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Dated 6/2/46

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on Public Instruction :— 1944-45 — Reviewed.

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Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

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G.O. No. 258, 6th February 1946

Report on Public Instruction—1944-45—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd January 1946,
R.C. No. 734-F/45.

...r—No. 258, Education, dated 6th February 1946.

Recorded.

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

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Arts Colleges—		
Men	19,321	22,313
Women	2,216	2,685
Professional Colleges—		
Men	2,588	2,839
Women	478	554
Secondary Schools—		
Boys	253,265	279,734
Girls	56,751	65,020
Elementary Schools—		
Boys	1,869,611	1,897,364
Girls	1,111,132	1,128,549

The increase in strength was marked in secondary schools and colleges.

3. The distribution of pupils in the several standards of elementary schools indicates that elementary education has been progressing on the lines adverted to in the previous years' reviews.

4. The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans increased from 3,102 to 3,179. Their strength rose from 265,887 to 281,216, the increase of pupils in secondary schools in particular being noteworthy.

5. There has been a fall in the number of elementary schools specially intended ... scheduled classes owing to the closure of schools that were not working well but ... strength of these schools increased from 339,362 to 340,087; the enrolment of ...udents of these classes in secondary schools and colleges, however, registered a slight decrease.

6. During the year under review the Director of Public Instruction prepared a report on post-war Educational Development in this Province. The report was considered by the Education Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction

Committee. In accordance with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, which were approved by the General Committee, a plan of educational expansion, as a five-year plan in the first instance, were drawn up. The five-year plan provides for the following schemes :—

(1) Introduction of compulsory elementary education up to standard V in the first instance (to be extended up to the VIII standard subsequently).

(2) Training of the additional teachers required for introducing the scheme of compulsory education.

(3) Supply of midday meals to poor pupils attending elementary schools.

(4) Medical Inspection of school children.

(5) Training of physical training instructors for secondary schools.

(6) Expansion of technical education.

(7) Revision of salaries of teachers in schools and colleges under all kinds of management.

The Government are taking action to implement the schemes included in the five-year plan. A limited scheme of compulsory education and supply of midday meals to poor school children has already been introduced in the current year in selected villages in each district at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs (Rs. 20 lakhs for compulsory education and Rs. 20 lakhs for midday meals).

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Public (Political) Department.
,, Secretariat Library.

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ORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1944-45, VOLUME I.

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R.C. No. 734-F/45.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,
Dated 3rd January 1946.

From
DR. S. R. U. SAVOOR, M.A., D.SC., I.E.S.,
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 1944–45.

I. EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Government sanctioned the employment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspectress for the inspection of Muslim Girls' Schools.

2. Intermediate Natural Science Course and Honours Course in Islamic History were opened in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, during the year.

3. The degree course in Economics was opened in the Queen Mary's College, Madras.

4. The opening of a hostel for the women students of the Presidency College, Madras, was sanctioned by Government during the year.

5. The Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, were affiliated to the B.Ed. Degree Course with effect from

the year under report. Provision was also made for teaching Tamil as an optional subject in the Lady Willingdon Training College.

6. Rule 93 of the Madras Educational Rules laying down conditions for admission of students, convicted for disloyal activities in educational institutions was modified so as to apply only to schools.

7. Higher forms were opened in the Government Middle School for Girls at Mangalore during the year. The opening of a hostel for the school also sanctioned by Government.

8. Government sanctioned during the year, the opening of a middle school for Muslim girls at Coimbatore and a girls' middle school at Ambasamudram and the conversion of the model school attached to the Government Training School for Women at Namakkal into a high school with Forms I to IV.

9. Rule 37 of the Madras Educational Rules was amended to permit the admission of pupils who pass the E.S.L.C. Examination with English as their optional subject into Form IV of a secondary school.

10. Government approved the proposal that teachers in aided elementary schools who have a continuous service of 12 months under one and the same management may be declared eligible for leave for a maximum period of 15 days in a year and that the limit for accumulation of leave should be 45 days and that the teaching grant may be assessed both for the teacher on leave and the substitute appointed in his place.

11. The dearness allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem sanctioned from 1st April 1944 to teachers employed in aided elementary schools was raised to Rs. 8 per mensem with effect from 1st December 1944.

12. The powers vested in the Taluk Advisory Committees were, consequent on their abolition, delegated to District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.

13. The levy of fees in model elementary schools attached to the Government Training Schools for Women was abolished.

14. The scheme for the award of scholarships and prizes to Koya girls in the East Godavari Agency was approved by Government in the year under report.

15. English was introduced as an optional subject for the E.S.L.C. Examination.

16. The following amendments were made to the Madras Educational Rules governing training schools:—

(*a*) Sub-rule (1) under rule 14 of the Madras Educational Rules was amended to the effect that all Catholic priests other than the members of the S.J., certified by the Superior-General or the Vicar-General concerned, to have undergone, during their ecclesiastical training, the courses of studies, theoretical, and practical, prescribed for the secondary grade training in this Province, be permitted to appear for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the secondary grade as private candidates.

(*b*) The lower age-limit prescribed for admission into a training institution was raised to 15 from 14 years.

(*c*) The system of granting stipends to those undergoing secondary grade training was revived and a stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem was ordered to be paid to men and women students alike. The rate of stipends paid to men students undergoing elementary grade training was raised to Rs. 8 from Rs. 6 per mensem.

(*d*) The system of completion of teachers' certificates after a period of probation was made inapplicable to those trained under the revised scheme.

(*e*) Provision was made for the admission, as private candidates, to the T.S.L.C. Examination of the secondary grade of those who successfully completed the higher elementary grade training course introduced in 1940–41, if they subsequently pass the Matriculation Examination or otherwise become eligible for admission to University courses of studies.

(*f*) Government ordered that in the case of women, whether major or minor, admitted for training as teachers, the agreement provided by rule 125 of the Madras Educational Rules should be signed by the teachers concerned and also by suitable sureties.

(*g*) Government approved the reciprocal arrangements between the Madras States, viz., Travancore, Pudukottah and Cochin and the Education Department of the Madras Province in regard to the completion of certificates of P.T.C. holders from this Province serving in the above States and *vice versa*.

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 37,841 to 37,500 due to the closure, mainly, of ill-working and uneconomic boys elementary schools. The strength in these schools recorded a considerable increase from 3,367,140 in 1943–44 to 3,450,212 in 1944–45. The increase in strength was shared almost by all types of institutions, the increase, however, being perceptibly high in Arts Colleges and in the secondary schools for Indians. The number and strength of unrecognized private schools during the year was 259 and 9,611 compared with 204 and 6,981 respectively last year. 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 398 for boys and 119 for girls as against 463 and 121 respectively last year. The strength in them was 24,084 in boys' schools and 6,680 in girls' schools, compared with 29,042 and 6,574 respectively in the previous year. The number of private and public institutions taken together decreased by 286 but their strength increased by 85,702 compared with the decrease observed in the number as well as in the strength, viz., 715 and 26,045 respectively last year. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7·0 (9·1 in the case of males and 4·9 in the case of females) compared with 6·8 (8·9 in the case of males and 4·8 in the case of females) in the previous year.

2. *Financial.*—The total expenditure on "Education" increased from Rs. 722·53 lakhs to Rs. 831·61 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 64 per cent and 36 per cent respectively compared with 61 per cent and 39 per cent in the previous year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs. 576·80 lakhs to Rs. 696·01 lakhs and a decrease in the indirect expenditure from Rs. 145·73 lakhs to Rs. 135·55 lakhs. The decrease in the case of the latter was mainly under boarding charges.

The Budget Estimate under "Education" for the year under report was Rs. 365·66 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 371·62 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs. 366·17 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. 16·70 lakhs and Rs. 409·78 lakhs compared with 15·35 lakhs and Rs. 400·67 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

IV. Controlling Agencies and Personnel.

During the period under report Dr. B. B. Dey, Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras, acted as Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations for a period of two months from 13th April 1944 when Sir Meverel Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., the permanent Director of Public Instruction was on leave.

Sir Meverel Statham died on 27th December 1944. On his death, the following notification was ordered to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in G.O. Ms. No. 3693, Public (Political), dated 30th December 1944.

"His Excellency the Governor has learnt with deep regret of the death of Sir Meverel Statham, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, on the night of the 26th December 1944 of heart failure, and desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him.

Sir Meverel Statham was appointed to the Indian Educational Service in July 1913. During his service of nearly 32 years he held very important posts in the Education Department all of which he filled with great distinction. He served as Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, from September 1933 to May 1935 and as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India from May 1935 to October 1935. He was appointed as Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in April 1936, which post he held till his death.

His work in all his various capacities was of outstanding merit and his clear and decisive views on educational questions were of immense help to Government in effecting reforms of far-reaching importance, the chief of which were (i) overhauling the syllabus of elementary and of training schools, (ii) improvement of the education of girls in all stages; and (iii) progress in the education of backward classes, particularly the Mappillas.

He was in recent months working on a scheme of post-war development of education and his report on it formed the basis of discussion of the Educational Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

He was Chairman of a Special Committee on Technical Education which reported to the Educational Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee. These reports and the part which he took in the deliberations of the sub-committee have been of incalculable value in the formulation of a plan of Post-War Development in Education for this Province.

By the death of Sir Meverel Statham the Government of Madras have lost a public servant of great distinction."

The Indian Educational Service post of Director of Public Instruction was kept in abeyance and in its stead a temporary post in the Madras Educational Service was created. Dr. B. B. Dey held the post of the Director of Public Instruction during the rest of the period under report.

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

(1) Sri C. N. Ganapathi Ayyar.
(2) Mr. P. V. Alexander.
(3) Sri P. K. Pattabhirama Sastri.
(4) Sri J. Satyanarayanamurti.

Sri P. Tyagarajan, permanent Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, died on 9th April 1944. Sri S. B. Bondade, Additional Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras, resigned his appointment with effect from 14th June 1944.

Mr. C. R. Porrett, M.B.E., Adviser to Government on Manual Training, Teachers' College, Saidapet, who was originally granted re-employment for a period of one year from 15th March 1944 has been granted re-employment in the same post for a further period of one year from 15th March 1945. Dr. B. B. Dey, I.E.S., Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras, has been re-employed for a period of one year from 1st November 1944, the date of his retirement from the Indian Educational Service.

S. A. W. Bukhari Sahib Bahadur has been temporarily appointed as Lecturer in Islamic History and Culture, Government Muhammadan College, Madras, for a period of four years from 4th July 1944 on a contract basis. V. Habibullah Sahib Bahadur and Sri K. Srinivasan have been recruited direct and appointed as Lecturer in Economics, Government Muhammadan College, Madras and Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy,

with effect from 1st February 1945 and 15th February 1945 respectively. Sri L. Bullayya was directly recruited for appointment as District Educational Officer and was posted to undergo District Educational Officer's training from 1st March 1945. Sri L. Bullayya is the second candidate belonging to the Scheduled castes to be appointed to the Madras Educational Service, the first such candidate being Sri C. Ganesamurthi who was recruited during the previous year.

Lt.-Col. M. Abdul Hamid, M.B.E., Divisional Inspector of Schools, Major B. H. Marley, Instructor in Surveying and Drawing, College of Engineering, Guindy and Mr. G. H. Jansen. officiating Lecturer in English, continued to be on other duty in the Military departments. Professor A. Viswanath, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy, and Sri P. Venkataramanayya, District Educational Officer, were on other duty under the Labour Department of the Government of India and in the National War Front Organization, respectively. Mr. R. H. P. Holman and Sri C. Raghunathan, who were serving as Instructor, Cadet Training School, Adyar and Deputy Director of Civil Defence (Training), Madras, respectively, reverted to the Education Department with effect from 1st January 1945. Sri D. Ramayya and Khan Sahib S. M. Ismail Sahib Bahadur, District Educational Officers, were relieved from the Education Department on 20th March 1945 and 21st March 1945 respectively to join duty as Recruiting and Publicity Officers, National Service Labour Tribunal, Madras, under the Government of India.

Miss C. M. Cavanagh, Inspectress of European Schools, who was granted an extension of service for one year from 21st October 1943 was re-employed in the same post for a period of one year from 21st October 1944. Miss M. M. Mehta. Lecturer in Chemistry, Queen Mary's College, retired from service with effect from 14th January 1945 and she was re-employed for a period of one year from that date. Miss C. D'Souza, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Sixth Circle, and Mrs. G. Parukutti Ammal, Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Cannanore, retired from service with effect from 6th April 1944 and 16th April 1944 respectively. Miss Salma Ansari, who was selected by direct recruitment by the Public Service Commission for appointment as a Superintendent was ordered by Government to undergo training for a period of six months under the Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muhammadan Women, Royapetta and she accordingly commenced her training on 8th January 1945.

The Director toured Madura, Tanjore and South Arcot districts in July, Guntur in August and September 1944, Malabar in February and Kistna and Guntur in March 1945.

V. Colleges.

The number of Arts Colleges for men, remained the same as last year, viz., 38 including the Annamalai University. An Honours Class (1st year) in Islamic History and Culture was opened in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, during the year under report. Consequent on the opening of Junior Degree classes in them, the Municipal College, Salem. Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam, and V.R. College, Nellore, were raised to the status of first-grade colleges during the year. On account of these changes, there were 10 Honours, 17 First Grade and 11 Second Grade colleges in the year under review. The number of students reading in the Honours and the First Grade colleges increased from 16,620 to 20,389, but the number in the second grade colleges fell from 3,836 to 3,337. In other words, there was an increase of 3,270 pupils in enrolment in all the arts colleges for men over that of the previous year. The strength in the Honours classes rose from 1,366 to 1,381 which comprised 486 in the first year, 471 in the second year, and 424 in the final year classes. The number of students taking post-graduate courses also increased from 194 to 262 during the year; their distribution being, Annamalai University 27, Presidency College 94, Loyola College 35, Christian College 41, St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly 17, Andhra University College of Science 13 and Andhra University

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

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

Year.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
1943–44	36·9	33·7
1944–45	36·9	33·2

As was reported last year, one of the aims of the department in the matter of mass education is to ensure that at least 25 per cent of pupils in Standard I go up to Standard V in order that a fairly large number of pupils may attain permanent literacy on the accepted principle that if a boy or a girl completes his or her V standard course, he or she becomes permanently literate. This aim has been achieved to a very large extent during these years as may be seen from the figures given above. The slight decrease in the percentage of pupils in Standard V to that in Standard I of girls' schools should not be taken to mean that there was a retrogression in this direction. It was due to the large number of admissions in Standard I of the girls' schools during the year. The percentage of pupils in Standard V to that in Standard I of both boys' and girls' schools put together was 36·4 compared with 36·9 in the previous year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Staff.—At the end of the year, the total number of teachers employed in the panchayat schools was 1,950 of whom 89 were secondary grade trained, 1,733 higher elementary trained, 50 lower elementary trained and 78 others. During the year, sanction was accorded for the employment of 23 additional teachers and sanction was withdrawn in the case of 9 additional teachers as the attendance of pupils fell short of the prescribed limits.

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

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

VIII. Special Education.

1. *Training schools for masters.*—Due to the opening of a secondary training class for men in the St. Antony's Secondary School, Coonoor, the number of training schools for masters increased to 72 from 71 last year. Forty-seven of these schools were under Government control and the rest under private management. The total strength in the Government Training schools was 5,872—855 in the secondary training class and 5,017 in the elementary training class. The training schools under private management had a total strength of 1,918 including 458 in the secondary training class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An amount of Rs. 1,00,547 was distributed to aided industrial schools in the form of maintenance grant (including capitation grant of Rs. 2,370) representing an average of Rs. 21·06 per pupil per annum. A further grant of Rs. 13,168 was distributed as equipment grant and Rs. 5,020 as building grant to deserving schools. There were 25 pupils (13 men and 12 women) under training in the teachers' training sections attached to certain industrial schools, who received a stipend of Rs. 15 each per mensem. Of these 18 (6 men and 12 women) completed their course.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IX. Women's Education.

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

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

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

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

The St. Theresa's R.C. Girls' School in the North Arcot district was closed during the year. Due to these, the number of secondary schools for Indian girls at the end of the year under report was 146 compared with 131 in the previous year. Some of the middle schools opened higher forms in them and consequently were returned as high schools in the year under report. Of the 146 secondary schools, 97 were high and the rest middle schools. The strength in all these schools was 42,919 as against 37,103. The number of girls reading in the Indian secondary schools for boys and girls put together increased from 56,751 to 65,020; the increase of 8,269 girls in enrolment in these schools during the year and the increase of 8,669 noticed last year indicate the rapid progress

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

4. *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for Indian girls slightly decreased from 4,181 to 4,179, but their strength increased from 413,952 to 426,441. The number of girls reading in boys' elementary schools was 753,215 as against 745,924 last year. In all the elementary schools for Indians there were 1,128,549 girls under instruction compared with 1,111,132 last year. The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for girls was 15,568 of whom 14,754 were trained, compared with 15,301 and 14,488, respectively last year.

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

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

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

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

X. Anglo-Indian and European Education.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The total expenditure on "Anglo-Indian and European Education" decreased from Rs. 39·12 lakhs to Rs. 34·18 lakhs, the decrease being due to the fall in the expenditure on boarding. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 8·94 lakhs (26·15 per cent), fees 13·80 lakhs (40·37 per cent) and other sources Rs. 11·44 lakhs (33·48 per cent). The corresponding percentages for the previous year being 24·35, 38·32 and 37·33.

XI. Muhammadan education.

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

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

3. *Secondary.*—The number of secondary schools intended specially for Muslim boys and girls increased from 18 and 8 to 20 and 10 respectively during the year due to the opening of two secondary schools for Muslim boys and two schools for Muslim girls. The strength in the boys' schools increased from 4,719 to 5,432 and that in the girls' schools from 939 to 1,674. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all the secondary schools for Indians further increased considerably from 19,305 (17,504 boys and 1,801 girls) last year to 21,473 (19,245 boys and 2,228 girls) during the year under report.

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

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

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

Mappilla Education.

Boys' schools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools for Mappillas in the district remained the same as last year, viz., 72. The strength in these schools slightly increased from 6,432 (3,760 boys and 2,001 girls) to 6,467 (4,194 boys and 2,273 girls). The total number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in all the elementary schools was 7,138 boys and 2,756 girls as against 7,177 boys and 2,781 girls last year. The decrease was due to the prevalence of famine and to poverty. The number of teachers employed in the Mappilla schools was 182 including 10 untrained teachers as against 184 including 11 untrained teachers last year.

Girls' schools.

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

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

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

were Mappillas. In all the training schools, there were 34 Mappilla women under training, 20 in the secondary grade and 14 in the higher elementary grade.

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

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

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Muslim girls was 12 as against 11 last year. The number of Muslim pupils under instruction in these schools was 725 girls and 213 boys as against 656 and 243 respectively last year. The number of Muslim girls reading in all the girls' elementary schools in the district was 781 as against 826. Twenty-five teachers were employed in the Mappilla girls' schools of whom 9 were trained Muslim women.

