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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1947-48

VOLUME I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 154. A foot-note was added for the purpose of the rule to include the expression of views which are calculated to bring into hatred, ridicule or contempt, the beliefs or practices of any religion within the school or outside, punishable as bad conduct.

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

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

II.—Madras Legislature.

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

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

III.—General Statistics.

1. *Numerical.*—The total number of public institutions including Oriental institutions as well as Anglo-Indian and European Schools recognized by this department further increased from 37,811 to 38,356 at the end of the year 1947–48, due to the opening of new colleges and schools. The strength in these institutions also increased from 3,989,685 in 1946–47 to 4,227,062 during the year under report. The increase in strength was in general, shared by all types of institutions and by elementary schools in particular. The number of strength of private unrecognized schools was 189 and 7,917 compared with 228 schools and 8,549 pupils last year. The number of special schools, viz., Arts, Medical, Training, Technical and Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, Reformatory, Schools for Defectives, Schools for Adults, Schools for Physical Training, Nursery Schools, Basic Training Schools, etc., was 473 for men and 151 for women, as against 449 and 137 respectively last year, the increase in the number of schools being due to the opening of new institutions. The strength in them was 33,977 in male institutions and 9,087 in institutions for women compared with 29,856 and 8,531 respectively last year. The number of private and public institutions taken together increased by 505 and their strength also increased by 2,36,745 compared with 346 the increase in the number of institutions and 271,018 the increase in the strength last year. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 8·6 (11·1 in the case of males and 6·1 in the case of femals) compared with 8 :1 (10 ;4 in the case of males and 5 ;8 in the case of females) last year.

2. *Financial.*—The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 1,295·86 lakhs to Rs. 1,445·71 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 66 per cent and 34 per cent as against 65 per cent and 35 per cent respectively in the previous year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs. 1,057·54 lakhs to Rs. 1,169·20 lakhs and an increase also in the indirect expenditure from Rs. 238·32 lakhs to 276·51 lakhs. The increase in the case of the latter was mainly under building and equipment.

The budget estimate under Education for the year under report was Rs. 699·63 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 726·87 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs. 703·36 lakhs.

The total provincial receipts and charges including the expenditure on buildings and on schools and colleges under the control of other departments amounted to Rs. 37·22 lakhs and Rs. 913·23 lakhs compared with Rs. 28·30 lakhs and Rs. 654·46 lakhs respectively last year.

IV.—Personnel in the Department.

During the year under report Dr. S. R. U. Savoor, Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations, was on leave for a period of two months from 13th June to 12th August 1947 when I officiated in the post in the Madras Educational Service. Dr. Savoor attained the age of superannuation on the 14th January 1948 and proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement with effect from that date. From that date I have been officiating as Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, in the Madras Educational Service.

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

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

Mr. G. H. Jansen, a permanent Lecturer in English, who was on other duty under the Government of India, resigned his appointment in the Madras Educational Service with effect from the 28th May 1947. The resignation of Janab Muhammad Aslam Sahib Bahadur, Lecturer in English, was accepted with effect from the 1st October 1947.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Sri V. Kalyanaraman, permanent Laboratory Assistant and an approved probationer in the category of instructors.
(4) Sri P. Bhaktavatsal Patnaik, Lecturer in Mathematics.
(5) ,, K. Kanakasabhapathi Pillai, Assistant Lecturer in History.
(6) ,, C. Bhashyakarla Rao, Lecturer in Natural Science.
(7) Mr. P. V. Abdur Rahiman, officiating Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics.
(8) Sri B. Gopalakrishnayya, Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry.

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

(1) Sri V. Gopalan Nair, Lecturer in English.
(2) ,, S. V. Chitti Babu, Lecturer in History.
(3) Mr. Mir Shabir Hussain, Lecturer in Mathematics.

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

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

V.—Colleges.

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

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

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

The number of Oriental Colleges for men decreased from 25 to 24 due to the reduction in the status of the Kerala Oriental College, Kadambazhipuram, to an elementary school. The total strength in these including the Oriental Section of the Annamalai University was 935 which comprised 535 in Sanskrit Colleges, 186 in Tamil Colleges and 214 in the Arabic Colleges compared with 576, 181 and 134, respectively, last year. The number of women reading in these colleges was 31 as against 27 in the previous year.

The number of Professional Colleges for men remained the same as in the last year, viz., 21. The total number of students in these colleges increased from 4,927 to 5,622 during the year under report. Of these, 288 scholars were in the Training Colleges, 1,983 in the Medical Colleges, 1,311 in the Engineering Colleges, 835 in the Law Colleges, 297 in the Veterinary College, 64 in the Forest College, 554 in the Agricultural Colleges and 290 in the Technological Colleges.

VI.—Secondary Schools for Boys.

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

(1) Board Middle School, Kasibugga (Board).
(2) ,, Hiramandalam (Board).
(3) ,, Chipurupalle (Board).
(4) Municipal High School, Vizagapatnam (Municipal).
(5) Board Middle School, Anaparti (Board).
(6) S.M.S. High School, Gundugolam (Private).
(7) Board Middle School, Jinnur (Board).
(8) Z.N.V.R. Middle School, Penugonda (Private).
(9) Government High School, Masulipatnam (Government).
(10) Board High School, Manikonda (Board).
(11) ,, Katur (Board).
(12) ,, Yelamarru (Board).
(13) Board Middle School, Akunur (Board).
(14) ,, Agiripalle (Board).
(15) ,, Palamata (Board).
(16) ,, Kanumole (Board).
(17) ,, Telaprole (Board).
(18) ,, Gudivada (Board).
(19) Jai Hind Secondary School, Masulipatnam (Private).
(20) Board Secondary School, Piduguralla (Board).
(21) Board Middle School, Chandole (Board).
(22) Board High School, Owk (Board).
(23) ,, Kosgi (Board).
(24) ,, Siruguppa (Board).
(25) St. Antony's Middle School, Adoni (Private).
(26) Y.M.K. Middle School, Adoni (Private).
(27) Board Middle School, Siddhavattam (Board).
(28) Sri Ramakrishna Samai Middle School, Cuddapah (Private).
(29) Board Middle School, Kurichedu (Board).
(30) ,, Kota (Board).
(31) ,, Podili (Board).
(32) Tiruvotteeswarar High School, Vepery (Private).
(33) St. Peter's High School, Madras (Private).

(34) Hindu Union Committee High School, Choolai (Private).
(35) Holy Name Middle School, Madras (Private).
(36) Board High School, Walajabad (Board).
(37) Board Middle School, Kalavai (Board).
(38) ,, Nagari (Board).
(39) ,, Karvetinagar (Board).
(40) ,, Aragonda (Board).
(41) ,, Palmaner (Board).
(42) ,, Piler (Board).
(43) B.S. Kannan High School, Chittoor (Private).
(44) Board High School, Valavanur (Board).
(45) Gandhi Mission High School, Tiruvannainallur (Private).
(46) Board Middle School, Pennadam (Board).
(47) C.S.M. Middle School, Tranquebar (Private).
(48) Municipal Middle School, Kumbakonam (Municipal).
(49) Board Middle School, Thathiengarpet (Board).
(50) M.M. Middle School, Tiruvarambur (Private).
(51) Nehru Middle School, Poothanampatte (Private).
(52) Union High School, Cumbum (Private).
(53) M.S.V.V. Middle School, Pattiveerampatti (Private).
(54) Muslim High School, Ilayangudi (Private).
(55) Murugappa High School, Kallal (Private).
(56) Somasundaram Middle School, Nemathanpatte (Private).
(57) Sathakathum Secondary School, Kilakarai (Private).
(58) Sri Visalakshi Kalasalai Middle School, A. Thekkur (Private).
(59) L.M.C. Middle School, Erode (Private).
(60) Bishop Oubegramami Middle School, Tiruppur (Private).
(61) M.M. Middle School, Ketti (Private).
(62) St. Antony's Middle School, Thayyal, Cannanore (Private).
(63) Madrasathul Manar Middle School, Chaliyam (Private).
(64) Mounthaul Islam Middle School, Ponnani (Private).
(65) Middle School, Chittlancheri (Private).
(66) ,, Mullasseri (Private).
(67) ,, Keralasseri (Private).
(68) St. Louis Middle School, Mundamveli (Private).
(69) Anandashrama High School, Ullal (Private).
(70) Hindu High School, Shirwa (Private).

Consequently the number of secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 720 to 790 during the year. Many middle schools, by the opening of higher forms in them, became high schools. On account of these changes there were 619 high schools and 171 middle schools as against 542 and 178, respectively, last year. The total strength in all these schools was 418,697 as against 387,534 in the previous year. The number of girls reading in all these schools increased from 28,939 to 29,700 during the year.

2. *S.S.L.C. Scheme and Public Examination.*—The total number of candidates registered was 56,234 (50,604 boys and 5,630 girls) of whom 9,774 (5,711 S.S.L.C. and 4,063 Higher Elementary grade teachers) were private cadidates. The number examined was 54,274 (48,707 boys and 5,567 girls) of whom 8,140 (4,558 S.S.L.C. and 3,582 Higher Elementary Grade teachers) were private candidates. The certificates of 53,991 candidates (48,429 boys and 5,562 girls) were completed including 8,102 (4,529 S.S.L.C. and 3,573 Higher Elementary Grade teachers) private candidates. The number of candidates, whose certificates were completed, increased by 11,396 over that of the previous year, the increase in the number of girls

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

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

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

The number of teachers employed in secondary schools increased from 15,471 (including 308 women) to 17,354 (including 399 women). The number of trained teachers alone was 14,162 men and 342 women compared with 12,992 men and 254 women last year.

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

During the year there were 32,395 elementary schools for boys and 4,180 for girls compared with 31,975 for boys and 4,173 for girls last year. As such there was an increase of 427 schools over that of last year. The total strength in all these schools was 3,650,748 as against 2,558,635 in 1946–47. The number of complete elementary schools including the higher elementary schools was 36,108 compared with 30,232 in the previous year. As against 482 feeder schools last year there were 467 in 1947–48. The number of single teacher schools decreased from 5,100 to 4,845 which is encouraging.

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

Year.	I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.
1946–47	1,202,430	733,731	546,938	427,838	377,431
1947–48	1,217,453	791,707	598,633	458,281	399,24.

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

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

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1946–47	32·3	26·9
1947–48	33·4	29·1

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

Progress of compulsory elementary education.—The aim to bring abo[ut] 140,000 children under instruction during the year under report, according to plan was almost achieved. The intensive drive to eradicate illiteracy was carried on throughout the year with great vigour. This resulted in an increase in the percentage of general literacy. The progress was judged by the enrolment of children in elementary schools in general and that of children of Harijan and Muslim classes in particular.

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

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

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

Boys' schools.—The number of public elementary schools for boys increased from 31,975 to 32,395. The number of schools under the management of Government and of local bodies increased from 1,620 and 14,760 to 1,665 and 14,848, respectively, while those under private management also increased from 15,595 to 15,882. The strength in all these rose from 2,960,590 to 3,127,643 during the year under report. The number of part-time and night schools was 52 in the year.

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

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys during the year increased from 97,866 (including 7,339 untrained) to 103,208 of whom 6,770 were untrained teachers. The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of boys' schools was 218 of which 183 were for schools under private management.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teaching grants.—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 8,64,500 for disbursement to panchayat schools as teaching grants and dearness allowance during the year under report. The work of disbursing grants continued to be attended to by the Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs. 5,21,461–15–0 as teaching grant and Rs. 3,31,908–10–0 as dearness allowance which included a sum of Rs. 24,393–15–0 paid to certain schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1947–48. The total number of panchayat boards for which grant was sanctioned for the year 1947–48 was 1,099 and the amount actually drawn by them was Rs. 8,64,500. There was no departure in the procedure followed in disbursing teaching grants.

Basic Education.

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

Basic Training Schools.—Five new Basic Training Schools were opened during the year, four for men and one for women. They are: Government Basic Training School, Cuddalore, Government Basic Training School, Palayad, Government Basic Training School, Moodibidri, Basic Training School, Keelamoongiladi and Basic Training School, Chinnalapatti, for women. The total number of basic training schools was 7 as against 2 last year. The number of trainees in these schools was 244 men and 74 women. Special effort was taken for training the required staff for basic training schools. Seven graduate teachers were deputed to undergo basic training at Wardha. Twenty-eight school assistants in the training schools were re-trained in basic education at Perianaickenpalayam, with a view to converting a larger number of elementary schools into basic schools, as many as 69 teachers in elementary schools in addition to the above were re-trained. In the Basic Training School, community life was organized on democratic lines. Training in leadership and creation of a new order of society was given in these schools. Government sanctioned two posts of basic educational officers in the subordinate educational service, one for the Andhradesa and the other for Tamil Nad, with a view to helping the department in the organization, co-ordination and supervision of the basic training schools and basic schools in the Province. Another post of Junior Deputy Inspector of Basic Schools was created and the work of supervision of the basic schools was entrusted to him.

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

VIII—Special Education.

1. *Training Schools for Masters.*—During the year the emergency secondary grade course of training of twelve months' duration which was started in the previous year to meet the demand for a large number of better qualified teachers was abolished and the two years' course of training was revived. Three training schools, viz., Government Training School for Muslims, Guntur, Madrasa-i-Islamia Training School, Kurnool, St. Antony's Training School, Coonoor, and the Secondary training sections opened in the Board High School, Repalle, and The School, Srirangam, which were treated for the purposes of statistics as separate institutions were closed. Two new Training Schools, viz., Government Training School, Ootacamund, and St. Antony's Training School, Tanjore, were opened during the year. As a result of these changes the number of training schools for masters decreased from 78 to 75. Of these, 48 institutions were under Government management and the rest under private agencies. The total strength in Government Training Schools was 8,752 comprisinig 1,236 in the secondary grade and 7,516 in the elementary grade. The training schools under private management had a total strength of 2,961 including 642 in the secondary grade training classes.

T.S.L.C. Examination.—Under the concession granted in G.Os. Nos. 1758, Education, dated 22nd November 1944, and 1386, Education, dated 11th September 1945, to the Higher Elementary Grade trained teachers to appear privately for secondary grade T.S.L.C. Examination, 31 candidates appeared for the examination.

The number of candidates examined for the Secondary and Elementary grades in the examination held in April 1948 was 1,007 (including 29 private candidates) and 10,695, respectively, of whom 744 (including 24 private candidates) in the Secondary grade and 6,350 in the Elementary grade were declared to have passed. The corresponding figures for the last year being 1,679 and 10,519 examined and 1,140 and 6,492 passed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. *Polytechnic and Industrial Schools.*—During the year Government formerly sanctioned the schemes relating to the Polytechnics at Madras, Mathurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore and Vuyyuru and all the seven polytechnics which were inaugurated in the previous year, continued to function and they were in their second year during the period under review with a total strength of 1,844 pupils on rolls.

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

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

Industrial schools under other managements.—There were 78 recognized Industrial Schools under private agencies. The number on rolls in these schools was 3,559 as against 3,449 last year.

An amount of Rs. 92,248 was distributed to these institutions in the form of maintenance grant (excluding capitation grant of Rs. 2,610) representing an average of Rs. 25·82 per pupil per annum. Further, a sum of Rs. 59,619 was distributed as equipment grant and Rs. 6,000 as building grant to the deserving schools. The teachers' training sections attached to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam, The Setan School of Needle-work and Embroidery and Seva Sadan, Madras and St. Joseph's Industrial School for Girls, Guntur, continued to work satisfactorily. There were 24 pupils including 11 women under training, all of whom received a stipend of Rs. 15 each per month. Of these, 18 including 11 women completed their training.

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

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

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

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

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

7. *Manual Training classes.*—One thousand three hundred and eighty-two institutions comprising 3 training colleges, 1 arts college ,79 training schools, 318 secondary schools, 976 elementary schools and 5 special schools had Manual Training classes attached to them. The total number of pupils attending these classes was 202,270 men and 45,882 women. Of these pupils, 16,375 men and 6,439 women were in the Manual Training classes attached to the training school and colleges, 109,131 boys and 21,585 girls in those attached to secondary schools, 75,753 boys and 17,774 girls in those attached to elementary schools and 1,011 men and 84 women to those attached to special schools.

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

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

8. *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined for the two grades was 14,677 including 2,252 women of whom 7,412 were successful including 1,365 women. In their Order No. 755, Education, dated 16th April 1947, Government exempted the ex-service personnel from payment of examination fees for the examination held in April 1947.

Nine diplomas in Drawing and four in Commerce and 80 group certificates of which 36 were for Drawing, 31 for Needle-work and Dress-making, 5 in Banking, 3 for Book-keeping, 2 for Electrical Engineering and for each of Building Drawing, Surveying and Letter-press Printing were issued during the year under report.

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

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

There were 5 Arabic Colleges with a strength of 214 pupils as against 5 colleges with 134 pupils last year.

The number of advanced Sanskrit schools at the end of the year was 28 for boys and 3 for girls, the strength in the former being 1,878 including 460 girls and in the latter 300. There were four advanced Tamil schools with 228 boys and 14 girls compared with 194 boys and 14 girls in the previous year. The number of elementary Sanskrit schools for boys and girls was 27 which had on rolls 704 boys and 410 girls.

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

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

IX. Women's Education.

1. *General.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian women and girls, both public and private, increased from 4,503 to 4,528 during the year and their strength also increased from 560,226 to 593,602. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,492,858 as against 1,528,427 last year.

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

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

(1) Girls' High School, Srirangam (Private).
(2) R.C. Middle School, Karur (Private).
(3) Saraswati Middle School for Girls, Mathurai (Private).
(4) Mathar Kalvi Nilayam Girls' Middle School, Coimbatore (Private).

(5) Madeliene Girls' High School, Mulki (Private).
(6) St. Joseph's Secondary School for Girls, Coondapoor (Private).

Two middle schools, viz., Sevasadanam Middle school for girls, Proddatur and Girls' Secondary School, Sherva, were closed and as the result of these changes the number of secondary schools for Indian girls at the end of the year was 185 as against 181 last year. A few middle schools were converted into high schools by opening higher forms. Of these 185 schools, 144 were high and 41 middle. The total strength in all these schools rose from 53,891 to 58,556 during the year. The number of girls reading in all the secondary schools for boys and girls was 85,533 compared with 80,403 last year. There was therefore an increase of 5,130 girls in the enrolment.

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

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

4. *Elementary Schools for Girls.*—The number of elementary schools for Indian girls slightly increased from 4,173 to 4,180 during the period under report, and there was a considerable increase in their strength from 495,495 (including 59,558 boys) to 523,105 (including 63,750 boys). The number of girls reading in the elementary schools for Indian boys also increased to 931,659 from 897,450 last year. In all the elementary schools for boys and girls, there were 1,391,014 girls under instruction compared with 1,333,387 in the previous year. The number of teachers in elementary schools for girls was 17,886 of whom 17,081 were trained compared with 17,311 and 16,348 respectively last year.

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

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

5. *Special Education.*—The Valliammaiyar Training School, Kulasekharapatnam, which was under closure from 1943 was revived during the year. Four new training schools for mistresses, viz., St. Theresa Training School, Mathurai, St. Mary's Training School, Salem, St. Vincent's Colony Training School, Kozhikode and St. Mary's Training School, Payyanur, under private management were opened during the year under report. The training section attached to the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras, and the St. Mary's Training School, Chingleput, were closed, with the result that the number of training schools specially intended for women increased from 82 to 85 of which 37 were under the management of Government and the rest under private management. The strength in the Government training schools for women decreased from 2,902 to 2,897 and that in the training schools under private management increased from 3,203 to 3,208 during 1947–48. Classified according to secondary and elementary grades, the number of pupil teachers in them was 960 and 5,145. In addition, 88 women were under training in the training schools for masters.

X.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

The total number of Anglo-Indian and European schools including special schools decreased from 75 to 74 during the year. Of these, there were 16 high, 8 middle and 5 primary schools for boys and 21 high, 15 middle and 6 primary schools for girls as against 16, 8, 5 for boys and 21, 15, 7 for girls respectively in the previous year. The St. Stephen's Primary School, Pallavaram, was closed. The total strength of all these schools decreased from 14,147 to 13,674 during the year. All the three training schools continued to work with a strength of 63 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to communities other than Anglo-Indian and European in all these schools was 3,547 as against 3,295 in the last year. The total number of pupils belonging to Anglo-Indian and European communities reading in the Art and Professional Colleges for Indians was 246 compared with 258 last year. In the secondary schools for Indians, the number of pupils of these communities was 130 as against 248 in the previous year.

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

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

The two Manual Training Centres at Madras and Ootacamund managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instruction. The Centre attached to Breeke's Memorial School, Ootacamund, and St. George's Home, Ketti, had 135 pupils under instruction as against 127 last year and at the Madras Centre there were 415 pupils compared with 431 in the previous year.

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

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

XI.—Muslim Education.

General statistics.—The number of public institutions intended for the Muslims further increased from 3,221 last year to 3,339 during the year and their strength from 32,042 to 406,163, the number of private unrecognized schools for Muslims was 141 with a strength of 6,393 pupils compared with 164 institutions and 6,305 pupils last year.

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

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

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

Elementary.—There were 2,610 elementary schools for Muslim boys with 340,390 pupils on rolls compared with 2,604 schools with 264,759 pupils last year, while for Muslim girls there were 527 schools with 47,554 pupils as against 560 schools with 60,796 pupils on rolls in the previous year. In all the elementary schools for Muslims and non-Muslims, there were 295,950 (148,307 boys and 147,643 girls) as against 390,237 (242,873 boys and 147,364 girls) during the year under report.

Special.—The number of training schools intended for Muslim men decreased from 6 last year to 4 during the year under report, due to the closure of the Government Training Schools for Muslims, Guntur, and the Madrasa-i-Islamiah Training School, Kurnool. The strength in all the training schools intended for this community was 428. As the result of the closure of the training section attached to the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muslim Women, Royapetta, Madras, the total number of training schools for Muslim women decreased from 7 during 1946–47 to 6 during the year under report. The number of pupils undergoing training in these schools was 112. The total number of Muslim men and women undergoing training was 529 and 160 respectively as against 526 and 164 respectively last year.

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

Mappilla Education.

Boys' schools.

Malabar North.—Consequent on the opening of two new schools, one by the District Board and the other by an Aided agency, the total number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys increased from 470 to 472 during the year. But the number of pupils belonging to this community in the schools specially meant for them decreased to 48,205 when compared with 48,519 last year. The total number of Mappilla pupils in all schools in the district was 32,764 boys and 19,201 girls as against 32,504 boys and 19,242 girls in the previous year. The total number of teachers employed in the Mappilla Schools was 1,949 including 261 untrained teachers as against 1,898 including 290 untrained teachers last year.

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

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

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

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

Malabar South.—The number of elementary schools for Mappillas was 756 as against 752 last year. Five new schools were opened by the district Board under the expansion of compulsory elementary education scheme and one school under private management was closed during the year. The strength in these schools increased considerably from 86,602 (51,558 boys and 35,044 girls) in 1946–47 to 90,167 (53,877 boys and 36,290 girls) during the year under report. The increase was mainly due to the expansion of compulsion in a few selected areas. The number of Mappilla pupils alone under instruction in these schools was 45,905 boys and 31,116 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all elementary schools for boys in the district was 52,120 boys and 33,340 girls as against 49,816 boys and 32,277 girls last year. Out of the 3,095 teachers employed in the Mappilla schools, 2,725 were trained.

There were four secondary schools specially intended for Mappillas during the year against two in the previous year. The two new schools were: the Mounathul Islam Secondary School at Ponnani and the Madrasathul Manar Secondary School at Chaliyam. The two were working as higher elementary schools till June 1947 when they were converted into secondary schools with Forms I to III. The Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to function with Forms I to VI. In the high school at Morayur, Form V was opened in June 1947. The total number of pupils reading in all secondary schools in the district during the year was 1,906 boys and 74 girls as against 1,639 and 77 respectively last year. The number of pupils enjoying free scholarships sanctioned to Mappillas reading in secondary schools for boys was 47 as against 31 in the previous year.

The Government Training School for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to work in 1947–48 with eight elementary grade sections. The emergency grade training class opened in the previous year continued to work till July 1947 when it was abolished, reviving the two years' course of training. The number of Mappilla students in the school was 175 (including 4 in the secondary grade) as against 186 (including 9 in the secondary grade) last year. The two hostels attached to the Government Training School, Malappuram —one for the secondary school students and the other for the training school students—continued to work satisfactorily, with 122 and 106 boarders respectively. Religious instruction was as usual imparted by the instructors specially appointed for the purpose in accordance with the approved syllabus.

South Kanara.—There was an increase in the number of elementary schools for Mappilla boys in this district from 72 to 77 this year. The increase was due to the opening of four new schools under private management and the conversion of a general school run by the District Board at Kasaragod taluk into a Mappilla school. The strength in all these schools increased from 7,637 (4,665 boys and 2,972 girls) to 8,381 (5,009 boys and 3,372 girls) during the year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 4,634 boys and 3,149 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all elementary schools for boys was 13,974 (9,561 boys and 4,413 girls) as against 11,979 (8,331 boys and 3,648 girls) in the previous year.

The number of teachers employed in the Mappilla schools was 210, including 27 untrained teachers as compared with 215 including 35 untrained teachers last year.

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

Girls' schools.

Malabar.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla girls decreased from 143 to 132 during the year. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 13,553 as against 14,829 last year. The number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the elementary schools for girls in the district was 13,339 (7,394 girls and 5,945 boys) compared with 13,998 (8,150 girls and 5,848 boys) in 1946–47. The total number of Mappilla teachers employed in the elementary schools for Mappilla girls was 145 of whom 103 were women teachers and the rest men teachers. Of these, 141 were trained teachers. Religious instructors were continued to be employed on the staff of aided Mappilla Girls' Schools in the district for imparting religious instruction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

XII.—Education of the Harijans and other Special Classes.

The total number of public elementary schools specially intended for the Harijans rose from 4,873 to 5,800 and their strength from 321,522 to 396,243. The total number of Harijan pupils reading in all public institutions further increased to 448,091 from 435,700 in the last year. In all elementary schools for Indians including those specially intended for these classes, there were 424,807 (including 144,833 girls) as against 417,349 (including 141,986 girls) last year. The strength of pupils at the V Standard stage in all the elementary schools for Indians was 36,098 compared with 35,241 pupils in the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of Harijan pupils in Arts, Oriental and Professional colleges from 498 including 36 women to 676 including 56 women during the year. Likewise, the number of pupils of these classes in the boys' and girls' secondary schools in 1947–48 increased to 17,532 and 2,210 respectively compared with 14,000 and 1,763 in 1946–47, while in the special schools excluding training schools the increase was from 720 in boys' schools and 100 in girls' schools to 1,420 and 141 respectively. Nine hundred and fifty-one men and 333 women of these communities were under training in the Training Schools for Indians during the year as against 748 men and 349 women in 1946–47.

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

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

The percentage of the number of schools in which Harijan pupils were freely admitted to the number of schools accessible to them increased from 74·1 in 1946–47 to 77·1 in 1947–48.

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

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

The number of Harijan class teachers employed in schools not specially intended for these communities decreased from 1,704 to 1,653 in 1947–48.

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

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

Secondary.—In G.O. Ms. No. 3063, Development, dated 14th July 1947, the Government sanctioned the conversion of the Government Labour School, Masulipatam, into a secondary school and accordingly Form IV was opened in the school during the year. Sri V. Ranjee Rao Pantulu continued to be the honorary correspondent of the school. Pupils belonging to backward communities and caste Hindus were also admitted into the school. There were 353 pupils on rolls during the year under report, as against 284 in the previous year. Of these, 189 were Harijans, 13 Christians (converts from Harijans), 147 backward classes and caste Hindus and 4 Muslims. The Government Nandanar Secondary School for Boys, Chidambaram, continued to work under the control of the Collector of South Arcot with an enrolment of 140 boys.

Elementary.—At the beginning of the year there were 1,148 schools. Fifty-nine schools were newly started and 13 schools were closed. There were thus 1,194 schools working at the end of the year. All of them were day schools. The total number of children receiving education in all the elementary schools was 84,432, consisting of 55,944 boys and 28,488 girls as against 77,674 children, consisting of 50,538 boys and 27,944 girls in the previous year. The number of teachers employed was 2,469, of whom 2,462 were trained and 7 untrained. A sum of Rs. 1,06,918–3–5 was spent on the construction of repair to school buildings.

Midday meals.—The supply of midday meals to pupils in all the labour schools in the Province was continued during the year. Midday meals were supplied in 1,173 out of 1,194 schools. In 957 schools, midday meals were supplied by contractors and in 216 schools by the headmasters. In the City of Madras, the Corporation arranged the supply of midday meals in 4 out of 5 schools. The scheme of supply of midday meals could not be extended to other labour schools, as most of them were started late in the year. In some of the districts, the contractors were unwilling to take up or renew contracts for the supply of meals at the rate of one anna and nine pies per meal fixed by Government.

The number of Harijan pupils fed at the close of the year in the labour schools was 74,319 as against 71,541 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the supply of midday meals in the schools was Rs. 11,15,703–14–8 as against Rs. 10,48,978 during the previous year. The health and attendance of the pupils in the labour schools in the Province have improved as the result of the supply of midday meals.

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

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

to function in the East Godavari Agency with a strength of 64 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes reading in all elementary schools in the Agency Tracts was 5,126 (3,815 boys and 1,311 girls) compared with 5,485 (3,038 boys and 1,447 girls) last year.

The number of schools specially meant for the needs of Chenchu children in the Kurnool district was 21 as against 22 last year which were all under the administrative control of the Collector of the district who was also the Special Chenchu Officer. They were, however, supervised and managed by the Forest department. They were located over and around the Nallamalais in the very heart of the reserve forest where the movable Chenchu *gudems* existed. As the *gudems* were small population centres, they failed to furnish an economic quota of attendance of 20 pupils per school and the departmental tests of efficiency were therefore relaxed in the case of these schools. There were 374 boys and 295 girls of these tribes as against 385 boys and 309 girls last year. The decrease was partly due to the closure of one school in the Sirvel taluk. Besides, there were 88 boys and 33 girls of hill tribes in all types of schools not specially intended for them. Only one pupil of the hill tribes was studying in the Board Middle School, Peapalli. All the schools were located in thatched sheds owned by Government and the accommodation and equipment continued to be satisfactory. The Chenchu pupils evinced keen interest in handicrafts like leaf-plate-stitching, rope and basket making, net weaving. As usual, the pupils were supplied with midday meal on all school working days and with free clothes, books and slates once a year. There was provision for the periodical medical inspection.

There were 75 schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Nilgiris district in which 3,902 boys and 1,384 girls of these tribes were under instruction. The total number of pupils of these tribes reading in all the elementary schools in the Nilgiris district including the special schools for these tribes was 6,039 (4,454 boys and 1,585 girls) during the period under report.

In other districts also there were schools specially intended for the benefit of these tribes. The total number of elementary schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the whole Province was 194 and the total strength in them was 11,347 (8,032 boys and 3,315 girls). The number of pupils of these tribes in all types of public institutions including the special schools for these tribes was 18,093 (17,025 boys and 1,068 girls) as against 18,512 (13,381 boys and 5,131 girls) in the previous year.

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

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

(*a*) *Mathurai North.*—There were 67 schools (64 for boys and 3 for girls) under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in this district. The strength in these schools was 3,768 as against 3,853 last year. Two supervisors exercised immediate control and supervision over all these schools. All the schools paid special attention to games and gardening.

(*b*) *Mathurai South.*—One hundred and eighty-nine schools (183 for boys and 6 for girls) continued to work efficiently during the year under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme. The total strength in these schools was 9,815 boys and 5,819 girls as against 9,731 boys and 5,614 girls last year. The

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

(*c*) *Ramnad.*—Kallar Reclamation in this district continued to consist in the maintenance of two elementary schools in the Srivilliputtur taluk—one at Mangapuram and the other at Chatrapatti. The strength in these schools was 155 of whom 94 were Kallar pupils. The schools were found to be in good working order. There were Cub packs in these schools. Spinning with "Thaklis", needlework, string work, paper cutting, basket making, fan making, book binding, etc., were taught to pupils of these schools in their spare hours.

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

(*e*) *Chittoor.*—The Yenadi labour schools continued to be eleven during the year with a strength of 409 pupils. The three Sugali schools in the district continued to work satisfactorily with an enrolment of 137 pupils on rolls. These children were supplied with free midday meals, clothing and books.

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

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

(*h*) *Criminal Tribes Settlement.*—The number of schools in the Settlements continued to be six during the year. There were separate schools for boys and girls at Aziznagar Settlement. The schools at Aziznagar, Chintaladevi and Stuartpuram Settlements had eight standards and those at Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram and Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement had six standards. Sixth standard was opened at Siddhapuram Settlement only during 1947. The total strength of children in all these schools was 424. Midday meals were supplied to the children in all the Settlements, besides books, slates and clothing. All the schools maintained scout troops and girl guides.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of the institution.	Strength as on 31st March 1947.		Strength as on 31st Mar. 1948.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1 The Lutheran School for the Blind, Rentachintala.	20	17	16	18
2 Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee ..	36	..	45	..
3 T.D.T.A. Blind (Boys) School, Palamcottah ..	35	..	23	..
4 Deaf and Dumb and Blind School, Teynampet, Madras	168	..	135	54
5 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore.	34	12	32	13
6 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi ..	11	4	11	5
7 Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore	58	..	84	..
8 Deaf and Dumb (Girls) School, Palamcottah ..	38	55	62	38
9 T.D.T.A. Blind (Girls) School, Palamcottah ..	..	27	..	37
10 Bethesda Leper School, Narasapur	27	14	32	18
11 The Leper School, Dayapuram, Ramnad ..	26	4	29	6
12 St. Stanislas Leper School, Kumbakonam ..	48	..	50	..
13 The Leper School, Ramachandrapuram ..	35	25	57	..
14 The Leper School, Bapatla	9	8	12	7
Total ..	546	166	588	196

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

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

XV. Private Institutions.

One hundred and eighty-nine unrecognized schools were returned during the year under report with a total strength of 7,917 pupils compared with 228 schools with 8,549 pupils returned last year. As usual the district of Malabar had the majority of such schools which were classified as Arabic schools (138 schools with 6,273 pupils).

XVI. Books.

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

There was an increase in the number of readers who visited the library from 59,515 to 68,780 and the number of volumes consulted and borrowed from 178,545 to 206,340 and from 50,074 to 52,454, respectively. The number of new depositors during the year was 457.

2. *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—The number of visitors to this library was 3,054 and 4,538 works and manuscripts were consulted during the year as against 2,734 and 3,687, respectively, last year. Many distinguished visitors visited the library of whom mention may be made of the Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar, Minister for Education. The number of books and manuscripts issued on loan to institutions and persons during the year was 61 compared with 88 last year. During the year 241 manuscripts were acquired as against 240 in the previous year. Only three manuscripts were got mended at the Madras Record Office, Chittoor. Four hundred and ninety-eight books which were sent to the Central Jail, Vellore, for binding in February 1948 were bound and received back. Crystals of para-dichlor benzene were placed in book racks and manuscripts and printed books were sprayed with para-nitrophenol to prevent their decay.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications for registration were received, of which 22 were registered. The registration fee realized was Rs. 4,600. The total number of registered publishers in 1947-48 was 283 as against 217 in the previous year.

