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(1947) Department.

PS SERIES.

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Dated 16-9-47.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on Public Instruction 1945-46. Recommend

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cpo	273 Edn	2	5F Edn				
	272.45	6	2.46				
	146 Edn	2	25 Edn				
	39.1.43	2	2.2.43				
	638 Edn						
	26.6.41						
	722 Edn						
	9.5.46						

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
MS	350 Edn	21	3/[illegible]				

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 2022, 16th September 1947

Report on Public Instruction—1945-46—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29 May 1947,
R.C. No. 267-F-3/46.

Order—No. 2022, Education, dated 16th September 1947.

Recorded.

2. During the year under review, there was a substantial increase in the number of students enrolled in elementary and secondary schools and in colleges as shown below:—

	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Arts Colleges—			
Men	19,321	22,313	25,232
Women ..	2,216	2,685	2,868
Professional Colleges—			
Men	2,588	2,839	3,462
Women ..	478	554	592
Secondary Schools—			
Boys	253,265	279,734	315,495
Girls	56,751	65,020	73,484
Elementary Schools—			
Boys	1,869,611	1,897,364	1,975,068
Girls	1,111,132	1,128,549	1,267,954

3. The distribution of pupils in the several standards of elementary schools shows that elementary education for boys has been making steady progress. The percentage of girls in standard V to those in standard I shows deterioration; the Director of Public Instruction has attributed this to the large increase during the year in the number of girls undergoing instruction in standard I. There was, however, an actual increase in the number of girls in standard V.

4. The number of public institutions intended for Muslims further increased from 3,179 to 3,231. Their strength rose from 281,216 to 297,191. The increase of Muslim pupils in secondary schools and colleges was appreciable.

5. There has again been a fall in the number of elementary schools specially intended for Harijans but the strength in these schools increased from 339,362 in 1943–44 to 442,669 in the year under review. The enrolment of Harijans in secondary schools, colleges and special schools showed marked increase.

6. One of the schemes included in the Government's Post-War Plan is the introduction of compulsory elementary education up to standard VIII within a period of 20 years. It was estimated that about 40 lakhs of children would have to be brought newly to schools. As a first step, it was planned to bring under instruction in the course of the first five years 13·3 lakhs of children and in the next five-year period the remaining 26·7 lakhs of children, compulsion being applied up to standard V.

During 1945–46, the Government introduced a limited scheme of compulsory elementary education which aimed at bringing 1·70 lakhs of children to school ultimately. The scheme was extended in 1946–47, so as to bring an additional two lakhs of children under instruction. Proposals for the further extension of the scheme during the current year are being proceeded with, district by district; it is proposed to enrol for instruction ultimately 1·50 lakhs of children in the areas to be selected during the year.

Judging by the pace at which the scheme of compulsion is being actually brought into force year after year, over 20 years will be required to implement the scheme fully even up to standard V as against the period of ten years originally anticipated.

To popularize the scheme of compulsion the supply of mid-day meals to poor children was sanctioned. Later, however, on a review of the finances of the Province, the Government found that it would not be possible to continue the supply of mid-day meals and, the scheme was, therefore, dropped.

7. In the year under review, the Government sanctioned the opening of an Engineering College at Coimbatore. Forty-four candidates were selected to undergo technical education overseas, either in the United Kingdom or in America, on Government stipends.

8. Various educational concessions were granted to ex-service men and women during the year.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. Subramanian,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Public (Political) Department.

Press.

For official use only

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1945–46, VOLUME I.

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R.C. No. 267-F-3/46.

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,
Dated 22nd January 1947.

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,

[Report on Public Instruction—1945–46.]

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report on Public Instruction in the Presidency for 1945–46.

I.—Chief Events of the year.

Government sanctioned the opening of a Professional College at Coimbatore named the Arthur Hope College of Technology providing instructions in Textile Technology, Automobile Engineering, Electrical and Civil Engineering.

2. The opening of middle schools at Hindupur, Hospet, Adoni, Tirupati, Harpanahalli, Abiramam and Chidambaram was sanctioned by Government.

3. Higher elementary standards of the model sections attached to Government Training Schools at Gudiyattam, Karur, Madanapalle and Tellicherry were permitted to be converted into Forms I to III.

4. Higher forms were permitted to be opened in the Government Middle Schools at Ambasamudram, Madura, Vizianagram, Conjeeveram, Mayavaram and in the Muslim School at Mayavaram.

5. The dearness allowance of Rs. 8 per mensem sanctioned to teachers in elementary schools has been enhanced to Rs. 16 per mensem with effect from 1st February 1946.

6. Nearly 50 private candidates were selected to undergo technical education either in the United Kingdom or in America and scholarships were sanctioned to them.

7. The words " European and Anglo-Indian Schools " came to be substituted for the words " European Schools " in the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

8. The rate of grants under Articles 156 and 165 of the Code of Regulations for European and Anglo-Indian Schools was increased during the year.

9. Stipends were sanctioned to students under training in the training institutions for European and Anglo-Indians with effect from 1st January 1945.

10. Higher Elementary Grade Teachers' Training Certificate holders who are in service as whole-time teachers in recognized schools under the control of the Director for at least three years after passing the Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination were permitted to be admitted as " Private " candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination without production of school records.

11. Stipends were sanctioned to men students undergoing training in the Physical Training Course.

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

Rule 138.—The concessions granted to higher elementary grade teachers, who underwent training in or after 1941 and subsequently passed the Matriculation Examination or were otherwise eligible for the University courses of studies, to appear for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the secondary grade as private candidates were extended to those who underwent Higher Elementary Grade training prior to 1940–41 on condition that they have had five years teaching experience subsequent to their passing and that they secured eligibility for admission to the University courses of study.

Rule 10-*A*.—The power of granting age exemption to teachers in aided secondary schools for boys was delegated to Divisional Inspectors under certain conditions.

Rule 30-*A*.—Admission of girls without any restriction as regards age or number into boys schools was permitted. But the admission of boys into girls schools is not permissible without the prior approval of the Inspectress.

Rule 92.—Income limits prescribed under this rule for purposes of fee concessions in educational institutions were raised.

The following concessions were granted to Ex-servicemen:—

(*a*) Demobilised soldiers qualified for secondary grade training were ordered to be admitted into the existing training institutions in view of the availability of adequate facilities for training of teachers. The Indian Army Special Certificate of Education was recognized as equivalent to S.S.L.C. for purposes of admission to the secondary grade training.

(*b*) Ex-servicemen who hold the Indian Army First Class Certificate were permitted to join the higher elementary grade training after a short refresher course of studies and after their fitness was examined by a panel of examiners.

(*c*) Ex-servicemen irrespective of their educational attainments before or after their joining active service were permitted to appear for the VIII Standard Public Examination.

(*d*) Government sanctioned the scheme of training young wives and widows of servicemen and ex-servicemen as teachers, and this scheme has been taken up under the general scheme of training teachers. The heads of all training schools for women have been instructed to give preference to these women in the matter of admission to the schools and hostels. These women under training will be eligible for a residential scholarship of Rs. 10 besides all the concessions granted to ex-servicemen under training.

(*e*) Demobilised soldiers desiring to undergo secondary or higher elementary grade training have been given preference in the matter of admission. They have also been granted exemption from age-limit, exemption from the payment of tuition fees, special fees and examination fees. They are also paid the usual stipends.

(*f*) Pupils of the high schools (Forms V and VI) and pupil-teachers under training whose studies were interrupted as a result of their joining the Defence Services have been permitted to complete their interrupted courses of studies and to appear for the Public Examination privately.

II.—The Madras Legislature.

Nil.

III.—General Statistics.

1. *Numerical*.—The total number of public institutions including Oriental institutions recognized by this department further decreased from 37,500 to 37,470 due to the closure mainly of uneconomic and ill-working elementary schools. The strength in these schools recorded a considerable increase from 3,450,212 in 1944–45 to 3,719,190 during the year under review. The increase in strength was, in general, shared by all types of institutions and by elementary schools in particular. The number and strength of private unrecognized schools was 224 and 8,026 compared with 259 schools with 9,611 pupils last year. The number of special schools, viz., Arts, Medical, Training, Engineering, Technical, and Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, Reformatory, Schools for Defectives, Schools for Adults, Schools for Physical Training, Nursery Schools, etc., was 463 for boys and 129 for girls as against 457 and 123 respectively last year. The strength in them was 29,052 in boys' schools and 7,788 in the girls' schools compared with 27,287 and 6,968 respectively last year. The number of private and public institutions taken together decreased by 65, but their strength increased by 267,393 compared with 286 the decrease in the number of institutions and 85,702 the increase in the strength last year. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7·5 (9·5 in the case of males and 5·5 in the case of females) compared with 7·0 (9·1 in the case of males and 4·9 in the case of females) last year.

2. *Financial*.—The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 831·6 lakhs to Rs. 1,027·02 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 62 per cent and 38 per cent as against 64 per cent and 36 per cent respectively in the previous year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs. 696·01 lakhs to Rs. 856·14 lakhs and the increase in the indirect expenditure from Rs. 135·55 lakhs to Rs. 170·88 lakhs. The increase in the case of the latter was mainly under buildings, equipment and miscellaneous.

The budget estimate under education for the year under report was Rs. 464·57 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 464·16 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs. 459·50 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. 20·07 lakhs and Rs. 509·61 lakhs compared with Rs. 16·70 lakhs and Rs. 409·78 lakhs respectively last year.

IV.—Controlling Agencies and Personnel.

During the period under report, Dr. S. R. U. Savoor was appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in the Indian Educational Service. Consequently, the temporary post of the Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Educational Service ceased to exist and Dr. B. B. Dey who was holding that temporary post was granted leave till 29th February 1946 preparatory to retirement.

(27) Parapannangadi Middle School, Parapannangadi (private).
(28) S.V.S. High School, Katpadi (private).
(29) St. Joseph's High School, Bajpi (private).
(30) Pompey Secondary School, Talipadi (private).
(31) Satyanarayan Secondary School, Perla (private).
(32) S.V. High School, Gangooli (private).

The number of secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 599 to 631 during the year. Many middle schools, by the opening of higher forms in them, became high schools. On account of these changes there were during the year 477 high schools and 154 middle schools as against 430 and 169, respectively, last year. The total strength in all these was 342,614 compared with 304,347 in the previous year. The number of girls reading in all these schools increased from 24,613 to 27,119 during the year.

2. *S.S.L.C scheme and public examination.*—The total number of candidates registered was 33,207 (29,944 boys and 3,263 girls) of whom 2,341 were private candidates and the number examined was 32,681 (29,463 boys and 3,218 girls) including 1,794 private candidates. The certificates of 32,340 candidates of whom 29,123 were boys and 3,217 were girls, were completed during the year. The number of candidates whose certificates were completed increased by 1,605 from that of the previous year, the increase in the number of girls being 339 as against 185 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of first year pupils. The total number of candidates declared eligible for admission to the University courses of study was 16,109.

One thousand three hundred and fifty children and dependants of persons serving in the war were admitted to the examination without payment of fees as against 1,247 last year.

Four hundred and thirty-four schools (out of 509 schools that presented candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1946) as against 412 in the previous year used the language of the presidency as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination. Some of the private candidates also adopted the languages of the presidency as the medium of answering at the examination in non-language subjects.

3. The number of teachers employed in secondary schools increased from 12,737 including 211 women to 14,211 including 279 women. The number of trained teachers alone was 12,253 men and 253 women compared with 11,246 men and 194 women in the previous year.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on Secondary Education for Indian Boys increased from Rs. 126·00 lakhs to Rs. 160·04 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 29 per cent, fees 55 per cent and other sources 16 per cent as against 30, 60 and 10, respectively last year.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 46–12–0 compared with Rs. 42–12–0 in the preceding year. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 25–13–0. Fees met 51 per cent of the total expenditure in the District Board and Municipal schools and 59 per cent in aided schools; the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 54 and 66, respectively.

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

During the year under review, there were 35,916 elementary schools for boys and girls compared with 36,020 last year. Despite the small decrease in the number of schools the total strength in all these schools was 3,242,022 compared with 3,025,913 last year. The number of complete elementary schools including the higher elementary schools was 33,573 compared with 32,200 in the previous year. As against 629 there were during the year 548 feeder schools. The number of single-teacher schools further decreased from 6,704 to 5,933 which is an encouraging feature.

The following statement gives the distribution of pupils in the five standards of all the elementary schools for the two years ending with 1945–46:—

Year.	I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.
1944–45 ..	986,017	634,648	499,296	402,453	358,824
1945–46 ..	1,139,680	665,186	508,971	410,278	365,238

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

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1944–45	36·9	33·2
1945–46	41·2	21·1

There has been a steady progress in this direction in the case of boys. The percentage of girls in Standard V to those in Standard I deteriorated during the year under report, due to the large increase in the number of girls in Standard I from 416,953 to 524,220 during the year. There was an actual increase of 4,943 in the number of girls in Standard V.

Introduction of compulsory elementary education in rural areas in the Presidency.—The Post-war Development plan drawn up for the Madras Province provided for the introduction of compulsory elementary education both for boys and girls of all communities up to the Fifth Standard in the first instance.

To start with in 1945–46, compulsory elementary education was introduced in selected areas in each district in the Province with a view to bring in under instruction 1/24th of the total number of school-age children in rural areas not attending any school. The number of such centres selected was 434. Children of school-age above the age of 10 in the case of boys and above the age of 8 in the case of girls were exempted from the operation of the scheme.

The scheme aimed to bring under instruction 1·20 lakhs of children during the year.

With a view to accelerate the progress in this direction and to relieve the financial burden of local bodies, Government committed themselvs to meet the extra expenditure incurred by local bodies for the appointment of additional teachers, provision of additional accommodation by way of temporary sheds or rented buildings, contingent-charges, etc. The concession granted to local bodies in the matter of provision of additional accommodation and equipment and the supply of books and slates to poor pupils was extended also to private managements.