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

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

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

The total number of public elementary schools specially intended for the scheduled classes decreased from 6,139 to 5,814 due to the closure mainly of ill-working boys' elementary schools during the year. But the total strength of these schools increased from 339,362 to 340,087. The total number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes reading in all public institutions further increased during the year to 340,555 from 336,699 last year. In all the Indian elementary schools alone the strength of these pupils during the year under report was 327,080 as against 322,967 in the previous year. The number of pupils of these communities reading in standards IV and V of all the Indian elementary schools was 27,053 boys and 9,672 girls and 24,568 boys and 6,633 girls respectively compared with 27,766 boys and 8,843 girls in standard IV and 24,999 boys and 6,540 girls in standard V in the previous year.

The number of pupils of the communities reading in the Arts, Oriental and Professional colleges suffered a fall from 348 including 40 women last year to 305 including 27 women during the year, while in the Indian secondary schools the decrease was from 11,371 including 1,864 girls to 11,365 including 2,089 girls. The strength in the special schools excluding the training schools was 979 men and 110 women as against 972 and 109 respectively last year. In the training schools the number of pupils of these communities under training was 516 men and 192 women as against 532 and 261 respectively in the previous year.

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

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

The percentage of schools in the plains accessible to pupils of scheduled classes during the year under report was 99·9 the same as in the previous year.

The percentage of the number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were admitted freely to the number of schools accessible to them increased from 74·0 in 1943–44 to 74·3 in 1944–45.

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

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

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

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

At the beginning of the year, there were 1,085 schools. Twenty-seven schools were newly started and 29 schools were closed and one school was transferred to the Police department during the year. There were thus 1,082 schools working at the end of the year. Of these, 1,081 were day schools and one night school. Fifty-five thousand three hundred and ten children consisting of 36,579 boys and 18,731 girls received instruction as against 51,532 children consisting of 34,044 boys and 17,488 girls in the previous year. The number of teachers employed was 1,826 of whom 1,824 were trained and 2 were untrained. A sum of Rs. 63,860–4–0 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings during the year.

(12)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(*a*) *Madura North.*—The same 67 complete elementary schools reported last year continued to work during the year under report with a total enrolment of 3,798 as against 3,749 at the end of 1943. Of the total strength of 3,798, 3,093 were Kallar pupils. The policy of increasing the enrolment of Kallar pupils by seeking parental co-operation and by house to house visits was continued during the year. The Inspectors of Police in the district with the special Sub-Inspector of Police for Kallar Reclamation work helped the Supervisors of the Kallar Elementary Schools in securing good attendance of pupils in these schools. The extra curricular activities such as physical education, games and scout movement were continued during the year under report in these schools. The attendance of pupils in these schools was 93·5 per cent and efforts were made to see that the pupils were retained till they reached Standard V.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XV. Private Institutions.

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

XVI. Books.

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

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

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

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

Only one meeting was held in February 1945.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1943–44.	1944–45.
1 Number of Libraries under—		
(*a*) Government	1	1
(*b*) Local bodies (including panchayats).	1,003	1,062
(*c*) Municipalities	59	60
(*d*) Co-operative societies	49	47
(*e*) Private managements	228	227
	1,340	1,397
2 Number of books and journals available in these libraries	891,389	962,675
3 Number of persons who made use of the libraries	2,345,772	3,474,882
	RS.	RS.
4 Total expenditure—		
(*a*) From provincial funds	50,233	45,145
(*b*) From local funds	73,694	90,076
(*c*) From private sources	87,038	1,03,833
Total	2,10,965	2,39,054

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

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

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

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

(i) that the books kept in the school libraries are not best suited for the general public;

(ii) that there are public libraries in certain localities containing books suitable for the public.

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

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

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

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

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

XVII. Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

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

In addition to the above four classes, some private agencies interested themselves in adult education activities. The R.C. Mission opened a night school for the adults at Kumbakonam during the year. About 48 men attended the class during the year. The U.L.C.M. Training School for Masters at Rajahmundry conducted classes for the benefit of uneducated adults. About 11 men attended the classes. Under the auspices of the Pasumalai Training School, Pasumalai, Madura district, five night schools for adults were conducted as a part of the " rural extension work " in five villages, viz., Pasumalai, Tiruparankundram, Vilacherry, Palanganatham and Mudukulam. The total number of men and women who attended these classes was 120 and 16, respectively. There were in addition to all these classes three elementary night schools meant especially for the education of the illiterate grown-ups, viz., the night school at the Agricultural Research Station at Samalkot, the night school for Muhammadans run by the Proddatur Municipality and the aided night school at Muppavaram, Nellore district. The average strength of these schools was 12, 17 and 76, respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—Teachers in local boards and Government schools were continued to be employed as postmasters in extra departmental, sub and branch offices. The number of such offices in charge of schoolmasters increased from 519 to 583 during the year. The percentage of branch offices in charge of them to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 13·8 as against 12·2 in the previous year.

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

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

S. R. U. SAVOOR,
Director of Public Instruction.

ANNEXURE.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

1 Vellore.
2 Kumbakonam (boys and girls).
3 Negapatam.
4 Conjeevaram.
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 Mannargudi.
7 Srivilliputtur.
8 Karaikudi.
9 Devakottai.
10 Pollachi.

(17)

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

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

Population as per census of 1941—			Percentage of scholars to total population.			
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
			1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
Males	24,557,143	Males	9·1	8·9	9·1	8·9
Females	24,784,667	Females ..	4·9	4·8	4·9	4·8
Total ..	49,341,810	Total ..	7·0	6·9	7·0	6·9

—	Institutions. 1945. (1)	Institutions. 1944. (2)	Increase or decrease. (3)	Scholars. 1945. (4)	Scholars. 1944. (5)	Increase or decrease. (6)	Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4). (7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	..	{1,245 * 11 †}	976	+280	{(a) 480 (b) 776
For Males.							
Arts colleges ‡	60	60	..	23,468	20,461	+3,007	{(a) 7,325 (b) 16,143
Professional colleges ..	12	11	+1	3,196	2,890	+306	(a) 3,196
High schools	444	425	+19	271,121	245,568	+25,553	{(c) 222,850 (d) 48,271
Middle schools	177	169	+8	38,549	35,025	+3,524	{(c) 24,675 (d) 13,874
Primary schools ..	31,849	32,228	−379	2,598,464	2,567,757	+30,707	(d) §2,598,464
Special schools	457	463	−6	27,287	29,042	−1,755	
Total ..	32,999	33,356	−357	2,962,085	2,900,743	+61,342	
For Females.							
Arts colleges ‡	8	7	+1	1,301	1,106	+195	{(a) 367 (b) 934
Professional colleges ..	4	4	..	186	159	+27	(a) 186
High schools	117	104	+13	40,351	35,103	+5,248	{(c) 23,776 (d) 16,575
Middle schools	62	60	+2	9,071	8,055	+1,016	{(c) 3,709 (d) 5,362
Primary schools ..	4,186	4,186	..	428,994	414,424	+14,570	(d) § 428,994
Special schools	123	121	+2	6,968	6,574	+394	
Total ..	4,500	4,482	+18	486,871	465,421	+21,450	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males	257	201	+56	9,512	6,656	+2,856	
For females	2	3	−1	99	325	− 226	
Total ..	259	204	+55	9,611	6,981	+2,630	
Grand total ..	37,761	38,045	−284	3,459,823	3,374,121	+85,702	

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

* Scholars residing in the Annamalai University only.

† Scholars undergoing Pandits' training in the Annamalai University.

‡ Includes Oriental Colleges.

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

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1944-45.	1943-44.	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	24,97,656	23,46,096	+ 1,51,560	100·00	..	..	..	0·74	..	..	..	0·74
Universities	23,85,343	18,74,816	+ 5,10,527	37·10	..	37·80	25·10	30·18	..	30·75	20·43	81·36
Miscellaneous	1,10,57,269	1,22,26,990	− 11,69,721	21·49	5·54	33·74	39·23	0·70	0·18	1·10	1·28	3·26
Total ..	1,59,40,268	1,64,47,902	− 5,07,634	36·13	3·85	29·05	30·97	1·69	0·18	1·37	1·46	4·70
Institutions for Males.												
Arts colleges	37,74,914	35,16,202	+ 2,58,712	19·09	0·32	70·57	10·02	29·24	0·50	108·00	15·36	153·10
Professional colleges	20,23,436	17,76,369	+ 2,47,067	64·05	..	23·27	12·68	404·70	..	147·10	80·15	631·95
High schools	1,21,22,230	1,06,86,284	+14,35,946	18·07	11·63	60·64	9·66	8·34	5·37	27·97	4·46	46·14
Middle schools	13,56,235	12,22,860	+ 1,33,375	18·75	14·19	45·12	21·94	6·87	5·17	16·45	7·99	36·48
Primary schools	3,21,57,010	2,59,69,090	+ 61,87,920	66·39	27·36	1·67	4·58	8·36	3·45	0·21	0·58	12·60
Special schools	45,69,183	31,75,418	+ 13,93,765	42·50	0·45	6·58	50·47	73·28	0·77	11·34	87·02	172·41
Total ..	5,60,03,008	4,63,46,223	+ 96,56,785	49·56	18·63	21·30	10·51	9·55	3·59	4·10	2·02	19·26
Institutions for Females.												
Arts colleges	4,87,574	3,66,818	+ 1,20,756	30·99	1·40	26·68	40·93	118·00	5·30	101·60	155·80	380·70
Professional colleges	2,79,261	1,41,971	+ 1,37,290	51·39	..	12·54	36·07	755·60	..	189·10	544·30	1,509·00
High schools	23,48,593	19,53,832	+ 3,94,761	40·78	1·02	36·82	21·38	23·64	0·58	21·35	12·40	57·97
Middle schools	5,31,250	4,72,079	+ 59,171	42·54	2·07	23·61	31·78	24·63	1·20	13·68	18·41	57·92
Primary schools	64,09,412	54,20,344	+ 9,89,068	50·63	42·34	1·86	5·17	7·62	6·37	0·28	0·78	15·05
Special schools	11,61,286	11,04,761	+ 56,525	73·19	0·02	4·39	22·40	121·70	0·03	7·31	37·23	166·27
Total ..	1,12,17,376	94,59,805	+ 17,57,571	49·68	24·56	11·82	13·94	11·51	5·69	2·74	3·23	23·17
Grand total ..	8,31,60,652	7,22,53,930	+1,09,06,722	47·01	16·60	21·50	14·89	11·53	4·07	5·27	3·65	24·52

I.—*Classification of Educational Institutions.*

Recognized institutions	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
Recognized Institutions.												
Universities ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science.*	6	1	1	38	3	49	1	..	..	5	1	7
Law	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	3
Engineering ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges ..	3	..	..	7	1	11	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	18	1	1	48	4	72	2	1	..	8	1	12
High schools ..	13	43	156	227	5	444	20	3	2	89	3	117
Middle schools ..	3	11	60	83	20	177	14	1	1	35	11	62
Primary schools ..	1,542	946	13,505	15,814	42	31,849	41	454	2,158	1,531	2	4,186
Total ..	1,558	1,000	13,721	16,124	67	32,470	75	458	2,161	1,655	16	4,365
Special schools—												
Arts	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training	47	..	..	23	2	72	34	..	..	37	1	72
Engineering † ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial ..	6	..	1	47	..	54	..	..	..	28	..	28
Commercial ‡ ..	..	..	..	3	232	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1
Schools for defectives	..	2	..	9	1	12	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for adults.	4	..	..	2	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	5	50	5	60	1	..	..	13	6	20
Total ..	66	3	6	137	245	457	35	..	..	81	7	123
Total Recognized Institutions ..	1,642	1,004	13,728	16,312	316	33,002	112	459	2,161	1,744	24	4,500
Unrecognized Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	257	257	..	..	..	..	2	2
Grand total of all Institutions ..	1,642	1,004	13,728	16,312	573	33,259	112	459	2,161	1,744	26	4,502

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes 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 ..	4,346	4,093	829	101	80	67	418	411	80
Law	500	471	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,573	1,573	341	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	185	176	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	466	457	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	182	173	182	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	166	156	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,418	7,099	2,089	101	80	67	418	411	80
School and Special Education.									
In High schools ..	4,363	3,957	92	77,891	71,519	2,383	32,538	29,973	482
In Middle schools ..	564	536	..	10,817	9,584	182	3,065	2,699	22
In Primary schools ..	94,048	69,276	1,447	1,080,709	768,404	144	153,936	117,613	10
Total ..	98,975	73,769	1,539	1,169,417	849,507	2,709	189,539	150,285	514
In Art schools ..	147	147	..	..	..	..	20	14	..
In Medical schools ..	362	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and training schools	5,872	5,261	1,167	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools	267	241	207	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and industrial schools ..	959	461	9	58	45	..	..	..	..
In Commercial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools.	2,431	2,091	2,431	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	38	1
In schools for adults.	130	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other schools ..	..	..	..	238	175	18	..	..	..
Total ..	10,168	8,654	3,814	296	220	18	70	52	1
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	116,561	89,522	7,442	1,169,814	849,807	2,794	190,027	150,748	595
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, all Institutions for males ..	116,561	89,522	7,442	1,169,814	849,807	2,794	190,027	150,748	595

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 females included in column (16).
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
19,575	18,239	5,238	273	249	130	24,713	23,072	6,344	1,437
..	..	..	..	..	..	500	471	127	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,573	1,573	341	348
70	66	35	..	..	..	255	242	159	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	466	457	400	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	182	173	182	..
65	56	26	..	..	..	65	56	26	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	166	156	86	..
19,710	18,361	5,299	273	249	130	27,920	26,200	7,665	1,805
155,223	133,679	9,181	1,106	1,070	124	271,121	240,198	12,262	20,747
21,600	19,240	619	2,503	2,167	120	38,549	34,226	943	4,916
1,267,087	969,349	4,746	2,684	2,052	..	2,598,464	1,926,694	6,347	753,607
1,443,910	1,122,268	14,546	6,293	5,289	244	2,908,134	2,201,118	19,552	779,270
16	15	..	..	..	..	183	176	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	362	362	..	53
1,881	1,735	919	37	36	..	7,790	7,032	2,086	69
..	..	..	..	..	..	267	241	207	..
2,491	2,212	1,045	..	..	..	3,508	2,718	1,054	68
344	343	29	8,066	6,846	7	8,410	7,189	36	331
58	58	58	..	..	..	58	58	58	..
145	130	..	..	..	..	2,576	2,221	2,431	..
453	412	364	43	33	..	546	483	365	208
59	53	48	136	103	..	325	247	48	16
2,780	2,240	98	244	195	46	3,262	2,610	162	655
8,227	7,198	2,561	8,526	7,213	53	27,287	23,337	6,447	1,402
1,471,847	1,147,827	22,406	15,092	12,751	427	2,963,341	2,250,655	33,664	782,477
..	..	..	9,512	6,138	557	9,512	6,138	557	1,164
1,471,847	1,147,827	22,406	24,604	18,889	984	2,972,853	2,256,793	34,221	783,641

II-B.—*Distribution of Scholars attending*

Educational Institutions for Females.

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.			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.	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.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
READING.																			
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.																			
University and Intermediate Education.																			
Arts and Science ..	286	271	142	..	..	..	28	27	..	976	913	635	11	8	..	1,301	1,219	777	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	69	69	..	..	..	69	69	69	..
Education	60	57	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	55	35	..	..	..	117	112	76	..
Total ..	346	328	183	..	..	..	28	27	..	1,102	1,037	739	11	8	..	1,487	1,400	922	..
School and Special Education.																			
In High Schools ..	7,915	7,063	420	697	622	8	889	799	19	30,323	27,738	5,606	527	513	..	40,351	36,735	6,053	2,583
In Middle Schools ..	1,974	1,621	24	173	148	..	313	284	..	5,629	5,152	709	982	915	55	9,071	8,120	788	1,397
In Primary Schools ..	5,343	4,241	212	177,507	125,484	20	69,854	53,248	..	176,100	144,698	8,900	190	177	..	428,994	327,848	9,132	53,324
Total ..	15,232	12,925	656	178,377	126,254	28	71,056	54,331	19	212,052	177,588	15,215	1,699	1,605	55	478,416	372,703	15,973	57,304
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
In Normal and Training Schools ..	2,109	1,963	1,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	2,168	1,629	29	29	29	4,388	4,160	3,276	1
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,048	967	270	..	..	..	1,048	967	270	..
In Reformatory Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	161	..	..	..	..	187	161	..	..
In Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	109	87	..	..	..	121	109	87	39
In Schools for Adults.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools ..	33	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	972	839	217	219	161	..	1,224	1,033	250	328
Total ..	2,142	1,996	1,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,578	4,244	2,203	248	190	29	6,968	6,430	3,883	368
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	17,720	15,249	2,490	178,377	126,254	28	71,084	54,358	19	217,732	182,869	18,157	1,958	1,803	84	486,871	380,533	20,778	57,672
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	87	..	99	87	..	30
Grand total, all Institutions for females.	17,720	15,249	2,490	178,377	126,254	28	71,084	54,358	19	217,732	182,869	18,157	2,057	1,890	84	486,970	380,620	20,778	57,702
Grand total, all Institutions for males and females ..	134,281	104,771	9,932	1,348,191	976,061	2,822	261,111	205,106	614	1,689,579	1,330,696	40,563	26,661	20,779	1,068	3,459,823	2,637,418	54,999	841,343

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 1,83,816 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following items :—

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

	Government institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
	Government funds.	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,84,800	..
Arts Colleges	4,29,930	..	..	3,45,496	1,04,688	8,80,114	2,313	9,898	2,324	36,561	5,331	56,427	2,24,034	..
Professional Colleges—														
Law	2,259	..	..	93,993	1,110	97,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	7,91,181	..	..	2,46,226	95,140	11,32,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	1,67,466	..	..	17,734	..	1,85,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,317	..
Engineering	1,32,616	..	..	1,01,693	17,799	2,52,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	1,05,254	..	..	..	49,566	1,54,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	89,554	..	..	..	..	89,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	44,505	..	..	83,890	..	1,28,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,015	..
Total ..	17,62,765	..	..	8,89,032	2,68,303	29,20,100	2,313	9,898	2,324	36,561	5,331	56,427	1,136,166	..