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

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

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

The Regional Inspectors of Physical Education visited 220 secondary schools, 29 training schools, 4 special schools and 218 elementary schools, during the year and gave valuable guidance and instructions for the successful conduct of physical education activities. They also attended and organized district athletic association meetings, district inter-school sports meetings and conducted refresher courses for pupils under training. They helped the managements in the selection of candidates for deputation to undergo training in the Y.M.C.A. College for Leadership in the Physical Education course.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teachers employed as postmasters.—Teachers in Government and Local Board schools continued to be employed as postmasters in extra-departmental, sub and branch offices. The number of such offices in charge of school masters increased from 620 to 740 during the year. The percentage of branch offices in charge of them to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 17·3 as against 14·6 last year.

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

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

ANNEXURE.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

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

NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

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

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles 126,166

Population as per the census of 1941—

Males	24,557,143	Males	11·1	10·4	11·1	10·4
Females	24,784,667	Females ..	6·1	5·8	6·1	5·8
Total ..	49,341,810	Total ..	8·6	8·1	8·6	8·1

Percentage of scholars to total population: Recognized institutions (1948, 1947); All institutions (1948, 1947).

(1)	Institutions. 1948. (2)	1947. (3)	Increase or decrease. (4)	Scholars. 1948. (5)	1947. (6)	Increase or decrease. (7)	Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4). (8)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	..	*1,278	1,499	— 221	(a) 555; (b) 723
For Males.							
Arts colleges †	71	68	+3	32,015	28,172	+3,843	(a) 9,237; (b) 22,778
Professional colleges ..	21	21	..	5,622	4,927	+695	(a) 5,622
High schools	637	560	+ 77	386,827	355,255	+31,572	(c) 340,624; (d) 46,203
Middle schools	179	186	— 7	37,823	38,311	— 488	(c) 28,864; (d) 8,959
Primary schools ..	32,400	31,980	+ 420	3,128,142	2,961,071	+167,071	(d) 3,128,142‡
Special schools	473	449	+24	33,977	32,510	+1,467	
Total ..	33,781	33,264	+ 517	3,624,406	3,420,246	+204,160	
For Females.							
Arts colleges †	10	9	+1	1,806	1,633	+173	(a) 478; (b) 1,328
Professional colleges ..	5	5	..	333	261	+72	(a) 333
High schools	165	148	+17	56,100	50,440	+5,660	(c) 37,213; (d) 18,887
Middle schools	56	68	— 12	9,570	10,519	— 949	(c) 3,436; (d) 6,134
Primary schools ..	4,187	4,180	+7	523,704	496,061	+27,643	(d) 523,704
Special schools	151	137	+14	9,865	9,026	+839	
Total ..	4,574	4,547	+27	601,378	567,940	+33,438	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males	189	227	— 38	7,917	8,524	— 607	
For females	..	1	— 1	..	25	— 25	
Total ..	189	228	— 39	7,917	8,549	— 632	
Grand total ..	38,547	38,042	+ 505	4,234,979	3,998,234	+236,745	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.
(b) In Intermediate classes.
(c) In Secondary stage.
(d) In Primary stage.
* Scholars reading in the Annamalai University only.
† Includes Oriental Colleges.
‡ Includes scholars in Standard VI to VI I of Elementary Schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1947–48.	1946–47.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Direction and Inspection	33,99,752	31,35,236	+ 2,64,516	100·00	..	..	100·00	0·80	..	..	..	0·80
Universities	18,44,808	39,21,816	— 20,77,008	84·75	..	0·70	14·55	38·09	..	0·31	6·54	44·94
Miscellaneous	2,42,51,365	2,06,97,115	+ 35,54,250	31·84	6·95	23·15	38·06	1·82	0·40	1·33	2·18	5·73
Total ..	2,94,95,925	2,77,54,167	+ 17,41,758	43·00	5·72	19·07	32·21	2·99	0·40	1·33	2·24	6·96
Institutions for Males.												
Arts colleges	62,47,881	62,86,887	— 39,006	17·46	0·39	66·51	15·64	34·71	0·78	132·20	31·06	198·75
Professional colleges	44,30,500	36,67,474	+ 7,63,026	74·81	..	18·47	6·72	639·00	..	157·80	57·38	854·18
High schools	1,97,08,000	1,88,79,068	+8,28,932	17·88	8·90	61·76	11·46	9·11	4·54	31·47	5·84	50·96
Middle schools	15,16,940	15,63,910	— 46,970	9·48	14·22	49·25	27·05	3·80	5·70	19·75	10·85	40·10
Primary schools	5,55,19,503	4,82,55,972	+ 72,63,531	67·28	26·54	1·01	5·17	11·94	4·71	0·18	0·92	17·75
Special schools	87,81,742	72,03,254	+ 15,78,488	59·85	0·78	2·56	36·81	125·50	1·63	5·36	77·18	209·68
Total ..	9,62,04,566	8,58,56,565	+ 1,03,48,001	52·70	17·46	19·41	10·43	13·96	4·63	5·14	2·77	26·50
Institutions for Females.												
Arts colleges	7,85,757	6,84,286	+ 1,01,471	37·69	..	27·37	34·94	80·76	..	58·66	74·91	214·33
Professional colleges	4,80,928	4,51,349	+ 29,579	45·64	..	16·81	37·55	285·80	..	105·20	235·20	626·20
High schools	40,40,251	37,18,208	+ 3,22,043	38·25	1·63	37·55	22·57	27·54	1·17	27·04	16·25	72·00
Middle schools	6,41,284	6,00,813	+40,471	46·35	2·26	27·97	23·42	31·07	1·52	18·75	15·70	67·04
Primary schools	1,10,33,373	89,50,964	+ 20,82,409	53·26	40·35	1·70	4·69	11·21	8·50	0·36	0·99	21·06
Special schools	18,88,805	15,69,787	+ 3,19,018	69·02	0·28	3·63	27·07	132·10	0·51	6·95	51·83	191·39
Total ..	1,88,70,398	1,59,75,407	+28,94,991	50·55	24·04	11·91	13·50	15·81	7·52	3·73	4·22	31·28
Grand total ..	14,45,70,889	12,95,86,139	+ 1,49,84,750	50·44	15·96	18·41	15·19	17·18	5·43	6·27	5·17	34·05

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For males.					For females.				
	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Council.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
Recognized institutions.												
Recognized Institutions.												
Universities ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science.*	8	1	1	48	2	60	2	..	..	6	..	8
Law ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	4
Engineering ..	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges ..	1	..	..	10	..	11	1	..	..	1	..	2
Total ..	25	1	1	63	2	92	4	..	..	11	..	15
Schools—General—												
High schools ..	13	52	282	332	3	687	35	5	7	117	1	165
Middle schools ..	2	13	64	89	11	179	17	2	1	36	..	56
Primary schools.	1,665	979	13,869	15,793	89	32,400	44	530	2,125	1,484	4	4,187
Total ..	1,685	1,044	14,165	16,219	103	33,216	96	537	2,133	1,637	5	4,408
Schools—Special—												
Arts ..	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training ..	48	..	..	27	..	75	37	..	..	51	..	88
Engineering† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial ..	13	1	2	46	..	62	..	..	..	29	..	29
Commercial‡ ..	..	..	..	3	230	233	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2
Defective ..	..	2	..	10	2	12	..	..	..	2	2	2
Adults	2	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other schools ..	6	..	5	57	3	71	2	..	..	23	4	29
Total ..	77	4	7	145	240	473	39	..	..	107	5	151
Total Recognized Institutions ..	1,787	1,049	14,173	16,427	345	33,781	139	537	2,133	1,755	10	4,574
Unrecognized Institutions ..	..	..	..	189	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	1,787	1,049	14,173	16,430	534	33,973	139	537	2,133	1,755	10	4,574

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes survey schools.

‡ Includes approved but unrecognized Institutions also.

11-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science ..	6,526	6,150	1,535	72	68	52	545	540	..
Law	597	584	198	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,983	1,972	371	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	216	213	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	855	737	515	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	554	530	247	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	176	171	158	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	64	63	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	297	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,268	10,717	3,158	72	68	52	545	540	..
School and Special Education.									
In High schools ..	6,967	6,572	345	121,724	109,936	2,784	42,296	38,628	613
In Middle schools ..	476	448	..	12,704	11,346	108	3,632	3,262	22
In Primary schools ..	123,666	96,432	3,037	1,350,866	1,157,075	260	174,612	157,854	20
Total ..	131,109	103,452	3,382	1,485,294	1,278,357	3,152	220,540	199,744	655
In Art schools ..	185	152	..	..	..	..	79	70	..
In Medical schools ..	367	359	193	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools	8,798	7,654	1,412	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	2,799	1,915	209	111	96	48	99	85	..
In Commercial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	344	46
In Agricultural schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools.	1,553	1,429	1,553	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults.	77	63	..	..	..	..	61	49	24
In other schools ..	283	262	246	270	216	43	..	..	..
Total ..	14,062	11,834	3,613	381	312	91	613	548	70
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	156,439	126,003	10,153	1,485,747	1,278,737	3,295	221,698	200,832	725
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total. ..	156,439	126,003	10,153	1,485,747	1,278,787	3,295	221,698	200,832	72

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (16).
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
26,030	23,584	7,571	120	99	114	33,293	30,441	9,272	1,860
238	189	41	..	..	..	835	773	239	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,983	1,972	371	395
72	63	55	..	..	..	288	276	126	19
456	406	402	..	..	..	1,311	1,143	917	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	554	530	247	8
114	107	77	..	..	..	290	278	235	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	63	63	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	297	297	..	..
26,910	24,349	8,146	120	99	114	38,915	35,773	11,470	2,295
215,130	196,473	11,448	710	650	11	386,827	352,259	15,201	26,652
19,892	17,532	1,019	1,119	1,033	16	37,823	33,621	1,165	4,205
1,472,475	971,905	6,326	6,523	4,693	..	3,128,142	2,387,959	9,643	931,885
1,707,497	1,185,910	18,793	8,352	6,376	27	3,552,792	2,773,839	26,009	962,746
15	12	..	..	..	..	279	234	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	367	359	193	41
2,961	2,755	1,135	..	..	..	11,759	10,409	2,547	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,431	2,371	1,274	..	..	..	5,440	4,467	1,531	..
..	..	..	9,352	8,214	..	9,726	8,558	46	406
62	60	60	..	..	..	62	60	60	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,553	1,429	1,553	..
586	548	445	..	..	..	647	597	469	161
..	..	..	247	180	..	324	243	..	3
3,199	2,648	354	68	60	42	3,820	3,186	685	832
9,254	8,394	3,268	9,667	8,454	42	33,977	29,542	7,084	1,535
1,743,661	1,218,653	30,207	18,139	14,929	183	3,625,684	2,839,154	44,563	966,576
..	..	..	7,917	6,872	130	7,917	6,872	130	504
1,743,661	1,218,653	30,207	26,056	21,801	313	3,633,601	2,846,026	44,693	967,080

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 ..	6,526	6,150	1,535	72	68	52	545	540	..	26,030	23,584	7,571	120	99	114	33,293	30,441	9,272	1,860
Law	597	584	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	189	41	..	..	..	835	773	239	11
Medicine	1,983	1,972	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,983	1,972	371	395
Education	216	213	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	63	55	..	..	..	288	276	126	19
Engineering	855	737	515	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	406	402	..	..	..	1,311	1,143	917	2
Agriculture	554	530	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554	530	247	8
Technology	176	171	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	107	77	..	..	..	290	278	235	..
Forestry	64	63	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	63	63	..
Veterinary	297	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	297	..	..
Total ..	11,268	10,717	3,158	72	68	52	545	540		26,910	24,349	8,146	120	99	114	38,915	35,773	11,470	2,295
School and Special Education.																			
In High schools ..	6,967	6,572	345	121,724	109,936	2,784	42,296	38,628	613	215,130	196,473	11,448	710	650	11	386,827	352,259	15,201	26,652
In Middle schools ..	476	448	..	12,704	11,346	108	3,632	3,262	22	19,892	17,532	1,019	1,119	1,033	16	37,823	33,621	1,165	4,205
In Primary schools ..	123,666	96,432	3,037	1,350,866	1,157,075	260	174,612	157,854	20	1,472,475	971,905	6,326	6,523	4,693	..	3,128,142	2,387,959	9,643	931,885
Total ..	131,109	103,452	3,382	1,485,294	1,278,357	3,152	220,540	199,744	655	1,707,497	1,185,910	18,793	8,352	6,376	27	3,552,792	2,773,839	26,009	962,746
In Art schools ..	185	152	..	..	..	..	79	70		15	12	..	..	..	..	279	234	..	4
In Medical schools ..	367	359	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	359	193	41
In Normal and Training schools	8,798	7,654	1,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,961	2,755	1,135	..	..	..	11,759	10,409	2,547	88
In Engineering schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	2,799	1,915	209	111	96	48	99	85	..	2,431	2,371	1,274	..	..	..	5,440	4,467	1,531	..
In Commercial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	344	46	..	..	..	9,352	8,214	..	9,726	8,558	46	406
In Agricultural schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	60	60	..	..	..	62	60	60	..
In Reformatory schools.	1,553	1,429	1,553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,553	1,429	1,553	..
In schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	49	24	586	548	445	..	..	..	647	597	469	161
In schools for adults.	77	63	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	247	180	..	324	243	..	3
In other schools ..	283	262	246	270	216	43	..	..	..	3,199	2,648	354	68	60	42	3,820	3,186	685	332
Total ..	14,062	11,834	3,613	381	312	91	613	548	70	9,254	8,394	3,268	9,667	8,454	42	33,977	29,542	7,084	1,535
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	156,439	126,003	10,153	1,485,747	1,278,737	3,295	221,698	200,832	725	1,743,661	1,218,653	30,207	18,139	14,929	183	3,625,684	2,839,154	44,563	966,576
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,917	6,872	130	7,917	6,872	130	504
Grand total. ..	156,439	126,003	10,153	1,485,747	1,278,737	3,295	221,698	200,832	72	1,743,661	1,218,653	30,207	26,056	21,801	313	3,633,601	2,846,026	44,693	967,080

II-B. Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science ..	669	563	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	81	77	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	750	640	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
School and Special Education.									
In High schools ..	18,022	10,781	496	1,397	1,252	40	1,551	1,399	17
In Middle schools ..	2,007	1,720	14	80	85	72	521	468	..
In Primary schools ..	5,678	4,672	89	230,510	157,009	22	86,529	68,415	386
Total ..	20,707	17,173	599	231,987	158,346	134	88,601	70,282	403
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools ..	2,897	2,728	2,131	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for the defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ..	51	39	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,948	2,767	2,137	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total in Recognized Institutions ..	24,405	20,580	2,971	231,987	158,346	134	88,601	70,282	403
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, all institutions for females.	24,405	20,580	2,971	231,987	158,346	134	88,601	70,282	403
Grand total, all institutions for males and females ..	180,844	146,583	13,124	1,717,734	1,437,083	3,429	310,299	271,114	1,128

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1,137	1,050	725	..	..	..	1,806	1,613	917	..
157	157	157	..	..	..	157	157	157	..
95	90	56	..	..	..	176	167	99	..
1,389	1,297	938	..	..	..	2,139	1,937	1,173	..
39,830	36,933	6,134	300	190	..	56,100	50,555	6,687	2,528
6,062	6,201	706	..	..	..	9,570	8,474	792	1,837
200,813	169,258	6,105	174	152	..	523,704	399,506	6,602	63,978
247,605	212,392	12,945	474	342	..	589,374	458,535	14,081	68,343
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,271	3,108	2,272	..	..	..	6,168	5,836	4,403	2
972	882	305	..	..	..	972	882	305	..
364	361	364	..	..	..	364	361	364	..
137	118	132	..	..	..	137	118	132	62
..	..	..	77	37	..	77	37	..	..
1,738	1,528	305	358	286	7	2,147	1,853	318	611
6,482	5,997	3,378	435	323	7	9,865	9,087	5,522	675
255,476	219,686	17,261	909	665	7	601,378	469,559	20,776	69,018
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
255,476	219,686	17,261	909	665	7	601,378	469,559	20,776	69,018
1,999,137	1,438,339	47,468	26,985	22,466	320	4,234,979	3,315,585	65,469	976,008

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 6,37,548 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following items :—

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

	Government institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
	Government funds.	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University and Intermediate Education.														
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,63,489	..
Arts Colleges	5,35,190	..	..	8,57,559	1,842	13,94,621	4,773	4,520	..	61,729	9,365	80,387	4,64,428	..
Professional Colleges—														
Law	..	..	..	88,309	..	88,309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	8,30,734	..	..	3,61,706	48,684	12,41,124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	2,12,064	..	..	22,272	..	2,34,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	9,59,738	..	..	1,50,000	21,561	11,31,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,877	..
Agriculture	5,94,788	..	..	49,835	..	6,44,623	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,40,000	..
Veterinary Science	2,32,748	..	..	..	..	2,32,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	70,778	..	..	36,008	19,326	1,26,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	1,63,971	..	..	..	..	1,63,971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	30,750	..	..	34,343	..	65,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,053	..
Total	36,30,761	..	..	16,00,062	91,413	53,22,236	4,773	4,520	..	61,729	9,365	80,387	23,33,847	..

School Education.														
General.														
4A High Schools	3,59,328	..	..	1,13,717	2,280	4,75,325	8,65,277	14,01,172	3,50,269	44,58,176	3,24,679	73,99,573	22,98,358	110
Middle Schools	8,466	..	..	8,653	8	17,127	57,214	98,573	1,17,150	3,04,406	27,513	6,04,856	78,038	..
Primary Schools	23,19,648	..	..	39	5,637	23,25,324	1,15,67,629	1,27,26,645	20,07,835	16,927	3,53,381	2,66,72,417	2,34,70,087	..
Total	26,87,442	..	..	1,22,409	7,925	28,17,776	1,24,90,120	1,42,26,390	24,75,254	47,79,509	7,05,573	3,46,76,846	2,58,46,483	110
Special.														
Art Schools	1,03,566	..	..	..	3,232	1,06,798	1,420	..	1,930	114	..	3,464	..	..
Medical Schools	1,49,560	..	..	16,568	..	1,66,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	18,52,195	..	..	11,051	3,648	18,66,894	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,82,528	..
Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	12,26,914	..	..	27,031	25,951	12,79,896	66,407	..	3,900	114	..	70,421	1,93,881	6,855
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,539	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,978	..
Reformatory Schools	9,67,654	..	..	3,495	48	9,71,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	..	563	27,210	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	147	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	1,07,523	..	..	..	..	1,07,523	299	15,696	..	..	7,822	23,817	68,293	300
Total	44,07,412	..	..	58,145	33,026	44,98,583	68,126	15,696	5,830	791	7,822	98,265	7,80,429	7,155
Total (Direct)	1,07,25,615	..	..	17,80,616	1,32,364	1,26,38,595	1,25,63,019	1,42,46,606	24,81,084	48,42,029	7,22,760	3,48,55,498	2,89,60,759	7,265
Total (Direct and Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 6,37,548 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following items :—

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

	Aided institutions—*cont.*				Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Municipal 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,39,109	..	..	..	..	3,39,109
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,22,627	..	..	..	..	25,22,627
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,32,169	41,97,350	2,21,070	5,29,103	36,50,110	97,29,802
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,07,779	59,026	21,411	38,17,216	27,44,932	87,50,364
Total (Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91,01,684	12,56,376	2,42,481	43,46,319	63,95,042	2,13,41,902
University and Intermediate Education.													
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	12,930	2,68,389	18,44,808	..	..	..	15,63,489	..	..	12,930	2,68,389	18,44,808
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	27,43,420	9,15,610	41,23,458	..	2,816	2,816	10,04,391	4,520	..	36,62,738	9,29,633	56,01,282
Professional Colleges—													
Law	..	..	..	..	..	19,823	..	19,823	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,08,132	..	1,08,132
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,50,734	..	..	3,61,706	48,684	12,41,124
Education	..	..	..	..	..	6,329	19,752	35,958	..	..	..	2,21,941	..	..	28,601	19,752	2,70,294
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	83,933	3,200	3,27,133	..	..	..	11,99,738	..	..	2,33,933	24,761	14,58,432
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,94,788	..	..	49,835	..	6,44,623
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,32,748	..	..	..	..	2,32,748
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,85,064	1,85,064	..	..	..	70,778	..	..	36,008	2,04,390	3,11,176
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,63,971	..	..	..	..	1,63,971
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	20,009	4,59,231	46,213	5,31,506	..	..	..	86,803	..	20,009	4,93,574	46,213	6,46,599
Total	..			20,009	33,25,666	14,38,228	71,17,750	..	2,816	2,816	59,69,381	4,520	20,009	49,87,57	15,41,822	1,25,23,189

School Education.

General.

High Schools	..	..	..	..	3,265	75,73,664	19,20,032	1,17,95,429	26,808	10,865	37,673	35,22,963	14,01,282	3,53,534	1,21,72,365	22,57,856	1,97,08,000
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	4,06,683	3,48,978	8,33,699	27,483	33,775	61,258	1,43,718	98,573	1,17,150	7,47,225	4,10,274	15,16,940
Primary Schools	..	..	..		..	5,40,678	24,52,431	2,64,63,196	87	58,479	58,566	3,73,57,364	1,27,26,645	20,07,835	5,57,731	28,69,928	5,55,19,503
Total	..				3,265	85,21,025	47,21,441	3,90,92,324	54,378	1,03,119	1,57,497	4,10,24,045	1,42,26,500	24,78,519	1,34,77,321	55,38,058	7,67,44,443

Special.

Art Schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,130	2,740	3,870	..	..	..	1,04,986	..	1,930	1,244	5,972	1,14,132
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,49,560	..	..	16,568	..	1,66,128
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	10,921	1,52,814	6,46,263	..	..	..	23,34,723	..	..	21,972	1,56,462	25,13,157
Engineering Schools	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..				39,486	74,637	28,15,038	31,29,897	..	..	..	14,87,202	6,855	43,386	1,01,782	28,40,989	44,80,214
Commercial Schools	..	..	..		..	7,654	3,231	13,424	40,562	18,013	58,575	2,539	..	..	48,216	21,244	71,999
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..		..	6,543	..	12,521	..	..	..	5,978	..	..	6,543	..	12,521
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,67,654	..	..	3,495	48	9,71,197
Schools for the Defectives	..	..			..	288	13,384	40,882	..	..	..	27,210	..	..	851	13,384	41,445
Schools for Adults	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	757	757	..	..	..	..	904	904
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	23,768	1,74,286	2,66,647	..	12,058	12,058	1,76,115	15,996	..	23,768	1,94,166	4,10,045
Total	..				39,486	1,24,941	31,61,493	41,13,504	40,562	30,828	71,390	52,55,967	22,851	45,316	2,24,439	32,33,169	87,81,742
Total (Direct)	..				62,760	1,19,71,632	93,21,162	5,03,23,578	94,940	1,36,763	2,31,703	5,22,49,393	1,42,53,871	25,43,844	1,86,89,217	1,03,13,049	9,80,49,374
Total (Direct and Indirect)	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,13,51,077	1,55,10,247	27,86,325	2,30,35,536	1,67,08,091	11,93,91,276

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

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 1,68,993 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—
(1) Boarding charges in hostels, (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools.

	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	2,21,477	..	..	83,825	..	3,05,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,086	..
Professional Colleges—														
Education	1,67,023	..	..	20,255	..	1,87,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,678	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,800	..
Intermediate Colleges	11,514	..	..	3,537	..	15,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,00,014	..	..	1,07,617	..	5,07,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,564	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.														
General.														
High schools	7,05,031	..	..	2,38,462	509	9,44,002	30,692	28,183	37,713	77,426	3,784	1,77,798	8,09,528	..
Middle schools	1,37,910	..	..	22,404	..	1,60,314	13,650	7,615	6,878	8,074	37	36,254	1,45,737	..
Primary schools	1,15,950	..	..	..	..	1,15,950	25,15,435	28,21,853	16,29,628	60	81,277	70,48,253	32,44,588	..
Total	9,58,891	..	..	2,60,866	509	12,20,266	25,59,777	28,57,651	16,74,219	85,560	85,098	72,62,305	41,99,853	..
Special.														
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	6,44,677	..	..	696	486	6,45,859	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,35,828	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,112	1,726
Schools for the Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,935	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,587	..
Other Schools	6,274	..	..	..	..	6,274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
													20,429	..
Total	6,50,951	..	..	696	486	6,52,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,52,891	1,726
Total (Direct)	20,09,856	..	..	3,69,179	995	23,80,030	25,59,777	28,57,651	16,74,219	85,560	85,098	72,62,305	49,68,308	1,726
Total (Direct) for Males	1,07,25,615	..	..	17,80,616	1,32,364	1,26,38,595	1,25,63,019	1,42,46,606	24,81,084	48,42,029	7,22,760	3,48,55,498	2,89,60,759	7,265
Grand Total (Direct) for all	1,27,35,471	..	..	21,49,795	1,33,359	1,50,18,625	1,51,22,796	1,71,04,257	41,55,303	49,27,589	8,07,858	4,21,17,803	3,39,29,067	8,991

	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,38,016	..	..	..	..	5,38,016
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,26,017	1,14,222	72,475	8,134	13,96,013	21,16,861
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,54,466	..	792	12,59,131	14,39,949	36,54,338
Total (Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,18,499	1,14,222	73,267	12,67,265	28,35,962	63,09,215
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.													
Arts Colleges	1,22,210	1,70,113	3,55,409	..	..	..	2,84,563	..	..	2,06,035	1,70,113	6,60,711	
Professional Colleges—													
Education	6,543	29,327	59,548	..	..	..	1,90,701	..	..	26,798	29,327	2,46,826	
Medicine	53,992	1,51,310	2,34,102	..	..	..	28,800	..	..	53,992	1,51,310	2,34,102	
Intermediate Colleges	5,515	1,04,480	1,09,995	..	..	..	11,514	..	..	9,052	1,04,480	1,25,046	
Total	1,88,260	4,55,230	7,59,054	..	..	..	5,15,578	..	..	2,95,877	4,55,230	12,66,685	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
General.													
High schools	12,01,298	9,07,625	29,18,451	..	..	*..	15,45,251	28,183	37,713	15,17,186	9,11,918	40,40,251	
Middle schools	1,48,837	1,50,142	4,44,716	..	..	..	2,97,297	7,615	6,878	1,79,315	1,50,179	6,41,284	
Primary schools	1,87,690	4,36,340	38,68,618	..	552	552	58,75,973	28,21,853	16,29,628	1,87,750	5,18,169	1,10,33,373	
Total	15,37,825	14,94,107	72,31,785	..	552	552	77,18,521	28,57,651	16,74,219	18,84,251	15,80,266	1,57,14,908	
Special.													
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Training schools	3,347	16,079	3,38,323	8,90,230	..	..	..	11,80,595	..	..	16,775	3,38,809	15,36,089
Technical and Industrial schools	..	3,982	81,478	1,25,645	..	..	..	35,112	1,726	3,347	3,982	81,478	1,25,646
Reformatory schools	..	..	..	53,935	..	..	..	53,935	..	..	..	..	53,935
Schools for the defectives	..	86	13,783	21,456	..	..	..	7,587	..	..	86	13,783	21,456
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	140	140	..	..	..	..	140	140
Other schools	..	40,071	71,458	1,31,958	7,597	5,711	13,308	26,703	..	..	47,668	77,169	1,51,540
Total	3,347	60,218	5,05,042	12,23,224	7,597	5,851	13,448	13,03,842	1,726	3,347	68,511	5,11,376	18,88,805
Total (Direct)	3,347	17,86,303	24,54,379	92,14,063	7,597	6,403	14,000	95,37,941	28,59,377	16,77,566	22,48,639	25,46,875	1,88,70,398
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,56,440	29,73,599	17,50,833	35,15,904	53,82,837	2,51,79,613
Total (Direct) for Males	62,760	1,19,71,632	93,21,162	5,03,23,578	94,940	1,36,763	2,31,703	5,22,49,393	1,42,53,871	25,43,844	1,86,89,217	1,03,13,049	9,80,49,374
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,13,51,077	1,55,10,247	27,86,325	2,30,35,536	1,67,08,091	11,93,91,276
Grand Total (Direct) for all	66,107	1,37,57,935	1,17,75,541	5,95,37,641	1,02,537	1,43,166	2,45,703	6,17,87,334	1,71,13,248	42,21,410	2,09,37,856	1,28,59,924	11,69,19,772
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,29,07,517	1,84,83,846	45,37,158	2,65,51,440	2,20,90,928	14,45,70,889

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

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

(1)	Europeans and Anglo-Indians. (2)	Hindus. Indian Christians. (3)	Hindus. Harijans. (4)	Hindus. Brahmans. (5)	Hindus. Non-Brahmans. (6)	Muslims. (7)	Buddhists. (8)	Parsis. (9)	Sikhs. (10)	Others. (11)	Total. (12)	Number of pupils coming from rural areas. (13)	Total number of married pupils. (14)	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18. (15)
Total population as per census of 1941.	19,074	996,511	4,023,098	17,288,774		1,924,406	642	211	253	3,04,174	24,557,143	..	..	..
School Education.														
Primary—														
Class I	27	53,211	98,592	22,237	403,497	16,248	104	99	16	7,614	601,645	572,002	187	71
Do. II	1,187	29,998	52,473	18,083	189,206	12,801	96	53	45	3,008	306,950	374,770	100	42
Do. III	738	23,529	66,821	18,168	238,504	22,352	91	141	34	2,018	372,396	294,263	70	129
Do. IV	538	19,360	30,136	16,140	300,890	11,157	42	140	49	1,658	580,110	149,840	182	27
Do. V	542	20,354	28,883	19,542	197,194	19,540	71	96	7	1,569	287,798	12,569	28	5
Middle—														
Class VI	459	12,108	9,493	19,719	120,888	10,551	85	37	13	529	173,882	68,885	187	32
Do. VII	516	9,316	6,076	16,974	62,909	7,498	58	30	3	518	103,898	46,878	350	90
Do. VIII	423	7,809	4,393	16,534	64,781	5,770	49	22	16	370	100,167	35,093	480	109
High—														
Class IX	405	3,852	1,871	13,980	31,351	3,503	37	9	30	213	55,251	12,014	562	217
Do. X	249	3,353	1,479	11,977	23,924	2,913	25	2	9	192	44,123	9,606	714	30
Do. XI	273	2,964	1,176	13,407	11,608	2,611	14	2	..	114	32,169	8,184	934	662
Total	5,357	185,854	301,393	186,761	1,844,752	114,944	672	631	222	17,803	2,658,389	1,585,064	3,794	1,414
University and Intermediate Education.														
Intermediate classes—														
First year	43	1,038	215	4,307	5,724	742	1	1	2	37	12,110	1,505	244	82
Second year	42	820	129	3,857	4,242	486	1	2	2	..	9,581	2,510	456	166
Degree classes—														
Third year	23	506	57	2,230	1,891	233	..	..	..	11	4,951	106	82	47
Fourth year	18	410	55	1,873	1,636	175	..	..	..	..	4,167	520	160	98
Fifth year	1	42	8	203	130	12	..	..	..	..	396	..	7	4
Post-graduate classes—														
Sixth year	..	41	11	97	75	4	..	..	..	..	228	11	10	6
Seventh year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	127	2,857	475	12,567	13,698	1,652	2	3	4	48	31,433	4,652	959	403
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,484	188,711	301,868	199,328	1,858,450	116,596	674	634	226	17,851	2,689,822	1,589,716	4,753	1,817
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	118	2	347	564	6,292	..	..	..	90	7,413	..	..	..
Grand total	5,484	188,829	301,870	199,675	1,859,014	122,888	674	634	226	17,941	2,697,235	1,589,716	4,753	1,817

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

(1)	Europeans and Anglo-Indians. (2)	Hindus. Indian Christians. (3)	Hindus. Harijans. (4)	Hindus. Brahmans. (5)	Hindus. Non-Brahmans. (6)	Muslims. (7)	Buddhists. (8)	Parsis. (9)	Sikhs. (10)	Others. (11)	Total. (12)	Number of pupils coming from rural areas. (13)	Total number of married pupils. (14)	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18. (15)
Total population as per census of 1941.	19,663	1,004,571	4,045,394	17,442,556		1,972,046	430	158	165	299,684	24,784,667	..	..	..
School Education.														
Primary—														
Class I	25	38,701	63,586	26,608	321,600	55,426	61	67	9	4,047	510,130	400,653	142	..
Do. II	1,163	34,312	31,211	20,247	193,117	35,384	52	64	4	1,436	316,990	130,222	242	9
Do. III	778	22,040	23,161	20,822	133,611	24,260	40	149	3	1,309	226,173	161,781	364	46
Do. IV	664	17,905	11,904	15,438	92,924	16,594	27	126	1	652	156,235	113,747	468	42
Do. V	544	16,347	8,656	15,136	78,276	12,701	33	78	11	544	132,326	84,371	651	97
Middle—														
Class VI	529	9,000	1,992	8,172	46,287	4311	26	29	3	136	70,485	17,246	260	39
Do. VII	571	6,288	1,199	6,313	13,347	618	21	20	2	105	28,484	11,475	346	73
Do. VIII	468	5,774	1,060	4,944	9,334	437	8	21	10	94	22,150	7,446	344	106
High—														
Class IX	381	2,114	193	2,602	3,647	199	1	3	..	34	9,174	1,403	120	20
Do. X	223	1,722	167	1,954	2,377	130	3	1	..	47	6,624	1,039	120	30
Do. XI	159	1,360	89	1,524	1,733	117	1	..	..	23	5,006	679	93	24
Total	5,505	155,563	143,218	123,760	896,253	150,177	273	558	43	8,427	1,483,777	930,062	3,159	486
University and Intermediate Education.														
Intermediate classes—														
First year	14	394	20	414	471	32	1	1	1	1	1,349	196	..	..
Second year	19	354	12	280	363	36	..	1	..		1,065	392	36	31
Degree classes—														
Third year	7	224	6	168	221	9	..	..	..	..	635	79	4	..
Fourth year	7	200	6	119	148	6	1	..	..	..	487	77	18	16
Fifth year	3	12	..	17	29	2	..	..	..	..	63	31	23	..
Post-graduate classes—														
Sixth year	2	19	1	20	18	7	..	..	..	..	67	..	2	2
Seventh year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	52	1,203	45	1,018	1,250	92	2	2	1	1	3,666	775	83	49
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,557	156,766	143,263	124,778	897,503	150,269	275	560	44	8,428	1,487,443	930,837	3,242	535
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	..	92	118	120	134	..	..	..	40	504	..	..	..
Grand total	5,557	156,766	143,355	124,896	897,623	150,403	275	560	44	8,468	1,487,947	930,837	3,242	535

