education training and the scheme for the award of certificates to candidates were revised during the year making them correspond to those obtaining for men. The courses were also divided into three kinds, the same as those for men, viz., the Diploma course, the Higher Grade Certificate course and the lower grade certificate course. Of the 31 women under instruction during the year, 8 were in the Diploma course, 19 in the Higher Grade certificate course and 4 in the lower

grade certificate course.

The Woman Specialist in Physical Education inspected schools in the City and the Muffasal. The Assistant to the Woman Specialist in Physical Education inspected 11 Government Schools and 16 aided schools during the year. Refresher classes for the benefit of class-room teachers were also conducted by her in 7 centres, which were very largely attended.

4. Report on Rural Reconstruction work:

Private agencies and some local bodies continued to interest themselves in the Rural Reconstruction work. Some District Boards have done no work, while a few Village Panchayat Boards have turned out work during the year. Of the private agencies which interested themselves in the work were private associations and some schools. Departmental officers participated in the scheme and encouraged the work.

In many areas schools were, as usual, the centres of rural reconstruction work and teachers, mostly of elementary schools, took part in the work. The co-operation of the officers of the Educational Department (Deputy Inspectors), Public Health Department and Revenue Department (Revenue Inspectors) with the efforts of the private agencies and local bodies has promoted the success of the work done by them. The special Development Officer, Cuddapah and Chittoor, the Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction centre, Indukurpet (Nellore District), the Theosophical Society, Adyar, The Central Co-operative Bank, Ramnad, the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Devakottah, the Teachers' Associations, Pollachi range and the District Boards, Chittoor, Tanjore and Madura have done useful work.

The work done by the District Board, Tanjore deserves special mention. The District Board continued to carry on the work on a large scale throughout the district with the help of two motor vans having a travelling library and an itinerating dispensary accompanied by suitable staff- the propagandist, the cinema operator, and the Sub Assistant Surgeon. The Vans were also equipped with radio, gramaphone, public address outfit and cinema

films.

The nature of rural reconstruction work done ranged from talks and lectures on subjects connected with rural health and sanitation, personal hygiene, education, adult literacy, co-operation, cottage industry, 'grow more food' campaign and leading an economic life to the running of free dispensaries and maternity and baby welfare centres in rural areas. Agricultural methods and operation of modern agricultrual implements were demonstrated. Organisation of rural games and co-operative societies, development of cottage industry, laying of road, sinking of wells, construction of latrines, opening of libraries and running of adult education classes were the items of work which received attention. In some districts reading circles were started and up-to-date information on War was furnished to people. Special attention was also paid to War propaganda work and to the 'grow more food' campaign.

5. Teachers' Associations, Managers' and Teacher-Managers' Associations and Teachers' Unions:-

There were 2,164 elementary school teachers' associations during the year under report as against 2,129 in the previous year. Of these 1781 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and the remaining 383 for teachers in girls' schools as against 1752 and 377 respectively in 1942-43. These associations were under the control of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the Sub Assistant Inspectresses of Schools. Attendance at the monthly meetings of the associations was compulsory for all teachers except those who were employed in remote, isolated and distant localities. These meetings served as central classes for the teachers wherein refresher courses were conducted and model lessons were given explaining and illustrating the aims and scope of the latest elementary schools syllabuses. Important departmental regulations were also explained to teachers at these meetings besides giving them useful suggestions for the preparation of up-to-date teaching aids and for the adoption of new methods of teaching. Besides, many of

the Teachers' Associations took keen interest in war work, in the organization of Junior Red Cross Centres in the schools, and in the conduct of dramas and variety entertainments in aid of the war fund. The Conjeevaram Women Teachers' Association conducted a variety entertainment and remitted the collection of Rs.450/- thereof to the Red Cross Fund. Similarly a sum of Rs.500/- was collected and remitted to that fund by the Women Teachers' Association, of Chidambaram. First-aid lectures were given at some of the association centres. During the year under report, 23,119 meetings of the Teachers' Associations were held.

Teachers' Unions:- During the year under report there were 419 elementary school teachers' unions as against 421 in the previous year. Of these 323 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and 96 for teachers in girls' schools.

Teacher-Managers' and Managers' Associations:- There were 87 teacher-managers' associations and 48 managers' associations during the year under report as against 89 and 50 respectively in the previous year.

6. Teachers Employed as Post-Masters: Teachers in Local Boards and Government schools were continued to be employed as post-masters in extra-departmental, sub-and-branch offices. The number of such offices in charge of school-masters increased from 496 last year to 519 during the year. The percentage of branch-offices in charge of them to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 12.2 compared with 12.0 in the previous year.

7. General: Service Registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

RVR 25/1/45.

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Education and Public Health Deptt.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION - 1943-44 - Reviewed.