Provision of free midday meals.—To ensure regular attendance, the provision of free midday meals and the free supply of books and slates to poor pupils attending elementary schools in the compulsory areas in all the districts were ordered by Government. It was proposed to give the benefit of midday meals to 134,000 children in the compulsory area during 1945–46 and 1946–47. But the actual number who received the benefit in 1945–46 was much less, as the scheme was introduced during the later half of the year and as the feeding could not be commenced immediately when the scheme was introduced for various reasons.

Boys' schools.—The number of public elementary schools for boys further decreased from 31,841 to 31,723. The number of schools under the management of Government and of local bodies increased from 1,542 and 14,451 to 1,586 and 14,573 respectively while those under private management decreased from 15,848 to 15,564. The strength in all these increased from 2,597,472 to 2,773,035 during the year under report. The number of part-time and night schools was 32 as against 44 in the previous year.

The number of higher elementary schools for boys was 1,747 comprising 103 with Standard VI as the highest, 79 with Standard VII as the highest and 1,565 with Standard VIII as the highest compared with 1,704—81, 32 and 1,591, respectively in the previous year. The strength in Standards VI to VIII of these schools was 130,172 which includes 20,393 girls compared with 121,829 including

18,653 girls. In the E.S.L.C. Examination held in April 1946, 6,336 boys and 2,715 girls came out successful out of 19,282 boys and 7,514 girls who sat for the examination, the figures for the previous year being 7,625 boys and 3,038 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 elmentary schools for boys increased from 89,770 to 94,416 of whom 87,079 were trained, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 83,806.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of boys' schools was 251 of which 211 were for schools under private management.

The number of school-less centres with a population of 500 and above for boys was 3,690 as against 3,961 last year.

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

The year 1945–46 started with a total of 1,380 schools as against a provision of 1,512 schools. During the year under report 26 new schools were sanctioned and provision for 55 schools was withdrawn by the Inspector on recommendation of the Education authorities. Thus 1,351 schools remained at the close of the year. No additional provision was made by Government during the year for the opening of new schools.

Strength and attendance.—The total number of pupils on 31st March 1946 was 67,557, the average attendance of boys and girls being 34,651 and 14,886, respectively. There was a fall in the number of pupils in these schools during the year under review. The scheduled caste pupils continued to be admitted freely and the number of such pupils was 7,547—5,574 boys and 1,973 girls.

Staff.—At the end of the year, the total number of teachers employed in the panchayat schools was 1,830 of whom 85 were secondary grade trained, 1503 higher elementary grade trained, 49 lower elementary trained and 193 others. During the year sanction was accorded for the employment of 86 additional teachers and sanction was withdrawn in the case of 5 additional teachers as the attendance of pupils fell short of the prescribed limit.

Accommodation and equipment.—Government did not provide any grant for the construction of buildings and supply of equipment to panchayat schools and hence the panchayat boards had to meet the expenditure connected with them 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 grants.—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 8,08,500 for disbursement to panchayat schools as teaching grant and dearness allowance during 1945–46. During the year panchayat school teachers were paid dearness allowance at the rates admissible to Government servants. The work of disbursing grants continued to be exercised by the four Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs. 3,43,503–15–0 as teaching grant and Rs. 3,35,556–8–0 as dearness allowance which included a sum of Rs. 19,682–5–0 paid to 112 schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1945–46. The total number of panchayat boards for which grant was sanctioned for the year 1945–46 was 1,201 and the amount actually drawn by them was 3,24,283 under teaching grant and Rs. 3,15,530 under dearness allowance.

VIII.—Special Education.

1. *Training schools for masters.*—During the year under report, the Government Muhammadan Training School, Bellary, remained temporarily closed. Four new training schools were opened, viz., Lutheran Mission Training School, Guntur, C.M.S. Training School, Tranquebar, St. Stanislas Training School, Ramnad, K.K. Training School, Velur. As a result of these changes, the number of training schools for masters increased from 72 to [illegible]. Forty-six were under

Government management and the rest under private agencies. The total strength in the Government Training Schools was 6,622—958 in the secondary grade and 5,664 in the elementary grade. The training schools under private management had a total strength of 2,249 including 595 in the secondary training class.

T.S.L.C. examination.—The examination of the secondary and elementary grades as per the revised scheme for training schools were held during the year. The number of candidates examined for the respective grades in the examination held in March 1946 was 1,127 and 5,273 of whom 757 in the secondary grade and 3,621 in the elementary grade were declared to have passed. The corresponding figures for the last year being 1,231 and 7,670 examined and 782 and 4,614 passed.

2. *Commercial schools.*—The three aided commercial schools continued to work during the year with an enrolment of 410 pupils including 131 girls. During the year under review 233 unaided commercial schools were returned with an enrolment of 8,770 pupils which included 215 girls.

3. *Agricultural schools.*—Only one agricultural school, namely, the Servindia Agricultural School, Mayanur, worked during the year under report with a strength of 60 pupils on rolls.

The four farm labour schools intended for agricultural labourers and their children continued to work during the year under review. 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 the five standards of the school at the beginning of the year was 33. There were no promotions from III to IV standards during the year and the few in the IV standard were withdrawn by the end of the year and therefore there was no strength in the two top classes. Due to scarcity of labour and higher wages, the labourers retained their children at home for work at home or allowed them to earn as casual labourers in the fields. Fresh admissions have been made into IV and V classes and suitable efforts are being made to make the school more attractive and popular in spite of the fact that there are three district board schools established in and around the agricultural college estates. The school is now open to children of the scavenger coolies of the estate and also those of other coolies in other research farms attached to the institute which is a noteworthy feature.

(*b*) *Palur farm.*—The Palur farm labour school had sufficient strength. The pupils are mostly drawn from the sons of both regular and casual coolies. The attraction of this one session school has been from the outset, the giving of light work and payment of wages to the children. Thus the poor boys of the tract get education and earn wages at the same time. The children are engaged in light farm work such as scaring birds, cutting grass, grazing cattle, etc., and are paid wages. An agricultural bias is being created in the minds of these pupils as they have ample opportunities in observing the various agricultural operations done in the farm in a scientific manner. As a matter of fact most of the ex-boys of the school who are sons of the farm permanent labourers have been recruited as demonstration maistris in the districts and they have been found to be extremely satisfactory and superior to others.

The working of the night school attached to the farm was not satisfactory as the labourers feel disinclined to attend the school after the day's hard labour. Due to the decline in the attendance year after year, the night school was closed during the year.

Anakapalle.—There were 28 boys on rolls during the year as against 29 boys in the previous year. The school worked on the average for 23 days in the month with an average daily attendance of 22 pupils. The students were given instruction for half a day in the school rooms in subjects of agricultural importance besides other subjects like arithmetic, vernacular, history, geography, etc. During the other half of the day they were given practical training in agriculture on improved lines. During the year the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Anakapalle, paid a number of visits and found the work of the school satisfactory. The final

annual inspection of the school was conducted on 19th January 1946 and all the boys except one from 1st standard were found fit for promotion to the next higher class.

Samalkota.—During the year V standard was opened in the Juvenile Labourers' School attached to the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkota. The strength of the school consequent on the opening of V standard rose from 17 to 25. The school functioned satisfactorily under the charge of a fully trained secondary grade teacher and the boys received instruction for half the day and were given practical work for the rest of the day. As in the previous years, the boys were provided with books, slates and slate pencils and paid wages for the practical work done by them.

4. *Engineering schools.*—The subordinate engineering class attached to the Engineering College, Guindy, which is the only recognized school worked with a strength of 283 pupils compared with 267 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 6,333 as against 4,487 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 five years and ranging in value from Rs. 11-12-0 to Rs. 24 per mensem were as usual awarded with effect from 1st July 1945 to pupils learning trades in the various industrial schools recognized by the Director of Industries and Commerce. During the year a bonus equivalent to two months average scholarship was also granted to pupils who completed the prescribed courses of study satisfactorily.

Four scholarships were awarded for study in the Andhra University College, Guntur. One scholarship for study in the Indian School of Mines, Dhunbad, and six scholarships for study in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The period of award of scholarship for the study of chemical engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was extended from 16 months to three years.

Twenty of the officers of the industries department were selected for higher studies in industrial engineering abroad and of them 11 have left for the United Kingdom or the United States of America.

6. *Schools of arts and music.*—As reported last year there were under this category five schools and had in all 249 pupils on rolls. Of these, three were under Government management with an enrolment of 150 pupils, one under municipal management with 78 pupils and one under private management with 21 pupils.

7. *Manual training classes.*—Two thousand one hundred and twenty-five institutions comprising five training colleges, 12 arts colleges, 103 training schools, 296 secondary schools, 1,684 elementary schools and 25 special schools had manual training classes attached to them as against 2,124 schools last year. The total number of pupils attending these classes was 304,545 (232,340 males and 72,205 females) as against 279,035 (223,777 males and 55,258 females) last year. Of these pupils 22,618 males and 9,565 females attended manual training classes conducted in training schools and colleges. 109,301 boys and 23,225 girls attended those attached to secondary schools, 97,282 boys and 37,808 girls in those attached to elementary schools and 3,139 males and 1,607 females those attached to special schools.

Seventeen different subjects in manual training classes conducted in secondary schools, 22 in training schools and 33 in higher elementary schools were taught.

8. *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades was 8,575 including 1,196 women of whom 4,139 were successful including 676 women. Four diplomas in commerce and five in drawing and sixty-six group certificates, of them 26 for drawing, 29 for needle work and dress-making, three for building drawing, two for electrical engineering, two for each

of surveying and book-keeping and one for each of electrical engineering, letter press printing, shorthand and typewriting and banking were issued during the year.

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 the Oriental section of the Annamalai University was 606 of whom 20 were women, as against 636 of whom 17 were women last year. The strength in the two women colleges was 28 as against 29 last year.

The number of advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools was the same as last year, viz., 61. The strength in all these was 3,363 as against 3,343 in the previous year.

Two hundred and sixty-two candidates including 10 women were examined for the Sanskrit Entrance Examination of April 1946 of whom 20 per cent were declared eligible for university courses of study.

IX.—Women's Education.

1. *General.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian women, both private and public, increased from 4,458 to 4,499 during the year and their strength from 479,485 to 530,944. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,354,579 as against 1,205,968 last year. The increase in the strength was shared by all types of institutions for Indians, by elementary schools in particular.

2 *Collegiate.*—The number of arts colleges for women remained the same as last year, viz., 6. The total strength in the six colleges increased to 1,440 from 1,272. The number of women reading in the arts colleges for men also increased from 1,413 to 1,613. The four professional colleges for women continued to work during the year with an enrolment of 209 pupils as against 186 last year. Compared with 368 last year, 383 women were reading in the professional colleges for men, of whom 360 were in the medical colleges, 18 in the training colleges, 3 in the Law College, Madras, and 2 in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. In the two Sanskrit colleges there were 28 scholars as against 29 last year. Besides, 28 women were reading in the Sanskrit colleges for men during the year.

3. *Secondary education.*—As many as 19 secondary schools for girls were opened during the year under review, viz.:—

(1) A.B.M. Girls' Secondary School, Narsapur, Guntur.
(2) St. Joseph's Middle School, Kurnool.
(3) Government Middle School for Girls, Hindupur.
(4) Government Middle School for Girls, Adoni.
(5) Government Middle School for Girls, Hospet.
(6) Government Middle School for Girls, Harpanahalli.
(7) St. Joseph's Middle School for Girls, Nellore.
(8) K.T.C. Middle School for Girls, Madras.
(9) Children's Garden School, Mylapore.
(10) Government Middle School for Girls, Tirupati.
(11) Government Middle School for Girls, Madanapalle.
(12) Government Secondary and Training School, Gudiyattam.
(13) Government Secondary and Training School, Chidambaram.
(14) N.M.S. North Gate Middle School for Girls, Madura.
(15) Government Middle School for Girls, Abiramam.
(16) Government Secondary and Training School, Karur.
(17) Subbiah Vidyalayam, Tuticorin.
(18) Kalaimagal Kalvi Nilayam Middle School, Erode.
(19) Government Girls' High School, Tellicherry.

The number of secondary schools for Indian girls at the end of the year was therefore 165 compared with 146 last year. With the opening in them of higher

forms many middle schools became high schools. Of these 165 schools, 120 were high and the rest middle schools. The total strength in all these schools was 49,814 as against 42,919 last year. The number of girls reading in all the secondary schools for Indian boys and girls was 73,484 compared with 65,020 in the previous year. There was therefore an increase of 8,464 in the enrolment of girls as against 8,269 last year. The steady increase of 8,464 pupils during the year and 8,269 in the previous year shows a rapid progress in the field of secondary education for girls. The number of girls whose S.S.L.Cs. were completed during the year was 3,092 compared with 2,878 last year. The number of teachers employed in secondary schools for Indian girls further increased from 2,159 to 2,414 of whom 2,076 were trained as against 1,869 last year.

4. *Elementary schools for girls.*—The number of elementary schools for Indian girls slightly increased from 4,181 to 4,193; but there was a considerable increase in their strength from 428,441 to 469,987. The number of girls reading in the elementary schools for Indian boys was 854,376 as against 753,215 last year. In all the elementary schools for boys and girls there were 1,267,954 girls under instruction compared with 1,128,549 in the previous year. The number of teachers in elementary schools for girls was 17,567 of whom 16,696 were trained, compared with 15,568 and 14,754, respectively, last year.

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

The number of buildings constructed for accommodating elementary schools for girls during the year was 28, of which 20 were for the schools under private management and 8 for schools under public management.

5. *Special education.*—The Viscountess Goschen Secondary and Training School for Muslim Women which was temporarily closed last year was revived during the year under report. One more Government Training School for Mistresses, viz., the Government Secondary and Training School, Narsapur, and four training schools under private management, viz., D.D. Training School, Bezwada, St. Ann's Training School, Adaikalapuram, Christ King Training School, Pavaratty and Rosa Mystica Training School, Kunnikumbala, were opened with the result that the number of training schools for women rose to 75 of which 36 were under Government management and 39 under private management. The strength in the Government Training Schools for Women was 2,437 as against 2,093 last year and that in the training schools under private management was 2,542 compared with 2,219 in the previous year. Classified according to the different grades, the number of pupil-teachers in the secondary grade was 930 and in the elementary grade 4,049. In addition 82 women were under training in the training schools for men.