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

(1)	Anglo-Indians and Europeans. (2)	Indian Christians. (3)	Brahmans. (4)	Non-Brahmans. (5)	Harijans. (6)	Muslims. (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	..	31	35	186	16	7	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	8	180	129	..	9	..	..	..	..	326	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	2	2,230	1,931	5,918	951	529	..	15	..	97	11,673	7,219	2,458	1,961
Technical and industrial schools	50	1,265	881	2,116	758	341	4	..	..	25	5,440	15	8	8
Commercial schools	207	603	4,382	3,592	190	278	11	1	2	54	9,320	403	295	237
Agricultural schools	..	6	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	3	93	14	1,088	140	168	..	..		47	1,553	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	5	173	29	216	74	20	..	..	..	31	548	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	8	..	188	89	4	..	..	..	32	321	..	..	..
Other schools	34	163	1,386	1,794	141	34	..	..	2	45	3,599	..	..	..
Total ..	301	4,580	8,838	15,227	2,415	1,390	15	16	4	331	33,117	7,637	2,761	2,206
Colleges.														
Law	..	57	353	360	20	34	..	..	..	..	824	58	292	292
Medical	41	234	371	752	35	150	2	..	..	1	1,586	..	..	..
Education	2	30	161	73	1	2	..	..	..	..	269	..	..	..
Engineering	12	123	345	703	39	78	3	..	3	3	1,309	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	29	178	282	36	23	..	..	..	..	548	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	19	132	125	12	9	..	..	..	..	297	285	39	39
Technology	3	29	99	143	1	13	..	1	..	1	290	158	10	10
Forestry	..	9	11	38	..	6	..	..	..	..	64	..	41	41
Total ..	58	530	1,650	2,476	144	315	5	1	3	5	5,187	501	382	382
Grand total ..	359	5,110	10,488	17,703	2,559	1,705	20	17	7	336	38,304	8,138	3,143	2,588

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

(1)	Anglo-Indians and Europeans. (2)	Indian Christians. (3)	Brahmans. (4)	Non-Brahmans. (5)	Harijans. (6)	Muslims. (7)	Buddhists. (8)	Parsis. (9)	Sikhs. (10)	Others. (11)	Total. (12)	Number of scholars coming from rural areas. (13)	Total number of married pupils. (14)	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18. (15)
Schools.														
Art schools	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	2	13	23	2	1	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
Normal and training schools	59	3,578	363	1,772	327	149	1	1	..	4	6,254	1,667	412	312
Technical and industrial schools	..	676	61	163	57	4	..	..	..	11	972	..	..	..
Commercial schools	134	151	41	79	1	..	..	..	..	..	406	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	..	17	28	263	14	22	..	..	..	20	364	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	6	125	9	54	26	2	..	..	..	14	236	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	1	3	75	1	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
Other schools	1	314	960	930	78	16	32	30	..	7	2,368	..	..	..
Total ..	201	4,865	1,480	3,359	506	194	33	31	..	56	10,725	1,667	412	312
Colleges.														
Law	1	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Medical	13	224	89	186	12	25	..	1	1	3	554	..	2	2
Education	7	85	44	41	9	8	..	..	..	1	195	..	..	..
Engineering	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21	315	138	232	21	35	..	1	1	4	768	1,667	414	314
Grand total ..	222	5,180	1,618	3,591	527	229	33	32	1	60	11,493	1,667	414	314
Grand total for males and females ..	581	10,290	12,106	21,294	3,086	1,934	53	49	8	396	49,797	9,805	3,557	2,902

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers 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	36	308	2,558	351	7	1	..	15	13	3,260	29	3,289
Local Board and Municipal ..	11	4,530	34,638	4,190	298	9	..	432	976	43,667	1,417	45,084
Aided	37	4,213	33,845	3,177	152	10	26	1,936	2,883	41,424	4,855	46,279
Unaided ..	..	20	59	11	..	..	..	5	6	90	11	101
Total ..	84	9,071	71,100	7,729	457	20	26	2,388	3,878	88,441	6,312	94,753
Middle Schools.												
Government	1	10	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	15	6	21
Local Board and Municipal ..	172	571	9	9	207	17	20	14	114	968	165	1,133
Aided	127	528	24	5	144	11	14	18	112	828	154	982
Unaided ..	10	29	1	..	8	4	1	3	2	48	10	58
Total ..	310	1,138	35	14	362	32	35	35	234	1,859	335	2,194
High Schools.												
Government	107	114	14	2	64	7	2	9	39	301	57	358
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,618	2,820	65	21	952	102	125	46	758	5,476	1,031	6,507
Aided	2,410	3,169	116	18	1,141	273	244	114	842	6,854	1,473	8,327
Unaided ..	8	12	..	..	4	2	3	..	3	24	8	32
Total ..	4,143	6,115	195	41	2,161	384	374	169	1,642	12,655	2,569	15,224
Grand total ..	4,537	16,324	71,330	7,784	2,980	436	435	2,592	5,754	102,955	9,216	112,171

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Primary Schools.												
Government	2	125	493	17	1	..	..	2	3	638	5	643
Local Board and Municipal ..	30	833	9,287	882	44	..	..	76	156	11,076	232	11,308
Aided	12	1,684	11,995	335	76	6	5	570	479	14,102	1,060	15,162
Unaided ..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	41
Total ..	44	2,642	21,816	1,234	121	6	5	648	638	25,857	1,297	27,154
Middle Schools.												
Government	13	63	19	1	18	1	..	..	3	114	4	118
Local Board and Municipal ..	9	21	..	..	6	1	..	1	2	36	4	40
Aided	41	245	47	1	19	7	1	14	31	353	53	406
Unaided ..	10	29	1	..	8	4	1	3	2	48	10	58
Total ..	73	358	67	2	51	13	2	18	38	551	71	622
High Schools.												
Government	164	337	24	1	108	3	2	16	47	634	68	702
Local Board and Municipal ..	42	110	12	12	13	2	1	7	24	189	34	223
Aided	570	1,152	95	10	173	62	48	85	130	2,000	325	2,325
Unaided ..	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	2	17
Total ..	780	1,609	132	23	294	67	51	108	203	2,838	429	3,267
Grand total ..	897	4,609	22,015	1,259	466	86	58	774	879	29,246	1,797	31,043

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

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

Percentage of Anglo-Indian and European scholars at school to the population: Males .. 36·4; Females .. 37·1; Total .. 36·7

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1944.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of non-Europeans on rolls.*	Teachers. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Direct expenditure from Government funds.	Direct expenditure from Local funds.	Direct expenditure from Fees.	Direct expenditure from Other sources.	Total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Institutions for Males.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools.	18	4,142	583	1,016	205	39	1,16,660	..	2,27,019	1,52,069	4,95,739
Middle schools ..	8	1,811	578	413	77	7	67,898	..	24,851	52,523	1,45,272
Primary schools ..	5	499	226	125	25	5	20,673	..	6,351	22,215	49,239
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 9,091	..	..	..	9,091
Total ..	31	6,452	1,387	1,554	307	51	2,14,322	..	2,58,221	2,26,798	6,99,341
Institutions for Females.											
High schools ..	21	4,478	793	1,314	236	56	2,03,717	..	2,04,100	1,89,733	5,97,550
Middle schools.	15	2,636	849	629	128	27	97,538	..	51,752	71,282	2,20,572
Primary schools ..	7	599	228	123	33	5	24,844	..	15,369	26,788	67,001
Training schools ..	3	63	2	2	11	..	12,168	..	1,815	21,131	35,114
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 6,274	..	..	..	6,274
Total ..	46	7,776	1,872	2,068	408	88	3,44,541	..	2,73,036	3,08,934	9,26,511
Grand total for all institutions ..	77	14,228	3,259	3,622	715	139	5,58,863	..	5,31,257	5,35,732	16,25,852
Indirect Expenditure.											
Inspection ..							20,932	..	...	...	20,932
Buildings, etc.							1,18,370	..	76,918	1,70,609	3,65,897
Miscellaneous							5,01,346	..	5,15,178	7,16,874	17,33,398
Total (Indirect)							6,40,648	..	5,92,096	8,87,483	21,20,227
Grand total (Direct and Indirect).							11,99,511	..	11,23,353	14,23,215	37,46,079

Expenditure on buildings spent by Public Works Department—Nil.

"Miscellaneous" includes—

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

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

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

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree examinations.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D.	..	9	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Sc.	..	4	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Litt.	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	2	2
M.A.	24	111	135	24	82	106	19	8	27	18	4	22
M.Sc.	27	11	38	23	10	33	..	3	3	..	2	2
B.A. (Hons.)	149	193	342	135	166	301	40	18	58	34	16	50
B.Sc. (Hons.)	110	37	147	100	32	132	16	..	16	14	..	14
B.A. (Pass)	2,132	3,311	5,443	756	1,416	2,172	323	534	857	146	312	458
B.Sc. (Pass)	1,228	2,196	3,424	479	594	1,073	234	178	412	97	71	168
B.O.L.	1	98	99	1	22	23	..	9	9	..	2	2
M.O.L.	..	9	9	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law—												
Master of Law	..	9	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	224	108	332	166	56	222	1	..	1	1	..	1
Medicine—												
M.D.	..	31	31	..	4	4	..	10	10	..	2	2
M.B.B.S.	230	148	375	91	95	186	74	57	131	40	27	67
M.S.	..	24	24	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	..	7	7	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	1	1
B.S.Sc.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O.	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	15	15	..	6	6
B.Sc. (Phar.)	15	7	22	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering—												
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	30	2	32	24	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	56	2	58	48	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	37	4	41	24	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Highways	24	..	24	21	..	21	1	..	1	1	..	1
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Tele Communication	9	..	9	9	..	9	1	..	1	1	..	1
Education—												
M.Ed.	9	1	10	8	1	9	2	..	2	2	..	2
B.Ed. and B.T.	308	84	392	259	50	309	221	43	264	181	34	215
Commerce—												
M. Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com.	305	363	668	116	157	273	..	1	1	..	1	1
B. Com. (Hons.)	39	..	39	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
Master of Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Tech.	34	1	35	26	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Tech.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Agriculture)	81	3	84	72	3	75	2	..	2	1	..	1
Veterinary—												
B.V.Sc.	11	9	20	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts and Science	8,033	12,699	20,732	2,712	4,912	7,624	687	1,417	2,104	354	679	1,033
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	796	27	823	573	23	596	180	2	182	146	1	147
Veterinary examinations	38	..	38	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
School examinations.												
(*a*) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation	..	1,471	1,471	..	376	376	..	135	135	..	65	65
School Final, etc.	41,101	*7,606	48,707	40,861	*7,568	48,429	5,033	*534	5,567	5,028	*534	5,562
European High School	221	..	221	169	..	169	167	..	167	136	..	136
Cambridge School Certificate	220	..	220	93	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior	76	..	76	55	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European Middle	301	..	301	203	..	203	364	..	364	323	..	323
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary	20,455	1,542	21,997	7,892	507	8,399	7,765	518	8,283	2,715	172	2,887
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teacher's Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher / Lower	7,183	..	7,183	4,058	..	4,058	3,478	..	3,478	2,263	..	2,263
At Art Schools.												
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	72	..	72	42	..	42	6	..	6	3	..	3
Engineering Schools	33	647	680	17	410	427	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	237	938	1,175	158	443	601	253	842	1,095	178	462	640
Commercial Schools	190	6,670	6,860	93	2,720	2,813	97	247	344	43	87	130
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes teacher candidates also.

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

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions.				Number of scholars.				Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
	Government.		District board.		Private.		Total.		From Government funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.																
For Males.																
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	7	3,407	7	3,407	76,692	..	3,66,813	4,43,505	..	..	210	210
Professional Colleges.	1	176	..	..	1	176	2	176	6,62,870	..	..	6,62,870	20	..	6	26
High Schools	3	1,414	123	79,865	115	45,742	241	127,019	10,07,787	8,52,529	47,08,815	66,28,631	57	2,657	2,096	4,810
Middle Schools	..	..	38	7,287	33	7,079	71	14,366	1,57,321	1,57,321	5,68,604	8,33,448	3	327	324	654
Primary Schools	1,001	73,825	9,600	1,001,896	9,401	921,792	20,002	1,996,713	2,35,16,654	1,17,80,820	30,08,001	8,83,00,435	2,183	27,635	34,542	64,360
Training Schools	25	4,204	..	..	15	1,673	40	5,777	14,88,895	..	1,09,960	15,98,855	241	..	129	370
Agricultural Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	55	2,831	55	2,831	44,638	..	40,316	84,954	3	..	96	99
Other schools	1	26	..	..	..	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,031	79,645	9,761	1,089,046	9,629	982,424	20,421	2,151,115	2,69,69,459	1,27,90,670	87,92,569	4,85,52,698	2,510	30,619	37,397	70,526
For Females.																
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	3	454	2	278	17	3,343	22	4,075	1,66,668	19,800	2,20,163	4,15,631	45	62	185	292
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	2	41	2	41	1,295	..	11,074	12,369	..	..	17	17
Primary Schools	25	2,561	1,606	177,958	920	104,218	2,551	284,737	27,93,236	25,83,939	4,74,892	58,52,067	83	5,493	4,181	9,757
Training Schools	9	1,002	..	..	14	987	23	1,989	3,17,019	..	66,208	3,83,227	37	..	75	112
Agricultural Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	..	..	1	21	1	21	624	..	570	1,203	..	..	..	..
Total ..	37	4,017	1,608	178,236	954	108,610	2,599	290,863	32,78,842	26,03,739	7,81,916	66,64,497	165	5,555	4,459	10,179
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions ..	1,068	83,662	11,369	1,267,282	10,583	1,091,034	23,020	2,441,978	3,02,48,301	1,53,94,409	95,74,485	5,52,17,195	2,675	36,174	41,856	80,705
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.																
For males	..	..	..	..	8	696	8	696	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
For females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	8	696	8	696	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
Grand total for all institutions ..	1,068	83,662	11,369	1,267,282	10,591	1,091,730	23,028	2,442,674	3,02,48,301	1,53,94,409	95,74,485	5,52,17,195	2,675	36,174	41,889	80,738

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

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

Report on Public Instruction—1947-48—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

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

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

Recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public (Political) Department.
" Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department.
Press.

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C 33

REPORT ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1947-48

VOLUME II

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1947–48, VOLUME II.

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SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS, 1947–48.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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(1) General statistics of institutions and scholars.

Classes of institutions.		1946–47. Institutions.	1946–47. Scholars.	1947–48. Institutions.	1947–48. Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
University Education.					
Arts Colleges for	Men	43	28,780	48	32,858
	Women	7	1,585	8	1,773
Oriental Colleges for	Men	25	891	24	935
	Women	2	48	2	33
Professional Colleges for	Men	21	4,927	21	5,622
	Women	5	261	5	333
School Education, General.					
Indians—					
Secondary Schools for	Boys	720	387,534	790	418,697
	Girls	181	53,891	185	58,556
Elementary Schools for	Boys	31,975	2,960,590	32,395	3,127,643
	Girls	4,173	495,495	4,180	523,105
Europeans—					
High Schools for	Boys	18	4,338	18	4,142
	Girls	21	4,473	21	4,473
Middle Schools for	Boys	8	1,694	8	1,811
	Girls	14	2,595	15	2,636
Primary Schools for	Boys	5	481	5	499
	Girls	7	566	7	599
School Education, Special.					
Training Schools for Indians for	Masters	78	11,236	75	11,759
	Mistresses.	82	6,105	85	6,105
Training Schools for Europeans for	Mistresses.	3	65	3	63
Other Special Schools for Indians for	Boys	259	13,570	273	13,382
	Girls	21	1,868	29	2,284
Industrial Schools for Indians for	Boys	50	3,728	62	5,440
	Girls	26	1,023	29	972
Industrial Schools for Europeans for	Girls	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools for Europeans for	Girls	..	..	..	..
School Education, Oriental.					
Advanced schools teaching Sanskrit for	Boys	36	2,399	38	2,423
	Girls	3	303	3	300
Advanced schools teaching Arabic for	Boys	4	87	..	..
Elementary schools teaching Sanskrit for	Boys	22	898	25	978
	Girls	2	254	2	141
Total, public institutions		37,811	3,989,685	38,356	4,227,062
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (UNRECOGNIZED).					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian for	Boys	164	6,680	141	6,393
	Girls	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit for	Boys	30	402	27	525
	Girls	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools teaching—					
A vernacular only or mainly for	Boys	2	86	21	999
	Girls	1	25	..	..
The Quran for	Boys	10	219	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit for	Boys	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..
Other Schools for	Boys	21	1,137	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..
Total, private institutions		228	8,549	189	7,917
Grand total of institutions		38,039	3,998,234	38,545	4,234,979

(2) Institutions, scholars and education in relation to population by districts.

Districts.	Area in square miles (census of 1941).	Population (census of 1941) (exclusive of the portions transferred to the Orissa province).			Institutions.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	1946-47.	1947-48.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Visakhapatnam, North	5,991	1,765,994	1,858,513	3,624,507	1,366	1,256	..	110
Do. South	..	..	..	..	1,144	1,320	176	..
Godavari, East	2,647	940,052	950,242	1,890,294	1,842	1,970	128	..
Do. West	2,434	687,572	692,516	1,380,088	1,683	1,601	..	82
Krishna	3,469	734,885	709,409	1,444,294	1,788	1,852	64	..
Guntur	5,795	1,155,926	1,121,357	2,227,283	2,610	2,665	55	..
Kurnool	7,634	579,688	566,562	1,146,250	1,136	1,157	21	..
Bellary	5,714	534,665	516,570	1,051,235	820	808	..	12
Anantapur	6,734	603,991	567,428	1,171,449	839	839	..	..
Cuddapah	5,923	541,055	515,452	1,056,507	1,063	1,056	..	7
Nellore	7,942	812,149	804,877	1,617,026	1,287	1,309	22	..
Madras	30	407,502	369,979	777,481	540	551	11	..
Chingleput	3,074	927,355	896,600	1,823,955	1,181	1,186	5	..
North Arcot	4,671	1,293,692	1,283,848	2,577,540	1,669	1,688	19	..
Chittoor	5,951	835,368	797,027	1,632,395	1,068	1,091	23	..
South Arcot	4,205	1,309,554	1,299,199	2,608,753	1,683	1,727	44	..
Tanjore	3,738	1,247,065	1,316,310	2,563,375	1,818	1,847	29	..
Tiruchirappalli	4,329	1,083,435	1,110,656	2,194,091	1,249	1,284	35	..
Mathurai	4,883	1,211,923	1,234,678	2,446,601	1,575	1,600	25	..
Ramnad	4,851	948,475	1,031,168	1,979,643	1,443	1,452	9	..
Tirunelveli, East	4,342	1,090,998	1,153,545	2,244,543	1,389	1,295	..	94
Do. West	..	..	..	..	852	988	136	..
Coimbatore	7,121	1,408,982	1,400,666	2,809,648	1,170	1,189	19	..
Salem	7,073	1,438,456	1,430,770	2,869,226	1,110	1,105	..	5
The Nilgiris	989	112,870	96,839	209,709	185	197	12	..
Malabar, North	5,790	1,901,404	2,028,021	3,929,425	2,043	2,064	21	..
Do. South	..	..	..	..	1,929	1,890	..	39
South Kanara	4,045	735,936	787,580	1,523,516	1,249	1,267	18	..
Visakhapatnam, Agency	3,116	111,938	109,499	221,437	98	108	10	..
Godavari, East Agency	3,675	136,213	135,356	271,569	210	183	..	27
Do. West Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	126,166	24,557,143	24,784,667	49,341,810	38,039	38,545	882	376

Districts.	Scholars.								Percentage of scholars to population.					
	1946-47.			1947-48.			Increase.	Decrease.	1946-47.			1947-48.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Visakhapatnam, North	63,787	47,544	111,331	67,768	34,574	102,342	..	8,989	8·2	4·1	6·1	8·8	4·3	6·5
Do. South	81,696	28,559	110,255	88,071	47,409	135,480	25,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East	108,418	71,759	180,177	112,634	73,944	186,578	6,401	..	11·5	7·6	9·5	8·3	7·6	7·9
Do. West	89,684	59,951	149,635	92,616	63,235	155,851	6,216	..	13·0	8·7	10·8	13·4	9·1	11·2
Krishna	90,837	60,135	150,972	98,330	63,024	161,354	10,382	..	12·4	8·5	10·4	13·3	8·8	11·0
Guntur	139,204	86,147	225,351	150,631	91,124	241,755	16,404	..	12·0	7·7	9·8	13·0	8·1	10·5
Do. South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	63,810	36,177	99,987	65,978	37,291	103,269	3,282	..	11·0	6·4	8·7	11·3	6·5	8·9
Bellary	41,072	20,763	61,835	44,994	21,640	66,634	4,799	..	7·7	4·0	5·8	8·4	4·1	6·2
Anantapur	45,668	23,025	68,693	43,392	27,460	70,852	2,159	..	7·6	4·1	5·8	7·1	4·8	5·9
Cuddapah	52,290	27,571	79,861	58,547	23,109	81,656	1,795	..	9·7	5·4	7·5	10·8	4·4	7·6
Nellore	73,841	44,811	118,652	79,559	47,183	126,742	8,090	..	9·1	5·6	7·3	9·7	5·8	7·8
Madras	97,643	56,785	154,428	102,156	60,091	162,247	7,819	..	2·4	15·4	19·6	22·6	16·4	19·5
Chingleput	79,616	37,911	117,527	86,200	39,097	125,297	7,770	..	8·6	4·2	6·4	9·2	4·4	6·9
North Arcot	121,794	57,851	179,645	134,103	58,482	192,585	12,940	..	9·4	4·5	6·9	10·3	4·5	7·4
Chittoor	67,901	35,702	103,603	74,409	38,216	112,625	9,022	..	8·1	4·5	6·3	8·9	4·7	6·8
South Arcot	109,370	54,007	163,377	118,462	55,974	174,436	11,059	..	8·4	4·2	6·3	9·0	4·4	6·7
Tanjore	134,968	62,342	197,310	147,986	64,742	212,728	15,418	..	10·8	4·7	7·7	11·0	4·9	7·9
Tiruchirappalli	94,174	46,580	140,754	101,978	48,359	150,337	9,583	..	8·7	4·2	6·4	10·3	4·3	7·3
Mathurai	126,917	65,569	192,486	134,656	66,958	201,614	9,128	..	10·5	5·3	7·9	11·1	5·4	8·2
Ramnad	99,268	49,085	148,353	104,354	50,517	154,871	6,518	..	10·5	4·8	7·6	10·9	4·9	7·9
Tirunelveli, East	139,007	78,366	217,373	150,154	85,270	235,424	18,051	..	12·8	6·8	9·8	14·6	7·3	10·9
Do. West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	113,397	37,347	150,744	109,654	53,040	162,694	11,950	..	8·1	2·7	5·4	7·7	3·7	5·7
Salem	84,144	58,484	142,628	104,570	47,523	152,093	9,465	..	5·9	4·1	5·0	7·2	3·3	5·2
The Nilgiris	14,351	7,637	21,988	15,430	8,265	23,695	1,707	..	12·7	7·9	10·3	13·6	8·5	11·0
Malabar, North	157,126	103,058	260,184	192,714	107,839	300,553	40,369	..	16·5	10·6	13·5	17·2	10·9	14·0
Do. South	156,958	111,206	268,164	136,109	113,836	249,945	..	18,219	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	106,468	63,478	169,946	107,423	65,449	172,872	2,926	..	14·5	8·1	11·3	14·5	8·3	11·4
Visakhapatnam, Agency	3,402	1,049	4,451	3,612	1,202	4,814	363	..	3·0	9·6	2·0	3·2	1·9	2·5
Godavari, East Agency	5,791	2,733	8,524	5,305	2,460	7,765	..	759	4·3	2·0	3·1	3·1	1·8	2·4
Do. West Agency	..	..	..	3,744	2,127	5,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,562,602	1,435,632	3,998,234	2,735,539	1,499,440	4,234,979	258,841	27,967	10·4	5·8	8·1	11·1	6·0	8·5

(3) Scholars according to classes of the community.

Classes of the community.	Population (census of 1941).		Scholars. 1946–47.		Scholars. 1947–48.		Percentage. 1946–47.		Percentage. 1947–48.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	19,074	19,663	6,054	5,859	5,843	5,779	31·7	29·8	30·6	29·3
Indian Christians	996,511	1,004,571	179,519	144,296	193,939	161,946	19·8	14·4	19·5	10·0
Muslims	1,924,406	1,972,406	277,487	150,461	184,609	150,630	13·8	7·6	6·4	7·6
Hindus—										
Brahmans, Non-Brahman Caste Hindus, Harijans	17,288,774	17,442,556	1,790,154	980,353	2,086,894	1,027,728	10·4	5·6	11·5	5·9
Buddhists	4,023,098	4,045,394	290,698	145,136	244,419	143,882	7·2	3·6	7·6	3·6
Parsis	642	430	346	90	679	308	34·6	2·1	10·5	7·1
Aborigines	211	158	43	66	651	592	20·4	41·8	30·8	39·0
Others	282,241	279,788	13,396	5,137	12,475	5,675	..	..	4·4	2·0
	22,186	19,701	4,899	4,240	6,030	2,900	1·6	1·4	2·7	1·4
Total ..	24,557,143	24,784,667	2,562,596	1,435,638	2,735,539	1,499,440	10·5	5·9	11·1	5·9
(a) Brahmans	599,358	615,224	202,041	118,920	210,163	126,511	35·5	17·7	35·0	20·5
(a) Non-Brahmans	15,359,704	15,634,688	1,572,152	851,865	1,860,240	304,419	12·4	5·4	12·1	1·9
(a) Aborigines	27,905	27,236	13,396	5,137	12,475	5,675	48·0	18·5	44·9	20·8

(a) Since separate figures for these communities have not been furnished in the Census tables of 1941 for males, census figures for 1931 have been adopted and percentages of scholars under instruction have been given as additional improvement.

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS (i) ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY, (ii) ACCORDING TO WEALTH AND (iii) ACCORDING TO THE OCCUPATION OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

(4) Distribution of scholars (i) according to classes of the community, (ii) according to wealth and (iii) according to the occupation of parents and guardians.

Classes of institutions.		Total number of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the community.												
			Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Harijans.							
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.														
University Education.														
Arts colleges for men	Men	30,529	127	2,851	12,230	13,353	473	8	19	1,438	2	3	4	21
	Women	1,829	12	465	563	710	28	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
Arts colleges for women	Women	1,773	40	733	429	507	17	..	..	41	2	2	1	1
Oriental colleges for men	Men	904	..	6	337	345	2	..	..	214	..	..	..	..
	Women	31	..	5	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental colleges for women	Women	33	..	..	20	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional colleges for men	Men	5,187	58	530	1,650	2,476	144	..	..	315	5	1	3	5
	Women	435	14	100	96	184	12	..	..	25	..	1	..	3
Professional colleges for women	Women	333	7	215	42	48	9	..	..	10	..	..	1	1
School Education, General.														
Indians—														
Secondary schools for boys	Boys	388,997	94	30,780	88,620	223,841	16,567	607	1,022	26,303	283	18	154	708
	Girls	29,700	1	4,888	9,185	14,208	965	11	19	373	7	2	11	30
Secondary schools for girls	Boys	2,723	2	529	685	1,328	86	2	2	83	..	..	2	6
	Girls	55,833	33	15,280	14,663	21,310	2,124	41	102	1,995	11	2	32	270
Elementary schools for boys	Boys	2,195,984	86	146,875	93,384	1,562,372	219,974	11,458	15,071	141,167	355	593	30	4,619
	Girls	931,659	35	85,699	60,123	554,747	118,464	4,744	8,037	97,656	222	505	17	1,410
Elementary schools for girls	Boys	63,750	3	7,132	3,856	40,426	4,750	164	50	7,196	17	..	2	154
	Girls	459,355	63	49,171	39,553	296,233	21,619	811	884	49,987	29	10	1	994
Europeans—														
High schools for boys	Boys	3,559	2,716	264	110	263	10	..	..	121	1	13	32	29
	Girls	583	410	25	2	53	40	20	..	29	4	..	..	..
High schools for girls	Boys	793	481	87	43	99	5	..	1	18	..	3	..	56
	Girls	3,685	2,683	344	146	313	6	16	..	69	..	28	3	77
Middle schools for boys	Boys	1,233	935	105	28	124	1	..	..	39	..	..	1	..
	Girls	578	463	33	7	58	..	..	..	16	..	..	1	..
Middle schools for girls	Boys	849	656	39	17	104	..	..	..	26	1	3	3	..
	Girls	1,787	1,351	84	51	237	..	..	..	46	..	11	4	3
Primary schools for boys	Boys	273	191	21	11	44	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..
	Girls	226	183	12	11	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Primary schools for girls	Boys	228	193	22	7	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Girls	371	283	27	19	33	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..
School Education, Special.														
Indians—														
Training schools for masters	Men	11,671	..	2,230	1,931	5,879	951	50	39	529	..	15	..	47
	Women	88	..	1	59	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training schools for mistresses	Women	6,105	..	3,576	304	1,713	327	1	31	149	1	..	..	3
Other special schools (including industrial schools).	Boys	13,864	299	2,338	5,748	7,716	1,408	106	287	842	15	1	4	100
	Girls	3,214	142	1,283	426	1,029	153	..	28	39	32	30	..	52
Europeans—														
Training schools for mistresses	Men	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women	61	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other special schools (including industrial schools).	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Education, Oriental.														
Advanced schools teaching—														
Sanskrit for boys	Boys	1,876	..	10	836	981	35	..	..	11	..	..	..	3
	Girls	547	..	4	356	184	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit for girls	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	300	..	..	129	167	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabic or Persian for boys	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools teaching—														
Sanskrit for boys	Boys	688	..	2	323	311	5	..	..	8	..	..	..	39
	Girls	285	..	..	202	81	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit for girls	Boys	16	..	..	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	125	..	..	1	101	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of public institutions	Males	2,723,126	5,843	193,821	209,816	1,859,676	244,417	12,395	16,491	178,317	679	651	233	5,787
	Females	1,498,936	5,779	161,946	126,393	891,996	143,790	5,646	9,101	150,496	308	592	45	2,844
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.														
Unrecognized.														
Advanced schools teaching—														
Arabic or Persian for boys	Boys	6,273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,273	..	..	..	..
	Girls	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit for boys	Boys	311	..	..	310	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	61	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools for boys	Boys	136	..	..	5	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools teaching—														
A vernacular only for boys	Boys	693	..	118	32	432	.. 2	80	..	19	..	..	..	10
	Girls	306	..	..	57	103	92	29	..	14	..	..	..	11
A vernacular only for girls	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Quoran for boys	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Quoran for girls	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools for boys	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools for girls	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of private institutions	Males	7,413	..	118	347	564	2	80	..	6,292	..	..	..	10
	Females	504	..	..	118	120	92	29	..	134	..	..	..	11
Total of public and private institutions	Males	2,735,539	5,843	193,939	210,163	1,860,240	244,419	12,475	16,491	184,609	679	651	233	5,797
	Females	1,499,440	5,779	161,946	126,511	892,116	143,882	5,675	9,101	150,630	308	592	45	2,855
Grand total	1947-48	4,234,979	11,622	355,885	336,674	2,752,356	448,301	18,150	25,592	275,239	987	1,243	278	8,652
	1946-47	3,998,234	11,913	323,815	320,961	2,424,017	435,834	18,533	25,529	427,948	436	109	84	9,055

(4) Distribution of scholars (i) according to classes of the community, (ii) according to wealth and (iii) according to the occupation of parents and guardians—*cont.*

Classes of institutions.		Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
		Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
University Education.												
Arts colleges for men	Men	3,032	21,098	6,399	16,780	10,028	2,830	420	307	86	40	38
Arts colleges for women	Women	299	1,164	366	780	259	300	233	3	..	..	254
Oriental colleges for men	Women	295	1,372	106	785	159	320	247	2	..	..	260
Oriental colleges for women	Men	35	311	558	32	74	115	367	13	15	34	254
Professional colleges for men	Women	..	11	20	1	6	2	20	..	..	..	2
Professional colleges for women	Men	1	16	16	5	1	7	20	..	..	..	..
	Women	896	3,733	558	2,475	1,561	340	480	9	2	..	320
		117	263	55	181	102	45	61	19	6	..	21
		36	283	14	152	19	19	25	6	..	..	212
School Education, General.												
Indians—												
Secondary schools for boys	Boys	22,757	264,570	101,670	46,977	71,728	70,728	122,272	19,626	32,599	2,082	22,985
Secondary schools for girls	Girls	2,223	20,837	6,640	5,837	5,777	4,577	8,266	1,115	1,946	196	1,986
	Boys	276	1,833	614	482	841	544	284	60	143	15	354
	Girls	4,663	38,575	12,595	11,645	15,423	9,134	7,101	1,607	4,050	620	6,253
Elementary schools for boys	Boys	41,636	651,776	1 502,572	1,860,384	233,485	30,380	62,847	3,780	843	930	3,335
	Girls	13,088	228,967	689,604	560,785	173,172	147,182	34,470	7,340	973	482	6,255
Elementary schools for girls	Boys	12,835	14,743	36,622	40,438	13,795	8,173	445	380	440	..	79
	Girls	1,25,739	138,476	195,140	2,98,543	89,946	18,112	42,347	4,930	482	50	4,945
Europeans—												
High schools for boys	Boys	2,845	573	141	1,242	976	782	263	175	..	89	32
	Girls	170	340	72	420	190	13	14	14	9	3	10
High schools for girls	Boys	109	477	207	265	187	74	46	66	..	50	105
	Girls	436	1,871	1,378	1,526	672	199	108	220	..	266	694
Middle schools for boys	Boys	85	762	386	198	438	80	65	249	..	..	203
	Girls	29	378	171	48	243	21	3	176	..	2	85
Middle schools for girls	Boys	52	540	257	137	324	80	24	167	6	67	44
	Girls	150	788	849	231	734	144	58	247	5	196	172
Primary schools for boys	Boys	..	200	73	51	53	13	6	12	..	..	138
	Girls	..	168	58	11	77	10	..	5	..	..	123
Primary schools for girls	Boys	..	201	27	146	41	..	..	2	..	..	39
	Girls	..	228	143	209	48	5	2	5	2	..	100
School Education, Special.												
Indians—												
Training schools for masters	Men	145	4,891	6,635	490	1,564	999	4,964	454	1,604	59	1,537
Training schools for mistresses	Women	17	24	47	20	30	12	20	6	..	..	..
Other special schools (including industrial schools).	Men	31	3,299	2,775	346	2,181	557	1,293	260	756	24	688
	Boys	582	6,612	11,670	1,593	3,374	2,039	2,888	1,058	6,194	145	1,573
	Girls	268	1,324	1,022	531	530	366	206	105	995	76	405
Europeans—												
Training schools for mistresses	Men	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Women	..	58	3	40	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other special schools (including industrial schools).	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Education, Oriental.												
Advanced schools teaching—												
Sanskrit for boys	Boys	77	1,032	767	34	127	154	994	25	258	..	284
	Girls	22	314	211	11	34	62	307	6	56	..	71
Sanskrit for girls	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	4	178	118	25	16	113	117	4	9	4	12
Arabic or Persian for boys	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools teaching—												
Sanskrit for boys	Boys	20	310	358	10	45	49	295	20	168	7	94
	Girls	10	114	161	6	33	20	160	5	28	..	33
Sanskrit for girls	Boys	..	10	6	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	8
	Girls	25	88	12	7	74	12	12	..	..	..	19
Total of public institutions	Males	84,932	973,673	1,669,521	1,971,737	338,642	117,382	196,664	26,403	42,358	3,518	31,422
	Females	147,623	439,136	912,177	883,145	289,651	181,232	95,090	16,075	9,318	1,919	22,506
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
Unrecognized.												
Advanced schools teaching—												
Arabic or Persian for boys	Boys	709	2,002	3,562	10	160	1,336	2,037	322	2,336	..	72
	Girls	5	41	74	1	5	37	17	12	48	..	..
Sanskrit for boys	Boys	..	193	118	16	..	..	82	..	..	..	213
	Girls	..	28	33	2	..	..	41	..	..	..	18
Other Schools for boys	Boys	..	21	115	1	7	15	43	70	..	..	..
	Girls	..	2	15	1	4	5	7	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools teaching —												
A vernacular only for boys	Boys	29	372	292	16	70	89	260	66	172	..	20
	Girls	27	121	158	13	12	19	60	58	118	..	26
A vernacular only for girls	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Quoran for boys	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Quoran for girls	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools for girls	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools for girls	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of private institutions	Males	738	2,588	4,087	43	237	1,440	2,422	458	2,508	..	305
	Females	32	192	280	17	21	61	125	70	166	..	44
Total of public and private institutions	Males	85,670	976,261	1,673,608	1,971,780	338,879	118,822	199,086	26,861	44,866	3,518	31,727
	Females	147,655	439,328	912,457	883,162	289,672	181,293	95,215	16,145	9,484	1,919	22,550
Grand total	1947–48	233,325	1,415,589	2,586,065	2,854,942	628,551	300,115	294,301	43,006	54,350	5,437	54,277
	1946–47	100,054	1,267,926	2,630,254	259,933	387,949	496,949	864,598	397,373	1,409,719	18,254	163,459

(5) Percentage of male scholars of the different sections of the population at each stage of instruction to the total number of schools at the respective stage.