C.No.4098-A.

READ:- From the D.P.I., R.C.No.51-F/44, dated 22-1-1945.

G. O. (MS.) No. 275, Edn., dated 27.2.45.

Recorded.

2. During the year under review, there was a further increase in the number of students under instruction in colleges and secondary schools, as the following figures show:-

		1942-43.	1943-44.
Arts colleges:	Men ..	17,698	19,321
	Women ..	1,929	2,216
Professional colleges:			
	Men ..	2,404	2,588
	Women ..	391	478
Secondary schools:			
	Boys ..	226,159	253,265
	Girls ..	48,082	56,751

3. There was a reduction both in the number of elementary schools and their strength. The reduction was due to the closing down of a large number of uneconomic and ill-working schools. The Educational department has for some time past been working on the plan that only children who reach at least the V Standard of an elementary school are likely to remain permanently literate, and one of the objectives kept in view is that the number in the V Standard should not be lower than 25 per cent. of the number of pupils in Standard I. That objective has been increasingly realized in recent years as illustrated by the subjoined table showing the percentage of pupils in standard V to those in Standard I

	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
1941-42 ..	32.3	30.0
1942-43 ..	35.7	33.0
1943-44 ..	36.9	33.7

Another objective is that the education of girls should keep pace with the education of boys and the department

has generally enforced the condition that in cases in which a single school serves the needs of both the boys and girls of a local area, at least 30 per cent. of the girls of school-age of that area should be brought under instruction in the common school. Partly as a result of enforcing this condition, the percentage of girls to boys receiving instruction in elementary schools is now about 50.

4. The total number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans increased from 3,019 to 3,102, but the strength in them decreased from 2,77,085 to 2,65,887 mainly due to a fall in the number attending elementary schools. The number of Muhammadan students in Arts colleges rose from 918 to 967, of whom 44 and 57 respectively were women. There was a similar increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools, from 16,036 to 17,504 boys and from 1,511 to 1,811 girls.

5. There was a rise in the number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes in all stages of instruction.

	1942-43.	1943-44.
Colleges ..	27[illegible]	[illegible]
Secondary schools	9,10[illegible]	348
Elementary schools	314,46[illegible]	11,371
		322,967

6. The Government have from time to time passed orders designed to secure for teachers employed in non-Government institutions a dearness allowance on a reasonable scale. In the case of aided elementary schools the allowance has been provided wholly at the cost of Provincial funds and the size of the allowance which was Rs.3 p.m. per teacher in the year under review was thereafter raised to Rs.4 and subsequently to Rs.8. Local bodies are granted subsidies from Provincial funds to the extent to which they are unable to meet from their own resources the cost of the allowance provided for their teachers.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. MAY 1945

From
[illegible]
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To
The Principal Information Officer,
Bureau of Public Information, Government of India.
(with encl.) Cassim Terrace, 7 Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras.

Dated Fort St.George, the 7th May 1945.

Sir,

Administration Reports - Supply of copies.

In continuation of letter No.804/45-4, dated the 26th March 1945 of the Public (Press) Department on the subject mentioned above, I am to enclose a copy of the Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44. The Director of Public Health is being instructed to supply you

To
The D.P.I.
Pub.(Poll.)
Sectt.Library
Press.

113

-2-

you direct with a copy of the Report on the Public Health Administration for 1944. Your name will also be included in the distribution lists of those two reports. The printing of the other administration reports pertaining to this Department has been suspended for the duration of the war.

Your obedient servant,

C.O.Coorey,
Deputy Secretary.

Copy to all Sections in Education & P.H.Department.
Copy to the Director of Public Health for information and necessary action. -----

ASR.

Forwarded/By Order.

Superintendent.

Name added to the list 25.5.45

Lr.gd.

2/ 24.5.45

I 12.5.45

A 61 114

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, dated 7th June 1945.

T.M. (Post Copy)

25722

61

To

The Assistant Secretary to Government
Education & Public Health Department.

SUB: - Report on Public Instruction, 1943-44 -- 10 copies for the audthor's use.

The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras tells me that 10 copies of the above report provided for this office use in the Press slips of G.O.No.275 Education dated 27.4.1945 have been sent to your department. Please be good enough to furnish me with copies early.

Deputy Director of Public Instruction
(Elementary Education)

GAW/7.6.45.

Sgl
7/6

gin your answers, fill in the above particulars.

ter only your register number on this page and also on the first page.

your S.S.L. Certificate number or your name or both, your answer-book be valued.

swers on **both sides of the paper.**

rk must be shown on the lower half of the page. No marks will be here the working by which the answer has been arrived at is not shown.

n the margin.

ets of paper will be allowed in the examination room, and no paper must ched from the answer-books.

onal books are used, fasten all the books together.

of candidates must be legibly written.