X.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

The number of high, middle and primary and special schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans was 75 as against 74 last year. There were 15 high, 9 middle and 6 primary schools for boys; 21 high, 14 middle and 7 primary schools for girls, as against 14, 8 and 8 for boys; 14, 10 and 10 for girls, respectively, last year. The strength in all these schools was 13,749 as against 13,500 in the previous year. The three training schools reported last year continued to work during the year with a strength of 54 pupils on rolls. The number of pupils belonging to the communities other than Europeans and Anglo-Indians in these schools was 2,977 as against 2,712 last year. Two hundred and sixty-five pupils belonging to European and Anglo-Indian communities were reading in the arts and professional colleges for Indians, as against 231 last year. In the secondary schools for Indians, the number of pupils of these communities was 374 as against 401 last year.

During the year under review 175 boys and 128 girls appeared for the European high school examination of whom 158 boys and 112 girls came out successful. For the middle school examination 293 boys and 290 girls appeared and 232 boys and 258 girls came out successful.

The Domestic Science Training Centre for European and Anglo-Indian teachers remained closed during the year for want of a lecturer.

The manual training centres at Ootacamund and Madras managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instruction during the year. The number of pupils who attended the manual training classes at Ootacamund and St. Georges Home, Ketti, was 114 as against 139 last year, while at the Madras Centre there were 354 pupils compared with 307 in the previous year.

The Inter-Provincial Board of European and Anglo-Indian Education held its meeting at Delhi in the early months of the year. The Madras Provincial Board met once during the year to transact business. During the year the European School-Leaving Certificate Board met thrice.

The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Schools increased from 34·18 lakhs to 34·90 lakhs during the year. Towards the total expenditure public funds contributed Rs. 10.43 lakhs (29·88 per cent), fees Rs. 12.74 lakhs (36.51 per cent) and other sources Rs. 11.73 lakhs (33.61 per cent) the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 26·15, 40·37 and 33·48, respectively.

XI.—Muslim Education.

General statistics.—The number of public institutions intended for the Muslims further increased from 3,179 last year to 3,231 during the year; and their strength from 281,216 to 297,191. The number of private unrecognized schools for Muslims was the same as last year, viz., 155. The strength in them was 5,909 compared with 5,659 last year.

2. *Collegiate.*—There was an appreciable increase in the number of Muslim students reading in the arts colleges for men and women from 1,105 including 68 women to 1,233 including 69 women during the year. The strength in the Muslim College, Madras, rose from 267 to 348 and that in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi, from 128 to 138. Two new Arabic colleges, one at Bellary and the other at Malabar, were recognized by the department during the year. Thus the total number of Arabic colleges increased from 3 in 1944–45 to 5 during the year under review. The strength in them was 190 compared with 155 last year.

3. *Secondary.*—The number of secondary schools specially intended for Muslim boys and girls was 31 (21 boys and 10 girls) as against 30 (20 boys and 10 girls) in the previous year. The new school opened in the year was the Muslim secondary school for boys at Bellary. The strength in them was 6,218 in boys' schools and 1,331 in girls' schools as against 5,432 and 1,664, respectively, last year. The total number of Muslim pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians further increased from 21,473 (19,245 boys and 2,228 girls) to 24,278 (21,971 boys and 2,307 girls) during the year under report.

4. *Elementary.*—There were 2,685 elementary schools for Muslim boys with 247,849 pupils on rolls compared with 2,582 schools with 230,003 pupils; while for Muslim girls there were 491 schools with 40,382 pupils as against 541 schools with 42,713 pupils on rolls in the previous year. In all the elementary schools for Muslims and Non-Muslims there were 362,275 pupils (225,548 boys and 136,727 girls) under instruction during the year as against 337,031 pupils (215,038 boys and 121,993 girls) in the previous year.

5. *Special.*—The number of training schools intended for Muslim men decreased from 7 last year to 5 during the year under review, due to the temporary closure of the Government Training School for Muslims, Bellary, and the conversion of the Government Training School for Muslims, Arcot, into a general school. The strength in them was 311 as against 287 last year. The Viscountess Goschen Government Training School for Muslim Women, Trichinopoly, which was held in abeyance last year was revived during the year and the total number of training schools for Muslim women increased from 6 during 1944–45 to 7 during the year. The number of pupils undergoing training in these schools was 194 compared with 176 in the previous year. The total number of Muslim men and women under training was 481 and 172, respectively, as against 469 and 186, respectively last year.

The number of Industrial Schools for Muslims under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce remained the same as last year, viz., 5. The total strength of these schools was 230 as against 233 last year.

Mappilla Education.

Boys' Schools.

Malabar, North.—During the year under review there were 466 elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys as against 465 last year. The strength in these schools was 49,592 (30,549 boys and 19,043 girls) as against 47,067 (29,269 boys and 17,798 girls) in the previous year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 27,775 boys and 17,864 girls. In all the elementary schools for boys in the district there were 30,339 Mappilla boys and 18,411 Mappilla girls under instruction compared with 29,229 boys and 17,211 girls during 1944–45. The total number of teachers employed in the Mappilla boys' schools was 1,747 including 167 untrained against 1,790 including 350 untrained teachers last year.

The two secondary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys continued to work during the year with an enrolment of 510 pupils on rolls (350 in the Mayyalavia Madrasa High School, Mahe, and 160 in the Madrasathul Muhammadeeya Middle School, Calicut) as against 378 and 168, respectively, in the previous year.

The separate section and hostel attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore, for training Mappillas as teachers continued to work during the year with 78 pupils on rolls. The number of Mappillas under training in all the training schools in the district was 94 as against 105 in the previous year. As usual trained Mappilla teachers continued to be employed in the Mappilla schools to give secular and religious instruction to the pupils in these schools.

Malabar, South.—There were 759 elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys during the year 1945–46 as against 781 last year. The decrease was due to the closure of 22 ill-working and inefficient schools during the year. But the total strength in these schools increased considerably from 80,557 (48,111 boys and 32,446 girls) in 1944–45 to 83,095 (49,307 boys and 33,788 girls) during the year under report. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 42,271 boys and 29,261 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the elementary schools for boys in the district was 78,448 (47,386 boys and 31,062 girls) as against 75,813 (45,842 boys and 29,971 girls) last year. Out of the 2,839 teachers employed in the Mappilla schools, 2,503 were trained compared with 2,923 teachers of whom 2,119 were trained in the previous year.

The only secondary school, viz., the Government Mappilla High School, Malappuram, continued to function with Forms I to VI during the year with a total strength of 498 pupils, the number of Mappilla pupils alone being 351 as against 290 and 192, respectively, last year. With the conversion of Standards VI and VII into secondary school forms, the number of pupils enjoying free places under G.Os. Ms. No. 179, Education, dated 14th September 1940, and No. 1079, Education, dated 11th July 1941, has increased from 39 last year to 71 during the year. In addition 27 pupils were granted military fee concessions. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all secondary schools in the district was 1,383 (1,323 boys and 60 girls) as against 1,137 (1,078 boys and 59 girls) last year. The number of scholarships sanctioned to Mappilla pupils reading in secondary schools for boys was 30 against 29 in the previous year.

The Government Training School, Malappuram, worked with 7 sections, 4 junior classes and 3 senior classes with a total strength of 190 Mappilla pupil-teachers as against 6 sections with 212 pupils in the previous year. The total number of Mappilla pupils under training in all the training schools for men in the district was 192 as against 218 last year. The fall in the strength of Mappilla candidates was partly due to the enrolment of literate Mappillas in the defence services.

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

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys remained the same as last year, viz., 72. The strength in them slightly increased from 6,467 (4,194 boys and 2,273 girls) to 6,756 (4,264 boys and 2,492 girls) during the year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 3,839 boys and 2,256 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in all the elementary schools for boys was 10,703 (7,531 boys and 3,172 girls) compared with 9,874 (7,138 boys and 2,736 girls) last year. The number of teachers employed in Mappilla schools was 190 including 12 untrained teachers as against 182 including 10 untrained teachers last year.

During the year there was one secondary school for Mappilla boys, viz., Government Secondary School, Kasaragod, with an enrolment of 144 as against 108 in the previous year, the number of Mappilla pupils alone being 117 as against 93 last year. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the secondary schools for boys increased from 165 last year to 173 during the year.

Girls' Schools.

Malabar.—The number of schools specially intended for Mappilla girls increased from 144 to 147 during the year. One board girls' school in Tirur was taken over by Government and three aided schools were opened during the year. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 8,147 girls and 5,608 boys as against 7,652 girls and 5,175 boys. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 7,219 girls and 4,881 boys. The number of Mappilla pupils reading in all elementary schools for girls in the district increased from 12,710 (7,573 girls and 5,137 boys) in 1944–45 to 13,444 (7,956 girls and 5,488 boys) during the current year. The total number of Mappilla teachers employed in the elementary schools for Mappilla girls was 178 of whom 129 were women teachers and 49 were men teachers. Of these 178 teachers 169 were trained. There were 138 Mappilla women teachers in all elementary schools during the year. Religious instructors were continued to be employed on the staff of aided Mappilla girls' schools in the district for imparting religious instruction.

The Government Mappilla Girls' High School, Tirur, continued to work during the year with a strength of 212 pupils on rolls of whom 193 were Mappilla girls. The total number of Mappilla girls reading in all the girls' secondary schools in the district was 279 as against 284 last year. Besides, 63 girls were reading in the boys' secondary schools compared with 68 in the previous year.

In the secondary training class attached to the Government Girls' High School, Tirur, 58 women were undergoing training of whom 15 were Mappillas. In all the training schools there were 42 Mappilla women under training, 15 in the secondary grade and 27 in the higher elementary grade.

Fifty-five special scholarships for Mappilla girls in elementary schools and 17 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each were awarded to Mappilla girls reading in the lower and higher elementary schools. In addition six Government scholarships were awarded to Mappilla girls in secondary schools and eight scholarships in higher elementary schools. The number of residential scholarships awarded in the Government Girls' High School, Tirur, was increased from 124 to 150 and the monthly value of each scholarship was raised to Rs. 7–8–0 per mensem.

The special assistant continued to do propaganda for the improvement of the education of Mappilla girls. During the year, 16 special meetings of the Muslim parents were convened and they were advised to send their children to schools. Teachers were also given instructions to do propaganda and enrol more Mappilla girls.

South Kanara.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla girls in the district was the same as last year, viz., 12. The strength in these schools was 1,069 (825 girls and 244 boys) as against 938 (725 girls and 213 boys) last year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was

788 girls and 227 boys. The number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in all the elementary schools for girls of the district was 1,219 (901 girls and 318 boys) as against 781 girls and 272 boys in the previous year. Twenty-nine teachers were employed in Mappilla girls' schools of whom 8 were trained.

The number of Muslim girls reading in all secondary schools for girls in the district was 97 as against 109 last year. Form V was opened in the Government Girls' High School for Muslim Girls, Mangalore, during the year which had 73 pupils on rolls compared with 85 pupils in the previous year.

Six general scholarships, 26 special scholarships and 3 widow scholarships were awarded to Muslim girls in secondary schools and 2 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each and 6 other Government scholarships were awarded to Muslim girls in elementary schools during the year under review.

XII.—Education of 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 5,814 last year to 5,690 during the year under review. But the total strength in them increased from 339,362 to 442,669. The total number of pupils belonging to scheduled classes reading in all public institutions further increased to 382,591 during the year from 340,555 in the previous year. In all elementary schools for Indians including those specially intended for these classes there were 344,781 pupils of these classes as against 327,080 last year. The strength of these pupils in Standards IV and V of all elementary schools for Indians was 28,947 boys and 10,493 girls and 25,529 boys and 8,607 girls, respectively, compared with 27,053 boys and 9,672 girls in Standard IV and 24,568 boys and 6,633 girls in Standard V in 1943–44.

There was a slight increase in the number of scheduled class pupils in Arts, Oriental and Professional colleges from 303 including 27 women to 353 including 17 women. Likewise the number of pupils belonging to these communities in Indian secondary schools increased from 11,365 including 2,089 girls last year to 13,186 including 2,296 girls in 1945–46 while in special schools excluding training schools the increase was from 979 boys and 110 girls to 1,155 boys and 117 girls. Six hundred and ninety men and 271 women of these communities were under training in the training schools for Indians during the year as against 516 men and 192 women last year.

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 1944–45 and in 1945–46.

	Plains.		Agency.	
	1944–45.	1945–46.	1944–45.	1945–46.
Total number of schools under public management not specially intended for scheduled class pupils.	16,401	16,753	115	155
Number of schools accessible to scheduled class pupils	16,337	16,753	115	150
Number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were freely admitted	12,133	12,212	83	118
Number of schools held in inaccessible buildings ..	4	..	..	..
Number of scheduled class pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them	88,329	100,933	439	575

No school is held in an inaccessible building as suitable action has been taken by the Inspecting Officers on four such schools that were in existence during the previous year.

The percentage of schools in the plains accessible to pupils of scheduled classes during the year under report was 100 per cent as against 99·9 per cent last year.

The percentage of the number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were admitted freely to the number of schools accessible to them decreased from 74·3 in 1944–45 to 72·9 in 1945–46.

There is a large disparity in the number of schools accessible to scheduled class pupils and the number of schools in which they were admitted freely in

many districts. The disparity is great particularly in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts. The number of schools in which scheduled class pupils were freely admitted increased in West Godavari, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, Malabar districts and in the remaining districts there was a decrease in the number. The disparity between the number of schools accessible to the scheduled classes and the number of schools in which they were freely admitted was in most cases due to the following reasons: (i) Proximity of schools intended for scheduled classes, (ii) non-existence of scheduled caste pupils in the school year and (iii) some schools specially intended for Muslims where Urdu is the medium of instruction.