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.															
High Schools	1,89,787	..	..	84,844	2,076	2,76,707	7,51,099	11,08,568	3,01,505	27,77,609	84,389	50,23,170	12,50,000	..
Middle Schools (English)	15,071	..	..	5,753	19	20,843	88,330	1,63,813	28,416	2,06,779	15,441	5,02,779	1,51,884	..
Primary Schools	17,09,317	..	..	637	4,123	17,14,077	96,39,638	74,07,459	13,60,169	21,781	20,881	1,84,49,928	1,00,00,097	29,218
Total ..	19,14,175	..	..	91,234	6,218	20,11,627	1,04,79,067	86,79,840	16,90,090	30,06,169	1,20,711	2,39,75,877	1,14,01,981	29,218
Special.															
Art Schools	51,794	..	..	1,287	..	53,081	150	..	1,327	..	..	1,477	..	..
Medical Schools	68,791	..	..	15,892	..	84,683	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	9,73,665	..	..	1,206	3,559	9,78,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,01,482	..
Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	1,88,187	348	291	15,254	24,304	2,28,384	2,452	..	..	..	..	2,452	1,17,384	315
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,743	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	..
Reformatory Schools	2,48,326	..	..	..	..	2,48,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,753	..
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,575	..	..	3,575	23,618	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	269	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	..
Other Schools	8,041†	..	..	..	..	8,041	..	12,720	..	..	..	12,720	32,510	589
Total ..	15,38,804	348	291	33,639	28,132	16,01,214	2,602	12,720	4,902	..	..	20,224	4,00,992	904
Total (Direct) ..	52,15,744	348	291	10,13,905	3,02,653	65,32,941	1,04,83,982	87,02,458	16,97,316	30,42,730	1,26,042	2,40,52,528	1,29,39,139	30,122

* Expenditure included under professional Colleges.
† Relates to expenditure on the Special Training Centre for Europeans which have no pupils of its own.

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 1,83,816 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

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

	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,238	..	..	..	..	2,00,238
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,07,487	..	..	..	..	19,07,487
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,78,404	3,95,057	1,28,349	2,06,172	11,90,295	23,98,277
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,24,590	39,526	5,753	24,70,546	16,37,693	51,78,108
						Total (Indirect)	..	36,10,719	4,34,583	1,34,102	26,76,718	28,27,988	96,84,110
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.													
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	9,01,600	5,98,943	23,85,343	..	..	..	8,84,800	..	..	9,01,600	5,98,943	23,85,343
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	19,14,391	2,07,847	23,46,272	..	21,311	21,311	6,56,277	9,898	2,324	22,96,448	3,39,177	33,04,124
Professional Colleges—													
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,259	..	..	93,993	1,110	97,362
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,91,181	..	..	2,46,226	95,140	11,32,547
Education	..	..	..	..	..	6,055	16,558	29,930	..	..	..	1,74,783	..	..	23,789	16,558	2,15,130
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,32,616	..	..	1,01,693	17,799	2,52,108
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,254	..	..	..	49,566	1,54,820
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,554	..	..	..	..	89,554
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	5,350	76,565	81,915	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,350	76,565	81,915
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	2,71,351	21,665	3,13,031	11,806	17,558	29,364	64,520	..	..	3,67,047	39,223	4,70,790
		Total	..	..	..	30,98,747	9,21,578	51,56,491	11,806	38,869	50,675	29,01,244	9,898	2,324	40,36,146	12,34,081	81,83,693

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	..	44,64,684	10,62,114	67,76,798	22,853	22,702	45,555	21,90,886	11,08,568	3,01,505	73,49,990	11,71,281	1,21,22,230
Middle Schools (English)	..	3,56,876	1,73,879	6,82,639	42,250	1,07,724	1,49,974	2,55,285	1,63,813	28,416	6,11,658	2,97,063	13,56,235
Primary Schools	4,130	5,11,966	14,15,861	1,19,61,272	311	31,422	31,733	2,13,49,052	74,36,677	13,64,299	5,34,695	14,72,287	3,21,57,010
Total ..	4,130	53,33,526	26,51,854	1,94,20,709	65,414	1,61,848	2,27,262	2,37,95,223	87,09,058	16,94,220	84,96,343	29,40,631	4,56,35,475

Special.

Art Schools	..	933	2,747	3,680	..	..	..	51,944	..	1,327	2,220	2,747	58,238
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,791	..	..	15,892	..	84,683
Normal and Training Schools	..	5,583	1,06,609	3,13,674	..	..	*	11,75,147	..	..	6,789	1,10,168	12,92,104
Engineering Schools (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	48,532	19,93,278	21,59,509	..	..	..	3,08,023	663	291	63,786	20,17,582	23,90,345
Commercial Schools	..	12,821	5,916	20,480	1,84,990	23,415	2,08,405	1,743	..	..	1,97,811	29,331	2,28,885
Agricultural Schools	..	..	3,183	5,483	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	3,183	5,483
Reformatory Schools	..	..	6,645	28,398	..	..	..	2,70,079	..	..	..	6,645	2,76,724
Schools for the Defectives	500	677	21,488	46,283	..	560	560	23,618	..	4,075	677	22,048	50,418
Schools for Adults	..	..	615	817	..	259	259	202	..	..	..	1,143	1,345
Other Schools	600	13,358	1,01,129	1,48,186	..	12,011	12,011	40,551	13,309	600	13,358	1,13,140	1,80,958
Total ..	1,100	81,904	22,41,610	27,26,510	1,84,990	36,245	2,21,235	19,42,398	13,972	6,293	3,00,533	23,05,987	45,69,183
Total (Direct) ..	5,230	85,14,177	58,15,042	2,73,03,710	2,62,210	2,36,962	4,99,172	2,86,38,865	87,32,928	17,02,837	1,28,33,022	64,80,699	5,83,88,351
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) ..								3,22,49,584	91,67,511	18,36,939	1,55,09,740	93,08,687	6,80,72,461

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

(22)

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 44,792 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	1,11,258	..	..	38,379	..	1,49,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,874	..
Professional Colleges—														
Education	1,26,822	..	..	12,434	700	1,39,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,999	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,700	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,791	3,798	50	10,639	..	..
Total	2,38,080	..	..	50,813	700	2,89,593	..	..	6,791	3,798	50	10,639	56,573	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.														
General.														
High Schools	5,13,214	..	..	1,07,508	260	6,20,982	12,573	10,234	13,444	28,268	2,873	67,392	4,31,975	..
Middle Schools	1,28,435	..	..	14,583	300	1,43,318	1,050	5,454	5,532	2,825	20	14,881	96,507	..
Primary Schools	1,29,368	..	..	810	23	1,30,201	15,65,385	15,70,784	11,42,382	12	930	42,79,493	15,50,509	..
Total	7,71,017	..	..	1,22,901	583	8,94,501	15,79,008	15,86,472	11,61,358	31,105	3,823	43,61,766	20,78,991	..
Special.														
Training Schools	4,72,328	..	..	11,202	790	4,84,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,68,664	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,561	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,465	..
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,248	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	35,080	..	..	1,170	..	36,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,685	..
Total	5,07,408	..	..	12,372	790	5,20,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,42,623	..
Total (Direct)	15,16,505	..	..	1,86,086	2,073	17,04,664	15,79,008	15,86,472	11,68,149	34,903	3,873	43,72,405	24,78,187	..
Total (Direct) for Males	52,15,744	348	291	10,13,905	3,02,653	65,32,941	1,04,83,982	87,02,458	16,97,316	30,42,730	1,26,042	2,40,2,528	1,29,39,139	30,122
Grand Total (Direct) for all	67,32,249	348	291	11,99,991	3,04,726	82,37,605	1,20,62,990	1,02,88,930	28,65,465	30,77,633	1,29,915	2,84,24,933	1,54,17,326	30,122

	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,89,931	..	..	..	..	3,89,931
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,64,168	11,890	30,489	23,745	6,01,644	8,31,936
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,09,708	1,192	700	10,27,881	9,09,467	26,48,948
							Total (Indirect) ..	12,63,807	13,082	31,189	10,51,626	15,11,111	38,70,815
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.													
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	87,948	1,98,025	3,25,847	..	1,451	1,451	1,51,132	..	..
Professional Colleges—													
Education	..	..	..	..	4,236	21,265	36,500	..	..	..	1,37,821	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	18,324	78,781	1,02,805	..	..	..	5,700	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,791
	Total	..	..	..	1,10,508	2,98,071	4,65,152	..	1,451	1,451	2,94,653	..	6,791
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
General.													
High Schools	..	..	..	..	7,28,139	4,66,185	16,26,299	995	32,925	33,920	9,57,762	10,234	13,444
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	96,259	1,31,897	3,24,663	11,772	36,616	48,388	2,25,992	5,454	5,532
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	1,18,458	3,30,372	19,99,339	..	379	379	32,45,262	15,70,784	11,42,382
	Total	..	..	..	9,42,856	9,28,454	39,50,301	12,767	69,920	82,687	44,29,016	15,86,472	11,61,358
Special.													
Training Schools	..	..	..	210	8,110	1,50,536	4,27,520	59	2,459	2,518	7,40,992	..	210
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	1,747	77,391	1,03,699	..	..	..	24,561	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,465	..	..	..	36,465	..	..
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	52	6,581	11,881	..	..	..	5,248	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	27,861	17,636	53,182	855	4,596	5,451	42,765	..	..
	Total	..	..	210	37,770	2,52,144	6,32,747	914	7,055	7,969	8,50,031	..	210
Total (Direct)	..	210	10,91,134	14,78,669	50,48,200	13,681	78,426	92,107	55,73,700	15,86,472	11,68,359	13,25,804	15,63,041
								Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females ..			68,37,507	15,99,554	11,99,548	23,77,430	30,74,152	1,50,88,191
Total (Direct) for Males.	..	5,230	85,14,177	58,15,042	2,73,03,710	2,62,210	2,36,962	4,99,172	2,86,38,865	87,32,928	17,02,837	1,28,33,022	64,80,699	5,83,88,351
								Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males ..			3,22,49,584	91,67,511	18,36,939	1,55,09,740	93,08,687	6,80,72,461
Grand Total (Direct) for all	..	5,440	96,05,311	72,93,711	3,23,51,910	2,75,891	3,14,388	5,91,279	3,42,12,565	1,03,19,400	28,71,196	1,41,58,826	80,43,740	6,96,05,727
								Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all ..			3,90,87,091	1,07,67,065	30,36,487	1,78,87,170	1,23,82,839	8,31,60,652

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	45	36,044	80,814	21,120	361,427	382,547	66,389	30	3	4	5,174	571,050	371,818	372	8
Do. II	1,327	25,777	46,985	16,682	250,464	267,146	46,038	20	4	2	2,434	389,733	259,428	406	27
Do. III	636	20,674	35,038	15,863	208.512	224,375	37,957	19	..	2	2,156	320,857	214,393	509	29
Do. IV	656	18,837	28,249	17,095	190,048	207,143	31,654	15	7	8	1,608	288,177	186,952	669	44
Do. V	619	19,355	25,971	18,604	186,544	205,148	28,724	21	1	4	1,542	281,385	177,941	862	56
Middle—															
Class VI	627	8,078	5,247	14,970	59,924	74,894	7,642	3	4	4	462	96,961	43,386	260	29
Do. VII	563	6,304	3,765	14,295	44,550	58,845	5,372	4	3	3	416	75,275	29,778	341	75
Do. VIII	449	5,511	2,994	14,541	38,802	53,343	4,597	7	2	..	401	67,304	25,829	504	173
High—															
Class IX	371	2,909	1,018	11,564	19,950	31,514	2,581	1	5	2	152	38,553	9,757	539	231
Do. X	246	2,345	722	9,741	15,474	25,215	1,944	2	5	..	75	30,554	7,428	621	280
Do. XI	217	1,950	533	9,326	12,678	22,004	1,547	..	3	1	64	26,319	5,877	850	535
Total ..	5,756	147,784	231,336	163,801	1,388,373	1,552,174	234,445	122	37	30	14,484	2,186,168	1,332,587	5,933	1,487
University and Intermediate Education.															
Intermediate classes—															
First year	43	865	90	3,591	4,043	7,634	495	..	..	..	8	9,135	2,775	275	231
Second year	31	697	92	2,734	2,867	5,601	379	3	1	..	20	6,824	1,972	346	316
Degree classes—															
Third year	16	388	26	1,787	1,281	3,068	161	..	..	..	11	3,670	863	267	217
Fourth year	4	307	39	1,493	1,051	2,544	142	..	1	..	10	3,047	752	355	308
Fifth year ..	2	25	1	251	107	358	10	..	..	..	..	396	50	54	44
Post-graduate classes—															
Sixth year	..	28	..	114	51	165	8	..	..	..	3	204	22	1	1
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	96	2,310	248	9,970	9,400	19,370	1,195	3	2	..	52	23,276	6,434	1,298	1,117
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,852	150,094	231,584	173,771	1,397,773	1,571,544	235,640	125	39	30	14,536	2,209,444	1,339,021	7,231	2,604
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	109	304	430	1,705	2,135	5,754	..	..	..	76	8,378	..	..	..
Grand total ..	5,852	150,203	231,888	174,201	1,399,478	1,573,679	241,394	125	39	30	14,612	2,217,822	1,339,021	7,231	2,604

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

(1)	Anglo-Indians and Europeans. (2)	Indian Christians. (3)	Hindus. Scheduled classes. (4)	Hindus. Brahmans. (5)	Hindus. Non-Brahmans (6)	Total "other Hindus" columns (5) and (6). (7)	Muhammadans. (8)	Buddhists. (9)	Parsis. (10)	Sikhs. (11)	Others. (12)	Total (13)	Number of scholars coming from rural areas. (14)	Total number of married pupils. (15)	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18. (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	29	33,772	48,502	24,886	263,647	288,533	45,095	8	2	2	3,741	419,684	276,322	478	14
Do. II	1,316	22,570	23,631	18,749	155,995	174,744	28,880	13	6	1	1,653	252,814	164,374	559	20
Do. III	591	17,887	14,495	17,263	114,123	131,386	21,022	13	5	1	1,006	186,406	118,135	801	34
Do. IV	594	14,805	9,922	15,330	84,424	99,754	15,245	7	2	2	648	140,979	86,436	834	84
Do. V	655	13,533	6,961	14,335	67,598	81,933	12,024	2	3	3	500	115,614	68,053	1,060	174
Middle—															
Class VI	631	6,345	1,489	6,613	15,213	21,826	818	1	2	..	179	31,291	11,168	248	127
Do. VII	623	5,292	990	4,975	9,721	14,696	526	..	5	..	134	22,266	7,510	256	161
Do. VIII	493	4,645	838	3,722	7,187	10,909	402	1	6	..	112	17,406	5,636	301	222
High—															
Class IX	342	1,844	164	1,719	2,281	4,000	139	1	3	..	23	6,516	1,125	108	106
Do. X	246	1,296	71	1,208	1,468	2,676	102	..	3	..	24	4,418	841	96	95
Do. XI	149	905	46	809	992	1,801	74	1	2	..	10	2,988	528	93	88
Total ..	5,669	122,894	107,109	109,609	722,649	832,258	124,327	47	39	9	8,030	1,200,382	740,118	4,834	1,125
University and Intermediate Education.															
Intermediate classes—															
First year	22	393	12	251	376	627	22	..	..	..	2	1,078	203	23	22
Second year	15	307	9	197	265	462	23	..	..	..	..	816	117	31	27
Degree classes—															
Third year	10	154	1	113	108	221	12	..	..	..	..	398	62	21	18
Fourth year	10	150	4	94	90	184	9	..	..	..	..	357	60	28	23
Fifth year	..	4	..	9	15	24	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	2	2
Post-graduate classes—															
Sixth year	..	23	..	23	13	36	2	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	57	1,031	26	687	867	1,554	68	..	..	..	2	2,738	443	105	92
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,726	123,925	107,135	110,296	723,516	833,812	124,395	47	39	9	8,032	1,203,120	740,561	4,939	1,217
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	73	204	44	870	914	6	..	..	..	36	1,233	..	..	..
Grand total	5,726	123,998	107,339	110,340	724,386	834,726	124,401	47	39	9	8,068	1,204,353	740,561	4,939	1,217

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

(1)	Anglo-Indians and Europeans. (2)	Indian Christians. (3)	Hindus. 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 15 and above the age of 18. (15)
Schools.														
Art schools	..	10	45	106	16	3	1	..	..	..	181	2	3	3
Medical schools	..	7	157	133	5	7	..	..	..	..	309	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	1	1,580	1,450	3,682	516	469	..	..	..	24	7,722	6,536	2,061	1,730
Engineering and surveying schools	..	4	168	88	5	1	..	..	..	1	267	123	48	..
Technical and industrial schools	30	1,148	556	992	440	250	..	..	..	24	3,440	..	..	..
Commercial schools	102	607	3,731	3,204	112	301	..	..	..	22	8,079	970	716	396
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	1	57	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	2	209	26	1,696	183	407	..	1	..	52	2,576	173	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	135	8	173	46	12	..	..	..	3	377	128	..	..
Schools for adults	..	41	..	123	127	..	..	..	..	18	309	..	2	2
Other schools	..	139	1,350	1,223	15	161	..	..	1	46	2,935	2,247	63	48
Total ..	135	3,880	7,491	11,421	1,522	1,611	1	1	1	190	26,253	10,179	2,893	2,179
Colleges.														
Law	..	33	211	206	2	45	..	..	..	..	497	..	176	176
Medicine	49	179	353	567	5	72	..	..	..	5	1,230	187	68	68
Education	1	42	121	63	1	5	..	..	..	..	233	63	175	175
Engineering	7	58	122	188	9	49	..	..	..	33	466	150	37	37
Agriculture	..	12	68	79	7	16	..	..	..	..	182	97	40	40
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science	..	6	101	50	4	4	..	..	..	1	166	163	25	25
Technology	..	4	42	17	..	2	..	..	..	..	65	..	17	8
Total ..	57	334	1,018	1,170	28	193	..	..	..	39	2,839	660	538	529
Grand total ..	192	4,214	8,509	12,591	1,550	1,804	1	1	1	229	29,092	10,839	3,431	2,708

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

(1)	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	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	5	22	18	4	4	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..
Normal and Training schools	59	2,644	199	1,167	192	186	..	..	..	9	4,456	2,437	461	319
Technical and Industrial schools	37	739	55	236	25	2	..	..	..	22	1,116	..	..	..
Commercial schools	84	104	36	101	3	..	..	..	..	3	331	..	17	12
Reformatory schools	..	13	4	152	7	11	..	..	..	..	187	..	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	2	155	7	75	42	3	..	1	..	5	290	28	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Other schools	1	276	661	576	25	..	..	..	1	11	1,551	936	34	10
Total ..	183	3,937	984	2,330	310	206		1	1	50	8,002	3,401	512	341
Colleges.														
Law	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Medicine	13	150	71	160	1	15	..	..	..	2	412	49	25	
Education	8	68	24	35	..	4	..	..	..	..	139	17	19	19
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21	219	96	195	1	20	..	..	..	2	554	66	44	44
Grand total ..	204	4,156	1,080	2,525	311	226	..	1	1	52	8,556	3,467	556	385
Grand total for men and women ..	396	8,370	9,589	15,116	1,861	2,030	1	2	2	281	37,648	14,306	3,987	3,093