	Anglo-Indian and European.	Christian.	Harijans.	Muslims.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Others.
Arts Colleges	0·4	9·0	1·5	5·2	39·9	43·6	0·5
Secondary Schools—							
Indians	0·2	8·0	42·5	7·9	22·8	57·7	0·4
Europeans	74·4	7·6	0·2	3·1	3·7	9·1	2·2
Elementary Schools—Indians ..	0·3	6·8	12·5	3·9	4·3	69·9	0·7
Elementary Schools—Europeans ..	76·6	8·5	..	1·3	3·5	9·5	0·1
Professional Colleges and Special Schools.	0·9	13·3	6·6	4·4	27·3	46·8	1·0

(6) Number at each stage of instruction in public institutions out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the main sections of the population.

	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools for Indians.	High and middle schools for Europeans.	Elementary schools for Indians.	Primary schools for Europeans.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Anglo-Indians and Europeans ..	21	16	818	26	65	61
Indian Christians	14	162	2	794	..	26
Muslims	18	222	..	746	..	19
Hindus—			..	..		
Brahmans	59	424	..	463	..	49
Non-Brahmans	7	120	..	854	..	9
Harijans	1	54	..	935	..	8
Others	..	90	7	884	..	19

(7) Scholars according to the languages studied.

Languages.	1946–47. Public institutions. Boys.	1946–47. Public institutions. Girls.	1946–47. Private institutions. Boys.	1946–47. Private institutions. Girls.	1947–48. Public institutions. Boys.	1947–48. Public institutions. Girls.	1947–48. Private institutions. Boys.	1947–48. Private institutions. Girls.
(i) European languages—								
English	482,293	55,870	74	4	410,375	104,115	18	..
French	1,747	3,694	..	..	4,194	1,934	..	..
Total ..	484,040	59,564	74	4	414,569	106,049	18	..
(ii) Classical languages—								
Latin	49	1,335	..	..	52	52		
Greek	4	798	..	..	29	3	..	..
Arabic	69,439	15,057	6,509	170	57,376	37,858	..	..
Persian	800	197	70	..	2,776	786	6,368	..
Sanskrit	33,181	4,810	345	57	176,404	10,603	50	25
Total ..	103,473	22,197	6,924	227	236,637	49,302	345	27
(iii) Indian languages—							6,763	52
Tamil	1,256,735	378,583	248	198	1,330,784	400,900	217	45
Telugu	865,137	488,533	1,238	4	1,098,376	207,125	264	178
Malayalam	441,554	81,675	..	..	329,193	101,460	..	..
Kanarese	147,494	25,237	..	..	117,970	181,391	..	..
Hindustani	92,247	52,599	129	..	113,794	94,949	50	..
Oriya	5,179	1,873	..	..	4,683	26,689	..	..
Tulu	1,465	61	..	..	987	2,046	..	..
Marathi	102	246	..	..	192	175	..	..
Konkani	9	23	..	..	323	106	..	..
Total ..	2,810,012	1,028,830	1,615	202	2,996,302	1,014,841	531	223

(8) Number of scholars unprotected from smallpox.

Institutions.	1946-47. Boys.	1946-47. Girls.	1947-48. Boys.	1947-48. Girls.
Arts Colleges, Indians	49	2	133	9
Oriental Colleges	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools, Indians	369	20	72	33
Do. Europeans	..	..	2	..
Elementary Schools, Indians	1,837	1,554	589	305
Primary Schools, Europeans	..	..	..	..
Special Schools, Indians	7	..	6	7
Total ..	2,262	1,576	802	354

(9) Number of aided and unaided institutions under mission and non-mission agencies, 1947–48.

Classes of Institutions.		Aided. Mission. Schools.	Aided. Mission. Pupils.	Aided. Non-Mission. Schools.	Aided. Non-Mission. Pupils.	Unaided. Mission. Schools.	Unaided. Mission. Pupils.	Unaided. Non-Mission. Schools.	Unaided. Non-Mission. Pupils.
Arts colleges for ..	Men ..	10	9,388	27	14,621	..	..	..	..
	Women.	5	1,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional colleges for	Men ..	5	880	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women.	4	252	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental colleges for ..	Men ..	..	..	21	743	..	..	2	120
	Women.			2	33	..	..	..	..
Secondary schools for	Boys ..	118	69,527	277	159,542	6	603	8	1,226
	Girls ..	92	27,437	25	12,241	..	..	1	300
Elementary schools for	Boys ..	4,610	360,886	11,174	1,111,090	32	3,106	57	3,417
	Girls ..	484	77,267	993	122,947	..	..	4	174
High schools for Euro-	Boys ..	11	3,133	7	1,009	..	..	..	..
peans for.	Girls ..	18	4,036	3	442	..	..	..	..
Middle schools for	Boys ..	5	1,064	3	747	..	..	..	..
Europeans for.	Girls ..	11	2,101	2	349	..	..	..	..
Primary schools for	Boys ..	2	202	3	297	..	..	..	..
Europeans for.	Girls ..	3	228	4	371	..	..	..	..
Training schools for	Masters.	25	2,768	2	193	..	..	..	..
Indians for.	Mistresses.	41	2,640	7	568	..	..	..	..
Training schools for Europeans for	Mistresses.	2	61	1	2	..	..	..	..
Other special schools for	Indians	48	2,924	52	2,569	7	366	234	9,638
	Europeans.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		5,503	565,898	12,603	1,427,764	45	4,075	306	14,875

(10) Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

Classes of Institutions.		Municipal areas. Institutions.	Municipal areas. Scholars.	Non-municipal areas. Institutions.	Non-municipal areas. Scholars.
Arts colleges for	Men ..	43	30,213	5	2,145
	Women ..	8	1,773	..	..
Oriental colleges for	Men ..	15	566	9	369
	Women ..	2	33	..	..
Professional colleges for	Men ..	19	5,320	2	302
	Women ..	5	333	..	..
Secondary schools for Indians ..	Men ..	303	207,879	487	210,818
	Women ..	140	48,272	45	10,284
High schools for Europeans for ..	Boys ..	11	2,871	7	1,271
	Girls ..	21	4,478	..	..
Middle schools for Europeans for ..	Boys ..	6	1,412	2	399
	Girls ..	9	1,700	6	936
Elementary schools for Indians for ..	Boys ..	2,697	413,196	29,698	2,714,447
	Girls ..	1,030	161,165	3,150	361,940
Primary schools for Europeans for ..	Boys ..	5	499	..	..
	Girls ..	6	552	1	47
Training schools for Indians for	Masters ..	55	8,300	20	3,459
	Mistresses.	67	4,675	18	1,430
Training schools for Europeans for Mistresses		3	63	..	..
Other schools for	Indians ..	163	11,836	230	10,242
	Europeans.	..	..	..	..
Recognized Sanskrit and Arabic schools for ..	Boys ..	12	686	51	2,710
	Girls ..	3	299	2	142
Unrecognized private schools for	Boys ..	24	817	165	7,100
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1947–48 ..	4,647	906,938	33,898	3,328,041
	1946–47 ..	3,511	691,062	34,528	3,307,172

(11) Scholars by classes and ages.

Classes and ages. (1)	Primary. I (2)	II (3)	III (4)	IV (5)	V (6)	Middle. VI (7)	VII (8)	VIII (9)	High. IX (10)	X (11)	XI (12)
Below 5	6,225	308	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 6	222,029	14,925	1,523	167	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 7	417,412	125,145	28,162	3,950	362	10	..	..	..	..	..
7 to 8	319,295	222,364	92,840	19,659	2,851	333	53	..	..	..	..
8 to 9	157,330	215,577	156,443	72,818	18,289	3,386	390	2	..	..	..
9 to 10	60,069	133,473	144,523	115,414	64,337	13,126	2,208	277	..	..	..
10 to 11	31,576	49,562	97,374	111,992	105,971	32,928	10,353	2,373	1	..	..
11 to 12	7,588	20,592	57,667	78,843	104,353	44,842	26,143	8,545	36	1	1
12 to 13	2,737	7,589	20,717	45,731	76,771	39,839	35,427	21,766	872	110	3
13 to 14	1,190	2,362	6,666	16,534	40,002	25,376	28,408	29,380	5,127	763	103
14 to 15	196	798	2,485	6,005	17,911	15,664	17,416	23,023	11,818	3,434	750
15 to 16	131	127	349	2,230	6,410	6,322	9,902	15,042	18,000	9,341	3,223
16 to 17	86	42	106	570	2,046	2,253	3,961	7,706	15,343	14,376	9,019
17 to 18	54	26	32	68	351	693	1,574	4,123	8,363	12,867	10,172
18 to 19	5	22	12	26	90	207	574	1,550	4,141	6,368	10,453
19 to 20	20	18	12	12	20	41	169	613	1,633	2,802	6,478
Over 20	31	27	32	20	22	14	70	278	535	1,049	3,387
Total ..	1,225,974	792,957	608,945	474,039	439,852	185,034	136,648	115,578	158	396	2,016
									66,027	51,507	45,605

Classes and ages.	Total.	Intermediate. First year.	Intermediate. Second year.	Degree. Third year.	Degree. Fourth year.	Degree. Fifth year.	Post Graduate. Sixth year.	Post Graduate. Seventh year.	Total	Grand Total.
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Below 5	6,535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,535
5 to 6	238,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238,710
6 to 7	575,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575,041
7 to 8	657,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	657,395
8 to 9	624,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624,235
9 to 10	533,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533,428
10 to 11	442,167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	442,167
11 to 12	349,558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349,558
12 to 13	256,570	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	256,571
13 to 14	165,920	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	165,921
14 to 15	114,962	295	8	..	..	..	..	..	303	115,265
15 to 16	79,251	1,261	294	9	..	..	..	..	1,564	80,815
16 to 17	48,172	2,513	1,266	212	9	..	..	..	4,000	52,172
17 to 18	27,883	3,001	2,224	692	277	1	1	..	6,195	34,078
18 to 19	13,399	2,696	2,547	1,314	731	48	49	..	7,337	20,736
19 to 20	5,876	2,097	2,217	1,438	1,289	122	202	..	7,244	13,120
Over 20	3,064	1,590	2,095	1,920	2,348	288	501	..	8,454	11,518
Total ..	4,142,166	13,455	10,651	5,585	4,654	459	754	..	35,099	4,177,265

(12) GENERAL STATISTICS OF RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

(12) General statistics of receipts and charges.

Heads of expenditure.	1946–47. Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	1947–48. Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.												
Universities	11,62,870	..	..	10,36,021	17,22,925	39,21,816	15,63,489	..	..	12,930	2,68,389	18,44,808
Arts and Oriental colleges — Government	10,44,102	..	..	8,73,450	26,608	19,44,160	7,98,931	..	..	9,79,294	1,842	17,80,067
Municipal	4,725	..	..	82,729	308	1,29,060	4,725	..	..	61,729	152	66,606
District Board	67	13,832	41,298	..	..	13,899	48	4,520	..	..	9,213	13,781
Aided	6,49,590	2,000	1,000	28,38,394	8,10,414	43,01,398	5,83,567	..	20,009	33,30,376	12,36,416	51,70,368
Unaided	..	..	..	72,569	5,10,087	5,82,656	..	..	..	..	2,816	2,816
Total	16,98,484	15,832	42,298	38,67,142	13,47,417	69,71,173	13,87,271	4,520	20,009	43,71,399	12,50,439	70,33,638
Professional colleges — Government	31,40,950	..	..	5,27,766	18,192	36,86,908	32,31,844	..	..	7,28,385	89,571	40,49,800
Aided	1,11,498	..	..	1,08,266	1,97,868	4,17,632	3,02,355	..	..	1,70,620	3,88,653	8,61,628
Unaided	..	..	..	360	13,923	14,283	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	32,52,448	..	..	6,36,392	2,29,983	41,18,823	35,34,199	..	..	8,99,005	4,78,224	49,11,428
Total, University Education	61,13,802	15,832	42,298	55,39,555	33,00,325	1,50,11,812	64,84,959	4,520	20,009	52,83,334	19,97,052	1,37,89,874
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.												
Secondary schools.												
Boys.												
Indian schools — Government	5,22,793	..	..	1,12,793	2,496	6,38,082	3,67,794	..	..	1,22,370	2,288	4,92,452
Municipal	1,83,927	360	..	11,69,834	43,108	17,79,165	2,65,861	712	4,66,101	13,79,690	51,794	21,64,158
District Board	6,58,985	20,83,092	3,81,936	28,25,172	1,67,376	57,34,625	6,56,630	14,99,033	1,318	33,82,892	3,00,898	58,40,271
Aided	23,08,015	..	..	65,61,260	26,33,987	1,15,03,262	21,91,838	110	3,265	77,28,477	20,64,427	1,19,88,117
Unaided	..	..	..	59,832	92,122	1,51,954	..	..	..	54,291	44,640	98,931
Total	36,73,720	20,83,452	3,81,936	1,07,28,861	29,39,089	1,98,07,088	34,82,123	14,99,855	4,70,684	1,26,67,720	24,63,547	2,05,83,929
European schools—Aided	2,64,104	..	..	55,455	3,16,331	6,35,890	1,84,558	..	..	2,51,870	2,04,583	6,41,011
Total, Secondary schools—Boys	39,37,824	20,83,452	3,81,936	1,07,84,346	32,55,420	2,04,42,978	36,66,681	14,99,855	4,70,684	1,29,19,590	26,68,130	2,12,24,940
Secondary schools.												
Girls.												
Indian schools — Government	10,19,728	..	..	2,03,858	2,291	12,25,877	8,42,941	..	..	2,60,866	509	11,04,316
Municipal	6,369	..	..	42,080	4,481	1,07,170	16,103	..	44,591	48,896	3,639	1,13,229
District Board	11,058	32,970	44,240	25,061	3,452	72,541	28,239	35,798	..	36,604	182	1,00,823
Aided	6,35,261	1,500	..	7,99,214	7,25,338	21,61,313	6,54,010	..	..	10,94,283	7,96,752	25,45,045
Unaided	..	..	..	1,853	24,053	25,906	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16,72,416	34,470	44,240	10,72,066	7,69,615	35,92,807	15,41,293	35,798	44,591	14,40,649	8,01,082	38,63,413
European schools—Aided	2,49,913	..	..	2,47,221	2,29,080	7,26,214	3,01,255	..	..	2,55,852	2,61,015	8,18,122
Total, Secondary schools—Girls	19,22,329	34,470	44,240	13,19,287	9,98,695	43,19,021	18,42,548	35,798	44,591	16,96,501	10,62,097	46,81,535
Total, Secondary schools	58,60,153	21,17,922	4,26,176	1,21,03,633	42,54,115	2,47,61,999	55,09,229	15,35,653	5,15,275	1,46,16,091	37,30,227	2,59,06,475
Elementary schools.												
Boys.												
Indian schools — Government	29,46,059	..	..	28	8,871	29,54,958	23,19,648	..	..	39	5,637	23,25,324
Municipal	10,87,039	11,432	..	11,621	46,695	34,20,698	7,68,963	..	20,07,835	9,475	55,900	28,42,173
District Board	1,09,70,909	97,73,521	22,63,911	12,222	85,683	2,08,42,335	1,01,01,783	1,26,00,721	..	7,452	2,85,092	2,29,95,048
Panchayat	6,58,329	1,35,775	..	3,523	12,437	8,10,064	6,96,883	1,25,924	..	..	12,389	8,35,196
Aided	1,69,04,598	..	..	6,06,083	26,18,814	2,01,29,675	2,34,49,414	..	..	5,34,327	24,30,216	2,64,13,957
Unaided	..	..	180	..	51,385	51,385	..	..	..	87	58,479	58,566
Total	3,25,66,934	99,20,728	22,64,091	6,33,477	28,23,885	4,82,09,115	3,73,36,691	1,27,26,645	20,07,835	5,51,380	28,47,713	5,54,70,264
European schools — Aided	19,543	..	..	5,798	21,516	46,857	20,673	..	..	6,351	22,215	49,239
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, European schools	19,543	..	..	5,798	21,516	46,857	20,673	..	..	6,351	22,215	49,239
Total, Elementary schools—Boys	3,25,86,477	99,20,728	22,64,091	6,39,275	28,45,401	4,82,55,972	3,73,57,364	1,27,26,645	20,07,835	5,57,731	28,69,928	5,55,19,503

(12) General statistics of receipts and charges—*cont.*

Heads of expenditure.	1946–47. Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	1947–48. Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—*cont.*												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—*cont.*												
Elementary schools.												
Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian schools—Government	1,45,708	..	51,316	..	..	1,97,024	1,15,950	..	..	..	..	1,15,950
Indian schools—Municipal	3,04,495	13,858	9,28,808	..	6,425	12,53,586	2,69,067	..	16,29,628	5	47,216	19,45,916
Indian schools—District Board	16,22,425	23,75,895	..	..	3,293	40,01,613	22,44,881	28,13,312	..	55	34,061	50,92,309
Indian schools—Panchayat	1,91,004	3,39,671	..	..	36,930	6,17,605	1,487	8,541	..	..	..	10,028
Indian schools—Aided	22,79,569	..	..	1,54,137	3,94,467	28,28,173	32,19,744	..	..	1,72,321	4,09,552	38,01,617
Indian schools—Unaided	..	..	..	..	930	930	..	..	..	..	552	552
Total	45,43,201	27,29,424	9,80,124	1,54,137	4,92,045	88,98,931	58,51,129	28,21,853	16,29,628	1,72,381	4,91,381	1,09,66,372
European schools—Aided	21,066	..	..	8,720	22,247	52,033	24,844	..	..	15,369	26,788	67,001
Total, Elementary schools—Girls	45,64,267	27,29,424	9,80,124	1,62,857	5,14,292	89,50,964	58,75,973	28,21,853	16,29,628	1,87,750	5,18,169	1,10,33,373
Total, Elementary schools	3,71,50,744	1,26,50,152	32,44,215	8,02,132	33,59,693	5,72,06,936	4,32,33,337	1,55,48,498	36,37,463	7,45,481	33,88,097	6,65,52,876
Total, School Education—General	4,30,10,897	1,47,65,074	36,70,391	1,29,05,765	76,13,808	8,19,68,935	4,87,42,566	1,70,84,151	41,52,738	1,53,61,572	71,18,324	9,24,59,351
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.												
Training schools.												
Masters.												
Indian schools—Government	16,33,143	..	..	456	2,492	16,36,091	18,52,195	..	..	11,051	3,648	18,66,894
Indian schools—Aided	4,17,438	..	..	9,438	1,49,707	5,76,583	4,82,528	..	..	10,921	1,52,814	6,46,263
Indian schools—Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian schools—District Board	7,862	..	..	..	..	7,862	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20,58,443	..	..	9,894	1,52,199	22,20,536	23,34,723	..	..	21,972	1,56,462	25,13,157
Mistresses.												
Indian schools—Government	5,77,732	..	..	346	4,250	5,82,328	6,44,677	..	..	696	486	6,45,859
Indian schools—Aided	4,30,701	..	..	10,285	1,92,176	6,33,262	5,23,660	..	..	14,264	3,17,192	8,55,116
Indian schools—Unaided	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,08,433	..	100	10,631	1,96,426	12,15,590	11,68,337	..	..	14,960	3,17,678	15,00,975
European schools—Aided	12,011	..	..	1,575	20,995	34,581	12,168	..	..	1,815	21,131	35,114
Total	10,20,444	..	100	12,206	2,17,421	12,50,171	11,80,505	..	..	16,775	3,38,809	15,36,089
Total, Training schools	30,78,887	..	100	22,100	3,69,620	34,70,707	35,15,228	..	..	38,747	4,95,271	40,49,246
Other Special schools.												
Indian schools—Government	12,00,155	92	81	22,103	65,525	12,87,956	25,46,126	..	..	47,094	29,378	26,22,598
Indian schools—Municipal	2,082	..	10,909	551	150	13,692	2,990	..	5,830	677	114	9,611
Indian schools—District Board	33	19,217	..	..	..	19,250	65,136	15,696	..	..	7,822	88,654
Indian schools—Aided	6,61,367	12,442	96,342	1,55,327	27,83,409	37,08,887	4,14,964	8,881	42,833	1,58,159	31,75,398	38,00,235
Indian schools—Unaided	..	..	..	2,23,308	35,648	2,58,956	..	..	..	48,159	36,679	84,838
Total	18,63,637	31,751	1,07,332	4,01,289	28,84,732	52,88,741	30,29,216	24,577	48,663	2,54,089	32,49,391	66,05,936
European schools—Government	13,593	..	..	..	..	13,593	15,365	..	..	..	..	15,365
Total, European schools	13,593	..	..	..	..	13,593	15,365	..	..	..	..	15,365
Total, Other Special schools	18,77,230	31,751	1,07,332	4,01,289	28,84,732	53,02,334	30,44,581	24,577	48,663	2,54,089	32,49,391	66,21,301
Total, School Education—Special	49,56,117	31,751	1,07,432	4,23,389	32,54,352	87,73,041	65,59,809	24,577	48,663	2,92,836	37,44,662	1,06,70,547
Total, Direct Expenditure	5,40,80,816	1,48,15,657	38,20,121	1,88,68,709	1,41,68,485	10,57,53,788	6,17,87,334	1,71,13,248	42,21,410	2,09,37,856	1,28,59,924	11,69,19,772
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.												
Direction and Inspection	31,35,236	..	..	..	..	31,35,236	33,99,752	..	..	..	..	33,99,752
Expenditure on building and equipment	24,53,572	8,23,566	2,95,095	5,36,341	38,97,706	80,06,280	46,58,186	13,11,572	2,93,545	5,37,237	50,46,128	1,18,46,663
Miscellaneous including Scholarships	47,22,693	30,644	32,814	44,65,214	34,39,470	1,26,90,335	30,62,245	59,026	22,203	50,76,347	41,84,881	1,24,04,702
Total	1,03,11,501	8,54,210	3,27,909	50,01,555	73,37,176	2,38,32,351	1,11,20,183	13,70,598	3,15,748	56,13,584	92,31,004	2,76,51,117
Grand total of expenditure	6,43,92,317	1,56,69,867	41,48,030	2,38,70,264	2,15,05,661	12,95,86,139	7,29,07,517	1,84,83,846	45,37,158	2,65,51,440	2,20,90,928	14,45,70,889

(13) Statement showing the percentage of expenditure under each head to total expenditure.

Heads of expenditure.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscription and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			1946–47.				
Arts colleges ..	16,98,484	15,832	42,298	38,67,142	13,47,417	69,71,173	5·4
Professional colleges ..	32,52,448	..	..	6,36,392	2,29,983	41,18,823	3·2
Schools—General ..	4,30,10,897	1,47,68,074	36,70,391	1,29,05,765	76,13,808	8,19,68,935	63·3
Schools—Special ..	49,56,117	31,751	1,07,432	4,23,389	32,54,352	87,73,041	6·8
General or Indirect expenditure.	1,14,74,371	8,54,210	3,27,909	60,37,576	90,60,101	2,77,54,167	21·3
Total ..	6,43,92,317	1,56,69,867	41,48,030	2,38,70,264	2,15,05,661	12,95,86,139	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure.	49·6	12·1	3·1	18·6	16·6	100	
			1947–48.				
Arts colleges ..	13,87,271	4,520	20,009	43,71,299	12,50,439	70,33,638	4·85
Professional colleges ..	35,34,199	..	..	8,99,005	4,78,224	49,11,428	3·45
Schools—General ..	4,87,42,566	1,70,84,151	41,52,738	1,53,61,572	71,18,324	9,24,59,351	63·93
Schools—Special ..	65,59,809	..	..	2,92,838	37,44,662	1,06,70,547	7·38
General or Indirect expenditure.	26,83,672	13,70,598	3,15,748	56,26,514	94,99,393	2,94,95,925	20·39
Total ..	7,29,07,517	1,84,83,846	45,37,158	2,65,51,440	2,20,90,028	14,45,70,889	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure.	50·44	12·79	3·17	18·41	15·19	100·00	

(14) Provincial charges and receipts.

Charges and receipts.	1946–47. Rs.	1947–48. Rs.
Charges.		
Universities	11,62,870	18,03,519
Direction	2,62,808	3,39,109
Inspection	28,72,428	30,60,643
Government Colleges and Schools—General	54,80,043	52,90,188
Special	79,29,102	1,03,39,508
Scholarships in Colleges and Schools—General	3,65,293	6,07,441
Special	1,55,414	..
Grants in aid to schools under private management	2,79,28,696	5,09,69,457
Grants in aid to Public libraries	..	95,794
Grants in aid to schools under Local Body management	1,87,69,865	1,66,36,301
To the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities for Elementary Education.		
Registration of books	10,022	8,15,170
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts	26,319	12,406
Text-Book Committee	12,887	27,706
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	42,758	11,962
Government educational buildings	4,27,599	89,309
Total charges (*a*)	6,54,46,104	12,30,908
		9,13,23,421
Receipts.		
Fees in Colleges and Schools (General and Special) —Credited to Government.	15,92,297	22,50,705
Income from Endowments	3,737	1,320
Departmental Examination and other Fees	20,831	27,100
Miscellaneous receipts	12,53,697	14,91,210
Total receipts	28,70,562	37,70,335
Deduct refunds	40,284	48,397
Net receipts (*b*)	28,30,278	37,21,938
Net expenditure	6,26,15,826	8,76,01,483
Non-departmental items included in .. (*a*)	69,02,259	85,81,787
(*b*)	3,35,023	5,36,502

(15) General statistics of receipts and charges of local boards and municipalities.

	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Boards.							
Colleges	1	72	48	4,520	..	9,213	13,781
Secondary schools ..	304	135,905	6,84,869	15,34,831	1,318	37,20,076	59,41,094
Elementary schools.	14,916	1,512,129	1,30,45,034	1,55,48,498	..	3,39,049	2,89,32,581
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other special schools.	2	111	65,136	15,696	..	7,822	88,654
Buildings and furniture	..	..	78,133	13,11,572	..	13,943	14,03,648
Scholarships	..	..	..	26,751	..	..	26,751
Contributions to schools under other managements.	..	..	..	9,703	..	..	9,703
Expenditure on hostels	..	..	..	32,275	..	..	32,275
Total ..	15,223	1,648,217	1,38,73,220	1,74,83,846	1,318	40,90,103	3,64,48,487
Municipal Boards.							
Colleges	1	545	4,725	..	..	61,881	66,606
Secondary schools ..	72	48,000	2,81,964	712	5,10,692	14,84,019	22,77,387
Elementary schools.	1,507	261,141	10,38,030	..	36,37,463	1,12,596	47,88,089
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other special schools	4	239	2,990	..	5,830	791	9,611
Buildings and furniture.	..	..	37,426	..	2,93,545	14,669	3,45,640
Scholarships	..	..	..	..	20,887	..	20,887
Contributions to schools under other managements.	..	..	..	..	67,425	..	67,425
Expenditure on hostels.	..	..	..	..	522	..	522
Total	1,584	309,925	13,65,135	712	45,36,364	16,73,956	75,76,167

(16) Proportion of expenditure under various heads of education met from public and private funds.

	1946–47.		1947–48.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Collegiate education	40·38	59·62	47·20	52·78
Secondary education	41·04	58·96	29·17	70·83
Elementary and primary education.	84·52	15·48	93·80	6·20
Special education	59·92	40·08	62·18	37·82
Indirect expenditure	43·28	56·72	46·33	53·67
Total ..	53·83	46·17	66·31	33·69

(17) Average cost of education and the average fee per head in public institutions for general education for boys.

Institutions.	Government.					Local bodies.					Aided.				
	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost per head.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost per head.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost per head.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Arts colleges															
1946–47 Indians ..	5,682	6,41,067	14,16,392	112 14	249 4	697	76,790	1,09,664	120 3	157 6	20,317	25,81,867	36,71,265	127 1	180 12
1947–48 Indians ..	6,522	8,91,932	14,59,714	136 13	224 0	545	61,729	72,173	113 5	132 6	23,664	30,13,444	45,13,467	127 10	190 11
Secondary schools for boys.															
1946–47 { Indians ..	8,660	1,12,793	6,38,082	16 7	93 0	160,724	39,95,006	75,13,790	24 14	46 12	176,045	65,61,460	1,15,03,462	31 10	65 5
{ Europeans. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,493	3,07,645	9,01,018	56 0	164 1
1947–48 { Indians ..	7,131	1,22,370	4,92,452	17 3	69 1	180,039	47,62,582	80,04,429	26 8	44 8	227,750	77,28,477	1,19,88,117	129 3	200 6
{ Europeans. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,982	2,51,870	6,41,011	42 2	107 3
Elementary schools for boys.															
1946–47 { Indians ..	114,489	..	28	29,54,958	..	25 13	1,355,788	..	23,843	2,50,73,097	..	18 9	1,365,121	6,06,083	2,01,29,675	0 7	14 15
{ Europeans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	5,798	46,857	12 13	103 7
1947–48 { Indians ..	96,432	..	39	23,25,324	..	24 1	1,260,493	..	16,927	2,58,37,221	..	20 8	971,488	5,34,327	2,64,13,957	0 8	27 3
{ Europeans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	496	6,351	49,239	12 14	99 4

(18) School fees.

Classes of institutions.		Government.						Board					
		Average number on rolls.		Fees.		Averaga fee per head.		Average number on rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
		1946–47.	1947–48.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1946–47.	1947–48.	1946–47.	1947–48.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	Indians	6,168	7,153	7,01,411	9,79,294	110·46	136·90	70	616	82,729	61,729	114·90	100·20
Professional colleges	Do.	4,248	4,778	5,35,438	7,28,385	126·23	152·40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary schools for boys ..	Indians	6,800	7,591	1,12,793	122,370	16·48	16·13	160,724	180,039	39,95,006	47,62,582	24·86	26·47
	Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary schools for girls	Indians	13,961	14,280	2,03,858	260,866	14·60	18·27	3,277	3,545	58,327	85,500	11·69	24·12
	Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools for boys ..	Indians	114,489	120,479	28	39	..	..	1,355,788	1,493,787	23,843	16,927	0·02	0·11
	Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools for girls ..	Indians	5,995	5,840	..	..	..	..	282,870	300,362	..	60	..	..
	Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special schools	Indians	4,239	15,616	22,103	58,841	5·22	3·77	158	610	8,020	677	50·76	1·11
	Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	Indians	155,954	175,737	15,75,631	21,49,795	11·03	12·24	1,803,537	1,978,959	41,67,925	49,27,475	2·31	2·49
	Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total ..	155,954	175,737	15,75,631	21,49,795	11·03	12·24	1,803,537	1,978,959	41,67,925	49,27,475	2·31	2·49

(18) School fees—*cont.*

Classes of institutions.		Aided. Average number on rolls. 1946-47. (14)	Aided. Average number on rolls. 1947-48. (15)	Aided. Fees. 1946-47. (16) Rs.	Aided. Fees. 1947-48. (17) Rs.	Aided. Average fee per head. 1946-47. (18) Rs.	Aided. Average fee per head. 1947-48. (19) Rs.	Unaided and private. Average number on rolls. 1946-47. (20)	Unaided and private. Average number on rolls. 1947-48. (21)	Unaided and private. Fees. 1946-47. (22) Rs.	Unaided and private. Fees. 1947-48. (23) Rs.
Arts colleges	Indians	22,908	25,588	28,65,723	33,30,376	125·09	130·10	661	122	81,451	..
Professional colleges	Do.	908	1,126	1,69,607	1,70,620	186·78	151·50	12	..	360	..
Secondary schools for boys	Indians	176,045	227,750	65,61,460	77,28,477	37·27	33·92	2,675	1,872	59,832	54,291
	Europeans	5,493	4,091	3,07,645	2,51,870	56·01	61·58	..	..	..	..
Secondary schools for girls	Indians	36,317	38,227	8,08,028	10,94,283	22·28	28·62	306	314	1,853	..
	Europeans	6,602	2,500	2,54,065	2,55,852	38·48	102·30	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools for boys	Indians	1,365,121	1,220,359	6,06,083	5,34,327	0·45	0·44	3,275	6,857	..	87
	Europeans	453	496	5,798	6,351	12·87	12·80	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools for girls	Indians	187,733	196,260	2,48,703	1,72,321	1·33	0·88	115	175	..	..
	Europeans	535	598	8,720	15,369	16·29	25·70	..	..	..	..
Special schools	Indians	5,984	15,536	1,54,525	1,83,344	25·87	11·80	9,451	9,581	2,24,437	48,159
	Europeans	424	61	..	1,815	..	29·76	..	..	..	..
Total	Indians	1,795,016	1,724,846	1,14,14,129	1,32,13,748	5·36	7·66	16,495	18,921	3,67,933	1,02,537
	Europeans	13,507	7,746	5,76,228	5,31,257	42·06	68·60	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	1,808,523	1,732,592	1,19,90,357	1,37,45,005	6·63	7·93	16,495	18,921	3,67,933	1,02,537

Classes of institutions.		Unaided and private. Average fee per head. 1946-47. (24) Rs.	Unaided and private. Average fee per head. 1947-48. (25) Rs.	Total. Average number on rolls. 1946-47. (26)	Total. Average number on rolls. 1947-48. (27)	Total. Fees. 1946-47. (28) Rs.	Total. Fees. 1947-48. (29) Rs.	Total. Average fee per head. 1946-47. (30) Rs.	Total. Average fee per head. 1947-48. (31) Rs.
Arts colleges	Indians	123·33	..	30,457	33,479	37,31,314	43,71,399	122·52	130·60
Professional colleges	Do.	30·00	..	5,162	5,904	7,05,405	8,99,005	134·72	152·30
Secondary schools for boys	Indians	22·37	29·00	346,304	417,252	1,07,29,091	1,26,67,720	30·99	30·37
	Europeans	..	..	5,493	4,091	3,07,645	2,51,870	56·01	61·58
Secondary schools for girls	Indians	6·06	..	53,861	56,366	10,72,066	14,40,649	19·91	25·57
	Europeans	..	..	6,602	2,500	2,54,065	2,55,852	38·67	102·30
Elementary schools for boys	Indians	..	..	2,838,673	2,841,484	6,29,954	5,51,380	0·22	0·19
	Europeans	..	..	453	496	5,798	6,351	12·79	12·80
Elementary schools for girls	Indians	..	..	476,713	502,637	2,48,703	1,72,381	0·52	0·34
	Europeans	..	..	535	598	8,720	15,369	16·29	25·70
Special schools	Indians	23·75	5·03	19,832	41,343	4,09,085	2,91,021	20·63	7·04
	Europeans	..	..	424	61	..	1,815	..	29·76
Total	Indians	22·30	5·42	3,771,002	4,198,465	1,75,25,618	2,03,93,555	4·68	4·78
	Europeans	..	..	13,507	7,746	5,76,228	5,31,257	42·67	68·60
	Grand total	22·30	5·42	3,784,509	4,206,211	1,81,01,846	2,09,24,812	4·79	5·00

(19) Proportion of fee income to total direct expenditure.