The number of pupils belonging to scheduled caste admitted into schools not specially intended for them was 100,933 in the plains and 575 in the Agency areas during the year under report as against 88,329 in the plains and 439 in the Agency areas during 1944–45. 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 21 districts and a decrease in a few districts, viz., West Godavari, Kistna, The Nilgiris, South Kanara districts. The poverty, famine and war conditions which made pupils go to work in preference to education indifference towards learning and migration to ghats along with their parents in search of labour and field work in some districts are some of the causes hampering the free admission and attendance of scheduled caste pupils in schools.

The number of scheduled caste teachers employed in schools not specially intended for these communities increased from 1,337 in 1944–45 to 1,477 in 1945–46. The increase is due to the employment of scheduled caste teachers specially in schools under district board management.

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 1,082 schools. Thirty-eight schools were newly started and eight schools were closed. There were thus 1,112 schools working at the end of the year. Of these, 1,111 were day schools and one night school. Sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five children consisting of 43,447 boys and 25,398 girls received instruction as against 55,310 children consisting of 36,578 boys and 18,732 girls in the previous year. The number of teachers employed was 2,027 of whom 2,025 were trained and 2 untrained. A sum of Rs. 85,621 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings.

The Government have recently ordered that 50 per cent of the teachers' post in the various grades be made permanent and necessary action is being taken to confirm suitable teachers in those posts.

Midday meals.—Supply of midday meals was extended to all the labour schools in the Presidency during the year. Midday meals were supplied in 1,110 out of 1,111 days' schools. In 760 schools midday meals were supplied by contractors and in 350 schools by the headmasters. In the labour school at Nagoor Vannadu, a village on the border of Kolli Hills, Trichinopoly district, midday meals were not supplied to the pupils as rice and other foodgrains were not available. However, arrangements are being made for the supply of midday meals this year to the pupils of this school.

The number of pupils of the eligible communities fed in these 1,110 schools was 64,000. An expenditure of about Rs. 8,03,892 was incurred on the supply of midday meals up to the end of March 1946 and proper accounts were maintained. The scheme is working satisfactorily. It is reported that as a result of the supply of midday meals the health of the pupils and the attendance in the schools have improved considerably.

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

1. *Aboriginal and hill tribes.*—The number of elementary schools for boys specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts decreased

from 184 to 181 and their strength from 6,288 to 5,388. In the East Godavari Agency there was only one girls' school meant for the children of these tribes with a strength of 67 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes reading in all elementary schools in the Agency tracts was 5,569 (4,120 boys and 1,449 girls) compared with 4,511 (3,281 boys and 1,230 girls) in the previous year.

The number of schools catering to the educational needs of Chenchu children in the Kurnool district remained the same as last year, viz., 23. These schools are managed by the Collector of Kurnool in his capacity as Special Chenchu Officer. The schools are located in and around the Nallamalai Hills. The number of pupils on rolls was 386 boys and 304 girls as against 425 boys and 302 girls last year. These schools are generally held in thatched sheds and the accommodation and equipment are fairly satisfactory. Pupils of these schools are taught handicrafts such as leaf-plate stitching, rope-making, bamboo work, basket and mat weaving in which children evince much interest. As usual the children in these schools are provided free midday meals, books and slates. Periodical medical inspection of pupils is conducted.

There were 75 schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Nilgiris district in which 4,279 boys and 1,512 girls of these tribes were under instruction. The total number of pupils of these tribes reading in all the elementary schools in the Nilgiris district including the special schools for these tribes was 6,040 (4,511 boys and 1,529 girls) during the year under review.

In other districts also there were schools specially intended for the benefits of these tribes. The total number of elementary schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the whole Province was 332 and the total strength in them was 15,714 (11,965 boys and 3,749 girls). The number of pupils of these tribes in all types of public institutions including the special schools for these tribes was 17,415 (12,905 boys and 4,510 girls) as against 14,726 (10,914 boys and 3,812 girls) in the previous year.

2. *Criminal tribes.*—During the year under review, 271 elementary schools were returned as exclusively meant for the benefit of the children of criminal tribes in all of which 11,746 boys and 7,633 girls were under instruction.

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

(*a*) *Madura North.*—There were 67 lower elementary schools (64 for boys and 3 for girls) under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in this district. The strength in these schools was 3,890 as against 3,749 last year. Out of the total strength of 3,890, 3,253 were Kallar pupils. As usual these schools were under the control of the two Supervisors of Kallar Schools.

(*b*) *Madura South.*—There were 189 complete lower elementary schools (183 for boys and 6 for girls) under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in this district. The total strength in these schools was 7,598 boys and 5,056 girls as against 12,351 (8,155 boys and 4,196 girls). The number of Kallar pupils in them was 11,054 compared with 11,101 pupils last year. In order to make the system of elementary education more useful and to avoid lapse into illiteracy, two schemes one for the introduction of the teaching of English in selected Kallar schools and the other for providing an extended course of education beyond fifth standard were drawn up. As an experimental measure, the teaching of English from Standard IV was introduced in 43 schools which are in the vicinity of high, middle and higher elementary schools. The system of maintaining record sheets of pupils was continued as it has been found to be very useful in exercising proper and effective check on the migration of pupils from one school to another and their premature discontinuance of study. Kallar pupils in these schools took keen interest in physical education activities and in boy scouts and girl guide movements.

(*c*) *Ramnad.*—The Kallar reclamation work in Ramnad district continued to consist of the maintenance of the two elementary schools in the Srivilliputtur taluk—One at Mengapural and the other at Chatrapatti. The strength in these schools was 165 of whom 115 were Kallar pupils. As spare time activities, the

pupils were taught spinning, needle-work, string-work, paper cutting, basket-making, book-binding, photo-framing, etc.

(*d*) *Salem.*—The two schools for Koravars continued to work at Manivalandan and the other at Madathur with sufficient strength. The policy of giving grants for the purchase and supply of clothes, books and slates to Korava pupils studying in the schools was continued. As usual private agencies engaged in maintaining schools and boarding homes for the benefit of Korava community were given grant. There are two such boarding homes, at Attur one for boys and the other for girls. These institutions are run by the London Mission. In spare hours, the Korava boys and girls work in the Agricultural farm attached to these institutions and learn farming.

(*e*) *Chittoor.*—There were nine schools for Yenadis during the year as against 8 in 1944–45 and two schools for Sugalis in 1945–46. There were altogether 513 school-going children (Yenadis and Sugalis) in these and other aided and panchayat schools.

(*f*) *Kurnool.*—There was only one school specially intended for the children of the Sugali community with a strength of 46 pupils on rolls (22 boys and 24 girls). In addition to secular education pupils were taught music and handicrafts. These children were provided free midday meals and clothing.

(*g*) *Criminal tribes settlement.*—In each of the six settlements there is a school at which attendance was compulsory for all the settlers' children of school-going age. There are separate schools for boys and girls in the Aziznagar settlement while in other settlements the schools are co-educational. At Aziznagar, Stuartpuram and Chintaladevi there are complete elementary schools with VIII Standards. Those at Sitanagaram and Bitragunta have VI Standards. The total strength of all these schools was 1,241 compared with 1,048 pupils last year. Except in Stuartpuram settlement, midday meals are supplied to the Notified Tribes' children reading in the settlement schools. Books, slates, clothing, oil and soap are supplied to all children. Pupils reading in schools outside the settlement are given boarding grants, scholarships, grants for books, clothing, exemption from payment of examination fees, etc. There is one mixed higher elementary school, in the Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement providing education up to VI standard to the children of the released settlers of Bowdenpet.

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, Coimbatore and Karaikudi, continued to run a deaf and dumb school during the year. As reported last year there were four schools for the blind, four for the deaf and dumb, five for lepers and one for the blind, deaf and dumb. The deaf and dumb school and the girls section of the T.D.T.A. School for the Blind at Palamcottah are as usual treated as girls' schools for purposes of classification, though these are mixed schools.

Name of the institution.	Strength as on 31st Mar. 1945.		Strength as on 31st Mar. 1946.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1 U.L.C.M. Blind School, Rentachintala ..	18	12	15	14
2 Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee ..	21	8	35	..
3 T.D.T.A. Blind (Boys) School, Palamcottah ..	26	..	28	..
4 Deaf and Dumb and Blind School, Teynampet (now at Srivilliputtur)	60	91	69	101
5 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore.	22	9	25	9
6 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi.	14	5	17	5
7 Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore	22	30	20	35
8 Bethesda Leper School, Narsapur	29	16	29	12
9 The Leper School, Dayapuram, Ramnad ..	33	7	31	5
10 St. Stanislas Leper School, Kumbakonam ..	55	..	37	..
11 The Leper School, Ramachandrapuram, East Godavari	23	20	51	..
12 The Bapatla Leper Day School	15	10	13	11
13 Deaf and Dumb (Girls) School, Palamcottah ..	39	52	41	54
14 T.D.T.A. Blind (Girls) School, Palamcottah ..	..	30	..	30
Total ..	379	290	411	276

As usual the pupils in these schools were, in addition to general education, given instruction in rattan work, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, bee-keeping, gardening, mat-weaving, coir work, broom making, fibre work, etc., for boys and girls and needle work, dress-making for girls. In some schools for the blind, music was taught. General education was imparted to the blind with the approved text-books prepared according to the Braille Code and conforming to departmental rules. In the schools for deaf and dumb, the subjects taught were articulation, speech-reading, sense-training language, arithmetic, history, geography, etc. Some of these schools were residential ones where pupils were given free boarding and lodging. Out-door and in-door games formed special features of some of these schools. As in previous years, provision of medical inspection of pupils was made. In leper schools, special attention was paid to medical inspection and proper treatment.

XV.—Private Institutions.

Two hundred and twenty-four private unrecognized schools were returned during the year under report with a total strength of 8,026 pupils compared with 259 schools with 9,611 pupils returned last year. As usual the district of Malabar had the majority of such schools which were classified as Arabic schools (152 schools with 5,714 pupils).

XVI.—Books.

1. *Connemara Library.*—The total number of books added to the library during the year was 724 and the number of new periodicals subscribed to was 4. One hundred and thirty-one journals and 12 standard works were received during the year from various institutions abroad and in India in exchange for Museum bulletins. The supply of books and periodicals both by way of exchange and purchase was irregular for the most part of the year on account of the war but a definite improvement was noticed towards the end of the year. The number of readers who visited the library was 52,289 compared with 50,022 in the previous year and the number of volumes consulted by them was 157,140 as against 102,166 last year. The number of volumes lent to the residents of Madras City and its immediate vicinity was 50,380 compared with 47,972 last year. The average number of depositors on rolls was 1,423 as against 1,123 in the previous year. The number of volumes lent to mufussal libraries was 28. The military personnel station in and around Madras made use of the library and special facilities were afforded to them. The Government permitted the working of the library from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. throughout the year.

2. *Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—During the year the library which was removed to Tirupathi during 1942 was transferred back to Madras and was housed in a portion of the Madras University Library buildings.

There were 2,464 visitors to the library during the year and 3,532 works were consulted as against 3,370 visitors consulting 5,724 volumes in the previous year. Many manuscripts were issued on loan to scholars and institutions interested in Oriental studies during the year. During the year as many as 145 manuscripts were acquired by purchase. Thirty-nine manuscripts were got mended at the Madras Record Office. Insecticidal chemicals were now and then used to prevent further damage to manuscripts.

Text-book Committee.—During the year under review, 43 applications for registration were received and 37 of them were accepted. The registration fee realized was Rs. 8,600. The total number of registered publishers in 1945–46 was 196 as against 159 in the previous year.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications in 1945–46 was 1,862 (520 for elementary schools and 1,342 for secondary schools) and a sum of Rs. 16,387 was realized as scrutiny fees.

Two meetings were held—one in September 1945 and the other in February 1946. As a large number of books was received for approval for secondary schools, more especially due to the re-introduction of non-detailed text-books in English and other languages, a meeting was held in September 1945.

Books approved in 1940 and which had lost their approval by efflux of time by the end of December 1945, were received for re-approval and considered at the meeting held in February 1946.

Due to shortage of paper, the procedure followed in the previous years relating to the publication of the consolidated list of approved text-books was continued during the year under report also.

The rules relating to the Text-book Committee, regarding additional classification of books, viz., " Class-use Non-detailed study " were amended by Government in their Order No. 717, Education and Public Health, dated 4th May 1945.

The statement of receipts and charges for 1945–46 connected with the Text-book Committee showed a surplus of Rs. 11,751.

Libraries.—The number of public libraries under various kinds of managements rose from 1,401 during 1944–45 to 1,463 during the year under report. The number of libraries specially intended for women was 7. There were 180 registered libraries under private management during the year as against 175 in the previous year. A comparative statement showing the number of libraries under various managements, the number of books and journals available, and number of persons who made use of the libraries and the expenditure incurred on these libraries for the years 1944–45 and 1945–46 is given below:—

	1944–45.	1945–46.
1 Number of libraries under—		
(*a*) Government	1	1
(*b*) Local bodies	1,064	1,122
(*c*) Municipalities	60	63
(*d*) Co-operative societies	47	46
(*e*) Private managements	229	331
	1,401	1,463
2 Number of books and journals available in these libraries	967,387	1,050,296
3 Number of persons who made use of these libraries	3,502,581	3,446,331
	RS.	RS.
4 Total expenditure—		
(*a*) From provincial funds	45,145	65,186
(*b*) From local board funds	90,076	91,701
(*c*) From private funds	1,03,833	1,45,345
Total	2,39,054	3,02,232

The above figures show that there is a marked increase in the number of libraries and in the number of books and magazines. The inspection of the libraries was as usual conducted by the officers of the Education department.

Use of school libraries by the public.—The number of school libraries thrown open to the public during the year was 149 as against 174 in the previous year. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of volumes used from 17,879 to 12,542 during the current year. The number of persons who made use of the libraries decreased from 7,135 in the previous year to 4,711 during the year under report. As usual many of the officers have reported that the scheme is not meeting with good response obviously for the reason that the reading public prefer to visit the public libraries where they have books, magazines, journals, etc., suited to their taste than to these school libraries where the reading material provided is not generally suited to them.