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.						
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle school.	Passed Primary school.	Other Lower qualifications.	Certificated	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Primary Schools.												
Government ..	40	262	2,004	400	18	..	..	6	7	2,724	13	2,737
Local Board and Municipal ..	39	4,069	28,642	4,609	287	..	..	26	558	37,646	584	38,230
Aided	66	3,633	30,288	2,714	298	15	12	1,489	3,133	36,999	4,649	41,648
Unaided ..	6	44	151	9	2	..	..	5	4	212	9	221
Total ..	151	8,008	61,085	7,732	605	15	12	1,526	3,702	77,581	5,255	82,836
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	2	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	18	6	24
Local Board and Municipal ..	90	351	10	1	104	4	..	5	66	556	75	631
Aided	119	554	29	3	118	7	4	11	100	823	122	945
Unaided ..	16	41	..	..	16	..	..	1	13	73	14	87
Total ..	227	960	39	4	240	11	4	17	185	1,470	217	1,687
High Schools.												
Government ..	91	68	5	1	47	2	7	5	30	212	44	256
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,488	1,983	45	18	747	62	16	63	421	4,281	562	4,843
Aided	2,190	2,402	51	11	881	86	105	59	507	5,535	757	6,292
Unaided ..	12	19	2	..	6	..	..	..	4	39	4	43
Total ..	3,781	4,472	103	30	1,681	150	128	127	962	10,067	1,367	11,434
Grand total ..	4,159	13,440	61,227	7,766	2,526	176	144	1,670	4,849	89,118	6,839	95,957

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Primary Schools.												
Government ..	2	126	302	19	4	..	..	..	1	453	1	454
Local Board and Municipal ..	6	528	7,708	967	56	..	..	11	89	9,265	100	9,365
Aided	38	1,163	9,545	283	123	6	3	558	864	11,152	1,431	12,583
Unaided ..	..	10	175	1	2	..	..	..	6	188	6	194
Total ..	46	1,827	17,730	1,270	185	6	3	569	960	21,058	1,538	22,596
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	14	59	15	1	14	1	..	1	7	103	9	112
Local Board and Municipal ..	3	9	4	..	2	1	..	..	1	18	2	20
Aided	37	228	43	2	30	8	2	13	15	340	38	378
Unaided ..	4	6	1	..	2	..	4	..	5	13	9	22
Total ..	58	302	63	3	48	10	6	14	28	474	58	532
High Schools.												
Government ..	94	201	25	..	46	3	..	10	24	366	37	403
Local Board and Municipal ..	20	63	1	..	18	1	..	3	6	102	10	112
Aided	400	846	64	10	112	37	29	41	105	1,439	212	1,644
Unaided ..	5	7	4	..	2	..	1	..	3	18	4	22
Total ..	519	1,117	94	10	178	41	30	54	138	1,918	263	2,181
Grand total ..	623	3,246	17,887	1,283	411	57	39	637	1,126	23,450	1,859	25,309

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total of Anglo-Indian and European population: Males .. 19,074; Females .. 19,663; Total .. 38,737

Percentage of Anglo-Indian and European scholars at school to the population: Males .. 31·7; Females .. 30·2; Total .. 31·0

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1945.	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	3,531	384	578	194	33	1,43,249	..	4,24,630	1,61,248	7,29,127
Middle schools ..	8	1,792	666	424	76	9	54,553	..	29,324	65,411	1,49,288
Primary schools ..	8	992	392	128	48	7	27,034	..	15,578	34,667	77,279
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 8,041	..	..	..	8,041
Total ..	30	6,315	1,442	1,130	318	49	2,32,877	..	4,69,532	2,61,326	9,63,735
Institutions for Females.											
High schools ..	20	4,419	817	980	249	55	1,48,504	..	2,11,933	1,22,473	4,82,910
Middle schools.	13	2,084	651	432	109	18	68,382	..	44,602	79,805	1,92,789
Primary schools ..	7	553	217	134	31	8	13,221	..	9,713	23,808	46,742
Training schools ..	3	60	1	2	..	..	10,400	..	1,457	9,596	21,453
Technical and Industrial schools ..	1	69	..	34	..	..	1,750	..	..	2,609	4,359
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 20,520	..	..	..	20,520
Total ..	44	7,185	1,686	1,582	389	81	2,62,777	..	2,67,705	2,38,291	7,68,773
Grand total for all institutions ..	74	13,500	3,128	2,712	707	130	4,95,654	..	7,37,237	4,99,617	17,32,508
Indirect Expenditure.											
Inspection ..							19,081	..	..	..	19,081
Buildings, etc.							5,250	..	18,355	80,817	1,04,422
Miscellaneous							3,74,091	..	6,24,077	5,63,910	15,62,078
Total (Indirect) ..							3,98,422	..	6,42,432	6,44,727	16,85,581
Grand total (Direct and Indirect) ..							8,94,076	..	13,79,669	11,44,344	34,18,089

Expenditure on buildings spent by Public Works Department—Nil.

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

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

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

VIII.—*Examination Results.*

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	(Public.	(Private.	(Total.	(Public.	(Private.	(Total	(Public.	(Private.	(Total.	(Public.	(Private.	(Total.
(1) *Degree examinations.*	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Arts and Science—												
M.Litt.	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	3	3
M.O.L.	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Litt.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Sc.	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	13	72	85	7	52	59	11	22	33	11	20	31
M.A. (Honours)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	15	10	25	15	10	25	..	2	2	..	1	1
B.A. (Honours)	106	184	290	103	165	268	16	6	22	15	6	21
B.Sc. (Honours)	100	35	135	94	33	127	11	1	12	11	1	12
B.A. (Pass)	1,100	3,188	4,288	432	1,166	1,598	161	421	582	68	239	307
B.Sc. (Pass)	833	981	1,814	495	456	951	41	54	95	35	21	56
B.O.L.	..	94	94	..	18	18	..	4	4	..	1	1
Law—												
Master of Law	..	14	14	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	170	66	236	101	34	135	2	2	4	1	1	2
Medicine—												
M.D.	..	19	19	..	4	4	..	9	9	..	4	4
M.B.B.S.	230	..	230	109	..	109	48	..	48	35	..	35
L.M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	..	15	15	..	5	5	..	3	3	..	3	3
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	8	..	8	3	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	1
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.S.Sc.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	9	..	9
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	23	..	23	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering—												
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	27	2	29	18	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	49	8	57	39	4	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	33	10	43	20	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Education—																
M.Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	7	7	..	4	4	..
B.Ed., L.T. and B.T.	..	..	..	..	..	183	134	317	145	83	228	83	74	157	76	62
Commerce—																
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	178	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce (Honours)			..	..		33	..	33	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—																
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—																
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	37	2	39	37	2	39	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary—																
B.V.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate examinations.																
Intermediate in Arts	..	..	..	..	..	5,352	8,146	13,498	1,975	3,145	5,120	460	1,116	1,576	225	528
Licentiate or Diploma Certificate in Teaching					..	704	1	705	410	..	410	527	..	527	372	..
Veterinary examinations	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
School examinations.																
(*a*) On completion of High School Course—																
Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	..	586	586	..	222	222	..	90	90	..	57
School Final, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	24,180	2,935	27,115	24,061	2,935	* 26,996	2,613	157	2,770	2,610	157
European High School Examination			..	..		176	4	180	145	2	147	123	..	123	113	..
Cambridge School Certificate	..	..	..			50	16	66	40	3	43	83	7	90	73	5
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—																
Cambridge Junior	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	73	55	..	55	66	..	66	53	..
European Middle	..	..	..	..	..	272	..	272	235	..	235	276	..	276	253	..
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—																
Upper Primary	..	..	..	..	..	19,067	..	19,067	8,198	..	8,198	7,420	..	7,420	3,289	..
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—																
For Teacher's Certificates—																
Higher grade	..	..	..	..	..	4,975	..	4,975	2,908	..	2,908	2,695	..	2,695	1,706	..
At Art Schools.																
At Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	74	13	..	13	15	..	15	4	..
At Engineering Schools		..	..	..	..	22	539	561	14	317	331	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools			..	..		197	704	901	105	345	450	180	720	900	130	436
At Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..		126	5,727	5,853	59	2,583	2,642	79	203	282	33	67
At Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Education—						
M.Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Ed., L.T. and B.T.	..	..	..	..	3	3
Commerce—						
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce (Honours)			..	..	..	..
Technology—						
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—						
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary—						
B.V.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate examinations.						
Intermediate in Arts	..	..	..	..	528	753
Licentiate or Diploma Certificate in Teaching			..	..	372	372
Veterinary examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..
School examinations.						
(*a*) On completion of High School Course—						
Matriculation	..	..	..	..	57	57
School Final, etc.	..	..	..	..	157	* 2,767
European High School Examination			..	..	..	113
Cambridge School Certificate	..	..	..	..	5	78
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—						
Cambridge Junior	..	..	..	..	..	53
European Middle	..	..	..	..	..	253
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—						
Upper Primary	..	..	..	..	..	3,289
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—						
For Teacher's Certificates—						
Higher grade	..	..	..	..	1,706	..
At Art Schools.						
At Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	4
At Engineering Schools		..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools			..	..	436	566
At Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	67	100
At Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Indicate 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	101	22	3,234	23	3,335	40,017	9,898	† 3,06,546	3,56,461	..	11	166	177
Professional Colleges.	1	466	..	..	1	* 35	2	501	132,616	..	1,58,960	2,91,576	42	..	..	42
High Schools ..	3	1,152	156	77,891	98	45,631	257	124,674	1,456,806	11,71,110	50,07,486	76,35,402	66	3,520	2,051	5,637
Middle Schools ..	..	..	60	10,817	52	10,149	112	20,966	2,13,887	173,251	6,13,215	10,00,353	..	517	440	957
Primary Schools ..	1,461	86,790	13,505	1,080,709	14,727	1,109,702	29,693	2,277,201	2,33,43,312	74,92,100	33,63,731	3,41,99,143	2,728	32,169	41,557	76,454
Training Schools ..	33	4,101	..	..	19	1,483	52	5,584	8,24,396	..	90,339	9,14,735	232	..	138	370
Schools for adults † ..	1	17	..	..	2	102	3	119	328	..	1,212	1,540	..	..	4	4
Other schools ..	..	..	5	238	52	2,817	57	3,055	30,657	12,720	1,04,546	1,47,923	..	19	261	280
Total ..	1,499	92,526	13,727	1,169,756	14,973	1,173,153	30,199	2,435,435	2,60,42,019	88,59,079	96,46,035	4,45,47,133	3,068	36,236	44,617	83,921
For Females.																
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	2	29	2	29	126	..	2,113	2,239	..	..	8	8
Professional Colleges.	5	1,408	2	697	17	3,220	24	5,325	1,67,174	10,791	1,86,806	3,64,771	78	34	185	297
High Schools ..	4	262	1	173	11	1,077	16	1,512	35,337	5,454	61,858	1,02,649	27	12	76	115
Middle Schools ..	24	2,028	2,158	177,507	1,132	111,991	3,314	291,526	14,08,533	15,68,241	2,70,799	32,47,573	78	5,893	4,845	10,816
Primary Schools ..	20	1,256	..	..	13	860	33	2,116	3,69,048	..	62,518	4,31,566	91	..	95	186
Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..	4	288	4	288	2,504	..	8,800	11,304	..	..	24	24
Other schools ..																
Total ..	53	4,954	2,161	178,377	1,179	117,465	3,393	309,796	19,82,722	15,84,486	5,92,894	41,60,102	274	5,939	5,233	11,446
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions ..	1,552	97,480	15,888	1,348,133	16,152	1,290,618	33,592	2,736,231	2,80,24,741	1,04,43,565	1,02,38,929	4,87,07,235	3,342	42,175	49,850	95,367
II. Unrecognized Institutions.																
For males ..	..	..	..	..	163	6,785	163	6,785	85	..	49,561	49,646	..	..	227	227
For females ..	..	..	..	..	2	99	2	2	..	..	440	440	..	..	4	4
Total ..	..	..	..	..	165	6,884	165	6,884	85	..	50,001	50,086	..	..	231	231
Grand total for all institutions ..	1,552	97,480	15,888	1,348,133	16,317	1,297,502	33,757	2,743,115	2 [illegible]0,24,826	1,04,43,565	1,02,88,930	4,87,57,321	3,342	4[illegible],175	50,081	95,598

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

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

‡ Includes also fees.

R.C.No. 734 F/45. (28) Madras, 3rd January 1946

From

Dr. S.R.U.Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, MADRAS.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Dept.,
MADRAS

Sir,

Sub: Report on Public Instruction - 1944-45 - Submitting -
****
Ref: Govt. Memo No. 48753-A-3-Edn., dated 24-12-1945

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report on Public Instruction in the Presidency for 1944-45.

I request that the permission to print 60 copies of the Report sought for in my letter to Government R.C.No. 734 F/45, dated 28th December 1945 may be granted as early as possible.

For Director of Public Instruction

P.R.K. 4/1/46

Sol 4.1.46

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT 1944-45.

***

I. Events of the year.

Government sanctioned the employment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspectress for the inspection of ~~the~~ Muslim Girls Schools, ~~in the province~~.

2. Intermediate Natural Science Course and Honours Course in Islamic History were opened in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras during the year.

3. The degree course in Economics was opened in the Queen Mary's College, Madras.

4. The opening of a hostel for the women students of the Presidency College, Madras was sanctioned by Government during the year.

5. The Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, were affiliated to the B. Ed. Degree Course with effect from the year under report. Provision was also made for teaching Tamil as an optional subject in the Lady Willingdon Training College.

6. Rule 93 of the Madras Educational Rules laying down conditions for admission of students, convicted for disloyal activities in educational institutions was modified so as to apply only to schools.

7. Higher forms were opened in the Government Middle School for Muslim Girls at Mangalore during the year. The opening of a hostel for the school was also sanctioned by Government.

8. Government sanctioned during the year, the opening of a middle school for muslim girls at Coimbatore and a girls middle school at Ambasamudram and the conversion of the model school attached to the Government Training School for Women at Namakkal into a high school with Forms I to IV.

9. Rule 37 of the Madras Educational Rules was amended to permit the admission of pupils who pass in the E.S.L.C. Examination with English as their optional subject into Form IV of a Secondary School.

10. Government approved the proposal that the teachers in aided elementary schools who have a continuous service of 12 months under one and the same management may be declared eligible for leave for a maximum period of 15 days in a year and that the limit for accumulation of leave should be 45 days and that the teaching grant may be assessed both for the teacher on leave and the substitute appointed in his place.

11. The dearness allowance of Rs.4/- per mensem sanctioned from 1st April 1944 to teachers employed in aided elementary schools was raised to Rs.8/- per mensem with effect from 1st December 1944.

12. The powers vested in the Taluk Advisory Committees were, consequent on their abolition, delegated to the District Educational Officers and the Inspectresses of Girls Schools.

13. The levy of fees in model elementary schools attached to the Government Training Schools for Women was abolished.

14. The scheme for the award of scholarships and prizes to Koya girls in the East Godavari Agency was approved by Government in the year under report.

15. English was introduced as an optional subject for the E.S.L.C. Examination.

16. The following amendments were made in the Madras Educational Rules governing training schools.

(a) Sub-Rule (1) under Rule 14 of the Madras Educational Rules was amended to the effect that all Catholic priests other than the members of the S.J., certified by the Superior-General or the Vicar-General concerned, to have

undergone, during their ecclesiastical training, the courses of studies, theoretical and practical, prescribed for the Secondary Grade Training in this Province, to be permitted to appear for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the Secondary Grade as private candidates.

(b) The lower age limit prescribed for admission into a training institution was raised to 15 from 14 years.

(c) The system of granting stipends to those undergoing Secondary Grade training was revived and a stipend of Rs.12/- per mensem was ordered to be paid to men and women students alike. The rate of stipends paid to mem students undergoing elementary grade training was raised to Rs.8/- from Rs.6/- per mensem.

(d) The system of completion of teachers' certificates after a period of probation was made inapplicable to those trained under the revised scheme.

(e) Provision was made for the admission, as private candidates, to the T.S.L.C. Examination of the Secondary Grade of those who successfully completed the Higher Elementary Grade training course introduced in 1940--41, if they subsequently pass the Matriculation Examination or otherwise become eligible for admission to the University courses of studies.

(f) Government ordered that in the case of women, whether major or minor, admitted for training as teachers, the agreement provided by Rule 125 of the Madras Educational Rules should be signed by the teachers concerned and also by suitable sureties.

(g) Government approved the reciprocal arrangements between the Madras States, viz. Travancore, Pudukottah and Cochin and the Education Department of the Madras province in regard to the completion of certificates of P.T.C. Holders from this province serving in the above States and vice-versa.

II. <u>The Madras Legislature and Education.</u>

N I L.

III. General Statistics.

1. Numerical:- The total number of public institutions including Sanskrit and other indigenous institutions recognised by this Department decreased from 37,841 to 37,500 due to the closure mainly of ill-working and uneconomic boys' elementary schools. The strength in these schools recorded a considerable increase from 3,367,140 in 1943--44 to 3,450,212 in 1944--45. The increase in strength was shared almost by all types of institutions, the increase, however, being perceptibly high in Arts Colleges and in the Secondary schools for Indians. The number and strength of unrecognised private schools during the year was 259 and 9,611 compared with 204 and 6,981 respectively last year. 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, wetc,, was 398 for boys and 119 for girls as against 463 and 121 respectively last year. The strength in them was 24,084 in boys' schools and 6,680 in girls' schools, compared with 29,042 and 6,574 respectively in the previous year. The number of private and public institutions taken together decreased by 286 but their strength increased by 85,702 compared with the decrease observed in the number as well as in the strength viz., 715 and 26,045 respectively last year. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7.0 (9.1 in the case of males and 4.9 in the case of females) compared with 6.8 (8.9 in the case of males and 4.8 in the case of females) in the previous year.

2. Financial:- The total expenditure on "Education" increased from Rs.722.53 lakhs to Rs.831.61 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 64% and 36% respectively compared with 61% and 39% in the previous year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs.576.80 lakhs to Rs.696.01 lakhs and a decrease in the indirect expenditure from Rs.145.73 lakhs to Rs.135.55 lakhs. The decrease in the case of the latter was mainly under boarding charges.

The Budget Estimate under "Education" for the year under report was Rs.365.66 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs.371.62 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs.366.17 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.16.70 lakhs and Rs.409.78 lakhs compared with 15.35 lakhs and Rs.400.67 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

IV. Controlling Agencies and Personnel:

During the period under report Dr. B.B. Dey, Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras, acted as Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations for a period of two months from 13th April 1944 when Sir Maverel Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., the permanent Director of Public Instruction was on leave.

Sir Meverel Statham died on 27th December 1944. On his death, the following notification was ordered to be published in the Fort St. George Gazette in G.O.No.MS. 3693, Public (Political) dated 30th December 1945.

"His Excellency the Governor has learnt with deep regret of the death of Sir Meverel Statham, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, on the night of the 26th December 1944 of heart failure, and desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him.

Sir Meverel Statham was appointed to the Indian Educational Service in July 1913. During his service of nearly 32 years he held very important posts in the Education Department all of which he filled with great distinction. He served as

Director of Public Instruction, Travancore from September 1933 to May 1935 and as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India from May 1935 to October 1935. He was appointed as Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in April 1936, which post he held till his death.