No. 21
1-3-43

MALABAR DISTRICT BOARD
RECEIVED
1 MAR 1943
CALICUT

D. No. 5

04765
A1. 1292/42

To

The Secretary to Government,
Local Administration Department,
MADRAS.

Thro'

The Proper Channel,

The humble memorial of M. Ponnuthy, asstt Teacher Board girls school, Kodal. P.O. Chalapuram

Respectfully showeth :—

(1) that, on account of the present war conditions, the market prices of rice, cloth, kerosine, gingily oil, cocoanut oil and other necessaries of life have abnormally increased. This is clear even from the index tables published by Government.

(2) that, in Malabar, the rise in price has been the highest in the Presidency

(3) that, consequently, the memorialist finds it extremely hard to maintain himself and his family on his present salary of Rs. 20

(4) that, owing to the inadequacy of his present salary to meet the abnormal increase in the cost of living, he is running into debt and will soon be on the verge of insolvency

(5) that his present position, therefore demands immediate pecuniary relief.

(6) that realising the, difficulties of their low paid servants, Governmet themselves have sanctioned varying rates of dearness allowance to their servants and have permitted Local Boards to grant similar allowance to their servants.

(7) that, private employers like factory owners and quasi public agencies like Railway Companies have also given generous aid to their low paid employees to allow them to tide over these difficult times

(8) that the Malabar District Board has not yet granted the dearness allowance allowed in G.O. No. 2788, L.A. dated 19—9—'42 to its servants and

(9) that, therefore he humbly prays that the benign Government may be pleased to consider his present pitiable circumstances and to issue immediate orders to the District Board making it obligatory to grant dearness allowance to the memorialist at the rates sanctioned to Government servants treating the expenditure as a prior charge on District Board funds

For which act of justice and generosity, the memorialist shall, as in duty bound,

Place, Kodal

Date, 1-3-43

Ever Pray,

M. Ponnuthy
asstt Teacher
Memorialist.

63

cf. 45800/ from the Dy.? cf. 4xx F/xx
& 15.9.44. Report on Public Instruction
Printing of 3?? copies 63

Prior to 1943-44 the practice has been to print a very large number of copies of the report on Public Instruction for distribution within & outside the Presidency. Early in that year orders were issued discontinuing the system of printing administration report. When the Report on Public Instruction for 1941-42 was received in 1943 it was decided that 32 copies should be printed for distribution. The same procedure was followed when the report for 1942-43 was printed & distributed in May 1944

2. The Dy.? now requests that he may be permitted to arrange for the printing of a few copies of the report for 1943-44 now under preparation in order that the copies may be ready in advance of the demand. It is not clear whether the copies now proposed to be printed are in addition to the 32 copies referred to in para 1 above and what for they are required. The Director may perhaps state whether a larger number of copies should be printed for distribution. The original ? for 146 35 & 30.1.43 containing the decision referred to or ? also has been taken by Home for ref. 27706/44. The Dy.? may be requested to furnish the ? for reference

2 21.9.44 21.9.44

Hamdpr

46750 'A' stamp. The ? is put up as (X). The case may be returned (with the ?) to E.S.P.H. Dy.? who may be requested to send necessary intimation (& copy of the record to C.R.R.

25/9/44

29 9225/43

25-9-44 E&PH

Home U.O. No. 29925/44-1

22

To

The Secretary to Government,
Local Administration Department,
MADRAS.

Thro

The Special Officer, District Board, Malabar, Calicut.

No. 165/43.
22.3.43

The humble memorial of K. Raman, Head teacher, Bd. mapla boys' School, Kolavallur Post Thirumkunnu (via) Panoor.

Respectfully showeth: —

(1) that, on account of the present war conditions, the market prices of rice, cloth, kerosene, gingily oil, coconut oil and other necessaries of life have abnormally increased. This is clear even from the index tables published by Government.

(2) that, in Malabar, the rise in price has been the highest in the Presidency.

(3) that, consequently, the memorialist finds it extremely hard to maintain himself and his family on his present salary of Rs. 23/-.....

(4) that, owing to the inadequacy of his present salary to meet the abnormal increase in the cost of living, he is running into debt and will soon be on the verge of insolvency.

(5) that this present position, therefore, demands immediate pecuniary relief.

(6) that, realising the difficulties of their low paid servants, Government themselves have sanctioned varying rates of dearness allowance to their servants and have permitted Local Boards to grant similar allowance to their servants.

(7) that, private employers like factory owners and quasi publice agencies like Railway Companies have also given generous aid to their low paid employees to allow them to tide over these difficult times.