Registration of books.—During the year under report 2,134 books and 682 periodicals were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, and an increase of 19 per cent and 4 per cent respectively over the figures of last year was recorded.

Of the total number of publications registered, namely, 2,816, 2,082 are original publications, 634 re-editions and 100 translations. There is on the whole an increase over the figures for 1944–45 under all the three literary

varieties, even though there is a decrease of nearly 48 per cent in " Original " publications under " Classical languages."

The City of Madras leads, as usual, the other districts in literary output, with an increase of 20 per cent to its credit as against an increase of nearly 15 per cent in the previous year. The districts of Kistna and Malabar occupy the second and third places respectively.

Compared with the figures for 1944–45 there has been an increase in the number of publications in almost all the main languages and their related groups. There is, however, a slight decrease in Kanarese and Sanskrit in respect of books and Malayalam and Hindi in respect of periodicals.

The increase in the output of books under " Language ", " Political Science " and " Religion " is rather prominent. There is a fall in the number of books under " Miscellaneous " as against an increase in the number of periodicals under the same head.

Seven hundred and fifteen (or nearly 34 per cent of the total number of books registered) are designed for educational purposes as against 481 in the previous year.

Necessary action was taken in respect of cases of default on the part of the keepers of printing presses who failed to comply with the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act.

The tone and contents of most of the books registered during the year were unobjectionable.

XVII.—Miscellaneous.

1. *Adult education.*—During the year under review, the Fifth South Indian Adult Education Conference was held at Vellore and was opened by Mr. G. L. Lobo, M.B.E., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rao, M.A., presiding.

The adult education classes attached to the following Government institutions continued to function during the year under review:—

(1) Government College, Kumbakonam.
(2) Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Classes were generally conducted in the evenings. Apart from teaching pupils through books supplemented by charts and appliances, lectures on useful general knowledge subjects were taught. The class was as usual conducted by the pupil teachers in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The expenses connected with these classes were borne by voluntary subscriptions. There was a night school at Samalkottah conducted for the benefit of juvenile and adult labourers with 12 pupils on rolls. Besides, night schools were also conducted for educating adults in certain villages in Madura, Chingleput, Nellore, Kurnool and Coimbatore districts. About 321 pupils attended these schools.

2. *Physical education for men.*—The work of promoting physical education in all educational institutions was carried out by the Adviser to Government on Physical Education assisted by the four Regional Physical Directors. The Adviser as usual gave useful advice to the various associations, viz., Olympic Association, Madras Boxing Association, Collegiate Athletic Associations, etc.

The Regional Physical Directors visited 170 secondary schools, 187 elementary schools and 16 training schools during the year and gave proper guidance and instructions for the successful conduct of physical education activities. The guidance given by the Regional Physical Directors to the District Inter-School Athletic Associations at their general body meeting or at annual sports meeting and to District Physical Education Associations has been very valuable. The Regional Physical Director, Madura, conducted two refresher classes for Physical Education teachers one at Tanjore and the other at Villupuram. Four hundred and sixty-eight teachers attended these classes. Attempts were made through these courses to infuse enthusiasm for play activities in elementary schools. The Regional Physical Director, Coimbatore, conducted two refresher classes one at Mettur and the other at Trichinopoly which was attended by 202 teachers. The instruction given at these classes was such as to help the teachers in the

day-to-day work. Two refresher classes conducted by the Regional Physical Director, Anantapur, was attended by 108 teachers. About 220 teachers attended the refresher classes conducted by the Regional Physical Director, Guntur, at Cocanada and Parvatipuram.

There was an appreciable improvement in the physical education programme in educational institutions. Intra-mural sports tournaments based on the house system, the play for all programme and annual school sports are being increasingly organized.

The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education continued to do useful work during the year and gave instructions in physical education to 17 candidates for the diploma, 44 for the higher grade and 14 for the lower grade certificate courses.

3. *Physical education for women.*—The physical training class conducted at Saidapet worked with 36 pupils during the year. The Woman Specialist in Physical Education inspected the schools in the city and in the mufassal. The Assistant to the Woman Specialist in Physical Education inspected 29 schools (secondary and training under Government and Aided managements). Refresher classes for the benefit of elementary school teachers was conducted during the year by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nilgiris Range, assisted by the Assistant to the Woman Specialist in Physical Education.

4. *Report on rural reconstruction.*—Improvement is noticed in the work turned out in almost all the centres during the year under report over that of last year. Besides the keen interest evinced by the officers of the Education department, the Revenue, Co-operative, Health and Registration departments have also contributed towards the proper working of the centres in the various villages of the Province. The rural recreation officers took active part in providing recreation to the villagers by organizing folk dances and dramatic entertainments and frequently conducting sports and tournaments.

A recreation club was organized by the Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre, Indukurpeta (Nellore district), during the year. Paddy seeds of a superior strain were sown in a plot of 5 acres obtained under the " Grow More Food Campaign " with encouraging results and was demonstrated to the farmers in the neighbouring villages. Regular campaign against untouchability and insanitation was carried on by the " Premasamajam " in Vizagapatam district. Three Teachers' Association Centres in Harpanahalli Range, Bellary district, have taken to planting mulberry trees to introduce silk industry in the taluk. Running a maternity and child-welfare centre, providing water-supply and training rural medical practitioners, formed the chief items of work undertaken by the Health Unit of Poonamallee. The A.A.M. Mission Centre, Muttathur in the South Arcot district have purchased 5½ acres of land for agricultural demonstration. With the co-operation of the Veterinary department, a breeding bull and a goat were also maintained. The Rural Reconstruction Centre, Kondevaram, East Godavari district, has arranged for well construction with subsidies to an amount of Rs. 2,250 to the cultivators and Takidi loans up to an amount of Rs. 740. Issue of special anti-malarial pills and quinine to the poor and suffering was undertaken. Through the propaganda carried on by the Co-operative department in Salem district to cultivate the savings habit, Rs. 11·50 lakhs was reported to have been collected under fixed deposit and Rs. 64,083 through hundi boxes. The travelling library and the itinerating dispensary maintained by the Tanjore District Board were made use of by a large section of the rural population as usual.

In other districts the normal work of the centres is in the nature of running elementary schools and destitute boarding homes and doing propaganda work regarding sanitation, prevention of cruelty to animals, adult education, thrift, bee-keeping and poultry farming.

5. *Teachers' associations, managers' and teacher-managers' associations.*—There were 2,252 elementary school teachers' associations during the year under report as against 2,162 in the previous year. Of these 1,860 were intended for

teachers in boys' schools and the rest 392 for teachers in girls' schools as against 1,779 and 383 in the Madras Presidency respectively in 1944–45. These associations were under the control of the Deputy Inspectors and 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. Some centres of the Tanjore district conducted an exhibition of hand work during the year. The associations in the South Kanara district have started a few libraries besides aiding the food campaign and distribution of ration cards. In the Ramnad Range the association organized inter-elementary school sports and distributed prizes to successful competitors. Refresher courses in nature study, and history, a nature study exhibition and an educational camp to Walajabad were some of the main features of the activities of the Madras centre. Many members of the Muslim Teachers' Associations took part in the All-India Education Exhibition held at Chetpat. In the Chingleput district a conference of the District Board Elementary School Teachers was held at Madurantakam presided over by the Director of Public Instruction when an exhibition of handicrafts and teaching aids was also conducted. During the year under review 24,498 meetings of the teachers' associations were held.

Teachers' union.—During the year under report there were 349 elementary school teachers' unions as against 352 in the previous year. Of these 319 were intended for teachers in boys' schools and 30 for teachers in girls' schools.

Teacher-managers' and managers' associations.—There were 77 teacher-managers' associations and 40 managers' associations during the year under report as against 79 and 45 respectively in the previous year.

Teachers employed as postmasters.—Teachers in local board 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 583 to 637. The percentage of branch offices in charge of them to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 15·14 as against 13 8 in the previous year.

General.—Service books and certified copies of them and inventories of valuable stocks 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 Conjeeveram.
5 Tellicherry.
6 Tiruppur.
7 Tirunelveli.
8 Chingleput.
9 Erode (boys and non-Muslim girls).
10 Masulipatam.
11 Cochin (boys and non-Muslim girls).
12 Mayavaram.
13 Madura (boys and girls).
14 Hindupur.
15 Proddatur.
16 Dindigul.
17 Calicut.
18 Virudunagar.
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).

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY THAT DOES NOT COLLECT EDUCATION CESS.

Mannargudi.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

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

Population as per census of 1941—

Males .. .. .. 24,557,143 Females .. ..
Females .. .. .. 24,784,667 Females .. ..

Percentage of scholars to total population.			
Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.
9·6	9·1	9·6	9·1
5·5	4·9	5·5	4·9

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1946.	1945.	Increase or decrease.	1946.	1945.	Increase or decrease.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	..	1,461 * 1 † 222 ‡	1,256	+428	(a) 772 (b) 912
For Males.							
Arts colleges §	66	60	+6	26,168	23,468	+2,700	(a) 8,515 (b) 17,653
Professional colleges ..	15	12	+3	3,622	3,196	+426	(a) 3,622
High schools	492	444	+48	310,301	271,121	+39,180	(c) 255,078 (d) 55,223
Middle schools	163	177	— 14	38,153	38,549	— 396	(c) 25,145 (d) 13,008
Primary schools ..	31,729	31,849	— 120	2,773,734	2,598,464	+175,270	(d) 2,773,734
Special schools	463	457	+6	29,052	27,287	+1,765	
Total ..	32,928	32,999	— 71	3,181,030	2,962,085	+218,945 ‖	
For Females.							
Arts colleges §	8	8	..	1,468	1,301	+167	(a) 399 (b) 1,069
Professional colleges ..	4	4	..	209	186	+23	(a) 209
High schools	141	117	+24	47,174	40,351	+6,823	(c) 28,002 (d) 19,172
Middle schools	59	62	— 3	9,310	9,071	+239	(c) 3,168 (d) 6,142
Primary schools ..	4,200	4,186	+14	470,527	428,994	+41,533	(d) 470,527
Special schools	129	123	+6	7,788	6,968	+820	
Total ..	4,541	4,500	+41	536,476	486,871	+49,605	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males	224	257	— 33	8,026	9,512	— 1,486	
For females	..	2	— 2	..	99	— 99	
Total ..	224	259	— 35	8,026	9,611	— 1,585	
Grand total ...	37,696	37,761	— 65	3,727,216	3,459,823	+267,393	

(*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.

‡ Scholars reading in the Annamalai University Colleges of Technology.

§ 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.
	1945–46.	1944-45.	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	27,80,003	24,97,656	+ 2,82,347	100·00	..	..	..	0·71	..	..	..	0·71
Universities	37,86,998	23,85,343	+ 14,01,655	35·51	..	24·77	39·72	41·06	..	28·61	45·94	115·61
Miscellaneous	1,43,07,890	1,10,57,269	+ 32,50,621	20·93	6·99	28·23	43·85	0·79	0·26	1·07	1·66	3·78
Total ..	2,08,74,891	1,59,40,268	+ 49,34,623	34·10	4·80	23·84	37·26	1·88	0·26	1·31	2·05	5·50
Institutions for Males.												
Arts colleges	47,66,593	37,74,914	+ 9,91,679	18·66	0·36	65·37	15·61	32·66	0·64	114·40	27·31	175·01
Professional colleges	28,97,225	20,23,436	+ 83,789	69·27	..	20·47	10·26	520·40	..	153·80	77·09	751·29
High schools	1,54,59,892	1,21,22,230	+ 33,37,662	16·25	12·03	55·44	16·28	8·09	6·01	27·67	8·13	49·90
Middle schools	14,34,731	13,56,235	+ 78,496	16·70	15·23	43·73	24·34	0·70	0·64	1·83	1·02	4·19
Primary schools	3,85,22,295	3,21,57,010	+ 63,65,285	65·86	27·99	1·58	4·57	9·57	4·07	0·23	0·66	14·53
Special schools	57,53,656	45,69,183	+ 11,84,473	48·12	0·49	5·32	46·07	93·13	0·94	10·29	89·19	193·55
Total ..	6,88,34,392	5,60,03,008	+ 1,28,31,384	49·09	18·74	20·08	12·09	10·03	3·83	4·11	2·47	20·44
Institutions for Females.												
Arts colleges	5,24,055	4,87,574	+ 36,481	34·83	2·40	28·29	34·48	126·00	8·72	102·30	124·70	361·72
Professional colleges	3,35,484	2,79,261	+ 56,223	46·98	..	11·96	41·06	750·60	..	191·20	656·10	1,597·90
High schools	29,12,903	23,48,593	+ 5,64,310	43·91	1·37	33·40	21·32	142·40	4·46	108·30	69·16	324·32
Middle schools	5,05,311	5,31,250	— 25,939	37·48	1·53	27·98	33·01	21·09	0·86	15·74	18·58	56·27
Primary schools	74,71,465	64,09,412	+ 10,62,053	47·57	40·03	1·91	10·49	7·80	6·56	0·31	1·72	16·39
Special schools	12,43,738	11,61,286	+ 82,452	65·62	..	2·03	32·35	106·70	..	3·29	52·62	162·61
Total ..	1,29,92,956	1,12,17,376	+ 17,75,580	47·56	23·48	11·31	17·65	11·70	5·78	2·79	4·34	24·61
Grand total ..	10,27,02,239	8,31,60,652	+ 1,95,41,587	45·84	16·52	19·73	17·91	12·09	4·36	5·21	4·72	26·38

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	40	4	52	1	..	..	5	1	7
Law	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	3
Engineering ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		..	..
Agriculture ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..		..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Technology ..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..		..
Veterinary ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges ..	3	1	..	9	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	20	2	1	53	5	81	2	1	..	8	1	12
Schools—General—												
High schools ..	14	43	168	266	1	492	31	3	3	103	1	141
Middle schools ..	3	11	53	89	7	163	14	1	1	41	2	59
Primary schools..	1,586	951	13,622	15,520	50	31,729	45	451	2,172	1,529	3	4,200
Total ..	1,603	1,005	13,843	15,875	58	32,384	90	455	2,176	1,673	6	4,400
Special schools—												
Arts	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training	46	..	..	28	1	75	36	..	..	41	1	7
Engineering † ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial ..	8	1	..	47	..	56	..	..	..	25	..	25
Commercial ‡ ..	..	..	..	3	233	236	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2
Defective ..	..	2	..	9	1	12	..	..	..	2	..	2
Adults	2	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	5	49	10	64	1	..	..	15	6	22
Total ..	64	4	5	138	252	463	37	..	..	85	7	129
Total Recognized Institutions ..	1,687	1,011	13,849	16,069	315	32,931	129	456	2,176	1,766	14	4,541
Unrecognized Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	224	224	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	1,687	1,011	13,849	16,069	539	33,155	129	456	2,176	1,766	14	4,541

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes survey schools.