His work in all his various capacities was of outstanding merit and his clear and decisive views on educational questions were of immense help to Government in effecting reforms of far-reaching importance, the chief of which were (i) over-hauling the syllabus of Elementary and of Training schools, (ii) Improvement of the education of girls in all stages; and (iii) progress in the education of backward classes, particularly the Mappillas.

He was in recent months working on a scheme of Post-War development of education and his report on it formed the basis of discussion of the Educational Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

He was Chairman of a Special Committee on Technical Education which reported to the Educational Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee. These reports and the part which he took in the deliberations of the sub-committee have been of incalculable value in the formulation of a plan of post-War Development in Education for this Province.

By the death of Sir Meverel Statham the Government of Madras have lost a public servant of great distinction."

The I.E.S. Post of ~~the~~ Director of Public Instruction was kept in abeyance and in its stead a temporary post in the M.E.S was created. Dr. B.B. Dey held the post of the Director of Public Instruction during the rest of the period under report.

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

1. Sri C.N. Ganapathi Ayyar
2. Mr. P.V. Alexander
3. Sri P.K. Pattabhirama Sastri
4. Sri J. Satyanarayanamurti.

Sri P. Tyagarajan, Permanent Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, died on 9th April 1944.

Sri S.B. Bondade, Additional Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras, resigned his appointment with effect from 14th June 1944.

Mr. C.R. Porrett, M.B.E., Adviser to Government on Manual Training, Teachers' College, Saidapet, who was originally granted re-employment for a period of 1 year from 15th March 1944 has been granted re-employment in the same post for a further period of one year from 15th March 1945. Dr. B.B. Dey, I.E.S., Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras has been re-employed for a period of one year from 1st November 1944, the date of his retirement from the Indian Educational Service.

S.A.W. Bukhari Sahib Bahadur has been temporarily appointed as Lecturer in Islamic History and Culture, Government Muhammadan College, Madras, for a period of 4 years from 4th July 1944 on a contract basis. V. Habibullah Sahib Bahadur and Sri K. Srinivasan have been recruited direct and appointed as Lecturer in Economics, Government Muhammadan College, Madras and Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering Guindy, with effect from 1st February 1945 and 15th February 1945 respectively. Sri L. Bullayya ~~has been~~ was directly recruited for appointment as District Educational Officer and was posted to undergo District Educational Officer's training from 1st March 1944. Sri L. Bullayya is the second candidate belonging to the scheduled castes to be appointed to the M.E.S., the first such candidate being Sri C. Ganesamurthi who was recruited during the previous year.

Lt. Col. M. Abdul Hamid, M.B.E., Divisional Inspector of Schools, Major B.H. Marley, Instructor in Surveying and Drawing College of Engineering, Guindy and Mr. G.H. Jansen, Officiating Lecturer in English, continued to be on other duty in the Military Departments. Professor A. Viswanath, Professor of

Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy and Sri P. Venkataramanayya, District Educational Officer, were on other duty under the Labour Department of the Government of India and in the National War Front organization, respectively. Mr. R.H.P. Holman and Sri C. Raghunathan, who were serving as Instructor, Cadet Training School, Adyar and Deputy Director of Civil Defence (Training), Madras respectively, reverted to the Education Department with effect from 1st January 1945. Sri D. Ramayya and Khan Sahib S.M. Ismail Sahib Bahadur District Educational Officers were relieved from the Education Department on 20th March 1945 and 21st March 1945 respectively to join duty as Recruiting and Publicity Officers, National Service Labour Tribunal, Madras, under the Government of India.

Women's Branch.

Miss C.M. Cavanagh, Inspectress of European Schools, who was granted an extension of service for one year from 21st October 1943 was re-employed in the same post for a period of one year from 21st October 1944. Miss M.M. Mehta, Lecturer in Chemistry, Queen Mary's College, retired from service with effect from 14th January 1945 and she was re-employed for a period of one year from that date. Miss C. D'Souza, Inspectress of Girls Schools, Sixth Circle, and Mrs. G. Parukutti Ammal, Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Cannanore retired from service with effect from 6th April 1944 and 16th April 1944 respectively. Miss Salma Ansari, who was selected by direct recruitment by the Public Service Commission for appointment as a Superintendent was ordered by Government to undergo training for a period of six months under the Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muhammadan Women, Royapettah and she accordingly commenced her training on 8th January 1945.

The Director toured Madura, Tanjore and South Arcot Districts in July, Guntur in August and September 1944, Malabar in February and Kistna and Guntur in March 1945.

V. COLLEGES.

The number of Arts Colleges for Men, remained the same as last year viz., 38 including the Annamalai University. An Honours Class (1st year) in Islamic History and Culture was opened in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras during the year under report. Consequent on the opening of Junior Degree Classes in them, the Municipal College, Salem, Mrs. A.V.N.College, Vizagapatam, and V.R. College, Nellore were raised to the status of first grade colleges during the year. On account of these changes, there were 10 Honours, 17 First Grade and 11 Second Grade colleges in the year under review. The number of students reading in the Honours and the First Grade colleges increased from 16,620 to 20,389, but the number in the second grade colleges fell from 3,836 to 3,537. In other words, there was an increase of 3,270 pupils in enrolment in all the arts colleges for men over that of the previous year. The strength in the Honours classes rose from 1366 to 1381 which comprised 486 in the first year, 471 in the second year, and 424 in the final year classes. The number of students taking post-graduate courses also increased from 194 to 262 during the year; their distribution being Annamalai University 27, Presidency College 94, Loyola College 35, Christian College, 41, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly 17, Andhra University College of Science 13 and Andhra University College of Arts 14 and Pachaiyappas College 21. The number of women in arts colleges for men was 1,413 as against 1,135 last year.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men also remained the same as last year viz. 25. The total strength in all these colleges including the Oriental sections of the Annamalai University was 987 which comprised 636 in Sanskrit Colleges, 196 in Tamil Colleges and 155 in Arabic Colleges as against 964 comprising 654, 181 and 129 respectively in the previous year. The number of women reading in these colleges was 24 as against 20 last year.

A new college called the "Alagappa Chettiyar College of Technology" was opened during the year under report as the result of which, the number of Professional colleges for men rose to 12 from 11 last year. The total strength of these colleges including the strength of the Pandit's Training Class of the Annamalai University was 3,207 compared with 2,907 in the previous year. Of the 3,207 scholars in these colleges, 1,573 were in the Medical Colleges, 255 in the Training Colleges 500 in the Law College, 166 in the Veterinary College, 466 in the Engineering College, 182 in the Agricultural College, 41 in the Andhra University College of Technology and 24 in the newly opened Alagappa Chettiyar College of Technology.

VI. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1. General Statistics:- As many as 30 new Secondary Schools for Indian boys were opened during the year under report. The following list gives the names of these new schools

1. Guntakkal High School, Timmancherla (Private)
2. S.B.V.D. Sabha Middle School, Cuddapah (Private)
3. Kesari Secondary School, Royapettah, Madras (Private)
4. Municipal Middle School, Vellore (Municipal)
5. Board Middle School, Jalarpet (District Board)
6. St. Ann's Secondary School, Tindivanam (Private)
7. R.C. Town High School (Branch), Chidambaram (Private)
8. Middle School, Tirupalathurai (Private)
9. R.C. Secondary School, Trichinopoly (Private)
10. Board Middle School, Perambalur (District Board)
11. Board Middle School, Cumbum .do.
12. Board Middle School, Pannaikadu .do.
13. Municipal Middle School, Kilakarai, Ramnad (Municipal)
14. Hameediyah Middle School, Kilakarai, Ramnad (Private)
15. Devangar Secondary School, Aruppukottai (Private)
16. Muslim Middle School, Melapalayam (Private)
17. Subbiah Vidyalaya, Tituccrin (Private)
18. Barenbuck Memorial School, Tinnevelly (Private)
19. St. Mary's Secondary School, Villupuram (Private)
20. K.S.Municipal School, Tiruppur (Municipal)
21. Senganthur Middle School, Erode (Private).
22. Board Middle School, Hosur (District Board)
23. Wynad Middle School, Kolpettah (Private)
24. Perimanam High School, South Malabar (Private)
25. Government Secondary School for Muslims, Kasargod (Govt)
26. Vidyadayanee Secondary School, Surathkal (Private)
27. Digamber Jain Secondary School, Moodabidri (Private)
28. Navajeeva Secondary School, Padala (Private)
29. Canara High school, Urwa (Branch) (Private)
30. Padna Secondary School, Kadiri, South Kanara (Private)

The Board Middle School at Sriperambudur was closed during the year. The number of secondary schools for Indian Boys at the end of the year under report was 599 as against 570 last

3. The number of teachers employed in the Secondary Schools for boys increased from 12,028 including 186 women to 12,737 including 211 women. The number of trained teachers alone was 11,246 men and 194 women compared with 10,544 men and 164 women last year.

4. Expenditure:- The total direct expenditure on Secondary Education for Indian Boys increased from Rs.110.34 lakhs to Rs.126.00 lakhs towards which public funds contributed Rs.38.51 lakhs or 30%, fees Rs.75.08 lakhs or 60% and other sources Rs.12.41 lakhs or 10% as against 27.1%, 63.1% and 9.8% respectively last year.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs.42-12-0 compared with Rs.39--13--4 in the preceding year. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs.25--7--8. Fees met 54% of the total cost in district board and municipal schools and 66% in aided schools the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 57 and 69 respectively.

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

There were in the Province 36,020 elementary schools for boys and girls compared with 36,399 last year. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the closure of a large number of elementary schools for boys. Despite the decrease, however, the total number of pupils reading in all these -- schools increased considerably from 2,980,743 last year to 3,025,913 during the year. The number of complete elementary schools including the higher elementary schools was 32,200 as against 34,721 last year. The decrease in the total number as well as in the number of complete elementary schools was due to the closure of ill-working and uneconomic schools. As against 765 last year, there were 629 feeder schools during the year under report. Another encouraging feature of the year was the further reduction in the number of single-teacher schools from 7,240 last year to 6,704 during the year. Efforts

year. A few middle schools became high schools consequent on the opening of higher forms in them. On account of these changes, there were at the end of the year under report 430 high and 169 middle schools against 411 high and 159 middle schools last year. The total strength in all these schools was 304,347 compared with 275,041 in the previous year. The number of girls reading in these schools also increased from 21,776 last year to 24,615 during the year.

2. S.S.L.C. Scheme and Public Examination:- The number of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1945 was 31,964 (29,039 boys and 2,925 girls) of whom 4,245 were private candidates and the number examined was 30,844 (29,963 boys and 2,881 girls) including 3,397 private candidates. The certificates of 30,735 candidates of whom 27,857 were boys and 2,878 were girls, were completed during the year. The number of candidates whose certificates were completed increased by 1,159 from that of the previous year, the increase in the numbdr of girls being 185 as against 318 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of both first year and supplementary candidates. The number of candidates declared eligible for the University Courses of Study was 16,200 as against 15,694 in 1944.

Seventeen children of the ex-army men of the Great War (1914--18) and 1,228 children and dependents of men serving in the second World War (1939--45) were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

Four hundred and twelve schools as against 420 in the previous year used the lan-guages of the Presidency as medium of instruction in non-language subjects in higher forms and presented pupils for the examination. Some of the private pupilidates also answered the examinations in non-language subjects through their mother-tongue or the local language.

were, as usual, made to develop incomplete schools having Standards I and II or I to III into complete schools by opening standards upto V.

The following statement gives the distribution of pupils in the five standards of all the elementary schools for the two years ending with 1944--45.

Year.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
1943--44:	968,346	628,602	494,747	398,936	353,090
1944--45:	986,017	634,648	499,296	402,453	358,824

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

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

Year:		Boys' schools:	Girls' schools
1943--44:	...	36.9	33.7
1944--45:	...	36.9	35.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The year 1944--45 started with a total number of 1,424 schools as against a total provision of 1,512 schools. Durin

the year under reference 26 new schools were sanctioned and provision for 70 schools was withdrawn on the recommendation of the educational authorities for not satisfying the departmental tests. There were thus 1380 schools at the close of the year. No additional provision was made by Government during the year for opening new schools.

Strength and attendance: The total number of pupils on 31st March 1945 was 70,247, the average attendance of boys and girls being 56,950 and 14,062 respectively. There was a fall in the number of pupils from the number in the previous year. The scheduled caste pupils continued to be admitted freely and their number in all the schools was 8,472. There was a rise in the number of scheduled class pupils in the schools over that in the previous year.

S t a f f:- At the end of the year, the total number of teachers employed in the Panchayat schools was 1,950 of whom 89 were secondary grade trained, 1,733 Higher Elementary trained, 50 Lower Elementary trained and 78 others. During the year, sanction was accorded for the employment of 23 additional teachers and sanction was withdrawn in the case of 9 additional teachers as the attendance of pupils fell short of the prescribed limits.

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

Teaching grant: The Government allotted a sum of - Rs.10,11,000 for disbursement to Panchayat Boards towards teaching grant and dearness allowance to teachers employed in the Panchayat schools during the year 1944--45. The work of disbursing grants was continued to be exercised by the four Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The

amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs.3,47,562--9--6 under teaching grant and Rs.2,10,770--13--6 under dearness allowance which included a sum of Rs.8,210--15--0 paid to 63 schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1944--45. The total number of Panchayat Boards for which grant was sanctioned for the year 1944--45 was 1,240 and the amount actually drawn by them was Rs.3,32,377 under teaching grant and Rs.1,94,592--1--5 under dearness allowance. There was no departure in the proceedure followed in the matter of disbursing teaching grant during the year.

VIII. SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(1) Training Schools for Masters:- Due to the opening of a Secondary Training class for men in the St. Antony's Secondary School, Coonoor, the number of training schools for masters increased to 72 from 71 last year. Forty seven of these schools were under Government control and the rest under private management. The total strength in the Government Training schools was 5,572; 855 in the Secondary Training class and 5,017 in the elementary training class. The Training schools under private management had a total strength of 1918 including 458 in the Secondary Training class.

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

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

(3) Agricultural Schools:- Only one agricultural school namely the Servindia Agricultural school, Moyanoor worked during the year under report with a strength of 58 pupils on rolls. The C.S.M. Agricultural school, Melrosapuram ~~was~~ is reported to have been closed.

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

"(a) Coimbatore:- The total strength of the school in all five standards at the beginning of the year was 26. During the year, there were 21 admissions and 20 withdrawals and the number on rolls at the end of the year was 27. The average daily attendance of pupils was 20. The school was inspected by the Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools on 21st July 1944 and the suggestions and the instructions given by him were carried out. The annual examination was conducted on 30th August 1944. Only 18 pupils were present for the examination and 12 were promoted to the next higher standard.

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

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

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

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

(d) Samalkota:- The fourth standard was started during July 1944, the opening of which was sanctioned in G.O.No.2438, Development, dated 6th July 1944. There were 5 boys in each of the Standards I to IV since July 1944. The boys are imparted instruction in theory and practical lessons in Agriculture in addition to elementary education as usual. The boys in all the four standards are provided with books and other articles for their use and they are also paid wages at 1 anna, 1½ anna,

2 annas, and 2½ annas each for the I, II, III and IV Classes respectively. The boys are reported to evince keen interest in education and there are probabilities of about 20 fresh admissions next year in Classes I and II."

(4) Engineering Schools:- The Subordinate Engineering class attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy which is the only recognised school worked with 267 pupils during the year as against 244 last year.

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

Under the provisions of Chapter IX of the Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools, Sixty new scholarships tenable in each case for a period not exceeding 5 years and ranging in value from Rs.1--8--0 to Rs.7--8--0 per mensem were, as usual, awarded to pupils learning trades in the various industrial schools recognised by the Department of Industries. The value of these scholarships was enhanced by 50% with effect from October 1944. A bonus equivalent to two months average - scholarship was also paid to pupils who satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses of study during the year.

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

Bio-Chemistry and Electrical Technology.

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

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

(6) Schools of Art and Music:- As in the last year, five schools were classified under this category and they had in all 183 pupils on rolls. Of these, three were under Government management with a total strength of 147 pupils, one under Municipal management with 20 pupils and one under private management with 16 pupils.

(7) Manual Training Classes:- As many as 2,124 institutions consisting of four training colleges, 17 arts colleges, 99 Training schools, 269 secondary schools, 1,720 elementary schools and 15 special schools had manual training classes attached to them as against 2157 last year. The total number of pupils attending these classes was 279,035 (223,777 males and 55,258 females) as against 260,755 (212,656 males and 48,099 females) last year. Of the total number of pupils, 21,730 men and 8,334 women attended the Manual Training classes conducted in the training schools and colleges; 102,373 boys and 12,838 girls attended those attached to secondary schools; 97,676 boys and 33,705 girls those attached to elementary schools and 1,998 boys and 381 girls those attached to special schools.

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

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increase in the strength of girls was shared by almost all types of institutions for Indians.

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

3. Secondary:- Sixteen Secondary Schools for Indian girls were opened during the year under report, viz;

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

The St. Theresa's R.C.Girls school in the North Arcot District was closed during the year. Due to these, the number of secondary schools for Indian girls at the end of the year under report was 146 compared with 131 in the previous year. Some of the middle schools opened higher forms in them and consequently were returned as high schools in the year under

report. Of the 146 secondary schools, 97 were high and the rest middle schools. The strength in all these schools was 42,919 as against 37,103. The number of girls reading in the Indian Secondary schools for boys and girls put together increased from 56,751 to 65,020; the increase of 8,269 girls in enrolment in these schools during the year and the increase of 8,669 noticed last year indicate the rapid progress that is being made in the secondary education of girls. The number of girls whose S.S.L.Cs. were completed during the year was 2,878. The number of teachers employed in secondary schools for Indian girls increased from 1,893 to 2,159 and the number of trained teachers alone was 1,869 as against 1,893 last year.

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

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

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

There were 462 higher elementary schools for girls during the year under report of which 38 schools had standard VI as the highest, 24 standard VII and 400 ~~in~~ Standard VIII as the highest. The number of girls reading in Standards VI to VIII of both boys' and girls' elementary schools was 40,297 compared with 38,645 last year. For the Eighth Standard Public Examination held in April 1944, 7,400 girls were examined of whom 3,058 were declared to have passed.

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

X. ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The number of high, middle, primary and special schools specially intended for Anglo-Indians and Europeans was 74 as against 76 last year. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the amalgamation of the St.Antony's ~~Boys~~ Girls' School, Bellary with St. Philomena's the girls' school in the same district and the wit drawal of recognition from the Hebron High School for Girls, Coonoor in the year under report. A few schools returned as boys schools were returned as girls' schools and vice-versa during the year according as there was predominance of boys or girls in them, as the result of which, the number of high, mid and primary schools for boys at the end of the year under repo was 14, 8 and 8 respectively as against 14, 10 and 10 last yea while that for the girls was 20, 13 and 7 respectively as agai 20, 13 and 5 in the previous year. The three training school reported last year continued to work during the year with a total strength of 60 pupils on rolls. The St.Joseph's Indus-trial School at Bellary under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce also worked with 69 pupils on rolls. The total strength in all these schools was 13,500 compared

with 13,186 last year. The number of pupils belonging to communities other than the Anglo-Indian and the European reading in these schools was 2,712 as against 2,534 last year. There were 231 Anglo Indian and European Scholars reading in the Arts and Professional colleges for Indians as against 168 last year. In the Secondary Schools for Indians, the number of pupils of these communities was 401 as against 423 in the previous year.