Arts colleges.	1946–47. Total cost. RS.	1946–47. Total fees. RS.	1946–47. Percentage of fees to total cost.	1947–48. Total cost. RS.	1947–48. Total fees. RS.	1947–48. Percentage of fees to total cost.
Indians	68,56,169	37,59,101	54·86	70,33,638	43,71,399	62·15
Professional colleges.						
Indians	42,45,570	7,05,405	16·79	49,11,428	8,99,005	18·31
Secondary schools for boys.						
Indians	2,00,65,191	1,07,30,865	53·42	2,05,83,929	1,26,67,720	61·56
Europeans	9,01,018	3,07,645	34·15	6,41,011	2,51,870	39·29
Secondary schools for girls.						
Indians	36,15,560	10,72,066	29·68	38,63,413	14,40,649	37·28
Europeans	8,49,794	2,54,065	..	8,18,122	2,55,852	31·27
Elementary and Primary schools for boys.						
Indians	4,82,45,608	6,29,954	1·30	5,54,70,264	5,51,380	0·99
Europeans	46,857	5,798	1·19	49,239	6,351	12·87
Elementary and Primary schools for girls.						
Indians	89,04,607	2,48,703	2·70	1,09,66,372	1,72,381	1·57
Europeans	52,033	8,720	16·76	67,001	15,369	22·94
Special schools.						
Indians	39,69,826	2,96,824	7·48	1,06,20,068	2,91,021	2·74
Europeans	29,045	1,190	3·06	50,479	1,815	3·60
Total .. Indians ..	9,59,02,531	1,74,42,918	17·98	11,34,49,112	2,03,93,669	17·98
Total .. Europeans ..	18,78,747	5,77,418	30·71	16,25,852	5,31,257	32·68
Grand total ..	9,77,81,278	1,80,20,336	17·41	11,50,74,964	2,09,24,926	17·76

(20) Scholarships.

	1946–47. Public Funds. RS.	1946–47. Private Funds. RS.	1946–47. Total. RS.	1947–48. Public Funds. RS.	1947–48. Private Funds. RS.	1947–48. Total. RS.
Arts colleges	76,529	1,25,677	2,02,206	99,580	1,60,662	2,60,242
Professional colleges	1,47,366	48,652	1,96,018	89,712	83,015	1,72,727
Secondary schools	2,81,413	70,133	3,51,546	3,55,153	1,62,673	5,17,826
Elementary and primary schools ..	45,304	267	45,571	39,965	60	40,025
Special schools	11,380	..	11,380	71,463	11,351	82,814
Total ..	5,61,992	2,44,729	8,06,721	6,55,873	4,17,761	10,73,634

(21) Grants-in-aid from Provincial funds—1947–48.

Grants from Provincial Funds.

		1947–48. RS.	1946–47. RS.
(i) Grants to institutions under private management—			
Teaching and fixed grants	Indians	3,34,42,902	2,50,34,998
	Europeans	6,21,554	4,84,070
Stipendiary grants	Indians	7,83,878	7,26,429
	Europeans	..	..
Building grants	Indians	3,80,525	5,55,020
	Europeans	3,516	21,966
Equipment grants	Indians	2,13,876	1,76,978
	Europeans	3,153	7,280
Boarding grants	Indians	10,62,840	9,93,895
	Europeans	4,91,766	5,35,618
Other grants	Indians	4,43,425	4,54,690
	Europeans	93,249	1,06,144
Provident fund	Indians	1,34,540	1,20,525
	Europeans	20	..
Education of defective children	.. ..	36,881	36,684
Total ..	Indians	3,64,98,867	2,80,62,535
	Europeans	12,13,258	11,55,078
Grand total ..	.. ..	3,77,12,125	2,92,17,613
(ii) Grants to local bodies including panchayats ..	.. ..	1,75,55,433	1,86,96,260

(22) Grants-in-aid from local and municipal funds.

	1946–47. RS.	1947–48. RS.
(i) From district board funds—		
Contribution to schools under other managements	..	9,703
(ii) From municipal funds—		
Contribution to schools under other managements	..	67,425

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(23) Number and strength of public secondary schools for boys.

	Number of schools.	Strength. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1946–47	720	36,498	41,605	51,160	63,652	62,497	65,817
Total ..		321,229					
1947–48	790	42,758	46,075	57,924	71,169	70,315	78,759
Total ..		367,000					

	Strength. Fifth Class.	Fourth Class.	Third Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Total.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1946–47	39,282	20,991	3,051	1,756	1,226	* 387,534
Total ..			66,305			
1947–48	36,594	10,972	2,287	1,133	711	† 418,697
			51,697			

* Of these 28,939 were girls.

† Of these 29,700 are girls.

(24) Number and strength of Indian secondary schools for boys on 31st March 1948 according to the degree of completeness.

	Number of schools.					
	Government.	Municipal.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Schools having forms up to and including—						
Sixth	15	50	233	313	1	612
Fifth	1	1	..	..	..	2
Fourth	2	1	..	..	2	5
Third	2	13	64	81	11	171
Second	..	..	..	..	..	..
First	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools having classes up to and including Fifth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	65	297	394	14	790

	Number of scholars.					
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Schools having forms up to and including—						
Sixth	6,080	41,615	1,21,724	2,10,986	463	3,80,868
Fifth	377	358	..	..	..	735
Fourth	510	325	..	..	247	1,082
Third	476	3,632	12,704	18,081	1,119	36,012
Second	..	..	..	..	..	..
First	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools having classes up to and including Fifth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,443	45,930	1,34,428	2,29,067	1,829	4,18,697

(25) Male pupils in public secondary schools.

Districts.	Male population (census of 1941).	Male pupils in public secondary school on 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1947.	1948.	1947.	1948.
Visakhapatnam	1,765,994	15,451	16,986	0·87	0·90
Godavari, East	940,052	15,928	16,733	1·69	1·78
Godavari, West	687,572	13,895	15,571	2·02	2·24
Kristna	734,885	16,342	18,835	2·22	2·56
Guntur	1,155,926	21,116	14,571	1·88	1·26
Kurnool	579,688	6,348	6,917	1·09	1·22
Bellary	534,665	6,671	7,512	1·24	1·40
Anantapur	603,991	6,224	6,416	1·03	1·06
Cuddapah	541,045	5,129	5,932	0·94	1·00
Nellore	812,149	8,326	9,195	1·02	1·00
Madras	407,502	31,017	33,742	7·61	8·28
Chingleput	927,355	10,368	10,435	1·11	1·12
North Arcot	1,293,692	16,000	17,525	1·23	1·35
Chittoor	835,368	6,987	8,615	0·83	1·03
South Arcot	1,309,554	10,757	12,149	0·81	1·67
Tanjore	1,247,065	26,002	26,764	2·88	2·12
Tiruchirappalli	1,083,435	17,800	18,705	1·64	1·72
Mathurai	1,211,923	18,190	19,747	1·05	1·62
Ramnad	948,475	13,559	14,731	1·42	1·55
Tirunelveli	1,090,998	18,550	19,718	1·07	1·80
Coimbatore	1,408,982	17,787	18,854	0·91	1·33
Salem	1,438,456	11,522	12,778	0·71	0·89
The Nilgiris	112,870	2,473	2,693	2·19	2·38
Malabar	1,901,404	29,690	31,514	1·05	1·65
South Kanara	735,936	14,673	14,872	1·99	2·02
Agency—					
Visakhapatnam	111,938	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East	136,213	217	210	0·16	0·15
Total	24,557,143	361,022	391,720	1·06	1·59

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

Indian Schools.

(26) Public elementary schools for boys according to management.

	1946-47.		1947-48.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Under public management—				
Government	1,620	115,051	1,665	123,666
Municipal	976	169,765	979	174,612
District board	12,665	1,216,577	12,796	1,282,160
Panchayat	1,119	67,489	1,073	68,706
Under private management—				
Aided	15,534	1,387,327	15,793	1,471,976
Un-aided	61	4,381	89	6,523
Total	31,975	2,960,590	32,395	3,127,643

(27) Details of Government elementary schools for boys.

	1946-47.		1947-48.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput.	1	688	1	634
Practising Sections of the Training Schools for Masters.	27	3,368	23	2,427
Hill Schools, Agency—				
Visakhapatnam	45	2,635	48	2,308
Godavari, East	23	921	23	855
Godavari, West	..	..	42	2,530
Chenchu Schools	22	605	22	703
Other elementary schools not under departmental management	1,502	106,834	1,506	114,209
Total ..	1,620	115,051	1,665	123,666

(28) Public elementary night schools for boys according to management.

	1946-47.		1947-48.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Government schools	..	..	..	..
Municipal board schools	1	50	2	106
Local board schools	..	..	1	32
Panchayat schools	..	..	..	..
Aided schools	97	5,454	109	7,598
Unaided schools	..	..	..	..
Total ..	98	5,504	12	7,786

(29) Male pupils in public elementary schools for boys.

Districts.	Male population (census of 1941).	Male pupils in public elementary schools on the 31st March		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1947.	1948.	1947.	1948.
Visakhapatnam	1,765,994	126,095	133,699	7·2	7·5
Godavari, East	940,052	89,384	92,332	9·5	9·8
Godavari, West	687,572	74,480	79,237	10·9	11·7
Krishna	734,885	72,033	77,010	9·7	10·6
Kurnool	1,155,926	114,917	122,741	9·9	10·6
Bellary	579,688	57,158	58,595	9·9	10·1
Anantapur	534,665	34,432	35,680	6·4	6·6
Cuddapah	603,991	38,486	35,940	6·3	5·9
Nellore	541,055	46,885	52,314	8·6	9·6
Madras	812,149	64·180	68·881	7·8	8·4
Chingleput	407,502	50,453	52,516	12·2	12·8
North Arcot	927,355	66·154	72,811	7·2	7·8
Chittoor	1,293,692	103,382	114,301	7·9	8·8
South Arcot	835,368	59,462	64,437	7·2	7·7
Tanjore	1,309,554	95,339	103,211	7·3	7·8
Tiruchirappalli	1,247,065	105,993	117,154	8·3	9·4
Mathurai	1,083,435	72,069	78,917	6·7	7·2
Ramnad	1,211,923	105,355	111,549	8·6	9·2
Tirunelveli	948,475	85,150	88,424	8·9	9·3
Coimbatore	1,090,998	117,115	125,606	10·7	11·5
Salem	1,408,982	93,170	88,715	6·6	6·2
Nilgiris	1,438,456	71,524	90,642	5·0	6·3
Malabar, North and South	112,870	11,022	11,931	9·8	10·5
South Kanara	1,901,404	274,929	284,814	14·5	14·9
Agency—	735,936	85,784	89,721	11·6	12·1
Visakhapatnam	111,938	3,402	3,612	3·1	3·2
Godavari, East	136,213	5,471	4,854	6·2	3·5
Total ..	24,557,143	2,122,698	2,259,734	8·7	9·3

(30) Extension of elementary education for boys.

Districts.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to the Education Survey Register).					Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village or group of hamlets being.				Percentage of column (5) to (2).	Percentage of column (7) to (3).	Percentage of column (9) to (4).	Number of villages with a population of more than 2,000 which are unprovided with schools.
	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.	Total.	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Visakhapatnam, North	407	524	552	572	2,055	269	415	102	91	66·1	98·6	70·6	16·2	..
Visakhapatnam, South	451	478	287	209	1,425	514	427	158	28	73·8	70·0	44·0	28·8	..
Godavari, East	293	141	65	43	542	340	319	178	3	83·2	83·1	61·1	52	..
Godavari, West	387	212	124	59	782	558	575	291	49	74·0	58·3	44·6	72	..
Krishna	340	313	204	69	926	516	577	117	33	85·5	58·7	57·4	..	..
Guntur, North	135	113	87	43	378	241	241	117	34	48·8	74·3	39·1	..	..
Guntur, South	205	230	270	25	730	430	365	243	43	77·6	68·8	59·6	..	..
Kurnool	282	316	226	148	972	247	205	151	27	88·1	70·0	39·5	..	..
Bellary	202	254	311	107	874	205	211	3	40	85·4	62·6	28·1	..	..
Anantapur	254	351	259	127	991	19	4	43	12	83·0	98·6	70·6	25	..
Cuddapah	246	210	137	254	847	147	72	252	3	83·0	70·0	44·0	..	..
Nellore	429	508	423	..	1,360	406	252	254	8	83·1	57·7	61·1	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	317	264	149	..	58·3	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	14	..	66·1	93·6	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	203	281	91	28	..	99·1	98·1	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	250	228	657	364	..	70·09	73·1	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	218	396	44	40	..	86·5	..	44·5	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	37	52	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	14	37	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tirunelveli, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Malabar, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency { Visakhapatnam	9	17	794	720	1,540	9	43	210	..	100·0	100·0	26·5	44·5	..
Agency { Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency { Godavari, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,741	10,400	9,743	7,081	36,965	7,760	7,013	3,679	752	79·6	66·4	37·7	10·6	38

(31) Scholars in elementary schools by sex and ages.

Ages.	Number of boys reading in boys schools in standards.					Number of girls reading in girls' schools in standards.					Number of boys reading in girls' schools in standards.					Number of girls reading in boys' schools in standards.				
Years.	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
Below 5.	163	4	..	..	..	5,323	1	..	..	..	138	..	1	..	..	478	..	..	..	..
5 to 6.	103,122	5,713	1,102	5	..	35,166	4,049	152	89	16	4,819	705	1	27	11	76,607	3,967	60	30	..
6 to 7.	230,484	61,955	16,816	1,301	166	47,416	21,824	5,141	580	8	6,173	2,289	286	44	2	130,699	38,147	5,647	1,288	38
7 to 8.	178,136	127,037	54,775	9,035	1,191	38,547	23,349	10,780	3,633	77	5,549	3,855	1,973	364	30	95,248	66,130	24,624	4,776	328
8 to 9.	89,965	129,836	94,739	40,379	6,290	17,639	25,977	16,374	9,488	3,525	3,497	3,595	3,845	1,750	291	45,676	54,905	39,579	18,358	3,878
9 to 10.	38,215	75,996	81,772	80,255	33,305	8,654	18,211	18,341	13,805	6,693	784	2,98	2,376	2,085	1,110	12,366	35,758	36,513	14,891	13,831
10 to 11.	23,199	40,074	61,249	61,324	61,124	2,596	397	11,623	13,168	10,811	275	794	1,361	1,822	1,677	4,488	12,591	22,246	32,954	20,811
11 to 12.	4,303	12,959	39,836	52,299	65,892	1,868	3,255	5,563	8,328	9,821	79	313	729	1,292	1,555	1,334	4,032	11,040	14,816	18,667
12 to 13.	1,594	4,794	11,864	32,926	50,447	741	1,472	4,046	4,329	8,104	21	81	362	480	866	378	1,238	4,203	7,099	12,416
13 to 14.	324	1,403	4,087	11,898	30,282	810	668	941	1,720	3,955	12	20	248	182	599	44	270	1,321	2,473	5,013
14 to 15.	137	637	1,733	4,432	13,167	51	132	169	409	2,281	2	..	6	116	262	6	29	571	1,009	2,101
15 to 16.	113	115	73	1,477	5,004	17	9	11	289	540	..	..	..	103	150	1	3	260	459	518
16 to 17.	83	42	26	354	1,735	3	..	3	20	83	..	..	..	2	20	..	..	77	193	151
17 to 18.	54	26	30	61	326	..	..	2	4	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	5
18 to 19.	5	22	12	16	75	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
19 to 20.	20	18	12	6	14	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Over 20.	31	27	26	19	16	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
Total.	669,948	460,658	368,152	295,787	269,034	158,831	99,344	73,149	55,873	45,941	21,349	14,635	11,188	8,267	6,576	36,725	217,070	146,144	98,854	77,698

(32) Statement showing particulars of aided elementary schools for boys managed by teacher-managers.

Districts.	Number of Aided Schools managed by Teacher-Managers.	Number of Trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an Elementary Board or Aided School.
Visakhapatnam, North	731	1,655	337	..	94
Visakhapatnam, South	476	1,177	112	21	109
Godavari, East	403	1,247	..	126	25
Godavari, West	240	723	..	60	1
Krishna	308	851	..	76	1
Guntur, North	283	678	20	71	45
Guntur, South	706	1,710	..	5	..
Kurnool	152	335	44	70	21
Bellary	169	365	..	49	39
Anantapur	107	174	..	19	35
Cuddapah	226	490	2	77	17
Nellore	415	1,102	..	37	56
Madras	28	170	16	2	..
Chingleput	31	63	9	7	14
North Arcot	68	146	14	10	..
Chittoor	148	375	..	10	56
South Arcot	240	624	..	139	143
Tanjore	301	977	213	39	70
Tiruchirappalli	88	221	18	13	101
Mathurai	68	223	39	15	59
Ramnad	126	362	14	11	2
Tirunelveli, East	89	238	228	1	18
Tirunelveli, West	3	10	2	..	42
Coimbatore	51	117	7	1	56
Salem	49	157	..	..	236
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, North	488	1,960	243	62	2
Malabar, South	395	1,422	..	15	..
South Kanara	141	447	7	8	41
Visakhapatnam Agency	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari East Agency	35	55	11	10	1
Godavari West Agency	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1947-48	6,565	18,074	1,336	949	1,284
Total 1946-47	6,126	15,734	2,238	1,707	1,217

(33) Number of elementary schools for boys.

Managing agencies.	Number of Elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1947.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of Secondary Schools converted into Elementary Schools during the year.	Total number of Elementary Schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1948.	Number of Elementary School building constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for: Existing Board Schools.	Board Schools at places where aided Elementary Schools but no Board Schools formerly existed.	Board Schools at places where unaided Elementary Schools but no aided or Board Schools formerly existed.	Board Schools at places where no Elementary Schools of any description whether, Board, aided or unaided Schools formerly existed.
Government	1,620	15	60	..	1,665	2	..	..	..
Municipal	976	2	5	..	979	..	..	..	..
District Board	12,665	176	307	..	12,796	14	2	..	1
Panchayat Board	1,119	54	8	..	1,073	..	..	..	..
Aided	15,534	243	497	5	15,793	6	..	..	..
Unaided	61	9	37	..	89	..	..	..	..
Total	31,975	499	914	5	32,395	22	2		1

(34) Statement of part-time and night schools for boys and male adults for 1947–48.

Districts.	Under: Public management. Number of schools.	Under: Public management. Number of pupils.	Under: Private management. Mission. Aided. Number of schools.	Under: Private management. Mission. Aided. Number of pupils.	Under: Private management. Mission. Unaided. Number of schools.	Under: Private management. Mission. Unaided. Number of pupils.	Under: Private management. Non-mission. Aided. Number of schools.	Under: Private management. Non-mission. Aided. Number of pupils.	Under: Private management. Non-mission. Unaided. Number of schools.	Under: Private management. Non-mission. Unaided. Number of pupils.	Total of part-time and night schools.	Schools under the management of persons: Who are also managers of full-time day schools. Number of schools.	Schools under the management of persons: Who are also managers of full-time day schools. Number of pupils.	Schools under the management of persons: Who are employed as teachers in full-time day schools. Number of schools.	Schools under the management of persons: Who are employed as teachers in full-time day schools. Number of pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Visakhapatnam, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	67	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	281	..	..	8	4	242	6	322
Krishna	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	43	..	..	1	1	43	..	..
Guntur, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..	1	..	..	1	50
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	1	84	..	..	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, West	..	..	1	30	..	..	1	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	2	2	84	..	..
Salem	1	56	1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	100
The Nilgiris	..	..	1	51	..	..	1	91	..	..	2	1	32	..	..
Malabar, North	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	51	..	..
Malabar, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency: Visakhapatnam	..	..	1	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency: Godavari, East	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	43
Agency: Godavari, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	142	..	..	1	..	..	1	30
Total 1947–48	3	136	6	280	..	..	5	159	..	..	4	1	74	4	142
Total 1946–47	3	177	3	97	1	62	27	1,267	..	..	5	3	177	4	235
							22	1,066	..	..	36	13	703	19	966
											29	9	436	13	643

Districts.	Number of pupils aged: Below 6 years.	From 6 to 11 years.	From 11 to 18 years.	Over 18 years.	Number of pupils: Employed during the day.	Not employed during the day.	Number of pupils: Who have attended but not now attending full-time day schools.	Who are now attending full-time day schools.	Who have not attended full-time day schools.	Number of pupils who when admitted were illiterate.	Number of teachers: Who are also teachers in full-time day schools.	Who are teachers in part-time schools only.	Others.
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Visakhapatnam, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, South	..	53	14	..	14	54	..	..	67	67	3	..	..
Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, West	..	19	119	148	281	..	47	..	234	248	8	5	..
Krishna	..	..	11	32	39	4	6	..	37	37	2	..	..
Guntur, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur, South	..	..	32	10	42	..	..	..	42	42	..	1	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	21	29	..	50	..	..	50	50	1	1	..
Nellore	..	..	12	38	50	..	50	..	..	50	2	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	67	3	70	..	..	..	70	70	2	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	39	5	21	23	24	..	20	20	2	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	108	103	2	208	..	..	..	208	51	7	1	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, East	..	..	36	48	84	..	..	..	84	84	3	..	..
Tirunelveli, West	..	..	70	30	..	100	..	..	100	100	5	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	31	57	56	..	..	..	88	88	5	..	..
Salem	..	51	88	3	92	50	..	..	142	35	3	3	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	22	18	40	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Malabar, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	6	37	..	43	..	12	..	31	31	5	..	..
Agency: Visakhapatnam	..	2	22	6	26	..	4	..	..	26	11	2	..
Agency: Godavari, East	..	..	45	97	142	..	..	..	..	142	7	..	..
Agency: Godavari, West	..	13	104	40	134	25	32	..	127	131	4	6	..
Total 1947–48	..	247	873	561	1,342	306	175	..	1,300	1,272	72	19	..
Total 1946–47	84	73	937	416	1,016	250	243	26	963	965	65	11	91

(35) Adult education classes.

	Number of Classes.	Strength on the 31st March 1948.
GOVERNMENT.		
Godavari, East	1	30
Chingleput	1	47
Total	2	77
UNAIDED.		
Mathurai	8	324
Total	8	324
Grand total 1947-48	10	401
Grand total 1946-47	1	58

(36) Statement showing the number of elementary school buildings (for boys' schools) constructed during the year.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for boys' schools) constructed by							
	Public agencies.			Private agencies.				Total.
				Aided.		Unaided.		
	Government.	Municipal.	District Board.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Visakhapatnam, North	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	29
Visakhapatnam, South	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, West	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	11
Krishna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur, North	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
Guntur, South	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Kurnool	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5
Nellore	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	11
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5
North Arcot	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6
Chittoor	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	12
South Arcot	..	8	..	2	7	..	..	9
Tanjore	..	1	2	1	5	..	..	8
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Mathurai	..	1	..	3	23	..	2	29
Ramnad	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	8
Tirunelveli, East	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Tirunelveli, West	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	9
Coimbatore	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	8
Salem	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Malabar, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, South	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12
Visakhapatnam Agency	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	13
Godavari, East Agency	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25
Godavari, West Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1947-48	14	2	29	42	173	..	2	262
Total 1946-47	12	7	42	93	213	..	3	370

(37) Statement showing the number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district, the number of pupils per trained teacher and the number of pupils per teacher in elementary schools for boys.

Districts.	1947-48.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls.	Number of pupils per teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Visakhapatnam, North	2,589	2,932	71	81,831	31	26
Visakhapatnam, South	3,089	3,483	88	104,076	33	26
Godavari, East	4,559	4,648	98	132,133	29	28
Godavari, West	3,927	3,983	98	111,959	29	28
Krishna	4,111	4,222	97	118,026	28	28
Guntur, North	2,724	2,820	96	83,209	30	29
Guntur, South	3,419	3,511	97	99,346	29	28
Kurnool	2,632	2,719	96	84,203	31	30
Bellary	1,357	1,488	95	46,772	34	31
Anantapur	1,618	1,656	97	54,299	33	32
Cuddapah	2,084	2,184	95	66,841	32	30
Nellore	3,173	3,340	95	100,948	31	30
Madras	2,009	2,059	97	60,831	30	30
Chingleput	2,841	2,970	95	97,037	35	32
North Arcot	4,197	4,623	96	154,295	36	32
Chittoor	2,699	2,850	94	95,575	36	33
South Arcot	4,198	4,267	98	138,169	32	32
Tanjore	4,626	4,910	94	153,993	33	31
Tiruchirappalli	2,997	3,047	98	99,080	33	32
Mathurai	4,271	4,354	98	140,913	32	32
Ramnad	3,617	3,714	97	114,633	31	30
Tirunelveli, East	3,498	3,621	96	97,569	28	26
Tirunelveli, West	2,648	2,839	86	76,392	28	34
Coimbatore	3,246	3,430	94	123,794	38	36
Salem	2,648	3,109	85	113,365	42	36
The Nilgiris	464	497	93	15,709	33	31
Malabar, North	6,512	7,300	89	192,026	29	26
Malabar, South	6,506	7,733	84	222,632	34	30
South Kanara	3,755	4,219	88	130,617	34	30
Agencies—						
Visakhapatnam	122	186	65	4,792	39	25
Godavari, East	245	291	84	6,960	28	23
Godavari, West	166	216	76	5,568	33	25
Total 1947-48	96,547	103,221	93	3,127,643	32	30
Total 1946-47	90,527	97,866	93	2,960,590	33	30

(38) Statement showing the number of trained and untrained teachers by classes in boys' schools.

Teachers who are		In elementary schools.						In secondary schools.					
		Secondary Grade.		Higher Elementary Grade.		Lower Elementary Grade.		Secondary Grade.		Higher Elementary Grade.		Lower Elementary Grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Caste Hindus	Men	6,571	533	45,608	2,726	4,723	614	5,579	240	405	99	257	190
	Women.	362	54	4,409	290	256	71	75	9	2	1	1	2
Muslims excluding Mappillas	Men	164	26	3,894	283	881	147	213	14	13	16	25	12
	Women.	17	2	100	26	12	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mappillas	Men	36	3	994	70	136	3	33	1	1	1	1	1
	Women.	..	..	31	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Christians	Men	1,891	194	12,755	570	926	216	1,137	37	90	12	90	5
	Women.	339	14	4,833	161	106	47	159	6	4	1	2	1
Harijans	Men	93	4	2,817	84	488	33	50	4	2	..	7	1
	Women.	13	2	348	12	8	25	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Depressed Classes	Men	185	34	2,769	172	314	81	121	3	7	2	12	3
	Women.	12	2	304	14	31	15	5	1	..	..	..	..
Total, 1947-48	Men	8,440	794	68,837	3,905	7,468	1,094	7,133	299	518	130	392	212
	Women.	743	74	10,025	507	413	172	247	16	6	2	3	3
Total, 1946-47	Men	6,704	525	60,527	3,347	7,155	813	6,099	259	225	78	256	66
	Women.	408	64	7,634	677	361	32	155	11	5	2	3	..

(39) Statement showing the number of trained and untrained teachers by languages in boys' schools.

Teachers whose second language is		In elementary schools.						In secondary schools.					
		Secondary Grade.		Higher Elementary Grade.		Lower Elementary Grade.		Secondary Grade.		Higher Elementary Grade.		Lower Elementary Grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Tamil	Men	3,846	382	27,753	1,176	2,715	417	3,608	187	326	87	252	57
	Women.	373	18	5,442	104	198	13	118	5	3	2	2	3
Telugu	Men	2,956	158	27,235	1,199	2,904	405	2,628	66	133	24	127	137
	Women.	45	5	2,453	73	116	139	19	3	..	..	1	..
Kanarese	Men	425	54	2,607	267	246	12	304	15	12	1	..	..
	Women.	63	3	846	27	19	..	24	2	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	Men	1,159	196	9,459	1,155	1,110	197	457	14	23	8	1	9
	Women.	262	48	1,266	303	77	20	86	6	3	..	..	..
Urdu	Men	54	3	1,621	100	452	55	136	17	24	10	12	9
	Women.	..	..	18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriya	Men	..	1	162	8	41	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1947-48	Men	8,440	794	68,837	3,905	7,468	1,094	7,133	299	518	130	392	212
	Women.	743	74	10,025	507	413	172	247	16	6	2	3	3
Total, 1946-47	Men	6,704	525	60,527	3,347	7,155	813	6,099	259	225	78	256	66
	Women.	408	64	7,634	677	361	32	155	11	5	2	3	..

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(40) Statement showing the number of students studying each subject of the technical, art, industrial and commercial groups.

	1946-47.	1947-48.	
Arts Education—			
Drawing	24	..	
Technical drawing	..	..	
Design	42	..	
Painting	12	..	
Modelling	6	..	
Geometrical drawing	..	..	
	84		
Technical Education—			
Civil Engineering	5,101		
Mechanical Engineering			
Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy			
		2	2
Industrial Education—			
Wood Engraving	4,044	4,522	
Jeweller's work	..	..	
Printing, book-binding, etc.	27,547	20,457	
Wood work	49,551	45,455	
Metal work	788	978	
Rattan work	9,031	9,502	
Textiles—Cotton-weaving	107,347	95,633	
Carpet-weaving	..	..	
Lace-making	1,898	1,472	
White embroidery	..	..	
Tape-making	8,985	7,190	
Hand-knitting	1,025	3,772	
Embroidery	9,968	12,515	
Tailoring and dressmaking	23,457	27,820	
Agriculture including gardening and Horticulture	15,324	17,183	246,499
	258,965		
Commercial Education—			
Book-keeping	711	592	
Commercial correspondence	218	131	
Banking	130	133	
Commercial Geography	31	54	
Shorthand	2,584	2,277	
Typewriting	7,842	6,771	9,958
	11,516		
Total	275,666		256,459

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(41) Number and strength of Indian girls' schools (both public and private).

	1946-47.		1947-48.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions—				
Government	139	23,376	139	24,405
Municipal	471	76,360	537	88,601
District Board	2,141	223,230	2,128	231,446
Panchayat	6	560	5	541
Aided	1,687	233,385	1,709	247,700
Unaided	6	474	10	909
Total, Public Institutions	4,450	557,385	4,528	593,602
Private Institutions	6	455	..	..
Total, Private Institutions	6	455	..	..
Grand total	4,456	557,840	4,528	593,602

Note.—(i) Including girls reading in Indian boys' schools and excluding boys reading in Indian girls' schools were on the 31st March 1948; 1,492,149 girls under instruction in both public (Indian) and private schools against 1,428,427 on the 31st March 1947.

(ii) The number of girls reading in Indian boys' schools (public and private) alone was 967,080 on the 31st March 1948 against 932,527 on the 31st March 1948.

(42) Scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) under instruction and girls in Indian public elementary schools.

Districts.		Female population—Census of 1941.	Scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) on 31st March—			Girls in public elementary schools on 31st March.		Percentage of scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) to female population.		Percentage of girls in public elementary schools to female population.	
			1947.	1948.		1947.	1948.	1947.	1948.	1947.	1948.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Visakhapatnam	North	1,858,513	47,287	34,336		46,033	32,852	2·5	1·7	2·4	1·7
	South		23,559	47,409		27,969	46,810				
Godavari	East	950,242	71,582	73,772		68,448	70,559	7·5	7·7	7·2	7·4
	West	692,516	58,060	63,235		56,204	61,333	8·3	9·1	8·0	8·8
Krishna		709,409	60,027	62,913		57,555	60,084	8·4	8·8	8·1	8·4
Guntur	North	1,121,357	59,221	45,104		56,035	41,647	5·2	3·1	4·1	3·7
	South		26,926	46,020		26,558	45,474				
Kurnool		566,562	36,183	37,291		35,237	36,241	6·3	6·5	6·2	6·3
Bellary		516,570	20,610	21,106		19,538	20,352	3·9	4·1	3·7	3·9
Anantapur		567,428	22,967	22,403		22,085	22,588	4·0	4·8	3·8	4·6
Cuddapah		515,452	27,571	22,109		26,811	22,599	5·3	4·4	5·2	4·3
Nellore		804,877	44,719	47,083		44,778	42,305	5·8	5·5	5·2	5·5
Madras		369,979	54,472	57,776		35,155	36,490	14·7	15·6	10·8	11·4
Chingleput		896,600	37,466	38,374		54,675	55,166	4·1	4·5	3·9	4·0
North Arcot		1,283,948	57,676	58,140		64,675	55,166	4·5	4·5	4·4	4·2
Chittoor		737,027	33,677	38,191		38,980	38,524	4·4	4·7	4·2	4·5
South Arcot		1,299,190	55,943	55,867		51,744	53,458	4·1	4·3	3·9	4·1
Tanjore		1,316,350	62,342	64,742		57,766	59,726	4·7	4·9	4·3	4·5
Tiruchirappalli		1,114,656	45,958	47,738		40,688	42,112	4·1	4·2	3·6	3·7
Madhurai		1,234,678	65,426	66,824		60,310	61,063	5·2	5·4	4·8	4·1
Ramnad		1,031,168	49,085	50,517		46,530	47,953	4·7	4·8	4·5	4·6
Tirunelveli	East	1,158,545	58,619	51,996		53,739	46,972	5·8	4·5	4·6	4·0
	West		19,211	32,733		18,575	32,074				
Coimbatore		1,400,666	37,008	52,618		32,001	32,014	2·6	3·7	2·2	3·3
Salem		1,430,770	58,399	47,438		56,221	45,019	4·0	4·0	3·8	3·1
The Nilgiris		96,839	6,787	7,469		5,803	6,640	6·9	7·7	5·9	6·8
Malabar	North	2,028,021	102,257	107,021		96,642	99,484	5·0	5·2	4·7	4·9
	South		111,206	113,836		102,974	106,858				
South Kanara		787,580	63,478	65,449		55,554	57,348	8·0	8·3	7·0	7·2
Agencies—											
Visakhapatnam	East	109,499	1,049	1,202		1,049	1,202	0·9	1·0	0·9	1·0
Godavari	West	135,356	2,733	2,410		2,642	2,271	2·0	1·7	1·9	1·7
			1,891	2,127		1,871	2,108				
	Total	250,040,255	1,428,427	1,492,149		1,333,367	1,391,014	5·7	5·9	5·3	5·5

(43) Number of girls in Indian secondary schools on 31st March 1948.