‡ Includes approved but unrecognized institutions also.

II-A.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending Educational Institutions for Males.

	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 residents in approved hostels.	Number of females 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 ..	4,842	4,628	934	87	75	67	652	642	96	21,686	20,072	6,609	362	358	136	27,629	25,775	7,842	1,641
Law	557	538	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	34	..	..	..	..	591	572	166	3
Medicine	1,649	1,649	554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,649	1,649	554	360
Education	210	210	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	60	44	..	..	..	278	270	177	18
Engineering	440	372	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	372	409	..
Agriculture	317	309	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317	309	317	2
Technology	74	69	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	317	317	67	..	..	..	391	386	141	..
Veterinary ..	179	177	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	177	120	..
Total ..	8,268	7,952	2,707	87	75	67	652	642	96	22,105	20,483	6,720	362	358	136	31,474	29,510	9,726	2,024
School and Special Education.																			
In High schools ..	5,023	4,601	365	90,267	79,728	2,550	35,424	32,412	462	179,145	166,432	10,155	442	413	65	310,301	283,586	13,597	23,543
In Middle schools ..	640	590	1	10,595	9,345	163	3,070	2,655	30	22,938	20,481	689	910	829	..	38,153	33,900	883	4,715
In Primary schools ..	1,08,227	90,640	2,529	1,186,307	819,057	364	162,941	115,391	20	1,313,000	1,002,112	5,033	3,259	2,524	..	2,773,734	2,029,724	7,946	854,689
Total ..	1,13,890	95,831	2,985	1,287,169	908,130	3,077	201,435	150,458	512	1,515,083	1,189,025	15,877	4,611	3,766	65	3,122,188	2,347,210	22,426	882,947
In Art schools ..	150	126	..	..	..	..	78	63	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	249	210	..	..
In Medical schools ..	347	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	347	..	45
In Normal and Training schools	6,622	6,017	1,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,223	2,067	829	26	25	..	8,871	8,109	2,168	90
In Engineering schools.	283	255	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	255	220	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	1,621	1,175	105	..	..	..	17	17	..	2,202	2,077	992	..	..	..	3,840	3,269	1,097	..
In Commercial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	397	43	8,770	7,690	32	9,180	8,087	75	346
In Agricultural schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	60	..	..	..	60	60	60	..
In Reformatory schools.	1,986	1,746	1,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,986	1,746	1,986	..
In schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	41	16	455	365	293	51	47	..	562	453	309	192
In schools for adults.	90	74	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	168	159	..	258	233	..	..
In other schools ..	..	..	..	211	160	38	..	..	..	2,721	2,288	119	484	415	..	3,416	2,863	157	704
Total ..	11,099	9,740	3,650	211	160	38	151	121	16	8,092	7,275	2,336	9,499	8,336	32	29,052	25,632	6,072	1,377
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	133,257	113,523	9,252	1,287,467	908,365	3,182	202,238	151,221	624	1,545,280	1,216,783	24,933	14,472	12,460	233	3,182,714	2,402,352	38,224	886,348
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,026	4,749	90	8,026	4,749	90	749
Grand total. ..	133,257	113,523	9,252	1,287,467	908,365	3,182	202,238	151,221	624	1,545,280	1,216,783	24,933	22,498	17,209	323	3,190,740	2,407,101	38,314	887,097

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 in residents of 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 ..	335	315	153	..	..	..	51	16	33	1,073	994	700	9	8	..	1,468	1,333	886	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	92	92	..	..	..	92	92	92	..
Education	56	53	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	59	38	..	..	..	117	112	75	..
Total ..	391	368	190	..	..	..	51	16	33	1,226	1,145	830	9	8	..	1,677	1,537	1,053	..
School and Special Education.																			
In High schools ..	10,244	9,135	339	981	886	7	978	881	21	34,640	31,251	5,592	331	300	..	47,174	42,453	5,959	3,154
In Middle schools ..	1,717	1,328	27	25	21	..	352	307	..	6,718	5,892	994	498	450	..	9,310	7,998	1,021	1,767
In Primary schools ..	5,852	4,573	258	205,802	138,748	530	72,493	54,327	..	186,221	157,534	8,633	159	146	..	470,527	355,328	9,421	56,618
Total ..	17,813	15,036	624	206,808	139,655	537	73,823	55,515	21	227,579	194,677	15,219	988	896	..	527,011	405,779	16,401	61,539
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools ..	2,437	2,219	1,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,566	2,297	1,841	30	29	28	5,033	4,545	3,741	1
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	889	839	289	..	..	..	889	839	289	..
In Reformatory schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	299	151	..	..	..	366	299	151	48
In schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	114	121	..	..	..	125	114	121	54
In schools for adults.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ..	36	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,473	2,255	1,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,036	846	294	303	207	..	1,375	1,089	330	368
Total in Recognized Institutions ..	20,677	17,659	2,722	206,808	139,655	537	73,874	55,531	54	4,982	4,395	2,696	333	236	28	7,788	6,886	4,632	471
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233,787	200,217	18,745	1,330	1,140	28	536,476	414,202	22,086	62,010
Grand total, all institutions for females.	20,677	17,659	2,722	206,808	139,655	537	73,874	55,531	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, all institutions for males and females ..	153,934	131,182	11,974	1,494,275	1,048,020	3,719	276,112	206,752	678	233,787	200,217	18,745	1,330	1,140	28	536,476	414,202	22,086	62,010
										1,779,067	1,417,000	43,678	23,828	18,349	351	3,727,216	2,821,303	60,400	949,107

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 2,62,831 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.	
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University and Intermediate Education.														
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,44,963	..
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	4,69,305	..	..	4,82,202	4,624	9,56,131	6,477	..	17,300	62,114	1,04,490	1,90,381	2,81,423	..
Professional Colleges—														
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,13,141	1,840	1,14,981	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	8,74,949	..	..	2,60,157	84,546	12,19,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	1,91,867	..	..	19,520	..	2,11,387	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,308	..
Engineering	..	..	..	1,89,632	..	..	96,487	17,526	3,03,645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	5,62,826	..	..	47,980	..	6,10,806	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	1,20,415	..	..	..	..	1,20,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	17,919	..	..	11,673	30	29,622	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,000	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	89,195	..	..	92,870	..	1,82,065	..	..	..	42,104	..	42,104	43,333	..
	Total	..		25,16,108	..	..	11,24,030	1,08,536	37,48,704	6,477	..	17,300	1,04,218	1,04,490	2,32,485	17,19,027	..
School Education.														
General.														
High Schools	..	..	..	2,40,208	..	..	94,091	2,077	3,36,376	7,52,097	15,17,333	3,44,168	31,39,977	2,61,891	60,15,466	15,19,232	..
Middle Schools	..	..	..	6,947	..	..	6,301	19	13,357	70,531	1,87,000	31,438	2,06,084	41,133	5,36,186	1,62,217	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	25,94,688	..	..	2,961	8,191	26,05,840	1,05,73,287	84,15,741	23,62,930	26,872	91,484	2,14,70,314	1,22,05,212	..
	Total	..		28,41,843	..	..	1,03,443	10,287	29,55,573	1,13,95,915	1,01,20,074	27,38,536	33,72,933	3,94,508	2,80,21,966	1,38,86,661	..
Special.														
Art Schools	..	..	..	65,514	..	..	..	..	65,514	1,307	..	1,707	167	..	3,181	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	85,738	..	..	15,152	..	1,00,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools *	..	..	..	11,23,468	..	..	952	5,600	11,30,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,58,293	..
Engineering Schools †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..			5,47,824	..	..	5,334	52,041	6,05,199	350	..	1,596	..	..	1,946	2,37,282	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,189	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,781	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	3,38,058	..	..	..	19	3,38,077	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the Defectives	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,506	..	1,126	14,632	15,078	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ‡	..	..	..	8,380	..	..	..	..	8,380 ‡	..	11,075	..	..	6,655	17,730	79,749	..
	Total	..		21,68,982	..	..	21,438	57,823	22,48,243	1,657	11,075	16,809	167	7,781	37,489	5,98,372	..
	Total (Direct)	..		75,26,933	..	..	12,48,911	1,76,676	89,52,520	1,14,04,049	1,01,31,149	27,72,645	34,77,318	5,06,779	2,82,91,940	1,62,04,060	..

* Expenditure to one unaided school was not reported.
† Expenditure relating to one Government institution included under professional colleges.
‡ Relates to expenditure on the Special Training Centre for Europeans which has no pupils of its own.

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 62,2,831 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.	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.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,23,536	..	..	..	..	2,23,536
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,17,698	..	..	..	..	21,17,698
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,39,343	5,62,199	2,21,463	2,76,005	25,70,664	43,69,674
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,08,677	19,374	13,412	26,81,184	19,72,741	58,95,388
						Total (Indirect)	..	42,89,254	5,81,573	2,34,875	29,57,189	45,43,405	1,26,06,296
University and Intermediate Education.													
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	9,36,821	15,05,214	37,86,998	..	..	..	13,44,963	..	..	9,36,821	15,05,214	37,86,998
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	20,64,158	4,11,555	27,57,136	13,960	1,23,118	1,37,078	7,57,205	..	17,300	26,22,434	6,43,787	40,40,726
Professional Colleges—																	
Law	..	..	..	..	..	4,140	360	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,17,281	2,200	1,19,481
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,74,949	..	..	2,60,157	84,546	12,19,652
Education	..	..	..	..	..	7,265	15,554	30,127	..	..	..	1,99,175	..	..	26,785	15,554	2,41,514
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,89,632	..	..	96,487	17,526	3,03,645
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,62,826	..	..	47,980	..	6,10,806
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,20,415	..	..	..	..	1,20,415
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	32,634	1,77,456	2,52,090	..	..	..	59,919	..	..	44,307	1,77,486	2,81,712
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	3,05,291	21,802	3,70,426	52,971	78,301	1,31,272	1,32,528	..	..	4,93,236	1,00,103	7,25,867
	Total	..		..	..	33,50,309	21,31,941	72,01,277	66,931	2,01,419	2,68,350	42,41,612	..	17,300	46,45,488	25,46,416	1,14,50,816
School Education.																	
General.																	
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	53,22,384	22,41,068	90,82,684	13,680	11,686	25,366	25,11,537	15,17,333	3,44,163	85,70,132	25,16,722	1,54,59,892
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	4,11,897	2,86,750	8,60,864	3,032	21,292	24,324	2,39,695	1,87,000	31,438	6,27,404	3,49,194	14,34,731
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	5,78,773	16,29,523	1,44,13,508	..	32,633	32,633	2,53,73,187	84,15,741	23,62,930	6,08,606	17,61,831	3,85,22,295
	Total	..		..	..	63,13,054	41,57,341	2,43,57,056	16,712	65,611	82,323	2,81,24,419	1,01,20,074	27,38,536	98,06,142	46,27,747	5,54,16,918
Special.																	
Arts Schools	..	..	..	..	..	312	2,357	3,169	..	..	..	66,821	..	1,707	979	2,357	71,864
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,738	..	..	15,152	..	1,00,890
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	4,564	1,36,790	3,99,647	..	..	..	13,81,761	..	..	5,516	1,42,390	15,29,667
Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	55,596	21,29,737	24,22,615	..	..	..	7,85,456	..	1,596	60,930	21,81,778	30,29,760
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	14,335	6,511	23,035	1,86,564	23,141	2,09,705	2,189	..	..	2,00,899	29,652	2,32,740
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	5,690	..	11,471	..	..	..	5,781	..	..	5,690	..	11,471
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,38,058	..	..	..	19	3,38,077
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	632	30,804	46,514	..	1,223	1,223	15,078	..	13,506	632	33,153	62,369
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457	457	..	..	..	..	620	620
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	15,932	2,32,306	3,27,987	78	22,023	22,101	88,129	11,075	..	16,010	2,60,984	3,76,198
	Total	..		..	..	97,561	25,38,505	32,34,438	1,86,642	46,844	2,33,486	27,69,011	11,075	16,809	3,05,808	26,50,953	57,53,656
	Total (Direct)	..		..	..	97,60,924	88,27,787	3,47,92,771	2,70,285	3,13,874	5,84,159	3,51,35,042	1,01,31,149	27,72,645	1,47,57,438	98,25,116	7,26,21,390
												Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)	..	3,94,24,296	1,07,12,722	30,07,520	1,77,14,627	1,43,68,521	8,52,27,686

Note.—Expenditure to one unaided school was not reported.

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 66,82) 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.

	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	1,38,318	..	..	45,447	..	1,83,765	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,321	..
Professional Colleges—													11,744	..
Education	1,39,077	..	..	13,087	..	1,52,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,750	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,267	5,438	..	17,705	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,77,395	..	..	58,534	..	3,35,929	..	..	12,267	5,438	..	17,705	62,815	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.														
General.														
High Schools	6,64,275	..	..	1,50,764	1,016	8,16,055	12,388	20,283	19,797	34,599	2,055	89,122	6,02,116	..
Middle Schools	80,765	..	..	12,213	1	92,979	1,050	1,224	6,498	2,300	27	11,099	1,07,555	..
Primary Schools	1,49,565	..	..	293	..	1,49,858	19,10,714	16,89,119	13,10,769	28	37,743	49,39,373	14,94,937	..
Total	8,94,605	..	..	1,63,270	1,017	10,58,892	19,24,152	17,10,626	13,28,064	36,927	39,825	50,39,594	22,04,608	..
Special.														
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,65,714	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,584	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,927	..
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,938	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	30,847	..	..	110	..	30,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,544	..
Total	4,89,450	..	..	823	561	4,90,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,26,707	..
Total (Direct)	16,61,450	..	..	2,22,627	1,578	18,85,655	19,24,152	17,10,626	13,40,331	42,365	39,825	50,57,299	25,94,130	..
Total (Direct) for Males	75,26,933	..	..	12,48,911	1,76,676	89,52,520	1,14,04,049	1,01,31,149	27,72,645	34,77,318	5,06,779	2,82,91,940	1,62,04,060	..
Grand Total (Direct) for all	91,88,383	..	..	14,71,538	1,78,254	1,08,38,175	1,33,28,201	1,18,41,775	41,12,976	35,19,683	5,46,604	3,33,49,239	1,87,98,190	..