There were 837 teachers in all the high, middle and primary schools specially intended for these communities compared with 835 last year. Of these 707 were ~~ex~~trained ~~and uncertificated~~ teachers as against 733, ~~88 and 40 respectively~~ last year.

One hundred and eighty boys and 123 girls appeared for High School Examination of whom 147 boys and 113 Girls were successful. For the Middle School Examination 272 boys and 276 girls appeared of whom 235 boys and 253 girls came out successful.

Domestic Science Training Centre for European Teachers:

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

Manual Training Centres:- The two manual training centres at Ootacamund and Madras managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instruction during the year under report. The number of pupils who attended the Manual Training classes at Ootacamund and St. George's Home, Ketti was 139 as against 135 in the previous year, while the no. of pupils who attended the Manual Trg. class at Madras was 307 as against 275 last year.

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

The European School Leaving Certificate Board reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1944 met three times during the year and transacted business. Miss W. Park, Lecturer in Domestic

Science and Official Member of the Board resigned her membership consequent on her going on leave preparatory to retirement and in her place Miss Pearson, a non-official was nominated as a temporary measure.

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

XI. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

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

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

3. Secondary:- The number of secondary schools intended specially for muslim boys and girls increased from 18 and 8 to 28 and 10 respectively during the year due to the opening

of two secondary schools for muslim boys and two schools for muslim girls. The strength in the boys' schools increased from 4,719 to 5,432 and that in the girls schools from 939 to 1,674. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all the secondary schools for Indians further increased considerably from 19,305 (17,504 boys and 1,801 girls) last year to 21,473 (19,245 boys and 2,228 girls) during the year under report.

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

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

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

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MAPPILLA EDUCATION.

Boys Schools:

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

The two secondary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys reported last year continued to work during the year under report with the enrolment of 546 pupils on rolls, 378 in the Mayyalavia Madrassa High School, Mahe and 168 in the Madrasathul Muhammodaya Middle School, Calicut as against 274 and 170 respectively in the previous year. The number of Mappillas reading in all the boys secondary schools in the district was 1,087 (1,078 boys and 9 girls) compared with 1,128 including 10 girls in the previous year.

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

Malabar South:- There were 781 elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys in 1944--45 as against 794 in 1943-44 The decrease was due to the closure of 13 inefficient aided schools. The total strength of these schools was 80,557 (48,111 boys and 32,446 girls) as against 81,150 (48,880 boys and 32,270 girls) last year. The number of Mappilla pupils

reading in all the elementar, schools for boys in the district was 75,813 (45,842 boys and 29,971 girls) as against 76,030 (46,306 boys and 29,724 girls) last year. The decrease in the number of Mappilla pupils under instruction was attributed to the closure of inefficient schools, high cost of living and the prevalence of epidemic diseases throughout the district. Out of the total number of 2,925 teachers employed in the Mappilla schools during the year under report, 2,119 were trained as against 2,882 teachers of whom 715 were untrained last year.

The Government secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to work during the year with Forms III to VI with a total strength of 290, the number of Mappilla pupils alone being 192. The grant of 20% free places sanctioned under G.O.No.179, Education, dated 14th September 1940 and G.O No. 1079, Education, dated 11th July 1941, enabled 39 pupils of the school to receive free education during the year. Besides 18 pupils of the schools were granted military fee concessions. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the secondary schools in the district was 1137 (1078 boys and 59 girls) as against 1049 (982 boys and 67 girls) last year. There were 29 scholarships specially intended for Mappilla pupils reading in the secondary schools in the district besides 16 scholarships tenable for certain special classes of Muhammadans and 4 for all classes of Muhammadans during the year 1944--45.

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

services.

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

South Kanara:- The number of elementary schools for Mappillas in the district remained the same as last year viz. 72. The strength in these schools slightly increased from 6,432 (3,760 boys and 2,001 girls) to 6,467 (4,194 boys and 2,273 girls). The total number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in all the elementary schools was 7,138 boys and 2,736 girls as against 7,177 boys and 2,781 girls last year. The decrease was due to the prevalence of famine and to poverty. The number of teachers employed in the Mappilla schools was 182 including 10 untrained teachers as against 184 including 11 untrained teachers last year.

Girls' schools:-

Malabar:- The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla girls increased from 138 to 144. One Board elementary school was closed while the recognition of two aided schools was withdrawn during the year. Nine schools were opened by private agencies specially for Mappilla girls. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 7,652 girls and 5,175 boys as against 7,387 girls and 4,558 boys last year. The total number of Mappilla girls reading in all the elementary schools for girls in the district increased from 7,383 to 7,573 during the year. The total number of Mappilla teachers in all Mappilla girls schools was 164 of whom 107 were trained Mappilla women and 40 trained Mappilla men. Religious instructors were continued on the staff of the aided Mappilla girls schools in the South Malabar for imparting religious instruction.

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

year under report.

In the Secondary training class attached to the Government Mappilla Girls High School, Tirur, 47 women were under training during the year of whom 30 were Mappillas. In all the training schools, there were 34 Mappilla women under training, 20 in the secondary grade and 14 in the Higher Elementary Grade.

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

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

South Kanara:- The number of elementary schools specially intended for Muslim girls was 12 as against 11 last year. The number of Muslim pupils under instruction in these schools was 725 girls and 213 boys as against 656 and 243 respectively last year. The number of muslim girls reading in all the girls elementary schools in the district was 781 as against 826. - Twenty five teachers were employed in the Mappilla girls schools of whom 9 were trained Muslim women.

The number of Muslim girls reading in all the girls - Secondary Schools in the district was 109 as against 91 in the

previous year. The Government Middle School for Muslim Girls at Mangalore became a High School consequent on the opening of IV Form in it during the year and the strength of the school increased from 69 last year to 85 during the year.

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

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

The total number of public elementary schools specially intended for the scheduled classes decreased from 6,139 to 5,814 due to the closure mainly of ill-working boys elementary schools during the year. But the total strength of these schools increased from 339,362 to 340,087. The total number pupils belonging to the scheduled classes reading in all public institutions further increased during the year to 340,555 from 336,699 last year. In all the Indian Elementary schools alone the strength of these pupils during the year under report was 327,080 as against 322,967 in the previous year. The number of pupils of these communities reading in Standards IV and V of all the Indian elementary schools was 27,053 boys and 9,672 girls and 24,568 boys and ~~8,845~~ 6633 girls ~~in Standard IV and 24,999 boys~~ respectively Compared with 27766 boys and 8843 girls in Standard IV and 24,999 boys and 6,540 girls in Standard V. in the previous year.

The number of pupils of the communities reading in the Arts, Oriental and Professional colleges suffered a fall from 348 including 40 women last year to 303 including 27 women during the year, while in the Indian Secondary schools the decrease was from 11371 including 1,864 girls to 11,365 including 2,089 girls. The strength in the special schools excluding the training schools was 979 men and 110 women as against 972 and 109 respectively last year. In the training schools the number of pupils of these communities under training was 516 men and 192 women as against 532 and 261 respectively in the

previous year.

The total number of elementary schools under Public management not specially intended for the scheduled classes was 16,516 during the year under report as against 16,898 during 1943--44. The decrease was mainly due to the steep fall in the number of schools in the Cuddapah, North Arcot and South Arcot and Malabar Districts. The fall in some of these districts is due to the amalgamation of several schools and closure of some uneconomic 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 1943--44 and in 1944--45.

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

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

The percentage of the number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were admitted freely to the number of schools accessible to them increased from 74.0 in 1943--44 to 75.3 in 1944--45.

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

The number of pupils belonging to scheduled class admitted into schools not specially intended for them was 88,329 in the plains and 439 in the agency areas during the year under report as against 82,998 in the plains and 511 in the agency areas in the year 1943--44. Thus there has been a considerable increase in the total number of scheduled class children admitted freely into schools which are not intended for them. There was an increase in 18 districts and a decrease in a few districts, viz. Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Madras, Tanjore, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara. The poverty, famine and war condition, conversion of a number of the Adi-andhras to Christianity in the Bezwada Municipality, prevalence of a virulent form of small pox in the Tanjore District, acute poverty, indifference towards education and migration to Ghats along with their parents in search of labour in the South Kanara district are some of the causes which hampered the free admission and attendance of the scheduled class pupils in schools.

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

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

"At the beginning of the year, there were 1,085 schools. Twenty seven schools were newly started and 29 schools were closed and one school was transferred to the Police Department during the year. There were thus 1082 schools working at the end of the year. Of these, 1,081 were day schools and one night school. Fifty five thousand three hundred and ten children consisting of 36,579 boys and 18,732 girls received instruction as against 51,532 children consisting of 34,044 boys and 17,488 girls in the previous year. The number of teachers employed was 1,826 of whom 1,824 were trained and 2 were untrained. A sum of Rs.63,860--4--0 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings during the year.

Midday meals:- The Government were pleased to sanction an expenditure of Rs.2,00,000 for the extension, during 1944-45 of the scheme of providing free midday meals to the pupils studying in the labour schools. The scheme was accordingly extended and meals were supplied in 360 schools as against 46 in the previous year. About 15,000 children were benefitted by the scheme. The pupils of all the labour schools in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Guntur, and Malabar were supplied with free meals. Meals were supplied in some selected labour schools in the other districts. The Collectors report that the scheme has worked very successfully in their districts and that the pupils look healthy, active and cheerful. Improvement in their weight was also noticed. Attendance was regular

and the pupils were reported to be paying more attentention to their lessons. The help rendered by the Government in this respect was very much appreciated by the poor people in the villages and the scheme has contributed considerably towards the educational advancement of the eligible communities. It was found desirable to extend the scheme during 1945--46 and supply free meals to the pupils of the eligible communities in all the labour schools in the districts and the Government have sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs.6,74,900. The total expenditure for the supply of free midday meals in the labour schools would come to about Rs.10,00,000 (Rupees ten lakhs) during 1945--46."

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

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

The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchu children in the Kurnool district decreased from 23 to 20 due to the closure of three schools during the year under report. These schools continued to be under the control of the Collector of Kurnool and were located in and around the Nallamalais Hills. The strength of these schools was 372 boys and 262 girls as against 425 boys and 302 girls last year. The decrease in the strength is ascribed partly to the closure of certain schools and mainly to the migration of grown up pupils

in search of employment as labourers, to plains along with their parents. Pupils in these schools were taught handicrafts, such as leaf-plate stitching, rope making, bamboo work, basket and mat making in which children evinced keen interest. As usual, the children in these schools were provided with free mid-day meals, clothes, books and slates. Besides periodical medical inspection of pupils was also conducted.

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

In other districts also, there were elementary schools working solely for the benefit of these tribes during the year. The total number of such elementary schools in the whole -- province was 316 and their strength was 14,054 (10,275 boys and 3,779 girls) compared with 13,916 (10,006 boys and 3,910 girls) in the previous year. The number of pupils of these tribes alone reading in all types of public institutions increased from 14,726 (10,914 boys and 3,812 girls) to 15,522 (11,457 boys and 4,065 girls) during the year under report.

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

The following is an epitome of the report received from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the Education of the Criminal Tribes during the calendar year 1944.

3. Madura North:- The same 67 complete elementary schools reported last year continued to work during the year under report with a total enrolment of 3,798 as against 3,747 at the end of 1943. Of the total strength of 3,798, 3,093 were Kallar pupils. The policy of increasing the enrolment of Kallar pupils by seeking parental co-operation and by house to house visits was continued during the year. The Inspectors of Police in the District with the Special Sub-Inspector of Police for Kallar Reclamation work helped the Supervisors of the Kallar Elementary Schools in securing good attendance of pupils in these schools. The extra curricular activities such as Physical education, games and scout movement were continued during the year under report in these schools. The attendance of pupils in these schools was 93.5% and efforts was made to see that the pupils were retained till they reached Standard V.

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

(c) Ramnad:- The two complete elementary schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti continued to work for the benefit of Kallar children during the year. The strength in the two schools was 91 and 72 as against 93 and 71 respectively

last year. In addition to general education, the pupils were taught spinning, needlework, stringwork, paper making etc. The number of Kallar pupils alone in the respective schools was 72 and 44.

(d) Salem:- The two schools for Korava children at Manivilandu and Madathur continued to work during the year. The strength in these schools was 54 and 63 as against 28 and 56 respectively last year. Free clothes, books and slates was supplied to Koravar pupils studying in the school at Madathur. An amount of Rs.14,280 as against Rs.15,980 last yesr was sanctioned to the Korava Boys and Girls Boarding Homes and Agricultural Farm at Attur towards their maintenance. A Girls school was attached to the Boarding Home.

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

(f) Criminal Tribes Settlement Schools:- In each of the six settlements, there was a school at which attendance was compulsory for all settlers' children of school going age. There were separate schools for boys and girls in the Aziznagar Settlement while in other settlements there were only mixed schools. The schools at Aziznagar, Stuartpuram and Chittaladevi were complete higher elementary schools, those at Sitanagaram and Bitragunta had Six Standards and the one at Siddhapuram was a complete lower elementary school. The strength in all these settlement schools increased from 1048 to 1161 during the year. Midday meals were supplied to all criminal tribe children reading in these schools. The pupils in these schools took active part in games and sports and in the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide movements. As usual, children studying in these school were supplied with clothes, books and slates. Criminal

children reading in schools outside the settlement were awarded boarding grants, scholarships and grant for books and clothes. Fourteen pupils appeared for the E.S.L.C., Examination held in April 1944 of whom 7 came out successful.

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

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

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

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

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

XV. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

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

XVI. B O O K S.

1. Connemara Library:- The total number of books added to the Library during the year was 604 and the number of new periodicals subscribed to was 3. As a result of exchange for Madras Government Museum bulletins 121 Journals and 26 standard works were received from institutions abroad and in India. The number of readers who visited the Library during the year was 50,022 as compared with 42,740 in the previous year and the number of volumes consulted by them was 102,166 as compared with

91,446 in the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 47,972 as against 35,720 last year and the number of volumes lent to the mofussil libraries was 60. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 3,633 and the number of new depositors during the year being 526 and the average daily number on the books was 1,123 as against 792 last year. The Military personnel in and near the city continued to make free use of the Library during the year.

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

3. Text Book Committee:- In the year under report, 18 applications for registration were received and 9 of them were accepted. The registration fee realised was Rs.3,600. The total number of Registered Publishers in 1944--45 was 159 as against 150 in the previous year.

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

Only one meeting was held in February 1945.

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

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

Due to the difficulties felt by the Registered Publishers to secure white printing paper for purposes of printing their books, they were permitted, as a temporary measure, for the duration of the War, to use news print paper for printing books approved by the Text Book Committee and intended for use in Educational institutions.

Government in their order No. MS. 529, Education and P.H dated 10th April 1944, nominated 40 members to the Text Book Committee for a period of three years from 1st April 1944.

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

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

4. L i b r a r i e s:- The number of public libraries under various kinds of managements rose from 1340 during 1943-44 to 1397 during the year under report. The number of libraries specially intended for women was 8. There were 175 registered libraries under private managements during the year as against 169 in the previous year. A comparative statement showing

the number of libraries under various managements, the number of books and journals available, the number of persons who made use of the libraries and the expenditure incurred on these libraries for the years 1943--44 and 1944--45 are furnished below:

	1943--44:	1944--45
1. Number of Libraries under:		
i. Government:	1	1
ii. Local bodies (including Panchayats)	1,003	1,062
iii. Municipalities	59	60
iv. Co-operative Societies ...	49	47
v. Private managements	228	227
	1,340	1,397
2. Number of books and journals available in these libraries.	891,389	962,675
3. Number of persons who made use of the libraries.	2,345,773	3,454,882
4. Total Expenditure from:	Rs.	Rs.
1. Provincial funds ...	50,223	45,145
2. Local funds ...	73,694	90,076
3. Private sources ...	87,038	1,03,833
	2,10,965	2,39,054

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

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

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

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

(i) that the books kept in the school libraries are not best suited for the general public;

(ii) that there are public libraries in certain localities containing books suitable for the public.

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

The output in the number of books in English, Tamil and Malayalam showed an increase and that in Telugu, Kanarese, Hindi and Sanskrit suffered a fall during the year under review, while under "Periodicals" there was a decrease in the number in English, Malayalam and Kanarese groups and an increase in Tamil, Telugu and Hindi groups. As regards the literary activity under different subject heads such as Arts, Biography, Philosophy, History, Law, Fiction, etc., there was an increase both under "Books" and "Periodicals" with the exception of the following subjects which suffered a fall under periodicals - Agriculture, Arts, Economics, Education, Language, Nature Study and Religion.

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

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

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

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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 worked during the year under report:

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

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

The Adult Education classes attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Government Elementary School, G.L.Puram Vizagapatam Agency were run by the pupil teachers of the former and teachers of the latter institutions. The Adult Education class run by the Teachers' College, Saidapet continued its useful activities of educating illiterate adults during the year. One rupee prizes for completing a primer within a school year were awarded to 9 pupils attending the classes. Books suitable for lower elementary school standards were used for educating the adults attending these classes. Seven pupils are reported to have studied English. One note-worthy feature of the Adult Education Class of the Teachers' College, Saidapet was that it took part in the Fourth South Indian Adult Education Conference held at Adyar in April 1944 and organized an exhibition regarding Adult Education. The night schools run by the Presidency College and Government College, Kumbakonam continued to give useful instruction to illiterate adults. The average

attendance in the two classes was 20 and 22 respectively. As reported last year, the classes were run by voluntary service and subscriptions.

In addition to the above four classes, some private agencies interested themselves in the Adult Education activities. The R.C. Mission opened a night school for the adults at Kumbakonam during the year. About 48 men attended the class during the year. The U.L.C.M. Training School for Masters at Rajahmundry conducted classes for the benefit of uneducated adults. About 11 men attended the classes. Under the auspices of the Pasumalai Training School, Pasumalai Madura District, five night schools for adults were conducted as a part of the "Rural Extension Work" in five villages, viz. Pasumalai, Tirupparakundram, Vilacherry, Palanganatham, and Mudukulam. The total number of men and women who attended these classes was 120 and 16 respectively. There were in addition to all these classes, 3 night elementary schools meant specially for the education of the illiterate grown ups viz. the night school at the Agricultural Research Station at Samalkot, the night school for Muhammadans run by the Proddattur municipality and the aided night school at Muppavaram, Nellore district. The average strength of these schools was 12, 47 and 76 respectively.