Districts.	Number of girls.	Districts.	Number of girls.
Visakhapatnam, North	1,580	Tiruchirappalli	4,543
Godavari, East	2,419	Mathurai	4,650
,, West	1,650	Ramnad	2,306
Krishna	2,468	Tirunelveli	4,641
Guntur	3,092	Coimbatore	4,950
Kurnool	962	Salem	2,200
Bellary	1,082	The Nilgiris	791
Anantapur	774	Malabar, North	6,499
Cuddapah	665	,, South	6,383
Nellore	1,941	South Kanara	6,920
Madras	12,472	Visakhapatnam Agency	..
Chingleput	1,924	Godavari Agency	58
Arcot, North	2,759		
,, South	1,977	Total ..	85,539
Chittoor	1,470		
Tanjore	4,357		

(44) Public elementary schools for girls.

Managing agencies.	1946-47. Schools.	1946-47. Pupils.	1947-48. Schools.	1947-48. Pupils.
Under public management.				
Government	46	5,972	44	5,678
Municipal	463	74,330	530	86,529
District Board	2,133	221,976	2,120	229,969
Panchayat	6	560	5	541
Under private management.				
Aided	1,522	192,530	1,477	200,214
Unaided	3	127	4	174
Total ..	4,173	495,495	4,180	523,105

(45) Number of elementary schools for girls.

Managing agency.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., 31st March 1947.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1948.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for: Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no aided or board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description, whether board, aided or unaided schools formerly existed.
Government	46	2	..	..	44	..	..	..	..
Municipal	463	25	92	..	530	..	..	..	..
District Board	2,133	24	11	..	2,120	..	..	..	..
Panchayat	6	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Aided	1,522	73	28	..	1,477	1	..	..	..
Unaided	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,173	125	132	..	4,180	1	..	..	..

(46) Public elementary night schools for girls according to management.

Management.	1946-1947. Schools.	1946-1947. Scholars.	1947-48. Schools.	1947-48. Scholars.
Government	..	..	..	..
Board	..	..	..	..
Aided	..	..	..	..
Unaided	1	25	..	..
Total ..	1	25	..	..

(47) Extension of elementary education for girls.

Districts.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to the educational survey register). 5,000 to 4,000.	4,000 to 3,000.	3,000 to 2,000.	Less than 2,000.	Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private girls' schools, the population of each village being 5,000 to 4,000.	4,000 to 3,000.	3,000 to 2,000.	Less than 2,000.	Percentage of columns (6) to (2).	Percentage of columns (7) to (3).	Percentage of columns (8) to (4).	Percentage of columns (9) to (5).	Number of villages with a population of more than 5,000 which are unprovided with girls' schools.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Visakhapatnam, North	8	23	61	2,275	6	11	19	12	75	48	31	3·1	6
Visakhapatnam, South	36	33	120	1,006	29	24	21	32	80·5	72·4	17·5	7	8
Godavari, East	62	60	148	484	48	38	60	30	77	55	41	7	..
Godavari, West	49	56	106	587	46	39	52	18	94	70	50	3·13	..
Krishna	37	38	84	829	34	26	42	26	91·9	68·6	50	3·6	7
Guntur, North } Guntur, South }	41	42	112	221	26	15	26	8	63·1	35·7	23·2	3·6	..
Kurnool	7	21	76	768	5	14	16	29	71	67	21	4	..
Bellary	24	16	53	831	24	16	28	9	100	100	50	96	..
Anantapur	13	32	67	707	10	9	7	21	77	28	10	3	..
Cuddapah	18	33	66	771	13	9	14	8	58	25	18	11	..
Nellore	31	40	93	1,568	15	15	26	33	58	375	23	2	..
Madras	..	8	..	11	..	..	..	6	100	100	100	54·5	1
Chingleput	..	7	156	1,827	..	..	7	8	100	100	6	4	..
North Arcot	19	47	102	327	14	16	8	1	51	21	1·9	3	9
Chittoor	6	22	153	2,126	6	5	2	31	78	78	19·5	14·5	9
South Arcot	11	49	123	2,564	8	8	2	47	87·09	87·09	45	3·4	21
Tanjore	8	36	123	809	8	8	1	28	100	100	2	2	1
Tiruchirappalli	31	62	134	835	26	31	31	50	83·9	86·1	23·8	6	..
Mathurai	76	65	145	2,427	64	47	64	51	84·2	72·3	47·7	2·3	..
Ramnad	20	32	91	2,427	18	28	28	21	90	87·5	43·7	1·2	..
Tirunelveli, East	15	45	86	380	11	20	21	24	73·3	87·5	46·6	6·3	..
Tirunelveli, West	13	42	73	257	12	21	24	21	92·3	87·5	57·1	8·1	..
Coimbatore	71	99	205	679	4	3	2	4	5·6	3·03	1·0	5·9	..
Salem	..	17	9	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	10	32	106	856	8	1	2	1	80	5·9	2·2	3·1	3
Malabar, North	23	82	76	306	18	27	52	157	78	84	68·4	18·1	1
Malabar, South	136	26	112	618	70	25	12	20	51	30	15·7	6·4	67
South Kanara	25	..	..	..	14	..	21	17	56	46	18	2	..
Agency—													
Visakhapatnam	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Godavari, East	2	4	4	120	..	1	..	..	100	25	..	..	2
Godavari, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	794	1,072	2,568	24,220	573	497	682	514	64·6	46·36	27·4	2·3	196

(48) Statement showing particulars of aided elementary schools for girls managed by teacher-managers.

Districts.	Number of aided schools managed by teacher-managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an elementary, board or aided school.
Visakhapatnam, North	15	35	6	4	457
Visakhapatnam, South	34	79	14	9	674
Godavari, East	79	257	57	2	..
Godavari, West	18	70	14	4	286
Krishna	10	33	2	5	56
Guntur, North	24	85	5	1	..
Guntur, South	70	162	..	..	..
Kurnool	9	26	..	..	..
Bellary	1	2	..	..	..
Anantapur	2	5	..	..	..
Cuddapah	4	7	..	..	..
Nellore	30	75	..	1	995
Madras	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	1	4	..	..	..
South Arcot	2	10	..	..	..
Tanjore	6	38	6	..	2,265
Tiruchirappalli	1	1	1	..	..
Mathural	2	6	1	..	764
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	584
Tirunelveli, East	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, West	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, North	160	641	92	31	..
Malabar, South	38	186	2	5	287
South Kanara	3	12	..	..	..
Agency—					
Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, West	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1947-48	509	1,734	200	62	6,368
Total 1946-47	415	1,363	204	99	7,743

(49) Statement showing the number of elementary school buildings for girls' schools constructed during the year 1947–48.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings for girls' schools constructed by								
	Public agencies.				Private agencies.				Total.
					Aided.		Unaided.		
	Government.	Municipal.	District board.	Panchayat.	Mission.	Non-mission.	Mission.	Non-mission.	
Guntur, South	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Tirunelveli, East	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Tirunelveli, West	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Malabar, North	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Total 1947-48	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	13
Total 1946-47	..	..	..	..	5	12	..	..	17

(50) Statement of part-time and night schools for girls and female adults for 1947–48.

Districts.	Schools under the management of persons												Total of part-time and night schools.	Who are employed as teachers in full-time day schools.	
	Public management.		Private management.								Who are also managers of full-time day schools.				
			Mission.				Non-mission.								
			Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.						
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Visakhapatnam, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency—																
Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1947-48	..	..	1	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	1	..	1	25
Total 1946-47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(52) Statement showing the number of trained and untrained teachers by classes in girls' schools.

Teachers who are		In Elementary Schools.						In Secondary Schools.					
		Secondary Grade.		Higher Elementary Grade.		Lower Elementary Grade.		Secondary Grade.		Higher Elementary Grade.		Lower Elementary Grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 Hindus	Men	328	15	1,340	76	127	19	7	3	3	1	1	8
	Women	531	37	4,922	120	414	14	394	20	46	14	7	23
2 Muslims excluding Mappillas	Men	..	..	36	4	61	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women	51	2	763	10	200	23	32	1	5	..	..	1
3 Mappillas	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..
4 Indian Christians	Men	68	4	431	24	22	1	7	4	4	3	..	1
	Women	1,267	46	5,867	148	182	67	946	42	62	12	38	28
5 Harijans	Men	..	..	16	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women	14	..	168	2	8	1	17	..	1	..	..	..
6 Other Depressed Classes	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women	3	5	75	..	5	..	4	1	2	..	..	..
Total, 1947–48	Men	396	19	1,823	104	212	22	14	7	7	4	1	9
	Women	1,866	90	11,795	280	809	105	1,393	64	125	26	46	52
Total, 1946–47	Men	333	13	1,872	81	189	26	17	3	3	14	8	2
	Women	1,287	91	10,435	371	791	78	1,254	88	120	15	65	7

(53) Statement showing the number of trained and untrained teachers by languages in girls' schools.

Teachers whose second language is		In Elementary Schools.						In Secondary Schools.					
		Secondary Grade.		Higher Elementary Grade.		Lower Elementary Grade.		Secondary Grade.		Higher Elementary Grade.		Lower Elementary Grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 Tamil	Men	56	1	64	3	41	2	5	4	3	2	..	8
	Women	1,032	26	5,890	111	245	29	600	38	72	8	7	20
2 Telugu	Men	281	13	1,050	64	94	11	3	2	2	..	1	..
	Women	368	14	3,278	39	188	19	469	11	41	3	33	15
3 Kannada	Men	6	..	19	3	17	..	6	1	..	..	..	1
	Women	107	12	431	10	42	11	120	8	4	2	4	..
4 Malayalam	Men	53	5	687	33	53	7	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Women	329	37	1,702	96	163	24	168	6	4	12	1	7
5 Urdu	Men	..	..	3	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women	30	1	494	7	171	22	36	1	4	..	1	1
6 Oriya	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1947–48	Men	396	19	1,823	104	212	22	14	7	7	4	1	9
	Women	1,866	90	11,795	280	809	105	1,393	64	125	26	46	52
Total, 1946–47	Men	333	13	1,872	81	189	26	12	3	3	14	8	2
	Women	1,287	91	10,435	371	791	78	1,254	88	120	15	65	7

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(54) Institutions chiefly intended for Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

—		1946–47. Number.	1946–47. Strength.	1947–48. Number.	1947–48. Strength.
Secondary schools for boys	High schools	18	4,338	18	4,142
	Middle schools	8	1,694	8	1,811
Secondary schools for girls	High schools	21	4,473	21	4,478
	Middle schools	14	2,595	15	2,636
Primary schools for boys		5	481	5	499
Primary schools for girls		7	566	7	599
Training schools for mistresses		3	65	3	63
Special schools for girls		..	..	..	..
	Total ..	76	14,212	77	14,228

(55) Anglo-Indian and European scholars in public schools in the different classes of institutions.

Institutions.	1946–47. Boys.	1946–47. Girls.	1947–48. Boys.	1947–48. Girls.
Arts colleges for men (Indians)	116	14	127	12
Arts colleges for women (Indians)	..	39	..	40
Professional colleges for men (Indians)	70	12	58	14
Professional colleges for women (Indians)	..	7	..	7
Secondary schools for boys (Indians)	175	3	94	1
Secondary schools for girls (Indians)	3	67	2	33
Elementary schools for boys (Indians)	128	83	86	35
Elementary schools for girls (Indians)	1	55	3	63
High schools for boys (Europeans)	2,871	528	2,716	410
High schools for girls (Europeans)	535	2,735	481	2,683
Middle schools for boys (Europeans)	905	424	935	463
Middle schools for girls (Europeans)	643	1,305	656	1,351
Primary schools for boys (Europeans)	180	183	191	183
Primary schools for girls (Europeans)	177	270	193	283
Training schools for Masters	..	..	..	..
Training schools for Mistresses — Indians	..	..	..	59
Training schools for Mistresses — Europeans	..	..	..	..
Other special schools — Indians	2	62	2	142
Other special schools — Europeans	248	72	299	..
Total ..	6,054	5,859	5,843	5,770

(56) Qualifications of teachers employed in Anglo-Indian and European schools for general education

—			Number of teachers. 1946–47.	1947–48.
Teachers holding—				
Trained teachers' certificates.		A degree	195	178
		Secondary grade	417	397
		Elementary higher grade	93	109
		Elementary lower grade	4	9
		Others	15	11
		Total ..	724	704
Untrained teachers' certificates.	(a) Certificated	A degree	17	18
		Secondary grade	36	35
		Elementary higher grade	8	12
		Elementary lower grade	1	..
		Total ..	62	65
	(b) Uncertificated	A degree	13	21
		Secondary grade	25	24
		Elementary higher grade	8	5
		Elementary lower grade	9	4
		Others	27	20
		Total ..	82	74

(a) Teachers of proved ability and approved service. (b) Holding general education certificates only.

(57) Expenditure on European schools.

Expenditure from	Expenditure during 1946–47. Rs.	Expenditure during 1947–48. Rs.	Percentage to total expenditure. 1946–47. Rs.	Percentage to total expenditure. 1947–48. Rs.
Public funds	5,80,230	11,99,511	38·44	32·10
Fees	3,18,769	11,23,353	21·12	29·97
Other sources	6,10,169	14,23,215	40·44	37·93
Total ..	15,09,168	37,46,079	100·00	100·00

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

(58) Institutions chiefly intended for Muslims.

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.														Private institutions.		Grand total.	
	Government.		Municipal.		Local Board.		Panchayat.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.																		
Arts colleges for men	1	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	419	..	..	8	997	..	..	8	997
Do. women	1	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	147	..	..	1	147
Secondary schools for boys	8	3,542	4	949	..	..	..	..	14	3,696	2	197	28	8,384	..	..	28	8,384
Do. girls	9	1,367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,367	..	..	9	1,367
Elementary schools for boys	9	1,387	197	72,884	1,350	109,937	..	..	1,053	91,143	1	39	2,610	275,390	..	..	2,610	275,390
Do. girls	10	1,760	117	11,349	296	23,881	..	..	102	10,470	2	94	527	47,554	..	..	527	47,554
Training schools for masters	2	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	67	..	..	2	67
Do. mistresses	4	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	59	..	..	4	59
Other special schools for boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	229	..	..	5	229	..	..	5	229
Do. girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	44	8,907	318	85,182	1,646	133,818	..	..	1,181	105,957	5	330	3,194	334,194	..	..	3,194	334,194
Private institutions.																		
Advanced schools teaching—																		
Arabic or Persian for boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	6,393	141	6,393
Do. girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools teaching—																		
Quran for boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	6,393	141	6,393
Grand total 1947–48	44	8,907	318	85,182	1,646	133,818	..	..	1,181	105,957	5	330	3,194	334,194	141	6,393	3,335	340,587
Grand total 1946–47	39	6,800	349	36,058	1,639	154,929	8	630	1,180	136,083	166	7,127	3,217	334,947	164	6,680	3,381	341,627

(59) Distribution of Muslim pupils (public and private) in all schools by districts.

Districts.	Muslim population (census of 1941.)			Muslim scholars on the 31st March						Percentage of Muslim scholars to the Muslim population (census of 1941).					
				1947.			1948.			1947.			1948.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Visakhapatnam, North	13,687	15,028	28,715	294	433	727	306	147	453	15·5	2·8	8·8	16·4	8·8	12·6
Visakhapatnam, South	..	..	..	1,835	..	1,835	1,944	1,180	3,124	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East	14,618	14,773	29,391	2,542	772	3,314	2,666	1,578	4,244	17·3	5·2	11·2	18·2	10·0	14·1
Godavari, West	14,923	14,805	29,728	2,268	616	2,884	2,343	1,342	3,685	15·1	4·1	9·7	15·7	9·2	12·4
Krishna	38,881	37,841	76,722	5,458	1,237	6,695	5,762	3,186	8,948	14·3	3·2	8·7	14·7	8·7	11·7
Guntur	92,358	90,939	183,298	12,321	1,911	14,232	13,241	6,848	20,089	13·3	2·1	7·7	14·3	7·5	10·9
Kurnool	88,026	85,131	173,157	12,291	2,703	14,994	2,207	5,524	7,731	13·9	3·1	8·6	2·4	6·4	4·4
Bellary	56,747	55,958	112,705	6,705	1,659	8,364	6,676	2,597	9,273	11·8	2·9	7·4	11·7	4·6	8·1
Anantapur	60,895	57,540	118,435	8,000	2,135	10,135	6,741	5,173	11,914	13·1	3·7	8·5	11·0	8·9	9·9
Cuddapah	75,831	71,427	147,258	9,951	2,054	12,005	1,123	3,842	4,965	11·8	2·8	8·0	1·4	5·3	3·3
Nellore	60,408	59,596	120,004	8,268	2,282	10,550	9,977	4,872	14,849	13·6	3·8	8·7	16·5	8·1	12·3
Madras	52,638	43,064	95,702	7,787	3,882	11,669	8,087	4,168	12,255	14·7	9·0	12·0	15·3	9·7	12·5
Chingleput	23,877	19,429	43,306	2,405	529	2,934	2,599	1,287	3,885	10·0	2·6	6·7	10·8	6·6	8·7
North Arcot	86,960	87,357	174,317	10,106	3,584	13,690	10,567	4,956	15,523	11·6	4·1	7·8	12·1	5·6	8·8
Chittoor	50,305	46,695	97,000	7,371	1,416	8,787	6,061	4,143	10,204	14·6	3·0	9·0	12·0	8·8	10·4
South Arcot	42,712	41,406	84,118	6,398	1,699	8,097	6,445	3,348	9,793	14·7	4·1	9·6	15·0	8·8	11·9
Tanjore	78,308	92,106	170,414	13,353	3,425	16,778	4,839	6,215	11,054	17·0	3·7	9·8	6·1	6·7	6·4
Tiruchirappalli	45,300	46,368	91,668	6,465	2,354	8,819	6,616	3,122	9,738	14·2	5·0	9·6	14·6	6·7	10·6
Mathurai	53,989	52,799	106,788	8,740	2,244	10,984	8,414	3,486	11,900	14·3	4·2	10·2	15·5	6·6	11·0
Ramnad	62,103	81,241	143,344	10,659	3,327	13,986	303	5,500	5,803	17·1	4·0	9·7	..	6·7	..
Tirunelveli, East	67,217	77,733	144,950	10,645	2,115	12,760	4,659	2,790	7,449	25·3	5·9	13·4	16·6	7·5	12·0
Tirunelveli, West	..	..	..	6,316	1,494	7,810	6,516	3,078	9,594						
Coimbatore	38,008	35,161	73,169	..	..	..	5,929	2,989	8,918	..	..	..	15·2	8·5	11·8
Salem	40,509	38,507	79,016	5,411	2,268	7,679	6,190	3,665	9,855	10·8	5·8	9·7	15·2	9·5	12·3
The Nilgiris	10,602	7,499	17,561	783	209	992	889	412	1,301	7·7	2·8	5·6	8·3	5·4	6·8
Malabar, North	649,363	688,397	1,337,760	54,371	3,288	57,659	33,538	22,297	55,835	14·1	1·2	7·0	7·7	8·6	8·1
Malabar, South	..	..	..	37,634	5,186	42,820	17,160	36,945	54,105						
South Kanara	104,880	109,229	214,109	11,627	912	12,539	2,555	5,815	8,370	11·0	1·0	5·8	2·4	5·3	3·8
Visakhapatnam Agency	103	304	407	15	3	18	16	5	21	14·5	1·0	4·4	15·5	1·6	8·5
Godavari East, Agency	1,697	1,713	3,410	92	7	99	82	45	127	15·8	1·0	5·4	14·1	7·0	10·5
Godavari West, Agency	..	..	..	178	9	187	158	76	234						
Total	1,924,406	1,972,046	3,896,452	270,289	53,753	324,042	184,609	150,630	335,239	14·0	2·7	8·3	9·5	7·6	8·5

(60) Institutions intended for Mappillas.

	1946-47.				1947-48.			
	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.								
Government								
District Board and Municipal ..	5	1,194	3	383	11	1,541	2	252
Aided	452	50,666	82	15,425	380	35,161	78	7,783
Unaided	883	96,964	72	8,398	849	67,970	65	6,826
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	47
Total ..	1,340	148,824	157	24,206	1,240	104,672	146	14,858
Private institutions	160	6,305	..	..	138	6,273	..	..
Grand total ..	1,500	155,129	157	24,206	1,378	110,945	146	14,858

(61) Muslim scholars in public schools in the different classes of institutions.

	1946-47.		1947-48.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men	1,231	38	1,438	51
Arts colleges for women	..	42	..	41
Oriental colleges	135	..	214	.. 35
Professional colleges for men	291	20	315	..
Professional colleges for women	..	5	..	4
Secondary schools for boys	24,558	400	26,303	473
Secondary schools for girls	70	2,001	83	1,995
Elementary schools for boys	235,915	96,002	81,167	97,656
Elementary schools for girls	6,958	51,362	7,196	49,037
High schools for boys for Europeans	120	13	121	29
High schools for girls for Europeans	15	73	18	69
Middle schools for boys for Europeans	34	19	39	16
Middle schools for girls for Europeans	26	46	26	46
Primary schools for boys for Europeans	8	2	5	1
Primary schools for girls for Europeans	8	10	2	5
Training schools for Masters	526	1	529	..
Training schools for Mistresses	..	163	..	149
Other special schools	1,007	33	842	39
Recognized Arabic and Sanskrit schools	16	4	19	6
Total ..	270,918	150,234	118,317	150,496

(62) Statement showing the percentage of the Muslim scholars on the 31st March 1948 to the total number of scholars in each of the secondary stages of school education (vide G.O. Ms. No. 976, Education, dated 7th September 1915).

Secondary schools	
High stage (*a*)	6·02
Middle stage (*b*)	6·20
	6·56

(*a*) Represents the percentage of Muslim scholars on the 31st March 1948 in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls and in the eighth and ninth standards of European high schools for boys and girls.

(*b*) Represents the percentage of Muslim scholars on the 31st March 1948 in the first, second and third forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls and in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards of European high and middle schools for boys and girls.

(63) Expenditure on Muslim and Mappilla schools.

Expenditure from	Expenditure in 1946-47.	Expenditure in 1947-48.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public funds	53,38,096	62,43,139
Fees	2,30,467	2,75,378
Other sources	8,39,527	10,42,546
Total ..	64,08,090	75,61,063

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES (HARIJANS, ADI-HARIJANS AND OTHER KINDRED CLASSES).

(64) Institutions chiefly intended for Depressed Classes.

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.												Private institutions.		Grand Total.	
	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Panchayat.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total of public institutions.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Public institutions.																
Secondary schools for boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	29,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,676	389,083
Secondary schools for girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	6,560
Elementary schools for boys.	1,093	73,127	82	9,270	417	..	..	..	4,065	271,792	18	1,262	5,675	389,083	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools for girls.	7	533	2	321	13	..	..	..	102	4,418	..	..	126	6,560	..	..	..	..
Training schools for masters.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training schools for mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other special schools for boys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other special schools for girls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, public institutions ..	1,100	73,660	85	9,591	430	30,520	..	..	4,167	276,210	18	1,262	5,800	396,243	..	..	5,800	396,243
Private institutions.																
Advanced schools for boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advanced schools for girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools for boys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary schools for girls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, private institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total .. 1947-48 ..	1,100	73,660	85	9,591	430	30,520	..	..	4,167	276,210	18	1,262	5,800	396,243	..	..	5,800	396,243
Grand total .. 1946-47 ..	1,111	71,027	76	6,914	411	27,314	..	..	4,177	282,054	20	1,330	..	..	..	..	5,705	388,639

(65) Scholars of Scheduled Classes in the public schools in different classes of institutions.

	1946-47.		1947-48.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men	367	15	473	28
Arts colleges for women	..	16	..	17
Oriental colleges	4	..	2	..
Professional colleges	91	5	144	21
Secondary schools for boys	13,127	873	16,567	965
Secondary schools for girls	50	1,713	86	2,124
Elementary schools for boys	270,978	121,248	219,974	116,464
Elementary schools for girls	4,385	20,738	4,750	21,619
High schools for boys for Europeans	..	..	10	40
High schools for girls for Europeans	6	5	5	6
Middle schools for boys for Europeans	1	2	1	..
Middle schools for girls for Europeans	..	1	..	..
Primary schools for boys for Europeans	..	..	..	..
Primary schools for girls for Europeans	..	..	..	..
Training schools for masters	743	4	951	..
Training schools for mistresses	..	345	..	327
Other special schools	911	170	1,408	153
Recognized Arabic and Sanskrit schools	13	1	46	26
Total	290,681	145,136	244,417	143,790

(66) Expenditure on schools for Depressed Classes.

Expenditure from	Expenditure in	
	1946-47.	1947-48.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public funds	56,58,004	58,37,336
Fees	..	..
Other sources	4,44,393	5,49,484
Total	61,02,397	63,86,820

EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL, HILL AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(67) Number and strength of schools for general education in the Presidency (elementary schools for boys only).

Management.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.						Criminal Tribes.	
	In Agency tracts.		In other than Agency tracts.		Total.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	80	3,390	42	1,701	122	5,091	262	19,463
Municipal Council	..	..	1	70	1	70	1	148
District Board	33	1,058	72	5,668	105	6,726	2	527
Panchayat	107	3,717	..	22	..	..	..	372
Aided	..	..	..	2,072	129	5,789	3	..
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1947-48	220	8,165	137	9,511	357	17,676	268	20,510
Total, 1946-47	150	5,776	129	8,781	279	14,557	239	17,636

Note.—The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions (both public and private) in the Presidency was 18,150.

(68) Expenditure on schools for Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.

Expenditure from	Expenditure during		Percentage to total expenditure in	
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public funds	6,75,374	6,89,435	99·05	98·95
Fees	..	..	..	..
Other sources	6,410	7,342	0·95	1·05
Total	6,81,784	6,96,777	100·00	100·00

INDIGENOUS INSTITUTIONS.

(69) Statement showing particulars of Maktabs, Mulla schools, Tols, Patasalas and Kyaung schools during the official year 1947-48 (vide G.O. No. 501, Education, dated 9th May 1916, communicating Government of India's Letter No. 346, dated 14th April 1916).

Particulars.	Schools which were returned as private institutions on the 31st March 1948 and which are now recognized Primary schools.	Classed in General tables II-A and II-B as "other schools."	Classed in General tables II-A and II-B as "unrecognized institutions."	Total.
Maktabs.				
1. Institutions { For boys	..	..	..	..
1. Institutions { For girls	..	..	..	..
2. Pupils { For boys	..	..	..	..
2. Pupils { For girls	..	..	..	..
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds	..	..	..	..
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds	..	..	..	..
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds	..	..	..	..
6. Fees	..	..	..	..
7. Other sources	..	..	..	..
8. Total Expenditure	..	..	..	..
Mulla Schools.				
1. Institutions { For boys	..	..	141	141
1. Institutions { For girls	..	..	..	..
2. Pupils { For boys	..	..	6,393	6,393
2. Pupils { For girls	..	..	..	..
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds	..	..	..	..
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds	..	..	..	..
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds	..	..	..	..
6. Fees	..	..	21,776	21,776
7. Other sources	..	..	21,776	21,776
8. Total Expenditure	..	..	..	..
Tols.				
1. Institutions { For boys	63	22		85
1. Institutions { For girls	5	..		5
2. Pupils { For boys	3,396	372		3,768
2. Pupils { For girls	441	..		441
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds	64,222	..		64,222
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds	15,996	..		15,996
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds	..	..		..
6. Fees	2,303	..		2,303
7. Other sources	159,650	53,479		213,129
8. Total Expenditure	242,171	53,479		295,650
Patasalas.				
1. Institutions { For boys	..	..	26	26
1. Institutions { For girls	..	..	..	..
2. Pupils { For boys	..	..	1,152	1,152
2. Pupils { For girls	..	..	..	..
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds	..	..	..	..
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds	..	..	..	..
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds	..	..	..	..
6. Fees	..	..	..	..
7. Other sources	..	..	1,355	1,355
8. Total Expenditure	..	..	1,355	1,355

(70) Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized.

Districts.	Schools.							Pupils.						
	Secondary Schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.	Total.	Secondary Schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.	Total.
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other Schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.		Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other Schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Visakhapatnam, North ..	..	4	..	..	2	..	6	..	147	..	..	64	..	211
Visakhapatnam, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East ..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	182	115	68	365
Godavari, West ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	73	73
Krishna ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	69	..	..	..	..	69
Guntur, North ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	222	..	49	..	..	271
Guntur, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	..	..	..	..	53
Madras ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	29	..	..	..	..	29
Chingleput ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	..	30	..	37
North Arcot ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	..	..	..	..	47
Chittoor ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	142	..	..	..	..	142
South Arcot ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	150	..	..	..	172
Tanjore ..	..	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	51	92	..	53	..	196
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	55	..	55
Mathurai ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	13	..	82
Tirunelveli, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, North ..	..	8	..	..	7	..	15	..	566	..	..	303	..	869
Malabar, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	7	..	..	8	..	15	..	843	..	..	318	..	1,161
Agency—														
Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1947–48 ..	..	34	4	3	25	2	68	..	2,181	242	300	973	141	3,837
Total 1946–47 ..	1	36	4	3	19	3	66	194	2,191	208	303	731	152	3,779

(71) Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions which are not recognized and teach no part of the secondary or elementary course.

Districts.	Schools.														
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary Schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Vizagapatnam, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	10
Vizagapatnam, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Guntur, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
North Arcot ..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Chittoor ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
South Arcot ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, North ..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Malabar, South ..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency—															
Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Godavari, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1947–48 ..	141	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	189
Total 1946–47 ..	164	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	1	224

(71) Number and strengh of indigenous and other private institutions which are not recognized and teach no part of the secondary or elementary course—*cont.*

Districts.	Pupils.														
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for boys				
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Total.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Visakhapatnam, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	..	..	..	..	..	299
Visakhapatnam, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	33
Guntur, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	238
Guntur, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	138
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	162	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315
Tanjore	..	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
Tiruchirappalli ..	70	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Mathurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, North ..	3,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,029
Malabar, South ..	3,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,244
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency—															
Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	..	..	..	..	..	291
Godavari, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total {1947–48 ..	6,393	372	153	..	..	..	..	..	999	..	..	..	..	..	7,917
Total {1946–47 ..	6,680	402	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,323	..	..	..	25	8,649

(72) Physical education.

	Public Institutions.			
	Total number of Institutions.	Number of Institutions in which gymnastics is taught as per educational rules.	Number of Institutions teaching native gymnastics.	Number of Institutions in which gymnastic is not taught.
Arts Colleges	56	56	..	..
Oriental Colleges	26	..	..	20
Professional Colleges	26	26	..	..
Indian secondary schools for {Boys	790	746	27	17
Indian secondary schools for {Girls	185	173	11	1
Indian elementary schools for {Boys	32,395	22,088	8,172	2,135
Indian elementary schools for {Girls	4,180	2,547	1,563	70
European secondary schools for {Boys	26	25	..	1
European secondary schools for {Girls	36	36	..	..
European primary schools for {Boys	5	2	..	3
European primary schools for {Girls	7	6	..	2
Training schools .. {Indians	160	160	..	..
Training schools .. {Europeans.	3	2	..	1
Other special schools {Indians	393	35	23	335
Other special schools {Europeans.	..	..	..	..
Total {1947–48 ..	38,283	25,901	9,790	2,591
Total {1946–47 ..	37,749	23,056	13,575	1,119

(73) School accommodation.

	Public Institutions.	Number of Institutions.			
	Total number of institutions.	Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadis, temples, etc.	Held in manager's or head-master's dwellings.
Indian schools.					
Arts colleges—					
Government	12	12	..	..	..
Municipal	1	1	..	..	..
Aided	43	39	4	..	..
Total, Arts colleges ..	56	52	4	..	..
Oriental colleges—					
Local board	1	1	..	..	..
Aided	23	19	4	..	..
Unaided	2	2	..	..	..
Total, Oriental colleges ..	26	22	4	..	..
Professional colleges—					
Government	17	16	1	..	..
Aided	9	9	..	..	..
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Professional colleges ..	26	25	1	..	..
Secondary school for boys—					
Government	20	17	3	..	..
Municipal	65	52	13	..	..
District board	296	241	44	11	..
Aided	395	352	35	4	4
Unaided	14	12	2	..	..
Total ..	790	674	97	15	4

(73) School accommodation—*cont.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions. Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadis, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmaster's dwellings.
Secondary schools for girls—					
Government	52	38	14	..	..
Municipal	7	7	..	..	..
District board	8	6	2	..	..
Aided	117	111	6	..	..
Unaided	1	1	..	..	..
Total	185	163	22	..	..
Elementary schools for boys—					
Government	1,665	852	685	127	1
Municipal	979	494	484	9	1
District board	12,796	3,388	8,387	990	22
Aided	15,793	11,309	3,540	783	161
Panchayat	1,073	803	191	75	4
Unaided	89	44	15	29	1
Total	32,395	16,890	13,302	2,013	100
Elementary schools for girls—					
Government	44	35	9	..	..
Municipal	530	217	312	1	..
District board	2,120	340	1,741	39	..
Panchayat	5	2	3	..	..
Aided	1,477	1,039	415	11	12
Unaided	4	2	..	1	1
Total	4,180	1,635	2,480	52	13
Training schools for masters—					
Government	48	35	13	..	..
District board	..	..	..	..	..
Aided	27	27	..	..	..
Total	75	62	13	..	..
Training schools for mistresses—					
Government	37	26	11	..	..
Aided	48	43	5	..	..
Total	85	69	16	..	..
Other special schools—					
Government	29	25	4	..	..
Municipal	4	2	2	..	..
District Board	2	2	..	..	..
Aided	113	99	14	..	..
Unaided	245	87	158	..	..
Total	393	215	178	..	..
Total, Indian schools	38,211	19,807	16,117	2,080	207
European schools— Aided—					
For Europeans.					
High schools for Boys	18	18	..	..	..
High schools for Girls	21	21	..	..	..
Middle schools for Boys	8	8	..	..	..
Middle schools for Girls	15	15	..	..	..
Primary Schools for Boys	5	5	..	..	..
Primary Schools for Girls	7	6	1	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	3	2	1	..	..
Other special schools	..	..	..	..	..
Total, European schools	77	75	2	..	..
Grand total 1947–48	38,288	19,882	16,119	2,080	207
Grand total 1946–47	37,749	19,676	15,934	2,000	139

(74) Libraries.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Total number of institutions having libraries.	Number of volumes.
Arts colleges	56	56	587,235
Oriental colleges	26	26	93,456
Professional colleges	26	26	116,354
Indian secondary schools for Boys	790	754	2,102,586
Indian secondary schools for Girls	185	179	460,743
European secondary schools for Boys	26	26	43,115
European secondary schools for Girls	36	36	62,407
Indian elementary schools for Boys	32,395	12,620	1,343,173
Indian elementary schools for Girls	4,180	2,067	328,141
European Primary schools for Boys	5	4	2,438
European Primary schools for Girls	7	6	3,520
Training schools for Indians	160	139	238,310
Training schools for Europeans	3	3	7,515
Other special schools for Indians	393	8	962
Other special schools for Europeans	..	..	..
Total 1947–48	38,288	15,950	5,389,955
Total 1946–47	37,749	14,836	4,904,741

(75) Hostels or boarding houses.