	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.
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,38,769	..	..	..	..	4,38,769
Buildings and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,48,946	99,722	81,548	40,450	5,59,421	10,30,087
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,96,945	3,633	582	10,41,462	11,70,119	30,12,741
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.						Total (Indirect)	..	14,84,660	1,03,355	82,130	10,81,912	17,20,540	44,81,597
Arts Colleges	..	97,420	1,79,454	3,21,195	..	1,390	1,390	1,82,639	..	..	1,42,367	1,80,844	5,06,350
Professional Colleges—													
Education	..	3,578	21,777	37,099	..	..	..	1,50,821	..	..	16,665	21,777	1,89,263
Medicine	..	23,496	1,15,975	1,46,221	..	..	..	6,750	..	..	23,496	1,15,975	1,46,221
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,267	5,438	..	17,705
Total	..	1,24,494	3,17,206	5,04,515	..	1,390	1,390	3,40,210	..	12,267	1,88,466	3,18,596	8,59,539
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
General.													
High Schools	..	7,87,572	6,01,788	19,91,476	..	16,250	16,250	12,78,779	20,283	19,797	9,72,935	6,21,109	29,12,903
Middle Schools	..	1,07,099	1,54,713	3,69,367	19,770	12,096	31,866	1,89,370	1,224	6,498	1,41,382	1,66,837	5,05,311
Primary Schools	..	1,41,392	7,45,250	23,81,579	..	655	655	35,55,216	16,89,119	13,01,769	1,41,713	7,83,648	74,71,465
Total	..	10,36,063	15,01,751	47,42,422	19,770	29,001	48,771	50,23,365	17,10,626	13,28,064	12,56,030	15,71,594	1,08,89,679
Special.													
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	9,419	1,79,062	4,54,195	..	5,480	5,480	7,24,317	..	..	10,132	1,85,103	9,19,552
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	1,284	96,451	1,22,319	..	..	..	24,584	..	..	1,284	96,451	1,22,819
Reformatory Schools	..	..	66,186	92,113	..	..	..	25,927	..	..	..	66,186	92,113
Schools for the Defectives	..	58	7,333	12,329	..	..	..	4,938	..	..	58	7,333	12,329
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	10,450	46,320	62,314	3,112	1,042	4,154	36,391	..	..	13,672	47,362	97,425
Total	..	21,211	3,95,352	7,43,270	3,112	6,522	9,634	8,16,157	..	..	25,146	4,02,435	12,43,738
Total (Direct)	..	11,81,768	22,14,309	59,90,207	22,882	36,913	59,795	61,79,732	17,10,626	13,40,331	14,69,642	22,92,625	1,29,92,956
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females								76,64,392	18,13,981	14,22,461	25,51,554	40,22,165	1,74,74,553
Total (Direct) for Males	..	97,60,924	88,27,787	3,47,92,771	2,70,285	3,13,874	5,84,159	3,51,35,042	1,01,31,149	27,72,645	1,47,57,438	98,25,116	7,26,21,390
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males								3,94,24,296	1,07,12,722	30,07,520	1,77,14,627	1,43,68,521	8,52,27,686
Grand Total (Direct) for all	..	1,09,42,692	1,10,42,096	4,47,82,978	2,93,167	3,50,787	6,43,954	4,13,14,774	1,18,41,775	41,12,976	1,62,27,080	1,21,17,741	8,56,14,346
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all								4,70,88,688	1,25,26,703	44,29,981	2,02,66,181	1,83,90,686	10,27,02,239

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 Castes. (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	21	49	168	14	4	1	..	..	..	249	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	6	160	124	5	7	..	..	..	..	302	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	1	1,691	1,530	4,357	690	481	..	..	..	32	8,782	7,128	2,169	1,631
Engineering and surveying schools	..	5	170	89	17	2	..	..	..	..	283	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools	15	1,131	702	1,133	523	319	4	..	..	13	3,840	..	..	..
Commercial schools	105	949	3,948	3,336	110	364	2	..	..	20	8,834	980	750	417
Agricultural schools	..	1	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	3	163	30	1,213	221	292	..	..	2	110	2,034	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	171	10	132	77	13	..	..	..	21	424	104	..	..
Schools for adults	..	12	..	156	84	1	..	..	..	5	258	108	..	..
Other schools	..	146	1,251	1,400	45	220	..	..	..	18	3,080	..	..	..
Total ..	125	4,296	7,841	12,108	1,845	1,703	7	..	2	219	28,146	8,380	2,919	2,048
Colleges.														
Law	..	37	249	243	4	55	..	..	..	..	588	..	..	..
Medical	56	181	338	616	9	88	1	..	..	..	1,289	..	..	..
Education	3	44	144	57	3	8	..	..	1	..	260	55	138	138
Engineering	7	44	149	155	27	41	..	..	..	17	440	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	10	111	167	11	16	..	..	..	..	315	..	90	90
Veterinary	..	6	119	48	5	1	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	..
Technology	1	28	139	208	2	12	..	..	1	..	391	33	6	6
Total ..	67	350	1,249	1,494	61	221	1	..	2	17	3,462	88	234	234
Grand total ..	192	4,646	9,090	13,602	1,906	1,924	8	..	4	236	31,608	8,468	3,153	2,282

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)	Non-Brahmans. (5)	Scheduled Castes. (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 16. (15)
Schools.														
Art schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools	5	20	13	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	52	3,047	272	1,294	271	172	..	..	1	13	5,122	2,873	627	472
Technical and industrial schools	..	643	49	175	20	2	..	..	..	..	889	..	..	..
Commercial schools	111	127	38	65	3	2	..	..	..	..	346	..	8	8
Reformatory schools	..	19	6	267	14	12	..	..	..	..	318	..	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	..	43	118	32	45	6	..	..	..	19	263	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	2	229	812	618	35	13	1	..	..	1	1,711	153	6	6
Total ..	170	4,128	1,308	2,454	388	211	1	..	1	33	8,694	3,026	641	486
Colleges.														
Law	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Medicine	12	172	76	170	2	16	..	1	..	3	452	23	14	4
Education	9	68	28	25	..	4	..	1	..	..	135	11	14	14
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total ..	21	241	106	196	2	21	..	2	..	3	592	34	28	18
Grand total ..	191	4,369	1,414	2,650	390	232	1	2	1	36	9,286	3,060	669	504
Grand total for males and females ..	383	9,015	10,504	16,252	2,296	2,156	9	2	5	272	40,894	11,528	3,822	2,786

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 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 ..	38	400	1,933	330	10	..	..	2	11	2,771	13	2,784
Local Board and Municipal ..	58	4,272	31,771	4,572	326	..	1	84	786	40,999	871	41,870
Aided	61	3,361	29,633	2,992	332	25	14	1,500	3,118	36,379	4,657	41,036
Unaided ..	..	13	62	9	..	..	..	4	1	84	5	89
Total ..	157	8,046	63,459	7,903	668	25	15	1,590	3,916	80,233	5,546	85,779
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	5	27	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	37	3	40
Local Board and Municipal ..	64	309	11	1	79	..	..	1	59	464	60	524
Aided	79	337	13	4	87	4	7	12	64	520	87	607
Unaided ..	3	12	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	17	3	20
Total ..	151	685	25	5	172	4	7	14	123	1,038	153	1,191
High Schools.												
Government ..	101	74	2	3	59	1	4	9	24	239	38	277
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,576	2,359	41	21	902	39	29	39	430	4,899	537	5,436
Aided	2,296	2,846	90	16	1,041	132	138	94	650	6,289	1,014	7,303
Unaided ..	12	15	..	..	8	..	1	..	2	35	3	38
Total ..	3,985	5,294	133	40	2,010	172	172	142	1,106	11,462	1,592	13,054
Grand total ..	4,293	14,025	63,617	7,948	2,850	201	194	1,746	5,150	92,733	7,291	1,00,024

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Primary Schools.												
Government ..	..	110	355	18	2	..	..	..	4	485	4	489
Local Board and Municipal ..	8	555	8,733	993	71	..	..	11	118	10,360	129	10,489
Aided	15	1,141	10,032	324	151	8	7	665	853	11,663	1,533	13,196
Unaided ..	..	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
Total ..	23	1,807	19,147	1,335	224	8	7	676	975	22,536	1,666	24,202
Middle Schools.												
Government ..	5	23	14	2	..	..	..	1	1	44	2	46
Local Board and Municipal ..	1	8	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	14	1	15
Aided	38	286	51	3	21	5	1	14	24	399	44	443
Unaided ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	44	318	67	5	24	5	1	15	26	458	47	505
High Schools.												
Government ..	129	291	25	10	74	8	2	12	39	529	61	590
Local Board and Municipal ..	25	81	6	..	21	3	..	6	8	133	17	150
Aided	454	941	91	11	167	56	34	66	104	1,664	260	1,924
Unaided ..	4	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	2	17
Total ..	612	1,322	124	21	262	67	36	84	153	2,341	340	2,681
Grand total ..	679	3,447	19,338	1,361	510	80	44	775	1,154	25,335	2,053	27,388

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total of Anglo-Indian and European population.	Males ..	19,074	Percentage of Anglo-Indian and European scholars at school to the population.	Males ..	31·7
	Females ..	19,663		Females ..	30·6
	Total ..	38,737		Total ..	31·2

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1944.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of non-Europeans on rolls.*	Teachers.		Direct expenditure from				
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Institutions for Males.											
High schools.	15	3,989	548	727	205	24	1,75,532	..	3,30,742	2,23,409	7,29,683
Middle schools ..	9	1,851	594	424	82	10	57,393	..	30,696	72,943	1,61,032
Primary schools ..	6	699	313	131	35	7	25,096	..	11,729	27,914	64,739
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 8,380	..	..	..	8,380
Total ..	30	6,539	1,455	1,282	322	41	2,66,401	..	3,73,167	3,24,266	9,63,834
Institutions for Females.											
High schools ..	21	4,430	818	1,003	249	50	2,11,472	..	1,96,181	1,08,861	5,16,514
Middle schools.	14	2,240	654	485	107	18	77,566	..	51,072	71,563	2,00,201
Primary schools ..	7	540	209	107	32	6	16,716	..	9,010	22,227	47,953
Training schools ..	3	54	1	..	..	..	11,048	..	1,190	16,807	29,045
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 13,157	..	..	..	13,157
Total ..	45	7,264	1,682	1,595	388	74	3,29,959	..	2,57,453	2,19,458	8,06,870
Grand total for all institutions ..	75	13,803	3,137	2,877	710	115	5,96,360	..	6,30,620	5,43,724	17,70,704
Indirect Expenditure.											
Inspection ..							18,530	..	..	..	18,530
Buildings, etc.							28,581	..	18,355	67,349	1,14,285
Miscellaneous							3,99,708	..	6,24,649	5,61,856	15,86,213
Total (Indirect) ..							4,46,819	..	6,43,004	6,29,205	17,19,028
Grand total (Direct and Indirect).							10,43,179	..	12,73,624	11,72,929	34,89,732