(8) that the Malabar District Board has not yet granted the dearness allowance allowed in G. O. No. 2788, L. A. dated 19-9-'42 to its servants and

(9) that, therefore, he humbly prays that the benign Government may be pleased to consider his present pitiable circumstances and to issue immediate orders to the District Board making it obligatory to grant dearness allowance to the memorialist at the rates sanctioned to Government servants treating the expenditure as a prior charge on District Board funds.

For which act of justice and generosity, the memorialist shall, as in duty bound.

Place. Kolavallur
Date. 22.3.43

Ever Pray,
K. Raman
Head teacher,
Bd. M. School, Kolavallur.
Certd:-

64

25.3.43 Dept

Attention is solicited to pages 235-236 of G.O. 1468 dt 30.1.43 which contains instructions for the distribution of the 32 copies of the report printed. The D.P.O. may be consulted whether 32 copies should be printed this year. The draft below is for approval.

28.9.43

This was a quinquennial report. The next report (annual) for 1942-43 was sent from D.P.O. in 1943. A question arose, the D.P.O. was asked to print 32 copies to be distributed as at X/236

45 J

cf. 49157/A from the D.P.O. dt. 4.2.43 & 10.10.43

Of the 32 copies printed under the revised distribution list, 12 copies are intended for the officers referred to in the letter cited. One Director now intends to supply these officers. Thus 50 copies should be printed for distribution among those officers. [illegible] the proposal will be approved. If the Director's suggestion is accepted the total number of copies to be printed will be 50+20 (32-12)

12.10.43

It is not known why 9 copies are required for the D.P.O. Office - presumably the estimate is based on the number of articles in the office. The number may be reduced to 5, at the rate of one for each of the gazetted officers in the office including the Director.

The D.P.O. may kindly state what he wants

For orders as to the number of copies of the report to be printed.

13.X.43

The current year's measured distribution is X/236. There have been requisitions for the last two years' reports & they have had to be complied with as there was no stock.

Recently the American consulate, Madras, has been looked for a copy. The consideration of [illegible]

III I most humbly beg to submit that the order communicated in B.C.No. 66/O.D.B. of 36 dated 14-2-36 of the President, District Board, Ongole, against which this appeal is sought is illegal and unjust for the following reasons:--

(1) The above order was individually passed by the President District Board, Ongole, without calling for the opinion of the Sub-Committee, which was never allowed to meet from 30-8-35 to 14-2-36.

(2) The President District Board, Ongole, in his order says that he is not in favour of the wholesale adoption of raising the salaries, that means, he also thinks that the Taluk Board Resolutions 350 dated 15-3-32 and 56 dated 26-6-33 are illegal and unjust and that they have adversely effected the teachers of Palnad. The word 'wholesale adoption' clearly indicates that he intends to show some concession to the poor teachers.

(3) The reason given by the President District Board, Ongole, for dropping the subject is the lapse of time, which is ofcourse, not due to the appellant, but due to the inability of the Sub-Committee for the reasons quoted above. Further, the repeated representations submitted on 14-10-33, 19-3-34, 14-7-34, 23-12-34, 9-2-35, 10-3-35, 3-7-35, 13-1-36, 18-2-36 & 28-2-36, bear testimony that there is no delay in representing the facts to the higher authorities.

IV Further I beg to represent that it would be just, had the President District Board, Guntur, considered the following facts and rules, in bringing the Taluk Board Resolution No. 56 dated 26-6-33 into effect and taking it as criteria for fixing the initial pay in the recent revision of scales of the Elementary School Teachers as per the D.B.R. No. 562 dated 11-3-35 and G.O. No. 749 L & M dated 25-2-35:--

(a) No notice of three months was given to me as per para 17 of G.O. No. 4728 dated 29-11-32 for giving effect to the Taluk Board Resolution No. 56 dated 26-6-33.

I agree

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

submitted for orders.

A draft memo is

46 . 7 / 46

Edn. & P.H. Dept

M. 6098A - from the Dir. of P.I. Rc. No. 51F/45 dt 22.1.45

Report on Public Instruction - 1943-44

The Dir. of P.I. has submitted (in manuscript) the report on public instruction for the Presidency for 1943-44. A draft review is submitted. For the last year's review please see G.O. No. 722 Edn. dt 9.5.44. Orders as to the number of copies of the report to be printed this year will be issued separately after the review is approved.

Number noted in the note on file

S/A2 H.E.
14.2.45

6.2.45

Hy
13/2/45 A2. H.E.

AH.
23/2/45

(P)
16/2/45

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S SECRETARIAT
20 FEB 1945
F. 503

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
27 FEB 19[illegible]
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

H.E. has directed me to make a small amendment at (A) in the draft.
Hy
13.2.45

The question for consideration is as to how many number of copies of the report are to be printed for distribution.

Rao Vishnu
Doraiswami
Sarvotham