Hostels intended for	Number of hostels for Boys.	Number of hostels for Girls.	Total.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	23	31	54
Indian Christians	116	140	256
Harijans	105	11	116
Caste Hindus	246	168	414
Muslims	21	7	28
Total 1947–48	511	357	868
Total 1946–47	479	332	811

(76) Number of boarders in approved hostels according to classes of community.

Classes of community.	Boys. 1946–47.	Boys. 1947–48.	Girls. 1946–47.	Girls. 1947–48.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	2,587	2,404	2,607	2,325
Indian Christians	13,637	16,151	16,558	15,521
Brahmans	4,634	5,367	540	672
Non-Brahmans	12,912	15,940	3,101	3,080
Harijans	3,375	3,654	1,790	1,909
Aborgines	132	171	21	23
Criminal tribes	501	795	309	120
Muslims	2,135	3,604	229	378
Buddhists	1	1	..	..
Jains	..	..	..	..
Parsis	2	3	2	..
Others	109	122	12	92
Sikhs	1	1	..	..
Total	40,026	48,218	25,169	24,115

(77) Expenditure on hostels (boarding houses) for the year 1947–48.

(Boarding charges only.)

Institutions managed by.	Expenditure from: Provincial funds.	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In schools for boys.					
For Indians.					
Government	2,89,943	..	11,12,775	2,19,229	16,21,947
Local and Municipal Board	52,462	29,331	1,62,958	19,562	2,64,313
Aided	8,67,970	466	20,39,922	15,90,284	44,98,642
Unaided	..	..	2,60,511	83,953	3,44,464
Total, Indians	12,10,375	29,797	35,76,166	19,13,028	67,29,366
For Europeans.					
Aided	2,24,560	..	2,17,873	3,34,780	7,77,213
Total for Europeans	2,24,560	..	2,17,873	3,34,780	7,77,213
Grand total 1947–48	14,34,935	29,797	37,94,039	22,47,808	75,06,579
Grand total 1946–47	3,14,831	12,345	33,26,691	18,33,150	83,20,497
In schools for girls.					
For Indians.					
Government	41,766	..	2,40,608	80,242	3,62,616
Local and Municipal Board	1,500	..	500	4,000	6,000
Aided	5,00,363	..	7,04,804	9,15,197	21,20,364
Unaided	..	..	15,914	50,437	66,351
Total, Indians	5,43,629	..	9,61,826	10,49,876	25,55,331
For Europeans.					
Aided	2,55,685	..	2,97,305	3,81,853	9,34,843
Total for Europeans	2,55,685	..	2,97,305	3,81,853	9,34,843
Grand total 1947–48	7,99,314	..	12,59,131	14,31,729	34,90,174
Grand total 1946–47	9,12,131	..	11,69,443	12,69,879	33,51,453

(78) Expenditure on hostels and boarding houses.

(Capital expenditure only.)

Institutions managed by		Expenditure from: Government funds.	Board and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	Males	600	..	..	..	600
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
District board and municipalities.	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Aided	Males	5,500	..	..	..	5,500
	Females	4,943	..	..	..	4,943
Unaided	Males	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Males	6,100	..	..	..	6,100
	Females	4,943	..	..	..	4,943
Grand total		11,043	..	..	..	11,043

(79) Qualifications of teachers in public institution for Indians.

Number of Teachers on 31st March 1948.

Trained teachers with the following qualifications.		Untrained teachers.													Total of trained teachers.	Total of untrained teachers.	Grand total.
	Possessing a degree.	Passed P.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or S.S.L.C.	Other (Lower qualifications).	Certificated.				Uncertificated.									
				Possessing a degree.	Passed P.A., Inter. Mat. or S.S.L.C.	Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.	Possessing a degree.	Passed P.A., Inter. Mat or S.S.L.C.	Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.	Others.					
	a																
Arts colleges for men	543	12	1	803	12	4	3	317	3	..	..	70			564	1,212	1,776
Arts colleges for women	71	5	..	115	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	6			79	128	207
Oriental colleges for men	5	4	..	112	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	2			13	122	135
Oriental colleges for women	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	2	2
Secondary schools for boys—																	
Men teachers	4,316	7,133	195	409	114	45	19	396	97	32	11	1,670			14,162	2,793	16,955
Women teachers	64	247	7	4	9	4	..	10	4	..	..	26			342	57	399
Secondary schools for girls—																	
Men teachers	33	14	6	..	7	6	..	1	..	1	1	46			109	62	171
Women teachers	635	1,393	108	58	44	19	10	22	19	4	6	143			2,450	325	2,784
Elementary schools for boys—																	
Men teachers	83	8,440	63,837	19	410	1,664	190	25	369	2,116	245	1,043			85,227	6,099	91,326
Women teachers	3	745	10,025	1	51	232	12	4	21	229	23	48			11,211	671	11,882
Elementary schools for girls—																	
Men teachers	1	396	1,823	16	70	204	29	1	20	76	20	197			14,615	621	15,236
Women teachers	40	1,866	11,795	3	70	204	29	1	7	..	..	46			661	64	725
Training schools for masters	252	204	26	..	2	6	..	1	..	1	..	16			495	41	476
Training schools for mistresses	160	148	41	..	6	12	2	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Total	6,211	20,605	92,866	3,696	1,533	757	2,327	286	778	548	2,482	311	3,350		132,343	12,381	144,724

(77) Expenditure on hostels (boarding houses) for the year 1947–48.

(Boarding charges only.)

Institutions managed by.	Expenditure from Provincial funds.	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In schools for boys.					
For Indians.					
Government	2,89,943	..	11,12,775	2,19,229	16,21,947
Local and Municipal Board	52,462	29,331	1,62,958	19,562	2,64,313
Aided	8,67,970	466	20,39,922	15,90,284	44,98,642
Unaided	..	..	2,60,511	83,953	3,44,464
Total, Indians ..	12,10,375	29,797	35,76,166	19,13,028	67,29,366
For Europeans.					
Aided	2,24,560	..	2,17,873	3,34,780	7,77,213
Total for Europeans ..	2,24,560	..	2,17,873	3,34,780	7,77,213
Grand total .. 1947–48 ..	14,34,935	29,797	37,94,039	22,47,808	75,06,579
Grand total .. 1946–47 ..	3,14,831	12,345	33,26,691	18,33,150	83,20,497
In schools for girls.					
For Indians.					
Government	41,766	..	2,40,608	80,242	3,62,616
Local and Municipal Board	1,500	..	500	4,000	6,000
Aided	5,00,363	..	7,04,804	9,15,197	21,20,364
Unaided	..	..	15,914	50,437	66,351
Total, Indians ..	5,43,629	..	9,61,826	10,49,876	25,55,331
For Europeans.					
Aided	2,55,685	..	2,97,305	3,81,853	9,34,843
Total for Europeans ..	2,55,685	..	2,97,305	3,81,853	9,34,843
Grand total .. 1947–48 ..	7,99,314	..	12,59,131	14,31,729	34,90,174
Grand total .. 1946–47 ..	9,12,131	..	11,69,443	12,69,879	33,51,453

(78) Expenditure on hostels and boarding houses.

(Capital expenditure only.)

Institutions managed by		Expenditure from Government funds.	Board and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	600	..	..	..	600
District board and municipalities.	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided	Males ..	5,500	..	..	..	5,500
	Females ..	4,943	..	..	..	4,943
Unaided	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	Males ..	6,100	..	..	..	6,100
	Females ..	4,943	..	..	..	4,943
Grand total ..		11,043	..	..	..	11,043

(79) Qualifications of teachers in public institution for Indians.

Number of Teachers on 31st March 1948.

	Trained teachers with the following qualifications.					Untrained teachers.									
						Certificated.				Uncertificated.					
	Possessing a degree.	Passed P.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or S.S.L.C.	Passed Middle School (High-er Elementary Grade).	Passed Primary School (Lower Elementary Grade).	Other (Lower qualifications).	Possessing a degree.	Passed P.A., Inter. Mat. or S.S.L.C.	Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.	Possessing a degree.	Passed P.A., Inter., Mat or S.S.L.C.	Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.	Others.	Total of trained teachers.	Total of untrained teachers.	Grand total.
Arts colleges for men	543	12	1	..	8	803	12	4	3	317	3	..	..	70	564	1,212	1,776
Arts colleges for women	71	5	..	..	3	115	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	6	79	128	207
Oriental colleges for men	5	4	4	..	..	112	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	13	122	135
Oriental colleges for women	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Secondary schools for boys—																	
Men teachers	4,316	7,133	195	50	2,468	409	114	45	19	396	97	32	11	1,670	14,162	2,703	16,955
Women teachers	64	247	7	..	24	4	9	4	..	10	4	..	..	26	342	57	399
Secondary schools for girls—																	
Men teachers	33	14	6	2	49	..	7	6	..	1	..	1	1	46	109	62	171
Women teachers	635	1,393	108	7	316	58	44	19	10	22	10	4	6	143	2,450	325	2,784
Elementary schools for boys—																	
Men teachers	83	8,440	63,837	7,455	412	19	410	1,664	199	25	369	2,116	245	1,043	85,227	6,099	91,326
Women teachers	3	745	10,025	425	15	1	51	282	12	4	21	229	23	48	11,211	671	11,882
Elementary schools for girls—																	
Men teachers	1	396	1,823	212	34	1	16	79	12	..	3	22	5	46	2,466	184	2,650
Women teachers	40	1,866	11,795	809	105	4	70	204	29	1	20	76	20	197	14,615	621	15,236
Training schools for masters	252	204	26	1	178	2	2	6	..	1	7	..	..	46	661	64	725
Training schools for mistresses ..	160	148	41	2	84	8	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	16	485	41	476
Total ..	6,211	20,605	92,866	8,003	3,696	1,533	757	2,327	286	778	548	2,482	311	3,350	132,343	12,381	144,724

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R.C.No.1001 F.3/48.

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,
66. Dated 1st December 1948.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
8 DEC 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
91754

To

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

S i r,

Sub: REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION - 1947--48.

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

Yours faithfully,

G. Sankaran
7.12.48
for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

KHR.5-12.

1(a)

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT - 1947-48. 67

I. CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

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

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

Govt.Arts College, Rajahmundry -
B.A.Part III - Telugu.
Govt.Muslim College, Madras - Intermediate -
Part III - Psychology.
Govt. Arts College, Kumbakonam -
B.A.Part III - Tamil, B.Sc. Chemistry (Main)
Intermediate Part III - Psychology.
Govt.Victoria College, Palghat -
B.A. Part III - Malayalam.
Govt. Training College, Rajahmundry -
B.Ed. - Methods of teaching Telugu.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Government ordered the abolition of selection for the S.S.L.C. Public Examinatioh.

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

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

as 'private' candidates.

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

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

20. A Visual Education Board ~~consisting of ten members~~ has been constituted to evaluate and grade the educational films. Printed lists of approved films are being maintained.

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

22. Five new Basic Training Schools were opened at Cuddalore, Palayad, Moodibidri (S.Kanara) Gandhigram (Madura) and Kilamoongiladi near Chidambaram.

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

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

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

26. Government sanctioned an increase in the rate of teaching grants admissible to elementary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. The following amendments were made to the Madras Educational Rules:--

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

Government.

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

Rule 154. A foot note was added for the purpose of the rule to include the expression of views which are calculated to bring into hatred, ridicule or contempt, the beliefs or practices of any religion within the school or outside, punishable as bad conduct.

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

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

II. MADRAS LEGISLATURE.

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

schools, agitation among the Elementary school teachers for monthly grants, strike by teachers in the Madura Municipal Schools, increased scales of pay of Pundits and Munshis, the number of students sent abroad for higher studies, the education of Muslims, particularly of the Mappillas, Post-war Schemes on education formulated by the Post-War Committee and the amount allocated to each of the schemes.

III. GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. NUMERICAL.- The total number of public institutions including Oriental institutions as well as European and Anglo-Indian Schools recognized by this department further increased from 37,811 to 38,361 at the end of the year 1947-48, due to the opening of new colleges and schools. The strength in these institutions also increased from 3,989,685 in 1946-47 to 4,227,612 during the year under report. The increase in strength was in general, shared by all types of institutions and by elementary schools in particular. The number of strength of private unrecognized schools was 189 and 7,917 compared with 228 schools and 8,549 pupils last year. The number of special schools, viz., Arts, Medical, Training, Technical and Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, Reformatory, Schools for Defectives, Schools for Adults, Schools for Physical Training, Nursery Schools, Basic Training Schools, etc., was 478 for men and 151 for women, as against 449 and 137 respectively last year, the increase in the number of schools being due to the opening of new institutions. The strength in them was 31,131 in male institutions and 9,424 in institutions for women compared with 29,856 and 8,531 respectively last year.
The number of private and public institutions taken together increased by 508 and their strength also increased by 237,295 compared with 346 the increased in the number of institutions and 271,018 the increase in the strength last

year. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 8.5 (11.1 in the case of males and 6.4 in the case of females) compared with 8.1 (10.4 in the case of males and 5.8 in the case of females) last year.

See p. 61 infra

2. FINANCIAL.- (Particulars will be submitted separately).

IV. ~~CONTROLLING AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL.~~ Personal in the Department

During the year under report Dr. S.R.U.Savoor, Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations, was on leave for a period of two months from 13th June, 1947 to 12th August, 1947 when I officiated in the post in the Madras Educational Service. Dr. Savoor attained the age of superannuation on the 14th January, 1948 and proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement with effect from that date. From that date I have been officiating as Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras in the Madras Educational Service.

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

1. Rao Saheb Sri C.D.Subramanyam Chetti.
2. Sri U. MangeshRao.
3. ,, K.V.Venkatasubramanya Iyer.
4. ,, S.Venkatacharya.
5. ,, A. Venkatasubba Rao.
6. ,, V.Ramachandra Rao.
7. ,, V.K.Raman Menon.
8. ,, N. Srinivasacharya.
9. ,, T.Suryanarayana.
10. ,, U.Satyanarayana.
11. ,, K.Guruswami Reddiar.

Mr. G.H. Jansen, a permanent Lecturer in English, who was on other duty under the Government of India, resigned his appointment in the Madras Educational Service with effect from the 28th May 1947. The resignation of Janab Muhammad Aslam Saheb Bahadur, Lecturer in English was accepted with effect from the 1st October 1947.

Rao Bahadur Sri V.R.Ranganathan, Deputy Director of Public Instruction Madras was granted an extension of service for a period of one year with effect from the 10th November 1947. Sri P.R.Krishnaswami Iyengar, officiating Principal,

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Government Brennen College, Tellicherry was granted re-employment from the 15th December 1947 till the 1st June 1948. Sri M. Varada Ayyar, Additional Professor of Zoology and Sri V.Venkataraman, Professor of History and Politics of the Presidency College, Madras were re-employed in their respective posts till the 31st March, 1948 and 7th April 1948 respectively. Sri G.L.Lobo, Divisional Inspector of Schools, who retired from service was re-employed as a Special Officer for the conduct of the S.S.L.C. Public re-Examination during the period from the 22nd March, 1947 to 30th June 1947.

Sri D. Sambasivam Pillai, District Educational Officer, Tiruchirapalli, died on the 1st October 1947.

Lt. Col. M.Abdul Hamid, Permanent Divisional Inspector of Schools continued to be on leave during the year.

The following officers of this department continued their higher studies overseas under the Government of India overseas scholarship scheme during the year.

1. Sri A.Srinivasan, Permanent Laboratory Assistant.
2. ,, S.Srinivasan, Officiating Laboratory Assistant.
3. ,, V. Kalyanaraman, Permanent Laboratory Assistant and an approved probationer in the category of instructors.
4. ,, P. Bhaktavatsal Patnaik, Lecturer in Mathematics
5. ,, K. Kanakasabhapathi Pillai, Assistant Lecturer in History.
6. ,, C.Bhashyakarla Rao, Lecturer in Natural Science.
7. Mr. P.V.Abdur Rahiman, Officiating Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics.
8. Sri B. Gopalakrishnayya, Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry.

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

1. Sri V.Gopalan Nair, Lecturer in English;
2. Sri S.V.Chitti Babu, Lecturer in History.
3. Mr. Mir Shabir Hussain, Lecturer in Mathematics.

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

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

V. COLLEGES.

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

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

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

The number of Oriental Colleges for men decreased from 25 to 24 due to the reduction in the status of the Kerala Oriental College, Kadambazhipuram to an elementary School. The total strength in these including the Oriental Section of the Annamalai University was 935 which comprised 535 in Sanskrit Colleges, 186 in Tamil

Colleges and 214 in the Arabic Colleges when compared with 576, 181 and 134 respectively last year. The number of women reading in these colleges was 31 as against 27 in the previous year.

The number of Professional Colleges for men remained the same as in the last year, Viz., 21. The total number of students in these colleges increased from 4,927 to 5,622 during the year under report. Of these, 288 scholars were in the Training Colleges, 1,983 in the Medical Colleges, 1,311 in the Engineering Colleges, 835 in the Law Colleges, 297 in the Veterinary College, 64 in the Forest College, 554 in the Agricultural Colleges and 290 in the Technological Colleges.

VI. SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS. As many as seventy new schools have been opened during theyear. They are -

1. Board Middle School, Kasibugga (Board)
2. ,, Hiramandalam (Board)
3. ,, Chipurupalle (Board)
4. Municipal High School, Vizagapatam (Municipal)
5. Board Middle School, Anaparti (Board)
6. S.M.S.High School, Gundugolam (Private)
7. Board Middle School, Jinnur (Board)
8. Z.N.V.R. Middle School, Penugonda (Private)
9. Government High School, Masulipatam (Government)
10. Board High School, Manikonda (Board.)
11. ,, Katur (Board)
12. ,, Yelamarru (Board)
13. Board Middle School, Akunur (Board)
14. ,, Agiripalle (Board)
15. ,, Palamata (Board)
16. ,, Kanumole (Board)
17. ,, Telaprole (Board)
18. ,, Gudivada (Board)
19. Jai Hind Secondary School, Masulipatam (Private)
20. Board Secondary School, Piduguralla (Board)
21. Board Middle School, Chandole (Board)
22. Board High School, Owk (Board)
23. Board High School, Kosgi (Board)
24. ,, Siruguppa (Board)
25. St. Antony's Middle School, Adoni (Private)
26. Y.M.K.Middle School, Adoni (Private)
27. Board Middle School, Sidhavattam (Board)
28. Sri Ramakrishna Samaj Middle School, Cuddapah (Private)
29. Board Middle School, Kurichedu (Board)
30. ,, Kota (Board)
31. ,, Podili (Board)
32. Tiruvotteeswarar High School, Vepery (Private)
33. St. Peter's High School, Madras (Private)
34. Hindu Union Committee High School, Choolai (Private)
35. Holy Name Middle School, Madras (Private)
36. Board High School, Walajabad (Board)
37. Board Middle School, Kalavai (Board)
38. ,, Nagari (Board)
39. ,, Karvetinagar (Board)
40. ,, Aragonda (Board)

41. Board Middle School, Palmaner (Board)
42. Board Middle School, Piler (Board)
43. B.S.Kannan High School, Chittoor (Private)
44. Board High School, Valavanur (Board)
45. Gandhi Mission High School, Tiruvannainallur (Private)
46. Board Middle School, Pennadam (Board)
47. C.S.M.Middle School, Tranquebar (Private)
48. Municipal Middle School, Kumbakonam (Municipal)
49. Board Middle School, Thathiengarpet (Board)
50. M.M.Middle School, Tiruvarambur (Private)
51. Nehru Middle School, Poothanampatte (Private)
52. Union High School, Cumbum (Private)
53. M.S.V.V.Middle School, Pattiveerampatti (Private)
54. Muslim High School, Ilayangudi (Private)
55. Murugappa High School, Kallal (Private)
56. Somasundaram Middle School, Nemathanpatte (Private)
57. Sathakathum Secondary School, Kilakarai (Private)
58. Sri Visalakshi Kalasalai Middle School, A.Thekkur (Private)
59. L.M.C. Middle School, Erode (Private)
60. Bishop Oubegramami Middle School, Tiruppur (Private)
61. M.M.Middle School, Ketti (Private)
62. St. Antony's Middle School, Thayyal, Cannanore (Private)
63. Madrasathul Manar Middle School, Chaliyam (Private)
64. Mounthaul Islam Middle School, Ponnani (Private)
65. Middle School, Chittlancheri (Private)
66. ,, Mullasseri (Private)
67. ,, Keralasseri (Private)
68. St. Louis Middle School, Mundamveli (Private)
69. Anandashrama High School, Ullal (Private)
70. Hindu High School, Shirwa (Private).

Consequently the number of secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 720 to 790 during the year. Many middle schools, by the opening of higher forms in them, became high schools. On account of these changes there were 619 high schools and 171 middle schools as against 542 and 178 respectively last year. The total strength in all these schools was 418,697 as against 387,584 in the previous year. The number of girls reading in all these schools increased from 28,939 to 29,700 during the year.

2. S.S.L.C. SCHEME AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION. The total number of candidates registered was 56,234 (50,604 boys and 5,630 girls) of whom 9,774 (5,711 S.S.L.C. and 4,063 Higher Elementary grade teachers) were private candidates. The number examined was 54,274 (48,707 boys and 5,567 girls) of whom 8,140 (4,558 S.S.L.C. and 3,582 Higher Elementary Grade teachers) were private candidates. The certificates of 53,991 candidates (48,429 boys and 5,562 girls) were completed including 8,102 (4,529 S.S.L.C. and 3,573 Higher Elementary Grade teachers) Private candidates. The number of candidates, whose certificates were completed, increased by

11,396 over that of the previous year, the increase in the number of girls being 1,311 as against 1,038 last year. The total number of candidates declared eligible for admission to the University courses of study was 26,116.

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

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

The number of teachers employed in secondary schools increased from 15,471 (including 308 women) to 17,354 (including 399 women). The number of trained teachers alone was 14,162 men and 342 women compared with 12,992 men and 254 women last year.

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

During the year there were 32,395 elementary schools for boys and 4,180 for girls compared with 31,975 for boys and 4,173 for girls last year. As such there was an increase of 427 schools over that of last year. The total strength in all these schools was3,650,748 as against 2,558, 635 in 1946-47. The number of complete elementary schools including the higher elementary schools was 36,108 compared with 30,232 in the previous year. As against 482 feeder schools last year there were 467 in 1947-48. The number of single teacher schools decreased from 5,100 to 4,845 which is encouraging.

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

Year.	I Std.	II Std.	III Std.	IV Std.	V Std.
1946-47	1,202,430	733,731	546,938	427,838	377,431
1947-48	1,217,453	791,707	598,633	458,281	399,249

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

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

Year.	Boys	Girls.
1946-47	32.3	26.9
1947-48	33.4	29.1

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

PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:--

The aim to bring about 140,000 children under instruction during the year under report, according to ~~xxx~~ plan was almost achieved. The intensive drive to eradicate illiteracy was carried on throughout the year with great vigour. This resulted in an increase in the percentage of general literacy. The progress was judged by the enrolment of children in elementary schools in general and that of children of Harijan and Muslim ~~xxx~~ classes in particular.

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

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

SUPPLY OF FREE MIDDAY MEALS. On a review of the finances of the province, the Government found that it would not be possible to continue the supply of free midday meals and the scheme was, therefore, discontinued from the beginning of the year.

BOYS' SCHOOLS.- The number of public elementary schools for boys increased from 31,975 to 32,395. The number of schools under the management of Government and of local bodies increased from 1,620 and 14,760 to 1,665 and 14,848 respectively while those under private management also increased from 15,595 to 15,882. The strength in all these rose from 2,960,590 to 3,127,643 during the year under report. The number of part-time and night schools was 52 in the year.

In the VIII Standard Public Examination held in April 1948, 11,286 pupils (8,399 boys and 2,887 girls) including 679 private candidates came out successful this year as against 10,708 pupils (7,818 boys and 2,885 girls) including 570 private candidates last year.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys during the year increased from 97,866 (including 7,339 untrained) to 103,208 of whom 6,770 were untrained teachers. The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of boys' schools was 218 of which 183 were for schools under private management.

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

PANCHAYAT SCHOOLS. The Inspector of Municipal

Councils and Local Boards reports as follows on the working of the Panchayat schools during the year under review:-

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

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

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

ACCOMMODATION AND EQUIPMENT: Government did not provide any grant for the construction of buildings and supply of equipment to these schools, and hence the panchayat boards had to meet the expenditure connected with them from their own funds.
As usual, the practice of transferring the equipment articles of a closed school to a newly opened school under a municipality was continued.

TEACHING GRANTS. The Government allotted a sum of Rs.8,64,500 for disbursement to panchayat

schools as teaching grants and dearness allowance during the year under report. The work of disbursing grants continued to be attended to by the Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them was Rs.6,21,461-15-0 as teaching grant and Rs.3,31,908-10-0 as dearness allowance which included a sum of Rs.24,393-15-0 paid to certain schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1947-48. The total number of panchayat boards for which grant was sanctioned for the year 1947-48 was 1,099 and the amount actually drawn by them was Rs.8,64,500. There was no departure in the procedure followed in disbursing teaching grants.

BASIC EDUCATION.

BASIC ~~ELEMENTARY~~ SCHOOLS. The steps taken towards the introduction of craft-centred basic education as the chief method of instruction in mass education continued to be pursued with great vigour With the teachers of elementary schools retrained in the Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam, 17 basic schools were organized in the compact area encircling that school. The teachers trained at Vinayasram were posted to basic schools opened in the firkas selected for rural re-construction. The syllabuses published by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh for Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools were followed in entirety with the approval of the Government.

BASIC TRAINING SCHOOLS:- Five new Basic Training schools were opened duringthe year, four for men and one for women. They are: Government Basic Training School, Cuddalore, Government Basic Training School, Palayad, Government Basic Training School, Moodibidri, Basic Training School, Kewlamoongiladi and

Basic Training School, Chinnalapatti for women. The total number of basic training schools was 7 as against 2 last year. The total number of trainees in these schools was 244 men and 74 women. Special effort was taken for training the required staff for basic training schools. Seven graduate teachers were deputed to undergo basic training at Wardha. 28 school assistants in the training schools were re-trained in basic education at Perianaickenpalayam, with a view to converting a larger number of elementary schools into basic schools, as many as 69 teachers in elementary schools in addition to the above were ~~re~~trained. In the Basic Training School, community life was organised on democratic lines. Training in leadership and creation of a new order of society was given in these ~~xix~~ schools. Government sanctioned two posts of basic educational officers in the subordinate educational service, one for the Andhradesa and the other for Tamil Nad, with a view to helping the department in the organization, co-ordination and supervision of the basic training schools and basic schools in the province. Another post of Junior Deputy Inspector of Basic Schools was created and the work of supervision of the basic schools was entrusted to him.

During the year 2 stores for the supply of materials like gut, cotton, taklies, charkas, bows and other materials for basic schools were opened at Vinayashram and Perianaickenpalayam.

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VIII SPECIAL EDUCATION.

1. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS. During the year the emergency secondary grade course of training of twelve months' duration which was started in the previous year to meet the demand for a large number of better qualified teachers was abolished and the two years' course of training was revived. Three training schools, viz., Government Training School for Muslims, Guntur, Madrasa-i- Islamia Training School, Kurnool, St. Antony's Training School, Coonoor and the Secondary training sections opened in the Board High School, Repalle and The School, Srirangam which were treated for the purposes of statistics as separate institutions were closed. Two new Training Schools, Viz., Government Training School, Ootacamund and St. Antony's Training School, Tanjore were opened, during the year. As a result of these changes the number of training schools for masters decreased from 78 to 75. Of these, 48 institutions were under Government management and the rest under private agencies. The total strength in Government Training Schools was 8,752 comprising 1,236 in the secondary grade and 7,516 in the elementary grade. The training schools under private management had a total strength of 2961 including 642 in the secondary grade training classes.

T.S.L.C. EXAMINATION. Under the concession granted in G.O.Nos.1758, Education, dated 22nd November 1944 and 1386, Education, dated 11th September 1945 to the Higher Elementary Grade trained teachers to appear privately for secondary grade T.S.L.C. Examination, 31 candidates appeared for the examination.

The number of candidates examined for the Secondary and Elementary grades in the examination held in April 1948 was 1007 (including 29 private candidates) and 10,695 respectively of whom 744 (including 24 private candidates) in the Secondary grade and 6,350 in the Elementary Grade were declared to have passed. The corresponding figures for the last year being 1,679 and 10,519 examined and 1,140 and 6,492 passed.

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

2. COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS. The three aided commercial schools continued to work during the year with an enrolment of 374 pupils including 139 girls. 230 unaided but approved commercial institutions were returned with a strength of 9,352 including 327 girls on rolls.

3. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. The only agricultural school, viz., The Servindia Agricultural School, Mayanur continued to work during the year with a strength of 62 pupils on rolls.

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

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

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Of the nineteen students that attended the annual examination thirteen were promoted to the next higher classes.

(b) Juvenile Farm Labour School, Anakapalle.

There were 34 boys on rolls in this school during the year and they received training in various agricultural operations besides education in the three R's. Of the 34 boys that attended the final examination 30 were promoted to the next higher classes.

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

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

5. POLYTECHNIC AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. During the year Government formally sanctioned the schemes relating to the Polytechnics at Madras, Madura, Calicut Mangalore and Vuyyuru and all the seven polytechnics which were inaugurated in the previous year, continued to function and they were in their second year during the period under review with a total strength of 1844 pupils on rolls.

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

The Industrial schools at Bellary, Calicut and Mangalore continued also to be the centre for the training of demobi-

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lised personnel during theyear.

Industrial Schools under other managements:

There were 78 recognized Industrial Schools under private agencies. The number on rolls in these schools was 3559 as against 3449 last year.

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

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

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

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year to the pupils learning trades in the various aided industrial schools recognized by the Department of Industries and Commerce.

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

6. SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MUSIC. The Manual Training class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet was revived during the year and the total number of institutions under this category was five constiting of the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Arts Masters' Class and Manual Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, Municipal Art School, Kumbakonam and the Teachers' College of Music, Madras. The strength of all these institutions on 31st March 1948 was 279. It may be mentioned that the Principal of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Sri D.P.Roy Choudhuri M.B.E. served on the two committees constituted by the Government of India, one for judging the designs of new India postage stamps which the Government of India wanted to introduce and the other for the selection of six artists in India for the award of a grant of Rs.2500/- to each. He was also commissioned in his private capacity by the Government of Madras to execute a bust of Mahatma Gandhi. The work which has been finished was highly appreciated by the Government and other distinguished visitors. It is proposed to make a number of replicas for sale to the Public.

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7. MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES. One thousand three hundred and eighty two institutions comprising three training colleges, 1 Arts College, 79 Training Schools, 318 Secondary Schools, 976 elementary schools and 5 special schools had Manual Training Classes attached to them. The total number of pupils attending these classes was 202,270 Men and 45,882 women. Of these pupils, 16,375 Men and 6,439 women were in the Manual Training Classes attached to the training school and Colleges, 109,131 boys and 21,585 girls in those attached to Secondary Schools, 75,753 boys and 17,774 girls in those attached to elementary schools and 1,011 men and 84 women to those attached to special schools.

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

Seventeen different subjects were taught in manual training classes conducted in Secondary Schools, 22 in the training schools and 29 in the higher elementary and special schools.

8. TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS. The total number of candidates examined for the two grades was 14,677 including 2,252 women of whom 7,412 were successful including 1,365 women. In their order No.755, Education, dated 16th April 1947 Government exempted the ex-service personnel from payment of examination fees for the examination held in April 1947.

Nine Diplomas in Drawing and four in Commerce and 80 Group Certificates of which 36 were for drawing, 31 for Needlework and Dressmaking 5 in Banking, 3 for Bookkeeping, 2 for Electrical Engineering and one for each of Building Drawing, Surveying and Letter Press Printing were issued during the year under report.

9. ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS. The number of Sanskrit Colleges for Men and Women was 16 and 2 respectively.

The total strength in the colleges for men including the Oriental Section of the Annamalai University was 535 including 19 women as against 576 of whom 18 were women last year. The strength in the two Women's colleges was 33 when compared with 48 last year.

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

There were 5 Arabic Colleges with a strength of 214 pupils as against 5 Colleges with 134 pupils last year.

The number of advanced Sanskrit Schools at the end of the year was 28 for boys and 3 for girls, the strength in the former being 1,878 including 460 girls and in the latter 300. There were four Advanced Tamil Schools with 228 boys and 14 girls when compared with 194 boys and 14 girls in the previous year. The number of elementary Sanskrit Schools for boys and girls was 27 which had on rolls 704 boys and 410 girls.

SANSKRIT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. Two hundred and sixty six (including 16 women) were examined of whom 215 (including 13 women) were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study.

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

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IX. WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

1. GENERAL. The number of institutions intended for Indian women and girls, both Public and Private, increased from 4,503 to 4,528 during the year and their strength also increased from 560,266 to 593,602. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians was 1,492,858 as against 1,428,427 last year.

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

1585 / 1691 } 3276

1773 / 1829 } 3602

435 / 333 / 768

3. SECONDARY EDUCATION. The following six secondary schools for girls were opened during the year:-

1. Girls' High School, Srirangam (Private)
2. R.C.Middle School, Karur, (Private)
3. Saraswati Middle School for girls, Madura (Private)
4. Mathar Kalvi Nilayam Girls' Middle School, Coimbatore (Private)
5. Madeliene Girls' High School, Mulki (Private)
6. St. Joseph's Secondary School for Girls, Coondapoor (Private)

Two middle schools, viz. Sevasadanam Middle School for girls, Proddattur and Girls' Secondary School, Sherva were closed and as a result of these changes the number of secondary schools for Indian girlsat the end of the year was 185 as against 181 last year. A few middle schools were converted into high schools by opening higher forms. Of these 185 schools, 144 were high and 41 middle. The total strength in all these schools rose from 53,891 to 58,556 during the year. The number of girls reading in all the secondary schools for boys and girls was 85,533 compared with 80,403 last year. There was therefore an increase of 5,130 girls in the enrolment.

53891
28939
82830
58556
29700
88256
82830
5426

Five thousand five hundred and sixty seven girls candidates (5,033 pupil candidates, 237 S.S.L.C. and 297 Higher Elementary grade teachers) appeared for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination and the certificates of 5,028 of these (3,153 who appeared through girls' schools and 1,875 through boys' schools) were completed. Of these, 2,293 and 847 respectively were declared eligible for university courses of study. Eighteen out of the S.S.L.C. private candidates and 28 out of the higher elementary grade teacher candidates were declared eligible for the university courses of studies.

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

4. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS. The number of elementary schools for Indian girls slightly increased from 4,173 to 4,180 during the period under report, and there was a considerable increase in their strength from 495,495 (including

495495
59558
435937
870450
1306387

59,558 boys) to 523,105 (including 63,750 boys). The number of girls reading in the elementary schools for Indian boys also increased to 931,659 from 897,450 last year. In all the elementary schools for boys and girls there were 1,391,014 girls under instruction compared with 1,333,387 in the previous year. The number of teachers in elementary schools for girls was 17,886 of whom 17,081 were trained compared with 17,311 and 16,348 respectively last year.