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)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
M.Litt.	..	7	7	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.O.L.	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Litt.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Sc.	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	14	106	120	9	82	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A. (Hons.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	18	12	30	17	11	28	9	16	25	7	13	20
B.A. (Hons.)	115	205	320	84	181	265	38	10	48	29	9	38
B.Sc. (Hons.)	111	35	146	98	31	129	13	..	13	10	..	10
B.A. (Pass)	1,128	2,726	3,854	464	979	1,443	161	344	505	77	167	244
B.Sc. (Pass)	929	1,599	2,528	597	977	1,574	92	69	161	54	45	99
B.O.L.	..	90	90	..	38	38	..	3	3	..	1	1
Law—												
Dr. of Laws	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Law	..	12	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	258	110	368	150	52	202	1	..	1	1	..	1
Medicine—												
M.D.	..	23	23	..	6	6	..	13	13	..	10	10
M.B B.S.	266	..	266	128	..	128	76	..	76	48	..	48
L.M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	..	20	20	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.S.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Phar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	99	9	6	..	6
Engineering—	19	..	19	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	14	8	22	12	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	24	5	29	21	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	24	13	37	19	4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Highway	29	..	29	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—												
M.Ed.	..	11	11	..	9	9	..	7	7	..	6	6
B.Ed. and B.T.	283	38	321	209	13	222	135	32	167	114	20	134
Commerce—												
M. Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com.	587	35	622	335	19	354	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com. (Hon.)	39	..	39	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
Master of Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Tech.	23	..	23	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Agriculture)	44	5	49	44	5	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary—												
B.V.Sc.	14	..	14	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts and Science	6,485	10,022	16,507	2,329	3,997	6,326	552	1,466	1,928	267	585	852
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	1,085	42	1,127	757	16	773	543	6	549	468	3	471
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary examinations	24	..	24	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
School examinations.												
(*a*) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation	..	1,014	1,014	..	329	329	..	162	162	..	72	72
School Final, etc.	26,927	1,635	28,562	26,845	1,635	* 28,480	2,997	96	3,093	2,996	96	* 3,092
European High School	175	..	175	158	..	158	128	..	128	112	..	112
Cambridge School Certificate	110	..	110	70	..	70	67	..	67	54	..	54
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior	49	..	49	44	..	44	40	..	40	32	..	32
European Middle	293	..	293	232	..	232	290	..	290	258	..	258
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary	19,282	..	19,282	6,336	..	6,336	7,514	..	7,514	2,715	..	2,715
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teacher's Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher / Lower	5,273	..	5,273	3,621	..	3,621	2,738	..	2,738	2,167	..	2,167
At Art Schools.												
Law School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	98	..	98	36	..	36	21	..	21	15	..	15
Engineering Schools	26	545	571	17	322	339	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	212	716	928	111	353	464	185	723	908	132	440	572
Commercial Schools	137	5,743	5,880	67	2,593	2,660	81	207	288	36	68	104
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.								Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
	Government.		District board.		Private.		Total.									
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources. ‡	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
I. Recognized Institutions.																
For Males.																
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	1	87	18	3,578	19	3,665	44,877	3,345	6,30,160	6,78,382	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges.	1	90	..	..	1	* 223	2	313	4,52,391	..	33,649	4,86,040	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	3	1,468	143	69,710	111	51,756	257	122,934	9,50,197	12,92,360	31,75,021	54,17,578	72	3,247	2,458	5,777
Middle Schools ..	1	206	48	9,707	41	9,676	90	19,589	1,47,698	1,84,481	4,26,853	7,59,032	16	448	383	847
Primary Schools ..	1,473	97,882	13,363	1,156,782	13,108	1,072,927	27,944	2,327,591	2,11,85,413	85,89,148	22,37,036	3,20,11,597	2,900	35,017	38,907	76,824
Training Schools ..	28	4,198	..	..	14	1,146	42	5,344	8,34,490	..	71,599	9,06,089	259	..	130	389
Schools for adults † ..	1	25	..	..	7	168	8	193	1,194	..	457	1,651	1	..	7	8
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	4	94	4	94	304	..	1,329	1,633	..	..	6	6
Total ..	1,507	103,869	13,555	1,236,286	13,304	1,139,568	28,366	2,479,723	2,36,16,564	1,00,69,334	65,76,104	4,02,62,002	3,248	38,712	41,891	83,851
For Females.																
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	2	338	1	287	21	4,606	24	5,231	1,23,855	8,116	2,62,773	3,94,744	30	13	264	307
Middle Schools ..	2	322	1	25	5	310	8	657	19,240	1,819	16,377	37,436	19	8	22	49
Primary Schools ..	25	2,274	2,124	192,623	1,078	109,536	3,227	304,433	22,37,395	19,73,436	5,81,295	47,92,126	79	6,251	4,294	10,624
Training Schools ..	28	1,720	..	..	29	1,909	57	3,649	6,72,317	..	1,96,013	8,68,330	151	..	219	370
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	2	218	2	218	9,530	..	37,305	46,835	..	..	26	26
Total ..	57	4,674	2,126	192,935	1,135	116,579	3,318	314,188	30,62,337	19,83,371	10,93,763	61,39,471	279	6,272	4,825	11,376
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions	1,564	108,543	15,681	1,429,221	14,439	1,256,147	31,684	2,793,911	2,66,78,901	1,20,52,705	76,69,867	4,64,01,473	3,527	44,984	46,716	95,227
II. Unrecognized Institutions.																
For males	..	..	..	..	11	677	11	677	..	..	1,120	1,120	..	..	24	24
For females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	11	677	11	677	..	..	1,120	1,120	..	..	24	24
Grand total for all institutions ..	1,564	108,543	15,681	1,429,221	14,450	1,256,824	31,695	2,794,588	2,66,78,901	1,20,52,705	76,70,987	4,64,02,593	3,527	44,984	46,740	95,251

* 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.

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

MEMO. No. 5545-A-1 Edn., dt 20.9.46

Report on Public Instruction - Date of subn. to Govt.

The Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presy. for a particular year is due with the Govt. on the 15th of Octr. of the next year. It is felt that the usefulness, ~~in planning the future,~~ of a report wh. comes so late after the close of the year to which it relates is ~~not~~ very much ~~so much as it would be if it could be rcd. not later than, say, the middle of August.~~ nullified for purposes of planning for future as it becomes largely out of date by that time. The academic year ends in April/May at the latest, and the following summer vacation should suffice for the preparation and communication of statements by the subordinate authorities to the D.P.I. The Dir. is requested to consider the matter and ~~offer his views~~ as regards the Report for 1945-46, he is requested to arrange to have it ready earlier.

but the report is usually received by Govt. only after the close of the next year

as to whether it may not be possible for him to arrange to submit the report within three months

the necy. statistics and information collected with ~~as much~~ expedition ~~as possible~~ and to submit the Report ~~so as to reach Govt. not later than the 15th October 1946.~~ as early as feasible, before the due date if it can be managed.

To the D.P.I.

R.C.No.267 F3/46.

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, Dated 15-10-1946.

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,

Sub:- Report on Public Instruction - Date of submission to Government.

Ref:- Government Memorandum No.55465 A-1-Edn., dated 20-9-1946.

I have the honour to state that it is not found possible in spite of every effort by me to prepare and submit the report to Government before 15th October the due date. The reason is that the materials for the report have to be got not only from such outside departments like Medical, Industries, Panchayats, Police and Labour but also from the Inspecting officers of my department in the form of Annual returns which furnish the statistics of educations institutions. These are not received by me in time. The delay in most cases is on the part of local bodies in respect of financial returns which give the summary of receipts and expenditure in institutions. This return can be submitted only after the audit and therefore the time fixed for its submission to this office 15th June. Vide in this connection G.O.No.4684 L & M. dated 24-11-1928 But usually the audit is delayed and consequently the inspecting officers find it difficult to stick to the prescribed date because of the failure on the part of aided institutions and institutions under local bodies to furnish complete and full particulars in time. Particularly this year many of the returns are still due from the Inspecting officers for the obvious reason that details of expenditure in institutions have not been received by them. I have issued instructions to the inspecting officers impressing on them the imperative necessity of submitting returns by the due date and to take all possible steps to submit the returns without any further delay. Further, as this delay is a recurring one, I have also asked the inspecting officers to offer their suggestions, if any, which they think would conduce to the strick adherence to the programme drawn up for the receipt of the returns in my office. A further report will be submitted in this regard after the receipt of the replies.

In the circumstances, I submit that it will not be possible to submit the report in time this year; but every attempt will be made to prepare the report for submission to Government as expeditiously as possible.

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

for Director of Public Instruction

m.k.16/10.

Memo. No.55465-A-2-Edn., dt/ 26.11.46 Rep. on P.I. — 1945-6 — Subm. to Govt. E.&P.H.(A)

Ref:- from the D.P.I., No. 267-F3/46, dt- 15.10.46.

The D.P.I. is requested to expedite the subm. of the Report on P.I. for 1945-6.

R.C.No.267 F3/46. 14/4/1

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, Dated 8-12-1946.

From

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

To

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

Sir,

Sub:- Report on Public Instruction - 1945-46 -
Submission of.

Ref:- Government Memorandum No.55465-A.3, Education,
dated 26th November 1946.

I have the honour to invite the kind attention of Government to my letter R.C.No.267-F.3/46, dated 15th October 1946, wherein I had fully explained that in view of the non-receipt of the returns from the subordinate officers and from other departments the Report on Public Instruction could not be prepared for submission to Government in time. Since writing the above letter to Government, the position has not much improved. The Director of Industries has not furnished complete particulars in his annual return which was received only on 4-12-1946. He has been addressed to furnish complete particulars. The A.C. College of Technology, V.R. College, Nellore have not sent the financial returns. The Madras University has not yet furnished complete figures in respect of receipts and charges of the University. Moreover some of my subordinate officers could not submit the financial returns relating to elementary schools owing to the non-receipt of particulars from the respective local bodies in spite of several reminders and D.Os. to them. In view of the above, the final consolidation work is at a stand-still.

2/ In the circumstances stated, I request that Government may be pleased to grant extension of time till 15-1-1947 so as to enable me to consolidate the returns and submit the report.

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

for Director of Public Instruction

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
8 DEC 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
75403

7/1

M.K.7/12.

SH 7/12

Memo No.55465-A-3 4.1.47 E & PH (A)

Report on P.I.1945-6 — Subm. thereof
Read:- from the D.P.I., No.267-F3/46, dt. 8.12.46

An extension of time till 15.1.47 for the subm. by the D.P.I. of Report on Public Instn. for 1945-6 is granted.

To the D.P.I.

14.12.46

16/12/46.

19/12/46

EDUCATION

Memo.

Report on Public Instruction – 1945-6.

The extension of time granted in Memo. No. 5564-A-3, dt. 4.1.47, for submission of the Report on Public Instruction for 1945-6 expires on 15.1.47. The D.O.I. is requested to submit when the Report is likely to be sent.

To the D.O.I.

P.S. 20.1.47

20/1/47

A 20 6

POST COPY OF TELEPHONE MESSAGE DATED 17----1-----1947.

From

The Personal Assistant to the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

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

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
21 JAN 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

4215

Sub: Report on Public Instruction 1945-46

The draft of the Report on Public Instruction is ready and will be submitted to Government shortly after fair copy.

R. Narasimhan

Personal Assistant
to the
Director of Public Instruction.

RVR 20/1/-

20/1.

31

5321

Telephonic Message by Post.

From

The Asst. Secy. to Govt., Edn. & P. H. Dept.

To

The Supt., Govt. Press, Mint Buildings

Sub: Public Instruction Report - 1945-46 — Printing of

Please send ~~at once~~ Very urgently the final copies of G.O. No. 2022 (Education) dated 16-9-1947.

T.M. E&PH Deptl=

From the Asst Secretary to Govt.
To The S. G. P.
Report on Public Instruction-1945-46-Receipt

Please return immediately the original of Go.No 2022 Edn. d 16.9.47 as it has not been received with the fair Copies of the Go.

12.11.47/pm (BP)
12/11/47

Issued
12.XI.47.

No. POST COPY OF TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
To the Superintendent, Education and Public Health Department, Fort St. George, Madras.
Dated 6-11-47.

85575 / 5321

Ref: Your post copy of telephonic message dated 27-10-47.
Sub: Public Instruction Report 1945-46 - printing of.

An advance copy of the above report was sent to the Chief Secretary, Public Department and to the Secretary Education and Public Health Department with information that the report will be released to Press for publication on 7-11-47.

for Superintendent.

Edn. & P.H.Dept.

Report on Public Instruction - 1945-46 - Reviewed -
From D.P.I.No.267-F3/46 d/ 29.5.46.
ORDER/No. 2022 Edn. dated 16.9.47
Press

Recorded.

2. During the year under review, there was a substantial increase in the number of students enrolled in elementary and secy. schools and in colleges as shown below:-

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Art Colleges			
Men	19,321	22,313	25,232
Women	2,216	2,685	2,868
Professional Colleges			
Men	2,588	2,839	3,462
Women	478	554	592
Secy. Schools			
Boys	2,53,265	2,79,734	3,15,495
Girls	56,751	65,020	73,484
Ely.Schools.			
Boys	18,69,611	18,97,364	19,75,068
Girls	11,11,132	11,28,549	12,67,954

3. The distribution of pupils in the several standards of ely. schools shows that ely.edn. for boys has been making steady progress. The percentage of girls in standard V to those in standard I shows deterioration; the D.P.I. has attributed this to the large increase during the year in the number of girls under going instruction in standard I. There was, however, an actual increase in the number of girls in standard V.

4. The number of public institutions intended for Muslims further increased from 3,179 to 3,231. Their strength rose from 2,81,216 to 2,97,191. The increase of Muslim pupils in secy. schools and colleges was appreciable.

5. There has again been a fall in the number of ely. schools specially intended for Harijars but

strength in these schools increased from 3,39,362 in 1943-4 to 4,42,669 in the year under review. The enrolment of Harijans in secy. schools, colleges and special schools showed marked increase.

6. One of the schemes included in the Government's Post War Plan is the introduction of compulsory elementary education up to standard VIII within a period of 20 years. It was estimated that about 40 lakhs of children would have to be brought newly to school. As a first step, it was planned to bring under instruction in the course of the first five years 13.3 lakhs of children and in the next five-year period the remaining 26.7 lakhs of children, compulsion being applied up to Standard V.

During 1945-46, the Government introduced a limited scheme of compulsory elementary education which aimed at bringing 1.70 lakhs of children to school ultimately. The scheme was extended in 1946-47, so as to bring an additional two lakhs of children under instruction. Proposals for the further extension of the scheme during the current year are being proceeded with, district by district; it is proposed to enrol for instruction ultimately 1.50 lakhs of children in the areas to be selected during the year.

Judging by the pace at which the scheme of compulsion is being actually brought into force year after year, over 20 years will be required to implement the scheme fully ~~on a scheme of~~ as against the period of ten years originally anticipated. // To popularise the scheme of compulsion the supply of midday meals to poor children was sanctioned. Later, however, on a review of the finances of the Province, the Govt. found that it would not be possible to continue the supply of mid-day meals and ~~therefore, dropped~~ the scheme.

7. In the year under review, the Govt. sanctioned the opening of an Engg.College at Coimbatore. Forty-four candidates were selected to undergo technical education overseas, either in the United Kingdom or in America, on

To
The D.P.I.
The Pub.Political Deptt.
Press.

Govt. stipends.

8. Various educational concessions were granted to ex-service men and women during the year.

M. V. Subramanian

Book Deptt

Scott. II.22—5,506—18-11-43.

PRESS SLIP.

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

E. & P. H. DEPARTMENT. (A)

35

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G.O. No. 2022 Edu, dated 16-9- 194 .

Number of MS. pages sent (b) Correspondence 3 pages (c) Notes .....

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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.*

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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 careless editing.

(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.

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The D.P.I. has submitted the Report on Public Instruction for 1945-46. A draft ~~memo~~ review is submitted. For last year's review please see G.O.No.258 Edn. dated 6.2.46.

During the ~~last~~ last few years Vol.I of the report alone used to be printed. It has been decided that in future Vol.II Part I of the Report ~~to be put to~~ should be printed every year and Vol.II Part II with every quinquennial report.

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