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

During the year, the Regional Physical Directors visited 154 secondary schools, 17 training schools and 225 elementary

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

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

3. Physical Education for Women:- The Physical Training Class for women at Saidapet gave training in Physical Education in various grades to 33 women candidates during the year under report. The inspection of Physical Education in various schools was not done due to the resignation of the Special Assistant to the Woman Specialist in Physical Education during the year. As an alternative measure to inspection work, the

Woman Specialist in Physical Education conducted refresher classes for the benefit of Physical Training instructresses employed both in the Government and aided institutions. About 51 teachers of Physical Education from various districts attended "Refresher Week" held at Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet by the Woman Specialist in Physical Education. The activities of the various Women Athletic Associations were as usual, guided by the Woman Specialist during the year under report.

4. Report on Rural Reconstruction Work:- With the co-operation of the officers of the Educational Department (Deputy Inspectors) the Revenue Department and the National War Front, private agencies, such as the Prema Samajan in Vizagapatam District, the Theosophical Society, Adyar, the village improvement Association, Adyar and the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Devakottai have done some useful work during the year. The Mayanoor Rural Centre (Trichinopoly District) has opened a new Textile Weaving Section to give employment to the old boys. A summer training class for agriculturists is conducted and the staff visit one centre in each taluk for 3 days and spend their time in April and May with cultivators.

In the Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre, Indukurpet Poultry keeping was started and a model poultry house has been built. Book-keeping is also encouraged and there are 3 model bee-hives in working order. The Rural Reconstruction Centre, Pasumalai (Madura district) took the initiative in the construction of a bridge in Vilacherry over the Nilayoor channel at a cost of Rs.1,700 and they bore the cost themselves. At this centre, training is given to people, who come from different parts of South India, in Village Uplift work. The working of Sugalimotta Cattle breeding society in the Kurnool district is also worth mentioning. The main object of the association is to promote the economic interests of the Sugalis by improving the methods of cattle breeding and by affording

facilities for grazing etc. The Special Development Officer, Salem and the Rural Reconstruction officers, West Godavari and Chingleput have also helped the promotion of the Rural Reconstruction work during the year.

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

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

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

5. Teachers' Associations, Managers' Associations, Teacher-Managers' Associations and Teachers' Unions:- There were 2,162 elementary schools Teachers' Associations during the year under report as against 2,164 in the previous year. Of these 1,779 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and the remaining 383 for teachers in girls schools as against 1,781 ~~for~~ and 383 respectively in 1943--44. These associations were under the control of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls schools. Attendance at the monthly meetings of the associations were compulsory for all teachers except those employed in distant

localities. The monthly meetings conducted by the Associations enabled the teachers to improve their teaching methods and raise their general level of efficiency. At certain centres, special efforts were made during the year to acquaint the teachers with the need for vigilance and active co-operation in paper-economy security education, Grow-more food campaigh, waste paper collection, savings schemes, assistance to soldiers' families and recruitment work with satisfactory results. Some other centres arranged for special lectures on "Education in Post-war India" and "progress of war in the East and West". The organization of Red Cross groups in schools was continued on a large scale during the year by some of the Teachers' Associations in the Kurnool district. The women Teachers' Associations Saidapet conducted a variety entertainment in aid of the War Fund and contributed a sum of Rs.450/- to "Lady Hope Indian Troop Hospitality Fund". The Conjeevaram Women Teachers' Association conducted a variety entertainment this year also for war propaganda purposes under the auspices of the associations in the South Madras Range, an excursion to Mahabalipuram for Elementary School teachers was organized and Inter-elementary school sports were conducted in which over 4000 boys and girls participated. In the Nilgiris District touring libraries were organized by the Teachers' Associations in centrally located villages. Associations in the Bellary and Ramnad districts evinced keen interest in arranging for inter-Elementary school sports. A special feature of the year under report was that some of the members of the Teachers' Associations donated blood to the Madras Blood Bank. Some women teachers' associations conducted demonstration lessons in Physical training and games. During the year under report 14,009 meetings of the Teachers' Association were held.

Teachers' Union:- During the year under report there were 353 elementary school Teachers' Unions as against 419 in the previous year. Of these 313 were intended for teachers in boys schools and 40 for teachers in girls schools. Under the

auspices of these unions, the Taluk Teachers' Conference was convened and conducted during the year in the West Godavari District.

Teachers-Managers' and Managers' Associations:- There were 79 teacher-managers' Associations and 45 Managers' Associations during the year under report as against 87 and 48 respectively in the previous year.

6. Teachers employed as 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 519 to 583 during the year. The percentage of branch offices in charge of them to the total total number of extra departmental branch offices was 13.8 as against 12.2 in the previous year.

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

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

V.E.

T.M. (81) E.&O.H.(A)

From: The Asst. Secy., E&OH.

To: The ~~D.P.I.~~ D.P.I.

Please say whether the printed proof copy of the Report on Public Instruction for 1944-45 has ~~been receiving in your office and sent back~~ direct to the D.P.I. ~~for correction has been returned to you~~ to the S.G.P. after correction.

P.C&P, 22.2.46 22.2.46

C.F. 304.

OFFICE OF THE

Date 22-2- 1946, Hours Minutes.

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE

From	To
D. P. I.	Asst. Secretary E&P.A.

Reply

The proof of the report has been received and is being corrected. It will be sent back to press to-morrow or the day after for printing final copies.

ICS 25/2/46

T.M.

From: A.S, E. [illegible]

TO: The Dy. DPI.

(83) 161 EDH(AP)

p.9 — [illegible] below

Issued
[illegible]
11/8/46

In the proof copy of the Public Instruction Report for 1944-45, in chapt. VIII, in line 5 of para 1, the total strength [illegible] in the Govt. Trg. schools has been printed, by mistake, as "5,872,855 x x." The no. ought to be 5872; and the ~~next~~ latter part of the sentence ought to begin with the no. 855. It is presumed that necessary corrections have been made before the proof was returned to the Press by your office. Please confirm.

pg. 10 W
9.3.46 9.3.46

(3.0)

From	To
D P I Madras (84)	Asst Secretary I.E.D.H. Delhi (10)

Ref: yours T.M dated 11.3.46. p.112 ante

The correction pointed out has already been made - The two figures have been separated by a dash (5872 - 853)

p.97 Proof of Report (Vol I) [p.33 CF]

The distribution of Colleges in Secondary and elementary Training classes is given in parentheses

E + G H (A)

Subd for perusal

pc

12-3/46

12.3.46

14/3/46

Copy supplied

10 162

the telephone may be installed at his residence, at his own cost. This post supported his request but the Govt. may issue a certificate to the effect that a telephone is essential for him, as the Head of a Post Office necessitating frequent visits to different offices in Madras. Orders may be taken in case the request were not granted.

C.3.46

D.O. 1E

Education & P.H.(A) Dept.

REPORT on Public Instruction - 1944-45 - Reviewed.

G.No.658.A. From the D.P.I., Rc.No.734.B/45 d/3-1-46

ORDER/Pass 258 Edn., dated 6-2- - - 1946.

- -

R e c o r d e d.

2. The Govt. note with satisfaction that there was an all-round improvement in the emolument of pupils and students in schools and colleges in the year under review as the following figures show:-

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Arts Colleges:		
Men.	19321	22313
Women	2216	2685
Professional Colleges:		
Men	2588	2839
Women	478	554
Secondary Schools:		
Boys	253265	279734
Girls	56751	65020
Elementary Schools:		
Boys	1869611	1897364
Girls	1111132	1128549

The increase in strength was marked in secondary schools and colleges.

3. The distribution of pupils in the several standards of elementary schools indicates that elementary education has been progressing on the lines adverted to in the previous years' reviews.

4. The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans increased from 3102 to 3179. Their strength rose from 265887 to 281216, the increase of pupils in Secy. schools in particular being noteworthy.

5. Though there has been a fall in the numbe of elementary schools specially intended for scheduled classes owing to the closure of all working schools that were not working well, the strength of these schools increased from 339362 to 340087. The emolument of students in secondary scho and colleges showed also a decrease. were registered a slight

168.

6. During the year under review the D.P.I. prepared a report on Post-War Educational Development in this Province. The report was considered by the Education Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee. In accordance with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, which were approved by the General Committee, a Five-year plan of educational expansion was drawn up. The plan provides for the following schemes:-

(1) Introduction of compulsory elementary education up to standard V in the first instance and extension of the scheme up to the VIII standard thereafter. (To be extended subsequently).

(2) Training of the additional teachers required for introducing the scheme of compulsory education.

(3) Supply of midday meals to poor pupils attending elementary schools.

(4) Medical Inspection of school children.

(5) Training of physical training instructors for secondary schools.

(6) Expansion of technical education.

(7) Revision of salaries of teachers in schools and colleges under all kinds of management.

The Government are taking action to implement the schemes included in the five year plan. A limited scheme of compulsory education and supply of midday meals to poor school children has already been introduced in the current year in selected villages in each district at an estimated cost of Rs.40/- lakhs. (20 lakhs for compulsory edn. and 20 lakhs for midday meals).

22.1.46

25/1/46

26/1/46

To the D.P.I.
To the Public(Pol)Dept.
To the Sectt. Library.
To the ~~S.P.I.~~ Press.

Spl Sec 25-1-46

H (86) 59360 167

C.F. 82.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 20 DEC 1945 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Education DEPARTMENT.

Received _____ *Registered* _____

From (Name) Dr.S.R.U.Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

Post Box _____, **(Station)** Madras.

Telegraphic Address _____

To

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

C. No. 734 F/45, *dated* 28th December 1945.

Sir,

* Report on Public Instruction 1944-45 - Printing of - Permission for - requesting.

In Government Memorandum No.45800-A-3 Edn., dated 20th October 1944 Government permitted the printing of 50 copies of the Report on Public Instruction for 1943-44. The Report for 1944-45 is under preparation

p.t.o.

G.O.No.275 25-2-46

Enclosures 1 to 6 of (J)

Spare Copies _____

168

32 / 7/1 a/7/1

and a typed copy of it will be submitted to Government in a few days. I have the honour to request you to be good enough to permit me to print 60 copies of the Report for 1944-45. Fifty copies printed last year were found insufficient and hence the request for 10 more additional copies ~~this year~~.

(signed)

for Director of Public Instruction.

K.h.28-12.

Memo No. 59360 A1 / 5.1.46

Ed. Dt. 28.12 Dept

S.O.L. 28/12

Letter from the D.P.I. No. 734 F/45, d. 28.12.45, Report on Public Instruction - Printing of copies

The D.P.I. is informed that he may arrange for the printing of 60 copies of the Report on Public Instruction for 1944-45 for distribution in his office and among the offices subordinate to him.

2. The S.G.P. is informed that the ~~by~~ type etc. not be released pending ~~future~~ further instructions from Govt.

(87) 169

Regd. 7-1-46

ay / 3.1.46 · W / 3.1.46 · BM / 4/1/46

To
The D.P.I. ✓
The S.G.P. ✓

Note

Last year the D.P.I. was permitted to get 50 copies of the report printed for his ~~Dept~~ office & for the offices subordinate to him. This time the Director asks for permission to print 60 copies. ~~The~~ Permission may be granted as the number of additional copies to be supplied is only 10 and as paper scarcity is not so acute as it was last year.

ay / 3.1.46

W / 3.1.46 · BM / 4/1/46 S · W 4/1/46

MJS NF

(J)

x We are sanctioning the printing all administration reports from 1944-45 onwards

170

C.F. 32.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

5854

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
8 0 JAN 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

A 88 171

DEPARTMENT.

Received _____ *Registered* _____

From (Name) Dr. [illegible], M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

Post Box _____, (Station) Madras.

Telegraphic Address _____

To

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

R.C. *No.* 45 F/46, *dated* 28-1-1946. 19 .

Sir,

* Administration Report - Report on Public Instruction Vol.II - printing of.

Enclosures _____

_____

_____

Spare Copies _____

(e) Ref; G.O.No.Ms.23 (Public (General) Department) dated 5-1-1946.

I have the honour to invite your attention to item (i) of para 1 of the G.O. quoted above,

p.t.o.

t/ 172

: 2 :

and request you to kindly let me know whether Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction the publication of which was suspended with reference to Government Memorandum No.1314 A-1 Edn., dated 13-1-43 and G.O. No.Ms.277 Edn., dated 20-2-43 may continue to be compiled and printed from the year 1945-46.

H & T sy.

(B)

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

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

k.h.29-1.

(89) T.N. by post E. & P.H. (A) 173

From: The Secy. to Govt., E. & P. H. Dept. (A)

To: The D.P.I.

Report on Public Instruction, Vol. II - Printing.

Ref:- Your letter Rc. No. 45-A/46, dy 28.1.46.

Please say whether it will not be enough if orders on the question of compiling and printing Volume II of the Report for 1945-46 are issued by July 1946, after considering the ~~position~~ ~~of~~ paper position at that time.

17/2/46

pp. 5-6 ante

P.C to Go

pp 23.2.46 K

23.2.46

DPI 25/2/46

(98)

Education & P.H.(A) Dept.

Memorandum No. 658 - A 1-46 Edn. dated 1/3/46

BOOKS and Publications - Public Instruction Report - Distribution list.

Copies of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency will be distributed in accordance with the list annexed.

To the S.G.P.
Copy to D.P.I.

Annexure:

	No. of copies.
I. Distribution by the Sectt.	
1. Education Sectt.	25
2. Sectt. Library	1
3. Spare copies	22
II. Distribution by D.P.I.	
1. D.P.I. and his offices	60
III. Distribution by the S.G.P.	
1. Members of the Legislatures (Provincial & Central)	297
2. Government of India, Edn. Dept.	1

p.t.o.

176

No. of copies.

3. Other Governments
(~~Mysore State;~~ Government of Bombay; Govt. of Orissa; Govt. of Bengal; ~~Baroda State,~~ Govt. of Assam; Govt of Punjab; Govt. of Sind; Central Provinces, ~~Nagpur;~~ Govt of Bihar; Govt of ~~of Burma;~~ United Provinces; N.W.F. Province ~~one copy each. Mysore State; Baroda State;~~ ~~one copy each).~~ Govt of ~~Assam~~ Bihar; Govt. of Sind) 10 ✓

4. Universities
(Andhra, Annamalai and Madras Universities- one copy each) 3 ✓

5. Newspapers
(The Hindu, The Mail, The Indian Express and the Liberator - one copy each) 4

6. Connemara Public Library 1 ✓

7. The American Consul, Madras 1 ✓

1 2

Memo. 3819- A3 Edn 8/8/46

...oo0oo...

27.2.46

Govt. of Orissa; Govt of Bihar; Govt. of Sind

Govt. of Assam; Govt of Bihar; Govt. of Sind

and Swathantra

177

91

R.C.No.45 F/46 Madras, dated 4-3-1946.

From
Dr. S.R.U. Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
MADRAS.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
1 - MAR 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education and P.H.Department,
MADRAS.

13307

Sir,

SUB:- Administration Report- Report on Public Instruction- Volume II- Printing of.

REF:- This office letter R.C.No.45 F/46 dated 28-1-'46.

I have the honour to invite your attention to my letter quoted above and request an early reply thereto.

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

For Director of Public Instruction.

EPK 5-3-

SOL 573

178

(92)

179.

R.C.No. 45 F/46. Madras 7th March 1946

From

Dr.S.R.U. Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, MADRAS.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Dept.
M A D R A S.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
8 - MAR 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

13431

Sir,

Sub: Administration Report - Report on Public Instruction Vol. II - Printing of -
Ref: Post copy of Telephonic message dated 25--2--1946.

I have the honour to state that since statistics have to be collected before the closure of schools and colleges for the summer vacation, instructions for the preparation of the Annual Returns have to be issued to my subordinate Officers even now. In the circumstances stated above and since the position of paper cannot be foreseen I would suggest that the compilation and printing of Vol. II may be taken up from the year 1946-47.

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

For Director of Public Instruction.

P.R.K. 7/3/46

SR 7/3.

Memo.

~~Letter / Dof~~ No. 658-A.2-Edn., dy- 15/3/46

180 Report on Public Instruction.
Ref:- From the D.P.I., R.C.No. 45-F/46, dy 7.3.46.

The D.P.I. is requested to move the Govt. on the question of the compilation and printing of Vol. II of the Report on Public Instruction, for January 1947.

PS. 13.3.46

13.3.46

13.3.46

O&M 1443/46

Recpd but 16-3-46 to the D.P.I.

Record sil

Government of Madras

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161-2 Book 91/2

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Revised - corrected proof.
Report - uncorrected --

(Education)

93

G.O. No. 258, 6th February 1946

Report on Public Instruction—1944-45—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd January 1946, R.C. No. 734-B/45.

Order—No. 258, Education, dated 6th February 1946.

Recorded.

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

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Arts Colleges—		
Men	19,321	22,313
Women	2,216	2,685
Professional Colleges—		
Men	2,588	2,839
Women	478	554
Secondary Schools—		
Boys	253,265	279,734
Girls	56,751	65,020
Elementary Schools—		
Boys	1,869,611	1,897,364
Girls	1,111,132	1,128,549

The increase in strength was marked in secondary schools and colleges.

3. The distribution of pupils in the several standards of elementary schools indicates that elementary education has been progressing on the lines adverted to in the previous years' reviews.

4. The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans increased from 3,102 to 3,179. Their strength rose from 265,887 to 281,216, the increase of pupils in secondary schools in particular being noteworthy.

5. There has been a fall in the number of elementary schools specially intended for scheduled classes owing to the closure of schools that were not working well but the strength of these schools increased from 339,362 to 340,087; the enrolment of students of these classes in secondary schools and colleges, however, registered a slight decrease.

6. During the year under review the Direction Public Instruction prepared a report on post-war Educational Development in this Province. The report was considered by the Education Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Com-

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mittee. In accordance with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, which were approved by the General Committee, a plan of educational expansion, and a five-year plan in the first instance, were drawn up. The five-year plan provides for the following schemes :—

(1) Introduction of compulsory elementary education up to standard V in the first instance (to be extended up to the VIII standard subsequently).
(2) Training of the additional teachers required for introducing the scheme of compulsory education.
(3) Supply of midday meals to poor pupils attending elementary schools.
(4) Medical Inspection of school children.
(5) Training of physical training instructors for secondary schools.
(6) Expansion of technical education.
(7) Revision of salaries of teachers in schools and colleges under all kinds of management. The Government are taking action to implement the schemes included in the five-year plan. A limited scheme of compulsory education and supply of midday meals to poor school children has already been introduced in the current year in selected villages in each district at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs for compulsary education and Rs. 20 lakhs for midday meals.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary Government.

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

Forwarded to the

(By order)

Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT PRESS 6 MAR 1946 MADRAS

Sectt. XI.22—3,006—1[illegible]

183

94

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY. URGENT (*a*). SPECIAL (*a*).

EP4 ..... DEPARTMENT. (A)

Current No....., dated.....194 .
G.O. No. 258, dated 6.2.46 .....194 .

Number of MS. pages sent (*b*) Correspondence 2 pages of review (*c*) Notes + 27 pages of report

Brief subject... Report on Public Instruction — 1944-45

(*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)
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records	4	.....	.....
Ooty Records	.....	.....	.....
For filing with original	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			

FOR ISSUE.†	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(*b*) Special issue copies of G.O. No.	Special issue copies of G.O. Papers.	Notes.
Signature copies.....	.....	1	(review only)		
India Office.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Govt. of India.....Dept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue Department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works Department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Administration Department...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education and Public Health Dept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Dept.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home Dept.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dev. Dept.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finance Dept.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal Dept.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sectt. of the Madras Legislature.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...					

Spare copies.

The 425 copies of the Report with the
The Review to be printed
The and distributed as
The indicated in Govt. Memo.
The No. 658-A-1-Edn. dy. 1-3-46.
The (60 copies to be printed distribu-
The ted by the D.P.I. Revd already
The been authorised to be printed
The in Govt. Memo 59360 A-1-
The Edn., dy 5-1-46.)
The .....
The .....
The .....
Total ...

Copies distributed on.....‡(Press clerk).
† Copies distributed on.....‡(Press Despatcher).
‡ *To be initialled and dated.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(*a*) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently or as special the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(*b*) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item had been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(*c*) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the chapter on printing and proof correction in the Secretariat Office Manual.

(*d*) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or clerk concerned.

(*e*) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for *one* week, and larger papers for *two* weeks only. *The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.*

(*f*) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(*a*) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked special of urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Assistant Secretary with a remark to that effect.

(*b*) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Assistant Secretary any instance of incomplete or carelesse diting.

(*c*) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(*d*) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(*e*) The names of the Secretary and Ministers or Advisers should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

[illegible]

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TO PRESS, MADRAS, OOTY.

A	B	C
Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.	Proof of Review returned corrected. Report as corrected will be sent by D.P.I. Please strike off and send ~~number of copies as indicated.~~ 48 copies to Govt.	As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (*b*) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.
	Type may be released ~~after usual interval.~~ at once.	Type may be released after usual interval.
.....Clerk.	.....Clerk.	.....Clerk.
.....Supt.	.....Supt.	.....Supt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Certified that the no. of copies indented for has been fixed with due regard to the prevailing shortage of paper.

D. B. Menon
Asst. Secy. to Govt.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on 6.3.46	BSG
First proof furnished on	
Call for revised proof received on	
Revised proof furnished on	
Corrected proof received for striking on	
Final copies supplied on 13.5.46	

(95) Education and P.H.&Al Dept.

C.No.658.A. From the D.P.I., Rc.No.734.B/45, dated 3-1-1946.

REPORT On Public Instruction - 1944-45.

...

The D.P.I. has submitted (in manuscript) the Report on Public Instruction in the Presidency for 1944-45. A draft review is submitted for approval. For the last year's review please see G.O.NO.275.Edn., dated 27-2-1945.

2. It has since been decided that the administration reports may be printed ~~and distributed~~ in the usual manner i.e. at pre-war times. Action in regard to this will be taken after the review is approved.

...

A corrected proof copy of the Review, ~~with an uncorrected copy of the Report~~, is placed below.

May be circulated to H.E., w.r.t. P.S.G.'s note above.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S SECRETARIAT 28 JAN 1946 567

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 4 - FEB 1946 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S SECRETARIAT 26 FEB 1946 1261

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 1 - MAR 1946 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(96)

25th Feb

ref. 5554A from the Dy. Sec. to Govt. Pub. & Stn. dt. 28.1.42

Report on Public Instruction - 1940-41

Printing and distribution of copies

It was usual to print and distribute about 1000 copies of the Report on Public Instruction every year in the form in the hist on pages 28-30 of Govt. Gaz. dt. 26.4.41. This practice was discontinued in 1942 owing to the shortage of paper. Thirty two copies of the report were printed and distributed each of the years 1942 and 1943 as follows:-

For Dy. & his Officers	12 copies
For the Govt. of India	11 copies
Other Govts	
Universities	3 copies
Newspapers	3 copies
Secy. (Library, W&H)	2 copies
Commerce Public Library	1 copy
	32 copies

When the report was printed in 1945 the number of copies was fixed at 95 & these were distributed as follows:-

Dy. & his officers	50 copies
Secy.	26 copies
Other addresses as above	18 copies
American Consul	1 copy
	95 copies

The question for consideration is whether the report for 1940 shd. be printed on a larger scale in view of the orders in Govt. Gaz. dt. 5.1.40 the Direct. has already been authorized to print 60 copies of the report for his use & for the use of the officers subordinate to him under the Govt. 100 copies of the report shd. be supplied to Members of the Central & Prov. Legislatures. 200 copies will be reqd. for the purpose & 50 copies will be necessary to meet the requirements

4

(vi Distn)

the offices and institutions in Group III of the distribution list of 1941. For the use of the Secretariat 25 copies may be printed as in 1945. Allowing 56 copies repd. for sale to the public the total number of copies may be fixed as 500. For orders.

2. The Press asks the question whether the statistical portion of the report may be omitted from 1941-46. It appears that the paper position has improved to such an extent as to warrant this. Perhaps the enquiry may be answered in the negative. for remarks

3. Public may see before circulation

H/M 4/2/46 S | Public

8.2.46 Kr 9.2.46

The paper position is not normal and the need for economy measures still exists, though it is not so imperative as before. There has been no restriction from the Govt. for total relaxation of all such measures. Relaxation has been agreed to only in special cases, as in the case of Dept. Communications Reports, as circulation but printing is restricted to the minimum extent possible. We may have the full distribution for this present / Ky

till normal conditions return:-

Legislatures -	290 copies
Govt of this Govt	60 "
Secy.	25 "
Govts of the Govts	11 "
Universities	3 "
Newspapers	3 "
Secy Labour	1
Commissioner L. Labour	1
American Consul	1
	395

GENERAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT 11 FEB 1946 PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

C.NO 798/46 14.2.46

EGSH A7 13.2.46

12/2/Pol

S Ky 13/2 Pub

5

Pub. (Gen) Dept.

The distribution list at bottom of p. 2 ante may be perused.

Item (1). Legislatures: The no of copies for supply to members of the Legislatures should be 297 as detailed below:-

Provincial Legislative Assembly.	215
—do— do— Council.	56.
Madras Members of Central Legislative Assembly.	16. (elected)
—do— do—	2. (nominated)
.. Members of Council of State	5. (elected)
.. —do— do—	3. (nominated)
	Total. 297.

Item (6) Newspapers: The papers referred to are the Hindu, the Mail, & the T. Express. The Liberator another English daily published in Madras (a political Journal following the old Justice' policy) may also be supplied with a copy.

No other remarks are called for. The case may be returned to Edn.H.

Edn.H.

Pub (Gen) H.O 798/46 17.2.46

9584

15/2.46

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 18 FEB 1946

Edn. dept

the total number of copies to be printed will be 395+7+1 = 403. The file may be circulated for orders.

CO. 20/2

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 21 FEB 1946

18.2.46 Kr 18.2.46

H/M 19/2/46 S Ky 19/2/46 Pub.

Indent 425

Ky 20.2.46

A draft memorandum authorising the printing of 425 copies of the Report, is submitted for approval.

pg. 4 K 27.2.46

BM 28/2/46

[Issued as Memo. No. 658-A-1-46, dt 1.3.46.]

Pl. see portion marked "K" on p.2 ante, the T.M. issued to the D.O. at Cf.7 and his reply at Cf.13. The Dir.'s suggestion that the compilation and printing of the statistical portion of the Public Instruction Report may be taken up from 1946-47 may be accepted and he be asked to move in the matter by Jany. next. A draft Memo. is subd.

pg. 4 3. BM 14/3/46 S

Cf.13

+when reptd for 1945-6 with the draft for 1946-7 to Govt.

Subd 15/3/46.

[Issued as Memo No. 658-A-2-46. dt 15.3.46]

(98)

Copy of G.O.Ms.No.23, Public (General) dated 5th January 1946.

Books and publications - Administration Reports - Printing of and supply to Members of Legislature - Revived.

Read:--
G.O.No.4040, Public (Elections), dated 19th January 1943.

Order:

In view of the improvement in the paper position His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs, that --

(i) the printing of the reports of the various branches of the Administration of the Madras Presidency including the Presidency Administration Report for 1944-45 and onwards and

(ii) the supply of copies of Administration Reports to the Members of the Madras Legislative Council, to the newly elected Madras Members of the Central Legislative and to the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly who will be elected shortly.

be revived.

2. The question of printing of the previous Administration Reports, printing of which was suspended during 1943 to 1945 on account of the war, with reference to G.O.No.4040, Public (Elections) dated 19th January 1943, will be taken up separately as soon as the paper position is fully restored to normal.

True copy.

File No.102.6-RB/sj

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

99

4146.
17 JUL 1946
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

American Consulate,

Madras 1, India, July 15, 1946.

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Government of Madras,
Madras.

Sir:

The United States Office of Education, Washington, has requested the Consulate to obtain and forward two copies of the latest administrative reports on education issued by the Government of Madras. The Washington office also asks to be put on the appropriate mailing list to receive subsequent issues regularly.

It will be appreciated if you will have two copies of the latest reports delivered to the Consulate for transmission to the Office of Education, care Department of State, Washington. Please inform me whether subsequent reports may be received when issued. The address for a mailing list entry is:

U. S. Office of Education,
Division of Intelligence, Acquisition
and Distribution
c/o Department of State,
U.S.Office of Education,
Washington, D.C. 25.

Or, if preferred, the reports may be sent to the Consulate for transmission.

Very truly yours,

Roy M. B. Bower
American Consul

Pub/Gen B.
E & P.H. h.o.
MM
10/7/46
E & P. H.
12/7/46.

Ins. Coll/Gen.
15.7.46

3879
19 JUL 1946
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

(109)

39600

Government of Madras.
Education and P.H.Department.
G.O.Ms. No. 1357-Edn., dated the 13th July 1946.

Abstract.

Books and Publications - Newspapers - "Swathanthra", Madras - Supply of Administration Reports.

ORDER.

The Government sanction the regular supply, free of cost, of a copy each of the administration reports of the various departments under the control of the Education and Public Health Department to the Editor of the weekly "Swathanthra", Madras.

(By Order of His Excellency the Governor).

S.R. Kaiwar,
Deputy Secretary.

To the Editor, "Swathanthra", No.8, Westcott Road, Royapettah, Madras.
" Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
" Public (General) Department.
Copy to all Sections in Edn.& P.H. Department, for taking action in respect of the distribution lists of administration reports. ASR.

(True copy. Forwarded/By Order.

U.S.Krishnaswami
Superintendent.

32 27/7 E & O H (A)

T.M

(101)

3

From: The Supdt., E & O H

To: The S.G.P.

~~Dy. No. 1957-Edn., dated the 13th July 1946.~~

Report on Public Instruction ~~1945-46~~ 1944-45.

Pl. ~~say~~ ~~report~~ whether a copy of the above Report has been despatched ~~to the American Consul~~ according to the distribution list appended to Govt. Memo. No. 658-A-1-46 dd/ 1.3.46 and if so, when. If a copy has not been sent, it may be forwarded to the Sectt. (E & O H Dept.) for transmission

D.G.
20.7.46

Dy
26.7.46

P.C. 680

Jmd
27/7

A

OFFICE OF THE

C.F.

Date ..... 194..., Hours ..... Minutes .....

102

4

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE

From	To
Supdt Agent Mus	Supdt Edpn.

Ref. Your T.M D. 27.7.46.

Sub: Report on public instruction for 1944-45.

A copy of the above report has been despatched to the American consul according to the distribution list appended to govt Memo No. 658 A1/46 D. 1.3.46 & 21.8.46

Fwd.

C.F. 304.

OFFICE OF THE

Date ..... 194.. Hours ..... Minutes .....

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE

From

To

Draft I

(103)

Edn. and P.H. Dept.(A)

Letter No. 3899-A-2 Edn., 2/8 Lub

The American Consul,
Madras 1.

(with encl. to be had from Secn.)

Sir,

Ref:- Your letter No.102-6-RB/sj, dated 15.7.46.

--

One copy of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presy. for 1944-45 (the latest report) ~~should~~ was already ~~have been~~ supplied to the Consulate by the S.G.P., Madras. I am to forward herewith another copy of the Report for transmission to the U.S. Office of Edn., Washington, ~~along~~ with the copy sent by the Supdt.

2. I am to inform you that arrangements will be made for to furnish the Consulate with two copies of the Report for subsequent years, for transmission to Washington, as desired.

Note:-

NOTE:- The request of the American Consul may be complied with.

Cr. also to G.O.1353-Edn., dated 13-7-46, the list at p.176 of the
altered
O. at "~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ as ~~xxxxxxxx~~ in pencil, there may be
opted for supply of copies of subsequent years. "Swathanthra"
may be supplied a copy of this year's report, if only a specific
request from it comes in.

Draft II

Edn. and P.H. Dept.(A).

MEMO. No.38919-A-3 Edn., 2/8/46.

Books and publications - Public Instruction Report - Distribution list.

The follg. alterations will be made in the ~~distribution~~ distribution of copies of list for the Report on Public Instruction annexed to Memo. No.658-A-1/46-Edn., dated 1-3-1946:-

For items 5 and 7 under "III. Distribution by the S.G.P.", the following items shall be substituted, respectively, namely:-

"5. Newspapers:
(The Hindu, The Mail, The Indian Express, The Liberator and The ~~Swanthra~~ Swathanthra - 1 copy each) .. 5

and "7. The American Consul, Madras 1 .. 2

To the S.G.P.
To the D.P.I.

File No.102.6-RB/sj

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
10 AUG 1946

American Consulate

Madras 1, India, August 8, 1946.

45309

Assistant Secretary to Government,
Government of Madras,
Education & Public Health Department
Fort St. George,
Madras.

Sir:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter No.38919-A.2-Edn. of August 3, 1946 and the copy of the 1944-45 Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Province.

The copy previously sent to the Consulate was retained by it and not sent to Washington. It is desired to keep this file complete for reference purposes, together with all such administration reports.

If possible, will you therefore please supply a third copy in order that I may send two to Washington? The Consulate would likewise wish to receive three copies annually.

Very truly yours,

Roy E. B. Bower
American Consul

Edn. and P.H. Dept.(A).

LETTER/Ref. No. ~~65209-A-1/46~~ 1618/46.

The American Consul, Madras 1. (with encl.)

Dear Sir,

Copy of Public Instruction Report.

W.r.t your letter No.102-6-RB/sj, dated 8-8-1946, I am to forward herewith ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ yet another copy of the Report on Public Instruction in this Presy. for 1944-45 and to say that the Consulate will be furnished with three copies of the Report in future years, as desired.

Yrs.ffly.,

MEMO. No. 65209-A-1-Edn., 15/8/46.

Bks. and publications - P.I.R. - Distribution List.

~~For item 7 under "III. Distribution by the S.G.P."~~ In the list for distribution of copies of the Report on Public Instruction annexed to Memo.No.658-A-1/46, Edn., dated 1-3-46, as amended (for item 7 under "III - Distribution by the S.G.P.") by Memo.No.38919-A-3-Edn., dated 3-8-1946, the follg. item shall be substituted:-

"7. The American Consul, Madras 1 .. 3".

To the S.G.P.
" D.F.I.

13

~~5819/82~~/RH

3970/82

FILE No. 102.6-RB/cg

ASSIST. CONSULAR OFFICER ... 21 AUG 1946 ... CONSULAR OFFICE ... ENDORSEMENT

AMERICAN CONSULATE
DARE HOUSE, MADRAS.
August 20, 1946.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT SLIP

The receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a letter No.45309 A-1 Education, dated ~~August 16, 1946~~, from the Assistant Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, Government of Madras, and a copy of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1944-45.

47965

Roy E. B. Bower
American Consul

May be filed with connected papers.

EDU H. (A)

P.G. 23.8. if B. 23.8.46

A/1451 (107) 34 p.2nk

15

Copy of Pub.(Poll) Endt. No.1663/46-1 dated 17th July 1946:-

Sub: Legislative Council and Assembly - Proceedings and Administration Reports - supply of.

Ref: From the Associate Editor, the Powrasakthi letter dated 12-7-46.

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Relevant extracts from the letter cited above are forwarded to the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature and Public (General) for necessary action.

Copy of letter cited above:-

"We shall feel much obliged if you will kindly send us the Administration reports".

U.O.No.4167/46-1 dated 24-7-46. ---- Pub.(General-B) department.

Please see the letter extracted at page 1 ante. It is for orders whether "Powrasakthi" a Malayalam daily of Calicut may be included in the distribution list of the Presidency Administration Report at M. After orders are passed on this file, necessary extracts may be sent 'A' to other depts. for inclusion of its name in the distribution list of departmental administration reports.

May be included in the list. P.M.N.
K.R.M.

----- Edn. & P.H.(G1) Department.

With reference to 'A' above a copy of the endorsement above may be given to each section to include "Powrasakthi" in the distribution lists of the Administration Reports with which they are concerned.

Yes, and deal with Medical in the pending file (G1)

T.G.M. 8-8-46. T.B.S. 10-8-46 I.B.M. 13-8-46.

Page 1 ante shows that the Public Dept. complied with the request of a Malayalam Daily by name "Powrasakthi" for a copy of the Presy. Admn. Report. That Dept. has recommended the inclusion of the name of the paper in the distribution lists of reports relating to other Depts. also. In the distribution list drawn up in ~~March~~ Feby. last for supplying copies of the Public Instruction Report, only four newspapers ~~xx~~ (namely, 'Hindu', 'Mail', ~~'Indian~~ 'Express' and 'Liberator') were included; recently, Swathanthra was also added to the list. It is for orders whether, considering

(1) the necessity to keep down the total no. of copies of the ~~xxpixxx~~ report to be printed;

(2) the fact that 'Powrasakthi' is only a Malayalam daily which cannot stand comparison in popularity or standing with any of the 5 English papers ~~xxxxxx~~ mentioned above; and

(3) the reason that, ~~when it will not be possible to comply with~~ similar requests ~~(if recd.)~~ may be received from all other vernacular papers, ~~special preference should not be given to xxx this paper alone,~~ which it may not be possible to comply with

the request may be lodged. Public (Gen.) may

D/2-8

B.R. See

(11G)

~~15205/Sh/99~~

Pbl
~~106~~

~~62~~/51/2000

remarks.

19.8.46 B 20.8.46 BM 21/8/46 B 22.8.

~~[illegible]~~

UNDER SECRETARY
4438A
21 AUG 1946
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Public (General)

Pub (Genl B) Dept.

The intention is that "Powys at the" may be supplied with departmental reports only after the distribution list is restored to the pre-war level which depends on the improvement (improved.) of the paper position. With this remark the file may be returned to E & P.H.

BM
20/8/46
E & P.H.

P.D.
21.8.46
Gwen
24.8.46

27/1/99 A.7

Thro' B1 925 20/8/46.

E&PH No. 4438A/46

B

Public (General)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
4438A/46
21 AUG 1946
49177
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
26.8.46.