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

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

5. SPECIAL EDUCATION. The Valliammaiyar Training School, Kulasekharapatnam which was under closure from 1943 was revived during the year. Four new training schools for mistresses, viz., St. Theresa Training School, Madura, St. Mary's Training School, Salem, St. Vincent's Colony Training School, Calicut and St. Mary's Training School, Payyanur under private management were opened during the year under report. The training section attached to the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras and the St. Mary's Training School, Madras and the St. Mary's Training School Chingleput were closed, with the result that the number of training schools specially intended for women increased from 82 to 85 of which 37 were under the management of Government and the rest under private management. The strength in the Government Training Schools for Women decreased from 2,902 to 2,897 and that in the training schools under private management increased from 3203 to 3208 during 1947-48. Classified according to secondary and elementary grade the number of pupil teachers in them was 960 and 5,145. In addition 88 women were under training in the training schools for masters.

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X. EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

The total number of European and Anglo-Indian Schools including Special Schools decreased from 75 to 74 during the year. Of these, there were 16 high, 8 middle and 5 primary schools for boys and 21 high, 15 middle, and 6 primary schools for girls as against 16, 8, 5 for boys and 21, 15, 7 for girls respectively in the previous year. The St. Stephen's Primary School, Pallavaram was closed. The total strength of all these schools decreased from 14,147 to 13,674 during the year. All the three training schools continued to work with a strength of 63 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to communities other than European and Anglo-Indian in all these schools was 3,547 as against 3,295 in the last year. The total number of pupils belonging to European and Anglo-Indian Communities reading in the Art and Professional Colleges for Indians was 246 compared with 258 last year. In the Secondary Schools for Indians the number of pupils of these communities was 130 as against 248 in the previous year.

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

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

The two Manual Training Centres at Madras and Ootacamund managed by the respective Assistant Manual Training Instructors continued to provide useful instruction. The Centre attached to Breeke's Memorial School, Ootacamund and St.George's Home Ketti had 135 pupils under instruction as against 127 last year a and at the Madras Centre there were 415 pupils compared with 431 in the previous year.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale continued to function. Consequent on the political changes

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in the country the question of re-organizing the school is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

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

XI MUSLIM EDUCATION.

General Statistics. The number of public institutions intended for the Muslims further increased from 3,221 last year to 3,339 during the year and their strength from 32,042 to 406,163 the number of private unrecognized schools for Muslims was 141 with a strength of 6,393 pupils when compared with 164 institutions and 6,305 pupils last year.

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

SECONDARY. The number of secondary schools specially intended for Muslim boys and girls was 37 (28 for boys and 9 for girls as against 31 (21 for boys and 10 for girls) in the previous year. The strength in them was 8,384 in boys' schools and 1,367 in girls' schools as against 6,705 and 1,480 respectively last year. The total number of Muslim pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians further increased from 27,504 (25,363 boys and 2,141 girls) to 27,721 (25,353 boys and 2,368 girls) during the year under report.

ELEMENTARY. There were 2,610 elementary schools for Muslim boys with 340,390 pupils on rolls compared with 2,604 schools wi

264,759 pupils last year, while for Muslim girls there were 527 schools with 47,554 pupils as against 560 schools with 60,796 pupils on rolls in the previous year. In all the elementary schools for Muslims and Non-Muslims there were 295,950 (148,307 boys and 147,643 girls) as against 390,237 (242,873 boys and 147,364 girls) during the year under report.

SPECIAL. The number of training schools intended for Muslim men decreased from 6 last year to 4 during the year under report, due to the closure of the Government Training Schools for Muslims, Guntur and the Madrasai - Islamiah Training School, Kurnool. The strength in all the training schools intended for this community was 428. As a result of the closure of the training section attached to the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muslim women, Royapettah, Madras, the total number of training schools for Muslim women decreased from 7 during 1946-47 to 6 during the year under report. The number of pupils undergoing training in these schools was 112. The total number of Muslim men and women undergoing training was 529 and 160 respectively as against 526 and 164 respectively last year.

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

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MAPPILLA EDUCATION.

Boys Schools.

MALABAR NORTH. Consequent on the opening of two new schools, one by the District Board and the other by an Aided Agency, the total number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla boys increased from 470 to 472 during the year. But the number of pupils belonging to this community in the schools specially meant for them decreased to 48,205 when compared with 48,519 last year. The total number of Mappilla pupils in all schools in the district was 32,764 boys and 19,201 girls as against 32,504 boys and 19,242 girls in the previous year. The total number of teachers employed in the Mappilla Schools was 1,949 including 261 untrained teachers as against 1,898 including 290 untrained teachers last year.

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

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

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

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

MALABAR SOUTH. The number of elementary schools for Mappillas was 756 as against 752 last year. Five new schools were opened by the District Board under the expansion of compulsory elementary education scheme and one school under private management was closed during the year. The strength in these schools increased considerably from 86,602 (51,558 boys and 35,044 girls) in 1946-47 to 90,167 (53,877 boys and 36,290 girls) during the year under report. The increase was mainly due to the expansion of compulsion in a few selected areas. The number of Mappilla pupils alone under instruction in these schools was 45,905 boys and 31,116 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all elementary schools for boys in the district was 52,120 boys and 33,340 girls as against 49,816 boys and 32,277 girls last year. Out of the 3,095 teachers employed in the Mappilla Schools, 2,725 were trained.

There were four secondary schools specially intended for Mappillas during the year against two in the previous year. The two new schools were, the Mounathul Islam Secondary Schools at Ponnani and the Madrasathul Manar Secondary school at Chaliyam.

The two were working as higher elementary schools till June, 1947 when they were converted into secondary schools with Forms I to III. The Government secondary school for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to function with Forms I to VI. In the high school at Morayur form V was opened in June, 1947. The total number of pupils reading in all secondary schools in the district during the year was 1,906 boys and 74 girls as against 1,639 and 77 respectively last year. The number of pupils enjoying free scholarships sanctioned to Mappillas reading in secondary schools for boys was 47 as against 31 in the previous year.

The Government training School for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to work in 1947-48 with eight elementary grade sections. The emergency grade training class opened in the previous year continued to work till July 1947 when it was abolished, reviving the two years' course of training. The number of Mappilla students in the school was 175 (including 4 in the secondary grade) as against 186 (including 9 in the secondary grade) last year. The two hostels attached to the Government Training School, Mallappuram - one for the secondary school students and the other for the training school students - continued to work satisfactorily, with 122 and 106 boarders respectively. Religious instruction was as usual imparted by the instructors specially appointed for the purpose in accordance with the approved syllabus.

SOUTH KANARA. There was an increase in the number of elementary schools for mappilla boys in this district from 72 to 77 this year. The increase was due to the opening of four new schools under private management and the conversion of

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a general school run by the District Board at Kasargod Taluk into a Mappilla school. The strength in all these schools increased from 7,637 (4,665 boys and 2,972 girls) to 8,381 (5,009 boys and 3,372 girls) during the year. The number of Mappilla pupils alone in these schools was 4,634 boys and 3,149 girls. The total number of Mappilla pupils reading in all elementary schools for boys was 13,974 (9,561 boys and 4,413 girls) as against 11,979 (8,331 boys and 3,648 girls) in the previous year.

The number of teachers employed in the Mappilla schools was 210, including 27 untrained teachers as compared with 215 including 35 untrained teachers last year.

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

GIRLS SCHOOLS.

MALABAR. The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappilla girls decreased from 143 to 132 during the year. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 13,553 as against 14,829 last year. The number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the elementary schools for girls in the district was 13,339 (7,394 girls and 5,945 boys) as compared with 13,998 (8,150 girls and 5,848 boys) in 1946-47. The total number of Mappilla teachers employed

in the elementary schools for Mappilla girls was 145 of whom 103 were women teachers and the rest men teachers. Of these, 141 were trained teachers. Religious Instructors were continued to be employed on the staff of aided Mappilla Girls' Schools in the district for imparting religious instruction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

XII - EDUCATION OF THE HARIJANS AND OTHER SPECIAL CLASSES.

The total number of public elementary schools specially intended for the Harijans rose from 4,873 to 5,800 and their strength from 321,522 to 396,243. The total numberof Harijan pupils reading in all public institutions further increased to 448,091 from 435,700 in the last year. In all elementary schools for Indians including those specially intended for those classes there were 424,807 (inclu-

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ding 144,833 girls) as against 417,349 (including 141,986 girls) last year. The strength of pupils at the V standard stage in all the elementary schools for Indians was 36,098 when compared with 35,241 pupils in the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of Harijan pupils in Arts, Oriental and Professional colleges from 498 including 36 women to 676 including 56 women during the year. Likewise the number of pupils of these classes in the boys' and girls' secondary schools in 1947-48 increased to 17,532 and 2,210 respectively compared with 14,000 and 1,763 in 1946-47, while in the special schools excluding training schools the increase was from 720 in boys schools and 100 in girls' schools to 1,420 and 141 respectively. Nine hundred and fifty one men and 333 women of these communities were under training in the Training Schools for Indians during the year as against 748 men and 349 women in 1946-47.

17532
2210
19742

14000
1763
15763

951
333
1284

748
349
1097

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

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

The percentage of the number of schools in which Harijan pupils were freely admitted to the number of schools accessible to them increased from 74.1 in 1946-47 to 77.1 in 1947-48.

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

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

The number of Harijan class teachers employed in schools not specially intended for these communities decreased from 1,704 to 1,653 in 1947-48.

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

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

Secondary: In G.O.No.Ms.3063, Development, dated 14th July 1947 the Government sanctioned the conversion of the Government Labour School, Masulipatam, into a secondary school and accordingly Form IV was opened in the school during the year. Sri V.Ranjee Rao Pantulu continued to be the Honorary Correspondent of the School. Pupils belonging to backward communities and caste Hindus were also admitted into the school. There were 353 pupils on rolls during the year under report, as against 284 in the previous year. Of these, 189 were Harijans, 13 Christians (converts from Harijans) 147, backward classes and caste Hindus and 4 Muslims. The Government Nandanar Secondary School for boys, Chidambaram continued to work under the control of the Collector of South Arcot with an enrolment of 140 boys.

ELEMENTARY. At the beginning of the year there were 1,148 schools. Fiftynine schools were newly started and 13 schools were closed. There were thus 1,194 schools working at the end of the year. All of these were day schools. The total number of children receiving education in all the elementary schools was 84,432, consisting of 55,944 boys and 28,488 girls as against 77,674 children, consisting of 50,538 boys and 27,944 girls in the previous year. The number of teachers employed was 2,469, of whom 2,462 were trained and 7 untrained. A sum of Rs.106,918-3-5 was spent on construction and repair of school buildings.

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MIDDAY MEALS. The supply of midday meals to pupils in all the labour schools in the province was continued during the year. Midday meals were supplied in 1,173 out of 1,194 schools. In 957 schools midday meals were supplied by contractors and in 216 schools by the head masters. In the City of Madras the Corporation arranged the supply of midday meals in 4 out of 5 schools. The scheme of supply of midday meals could not be extended to other labour schools, as most of them were started late in the year. In some of the districts the contractors were unwilling to take up or renew contracts for the supply of meals at the rate of one anna and nine pies per meal fixed by Government.

The number of Harijan pupils fed at the close of the year in the labour schools was 74,319 as against 71,541 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the supply of midday meals in the schools was Rs.11,15,703-14-8 as against Rs.10,48,978 during the previous year. The health and attendance of the pupils in the labour schools in the province have improved as a result of the supply of midday meals.

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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 214 to 208 and their strength from 7,795 to 7,580. The only one girls' school intended for the children of these tribes continued to function in the East Godavari Agency with a strength of 64 pupils. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes reading in all elementary schools in the Agency Tracts was 5,126 (3,815 boys and 1,311 girls) compared with 5,485 (3,038 boys and 1,447 girls) last year.

The number of schools specially meant for the needs of Chenchu children in the Kurnool district was 21 as against 22 last year which were all under the administrative control of the Collector of the district who was also the Special Chenchu Officer. They were however supervised and managed by the Forest Department. They were located over and around the Nallamalais in the very heart of the Reserve Forest where the moveable Chenchu gudems existed. As the gudems were small population centres they failed to furnish an economic quota of attendance of 20 pupils per school and the departmental tests of efficiency were therefore relaxed in the case of these schools. There were 374 boys and 295 girls of these tribes as against 385 boys and 309 girls last year. The decrease was partly due to the closure of one school in the Sirvel Taluk. Besides, there were 88 boys and 33 girls of hill tribes in all types of schools not specially intended for them. Only one pupil of the hill tribes was studying in the Board Middle School, Peapalli. All the schools were located in thatched sheds owned by Government and the accommodation and equipment continued to be satisfactory. The Chenchu pupils evinced keen interest in handicrafts like, leaf-plate-stitching, rope and basket making, net weaving. As usual, the pupils were supplied with midday meal on all school working days and with free clothes, books and slates once a year. There was provision for the periodical medical inspection.

There were 75 schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Nilgiris district in which 3,902 boys and 1,384 girls of these tribes were under instruction. The total number of pupils of these tribes reading in all the elementary schools in the Nilgiris district including the special schools for these tribes

was 6,039 (4,454 boys and 1,585 girls) during the period under report.

In other districts also there were schools specially intended for the benefit of these tribes. The total numberof elementary schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the whole province was 194 and the total strength in them was 11,347 (8,032 boys and 3,315 girls). The number of pupils of these tribes in all types of public institutions including the special schools for these tribes was 18,093 (17,025 boys and 1,068 girls) as against 18,512 (13,381 boys and 5,131 girls) in the previous year.

2. CRIMINAL TRIBES: During the year 281 elementary schools exclusively intendedfor the benefit of the children of criminal tribes were returned with a strength of 21,895 pupils including 8,115 girls.

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

(a) Madura North: There were 67 schools (64 for boys and 3 for girls) under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in this district. The strength in these schools was 3,768 as against 3,853 last year. Two supervisors exercised immediate control and supervision over all these schools. All the schools paid special attention to games and gardening.

(b) Madura South: One hundred and eighty nine schools, (183 for boys and 6 for girls) continued to work efficiently during the year under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme. The total strength in these schools was 9,815 boys and 5,819 girls as against 9,731 boys and 5,614 girls last year. The number of Kallar pupils in them was 13,494 compared with 13,449 last year.

Instruction in physical training exercises was imparted regularly in these schools. Village sports were conducted frequently to stimulate the interest of the pupils in games and physical training. With the aide of the boarding grants and scholarships granted by the Police Department twentyfive kallar pupils were undergoing vocational training in printing, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, general mechanism, etc., in the various institutions. Steps were taken both by the officers of the Education Department and the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Inspector of Police for Kallar Reclamation to ensure efficiency and proper attendance in the schools.

(c) Ramnad: Kallar Reclamation in this district continued to consist in the maintenance of two elementary schools in the Srivilliputtur Taluk - one at Mangapuram and the other at Chatrapatti. The strength in these schools was 155 of whom 94 were Kallar pupils. The schools were found to be in good working order. There were Cub packs in these schools. Spinning with "Thaklis", needlework, string work, paper cutting, basket making, fan making, book binding, etc., were taught to pupils of these schools in their spare hours.

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

(e) Chittoor. The Yenadi labour schools continued to be eleven during the year with a strength of 409 pupils. The three Sugali schools in the district continued to

work satisfactorily with an enrolment of 137 pupils on rolls. These children were supplied with free midday meals, clothing and books.

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

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

(h) CRIMINAL TRIBES SETTLEMENT.

The number of schools in the settlements continued to be six during the year. There were separate schools for boys and girls at Aziznagar Settlement. The schools at Aziznagar, Chintaladevi and Stuartpuram Settlements had eight standards and those at Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram and Bigragunta Reformatory Settlement had six standards. Sixth Standard was opened at Siddhapuram settlement only during 1947. The total strength of children in all these schools was 424. Midday meals were supplied to the children in all the settlements, besides, Books, slates and clothing. All the schools maintained scout troops and girl guides.

Fourteen boys of notified tribe members belonging to the Aziznagar Settlement were studying in the various high schools outside the settlement. One boy was during hi his B.A. Hons in the Annamalai University. One boy was undergoing teacher's training. One boy was studying in the Blind School at Poonamallee. Three boys were undergoing training in the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras and one bby of Siddhapuram appeared for the

S.S.L.C.Examination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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	Strength as on 31st March 1947.		Strength as on 31st March 1948.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
X.				
1. The Luthern School for the blind, Rentachintala.	20	17	16	18
2. Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee.	36	-	45	-
3. T.D.T.A.Blind (Boys) School, Palamcottah.	35	-	23	-
4. Deaf and Dumb and Blind School, Teynampet, Madras.	168	-	135	54
5. Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore.	34	12	32	13
6. Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi.	11	4	11	5
7. Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore.	58	-	84	-
8. Deaf and Dumb (girls) School, Palamcottah.	38	55	62	38
9. T.D.T.A. Blind (Girls) School, Palamcottah.	-	27	-	37
10. Bethesda Leper School, Narasapur.	27	14	32	18
11. The Leper School, Dayapuram, Ramnad	26	4	29	6
12. St. Stanislas Leper School, Kumbakonam.	48	-	50	-
13. The Leper School, Ramachandrapuram.	35	25	57	-
14. The Leper School, Bapatla.	9	8	12	7
Total.	546	166	588	196

In addition to the imparting of general education, the students were given vocational training in crafts like, rattan work, weaving, tailoring, matweaving, carpentry, bee-keeping, gardening for boys and in the case of girls other than the blind, needle work, and dress-making. Music was also taught in some schools. General education was imparted to the blind with the approved text-books prepared according to the Braille Code and Conforming to departmental standards. Articulation, speech training, arithmetic, history and geography, social adjustment and drawing were some of the subjects taught in schools intended for deaf and dumb children. Some of these schools were residential ones where children were given free boarding and lodging. Both out-door

and in-door games formed special features of a number of these schools. As usual, provision of medical inspection of pupils was made. In Leper Schools, the pupils, were medically examined periodically.

XV. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

One hundred and eighty nine unrecognized schools were returned during the year under report with a total strength of 7,917 pupils compared with 228 schools with 8,549 pupils returned last year. As usual the district of Malabar had the majority of such schools which were classified as Arabic schools (138 schools with 6,273 pupils).

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XVI. BOOKS

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

There was an increase in the number of readers who visited the library from 59,515 to 68,780 and the number of volumes consulted and borrowed from 178,545 to 206,340 and from 50,074 to 52,454 respectively. The number of new depositors during the year was 457

2. GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY: The number of visitors to this library was 3,054 and 4,538 works and manuscripts were consulted during the year as against 2734 and 3,687 respectively last year. Many distinguished visitors visited the library of whom mention may be made of the Hon'ble Sri T.S.Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education. The number of books and manuscripts issued on loan to institutions and persons during the year was 61 when compared with 88 last year. During the year 241 manuscripts were acquired as against 240 in the previous year. Only three manuscripts were got mended at the Madras Record Office, Chittoor. Four hundred and ninety eight books which were sent to the Central Jail, Vellore for binding in February 1946 were bound and received back. Crystals of para-dichlor benzene were placed in book racks and manuscripts and printed books were sprayed with para-nitrophenol to present their decay

TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE: During the year under report, 23 applications for registration were received of which 22 were registered. The registration fee realized was Rs.4,600/-. The total number of registered publishers in 1947-48 was 282 as against 217 in the previous year.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications was 1,965 (832 for elementary schools and 1,333 for secondary schools) and a sum of Rs.12,650/- was realized as scrutiny fees. One in addition meeting of the Committee was held in February 1948 when in addition to the new books, the books approved in 1942 and which had lost their approval by efflux of time in 1947, were also considered. In G.O.No.2045 Education, dated 22nd September 1947 Government nominated 40 members to the Madras Text Book Committee for a period of three years from 1st August 1947, and under rule 8 of the Rules relating to the Text Book Committee, the Director of Public Instruction appointed 26 members of the Elementary Education Sub Committee to deal with books relating to elementary schools. In their order No. 2013 Education, dated 16th September 1947 Government recorded the report of the Text Book Committee for the triennium ending with 31st March 1947. At the meeting held in February 1948 Government ordered the postponement by one year of the incorporation of the approved technical and scientific terms in text books submitted by publishers for re-approval or fresh approval. They however permitted to attach to the copies of books sent, a printed glossary of technical and scientific terms occuring in the text, at the end of each book. They restricted the validity of the approval accorded at the meeting to one year ie.for 1948-49. The receipts and charges under Text book Committee showed a surplus of Rs.3,246 for the year under report.

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LIBRARIES: The total number of public libraries under several managements was 1,619 when compared with 1,544 lastyear. There were 232 registered libraries under private managements as against 201 in the previous year. A comparative statement showing the number of libraries under various managements, the number of books and journals available, the number of persons who made use of the libraries, and the expenditure incurred on these libraries, for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 is furnished below:

	1946-47	1947-48
1. No. of Libraries under-		
(a) Government	1	2
(b) District Boards and Panchayats	1,159	1,209
(c) Municipalities	102	71
(d) Co-operative Societies	47	46
(e) Private Managements	235	291
Total:	1,544	1,619
2. No. of books and journals available in the libraries	11,35,223	12,10,804
3. No. of persons who made use of these libraries	37,66,202	37,26,470
4. Total expenditure:		
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) From Provincial Funds	76,098	71,480
(b) From Local Boards Funds	1,22,131	1,61,475
(c) From Private Funds	6,26,188	2,49,814
Total:	8,24,417	4,82,769

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

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The Inspection of the libraries was as usual conducted bythe officers of the Educational Department.

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

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS: Two thousand one hundred and seventy eight books and 799 periodicals were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act. There was an increase of only two books over that of the previous year, andan increase of 18 percent was recorded in respect of periodicals. The total number of publications registered was 2,977 of which 2,228 were original publications, 666 re-editions and 83 translations. There was on the whole an increase of 9 per cent under 'original Publications' and a fall of 6 per cent under 'Re-editions' and 16 per cent under 'Translations'. The City of Madras recorded an increase of 8 per cent over that of the previous year and as usual led other

districts in this regard. The District of Krishna which had been occupying the second place for the past few years, sustained a fall of 30 per cent in its output giving place to Guntur which registered cent per cent increase over that of the last year. Among other districts those with an output of more than 100 publications to their credit are arranged in the descending order: South Kanara, Tanjore, Chingleput, Tiruchirapalle and Madura. Malabar and Chittoor Districts had an output ranging between 100 and 50 publications while the rest had less than 50 to their credit. The output in Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah was nil.

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

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

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

Necessary action was taken in respect of

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cases of default on the part of the keepers of printing presses who failed to comply with the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act. Publications of objectionable nature were promptly taken to the notice of the Government for taking necessary action against them.

XVII - MISCELLANEOUS:

1. ADULT EDUCATION: During the year under report the night schools run by the Social League attached to the Presidency College, Madras and the Adult Night School attached to the Government Arts College, Kumbakonam remained closed for want of succient strength and attendance. The Adult Education Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet continued to function with a strength of 47 pupils on rolls. The class was, as usual, conducted in the evenings by the students' under training in the Teachers' College, Voluntary subscriptions were raised to meet the expenses connected with the class. The Adult Education Centre at G.L.Puram, East Godavari Agency worked with a strength of 30 pupils on rolls. Besides, night schools were conducted for educating adults in certain villages in Madura. The number of adults that attended these schools was 247.
The Adult Education classes attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College were run under the auspicies of the Social Service League during 1947-48. Young men from neighbouring cheri attended these classes between 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on working days of the college from July 47 to May 1948, under a paid teacher. The average attendance was 12 and the students of the Training College visited the night school occasionally. A literacy class for eight illiterate girls was run for a term mainly as an experiment in quick literacy methods. The night school was closed down but the class for girls continued to exist.

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

The Regional Inspectors of Physical Education visited 220 secondary schools 29 training schools, 4 special schools and 218 Elementary schools, during the year and gave valuable guidance and instructions for the successful conduct of physical education activities. They also attended and organised District Athletic Association meetings, District Inter-School Sports meetings and conducted refresher courses for pupils under training. They helped the managements in the selection of candidates for deputation to undergo training in the Y.M.C.A. for Leadership in Physical Education course.

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

The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education at Saidapet continued to do useful work during the year

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and gave instructions in physical education to 17 candidates for the diploma, 90 for the Higher Grade and 34 for the Lower Grade certificate courses.

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

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

4. Report on Rural Reconstruction: As the prosperity of the country depends on the improvement of rural conditions, the intensive rural reconstruction work which was started last year was pursued vigorously in the firkas selected for the purpose during the year under report. Government in their order Ms.No.2849 dated 13-9-48 constituted a Provincial Firka Development Board to formulate and frame schemes for speeding up intensive Rural Reconstruction work, improvement of cottage industries and development of khadi in the firkas and centres selected. They generally approved the scheme outlined by that committee. Private institutions which were already engaged in rural reconstruction work, irrespective of the fact whether they were located within the selected firkas and centres or outside, were encouraged by extending grants in aid to them for the purposes of erection, enlargement of buildings and hostels or boarding houses for trainees and for the purchase of

books and other materials. Government have also ordered that such institutions should be situated in rural areas and should engage in constructive work under any of the items enumerated by them , among which "Basic Education" and "Adult Education" also forms part.

5. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS MANAGERS' AND TEACHER MANAGERS' ASSOCIATIONS:

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

The Teachers' Association centres in the South Vizagapatam, Madura and South Guntur districts conducted craft training classes in spinning during the year. In the Teachers' Association Centres in the Krishna District suggestions in regard to the introduction of the Basic Education and Instructions for the opening of new schools in school-less centres were given. The Hon'ble Minister for Education delivered the valedictory address of the joint meetings of the Teachers' Associations of Madras. An excursion to the Hagari Farm was undertaken by the members of the teachers' Association Centre, Bellary to study the "Grow more food campaign". Demonstration of games and handicrafts was included in the programme of some of the centres. Different educational problems such as re-organization of education, amalgamation of schools, the Junior Red Croass Societies, etc. were discussed at the centres in the Kurnool District.

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The members of the Centre at Tanjore was taken on camp. Model programme for play day festivals and spinning classes were conducted in several Teachers' Association Centres. During the year as many as 23,255 meetings of the Teachers' Associations were held.

TEACHERS' UNIONS: During the year under report there were 328 Elementary School Teachers' Unions.

TEACHERS-MANAGERS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATIONS:

There were 74 Teacher-Managers' Associations and 38 Managers' Associations during the year.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED AS POSTMASTERS: Teachers in Government and Local Boards Schools continued to be employed as Postmasters in ex-tra-departmental, Sub and Branch Offices. The number of such offices in charge of school masters increased from 620 to 740 during the year. The percentage of Branch Offices in charge of them to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 17.3 as against 14.6 last year.

GENERAL: Service books and Certified copies of them and inventories of valuable stocks were maintained in accordance with the rules during the period of the report.

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ANNEXURE

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

---

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

NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

---

1. Walluvanad Taluk, Mannarghat village Panchayat.
2. Ponnani Taluk. - Three selected amsams.
3. Ernad Taluk. - Selected amsams in East and West Ernad.
4. Tirvadi Union (Tanjore District).
5. Saidapet Taluk.
6. Sivakasi Taluk. - Vadamalapuram and Eengamalanachiyarpuram Village Panchayats (boys and girls)

A2 60

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RC. No. 1001-F3/48.

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction.
Madras, dated 24th December 1948.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

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

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVT.
26 DEC 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH
96642

Sir,

Sub: REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION 1947-48.

£@£

The enclosed may kindly be included as para "2 Financial" under Chapeter III - General Statistics" of the Report on Public Instruction 1947-48 submitted with my letter Rc.No. 1001-F3/48 dated 1/12/1948.

Yours faithfully,

for Director of Public Instruction.

kn.24/12/-

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GENERAL STATISTICS:.

1291 61

2. FINANCIAL: The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs.1295.86 laksh to Rs.1441.61 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from Public and private funds to the total expenditure was 66% and 34% as against 65% and 35% respectively in the previous year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs.1057.54 lakhs to Rs.1165.10 lakhs and an increase also in the indirect expenditure from 238.32 lakhs to Rs.276.51 lakhs the increase in the case of the latter was mainly under building equipment.

The Budget estimate under Education for the year under Report was Rs.699.63 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs.726.87 lakhs. The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs. 703.36 lakhs.

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

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

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION - 1947-8 - Recorded

Read:- From the DPI, No.1001-F3/48, d/-1-12-48.

G.O.~~(MS.)~~ No. 483 Edn., dated 22.2.49

Recorded.

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

	1946-7.	1947-8.
Arts Colleges -	17089	30529
Men	~~28,726~~	~~32,358~~
Women	3,276	3,602
Professional Colleges -	5189	5187
Men	~~4,827~~	~~5,622~~
Women	688	768
Secondary Schools -	358575	388997
Boys	~~416,473~~	~~448,397~~
Girls	82,830	88,256
Elementary Schools -	2,122,698	~~3,127,643~~ 2,259,734
Boys	2960,590	
Girls	1,333,387	1,391,014

3. The no. of ele. schools ~~xx~~ rose by 427. In all standards of ele. schools, there was a steady increase in the no. of pupils, girls as well as boys. The scheme of compulsory ele. edn. first introduced in 1945-6 worked satisfactorily and the aim to bring to school about 140,000 children during the year under review was almost achieved.

4. As a matter of policy, the gradual conversion of ordinary ele.schools into basic schools was decided on by Govt. In addn. to the two Basic Trg. Schools that were already under Govt., one at Perianaickenpalayam and the other at Vinayaram, five new Basic Trg. Schools were opened at Cuddalore, Palayad, Moodibidri, Kallamoongiladi and Chinnalapatti - the one at the last-mentioned place being for women. Two posts of Basic Edn. Officers, one for the Tamil Nad and the other for the Andhra Desa, and a post of Jr. Deputy Inspr. of Schools

were sanctd. for work connected with Basic Edn. Seventeen Basic Schools were organized in the area surrounding the Basic Trg. School, Periannaickenpalayam.

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

5. The emergency course of trg. of the secy. grade of one year's duration which was opened in 1946-47 to remedy the acute shortage of teachers, was discontinued during the year. The no. of trg. schools for masters decreased from 78 to 75 whereas that of trg. schools for mistresses rose from 82 to 85.

6. There were 48 Arts Colleges for men and 8 Arts Colleges for women as against 43 and 7 resply. in the last year. The Govt. Brennen College, Tellicherry, was raised to the I Grade. The no. of Professional Colleges remained unaltered.

7. The no. of public institutions intended for Muslims rose to 3399 (3221). The increase in the no. of Muslim students and pupils was particularly noticeable in the case of men and women in Arts Colleges, girls in secy. schools and boys in ele. schools.

8. The no. of Harijan pupils in every stage of instruction increased to a marked degree; the following are the figures:-

	1946-7.	1947-8.
Ele. schools	417,349	424,807
Colleges	498	676
Secondary schools	15,763	19,742
Spl. schools (excluding training schools)	880	1,561
Training schools	1,097	1,284

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

Secretary to Govt.

To the DPI.
" Pub.(Poll.) Dept.
" Sett. Library.
Press. Public Work. (To 10) 2 spare.

Forwarded to the

(Examiner)

Superintendent.

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Edn and P.H Dept

Edn. Secy's No. 91754 H/48-1 Edn dt 22.2.49

Copy only to be sent - with copy of HM's minute also

also take outside HM's room & give to C.I. for both media

Public Instruction Report - 1947-48.
Ref letter from the D.P.I. No 1001-F3/48 dt 24.12.48.

A copy of the minute recorded by H.M. (Edn.) on the file is forwarded to the D.P.I. He is requested to carry out the instructions contained in the minute when preparing the next report vide fn/dt 48.49.

Mr. H.M. (Edn) has made the following corrections in the report:—

Para 15 (Page 3 of the typed report) — Not necessary in report and struck off.

Para 20 (Page 4 of the typed report) — The words "consisting of ten members" to be struck off.

Section IV (Page 8 of the typed report) — The words "personnel in the Dept" to be substituted for "controlling officers and persons".

Basic Edn. (Page 17 of the typed report) — "Basic Schools" to be substituted for "Basic Edn. Schools".

The Director is requested to have the corrections carried out in the copy of the report which he might have sent to the S.G.P. for print.

21/2/49

21/2/49

21/2 HM

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

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

Report on Public Instruction—1947-48—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

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

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

Recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public (Political) Department.
" Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department.
Press.

Forwarded to the

(By order)

Superintendent.

PRESS SLIP.

Sectt. H.38—8,000—10-10-38.

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

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161/8

2 MAR 1949

Education DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 91154 dated .....194 .
G.O. No. 483 (Edn) dated 22/2/1949.

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

Brief subject. Report on Public Instruction 1947-48 - Recorder

(d) Number of copies required when struck off (*not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press*). (1)	"Press" copies to supply on requisitions for purchase by the public. (2)	Complete correspondence and orders. (3)	Notes. (4)
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records	4	4	
Ooty Records		1	
For filing with original		1	
Total ...		5	

FOR ISSUE.†	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O. No.	Special issue copies of G.O. Papers.	Notes.
Signature copies		3			
India Office					
Govt. of India ..... Dept.					
Revenue Department					
Public Works Department					
Local Administration Department					
Education and Public Health Dept.					
Public Dept.					
Home Dept.					
Dev. Dept.					
Finance Dept.					
Legal Dept.					
Sectt. of the Madras Legislature					
Total ...					
Spare copies. The					
The 425 Copies of the Report in question may be sold					
The printed and distributed as soon as possible					
The No. 658-A1 Edn (1) dt 3-4-49					
The					
The 60 Copies to be distributed by the D.P.I.					
The have already been distributed					
The in connection with S.S.C. 360-A1 Edn dt 25-4-49					
The					
The					
The					
The					
The					
The					
The					
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† Copies distributed on ..... ‡(Press Despatcher).
‡ *To be initialled and dated.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

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

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is mad against the matter, pencil entries should n be printed. The Superintendent of the Pr may bring to the notice of the Assist Secretary any instance of incomplete carelesse diting.

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

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

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

[P.T.O.

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

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

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(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public (Political) Department.
" Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department.
" Press.

Forwarded to the

(By order)

Superintendent.

Sectt. H.28—8,000—15-10-48.

PRESS SLIP.

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

Education DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 1154 dated ..... 194 .
G.O. No. 483 dated 22/2/1949.

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

Brief subject. Report on Public Instruction 1947-48 Recorded

(d) Number of copies required when struck off (*not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press*). (1)	"Press" copies to supply on requisitions for purchase by the public. (2)	Complete correspondence and orders. (3)	Notes. (4)
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Govt. of India ..... Dept.					
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Public Works Department					
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Public Dept.					
Home Dept.					
Dev. Dept.					
Finance Dept.					
Legal Dept.					
Sectt. of the Madras Legislature					
Total ...					
Spare copies. The					
The 425 copies after Report is translated in Revised Code					
The printed and distributed as per Memo					
The No. 658-A1 Edn. dt. 1-3-49					
The					
The 60 Copies to be distributed by the D.P.I.					
The have already been published					
The in Memo No. 5360-A1 Edn. dt. 25-10-48					
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The					
Total ...					

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

[P.T.O.

TO PRESS, MADRAS, OOTY.

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

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Certified that I am personally satisfied that the no. of copies indented for is really necessary and has been fixed with due regard to the prevailing paper scarcity

D R Bhende
Asst. Secretary to Govt.
24/2/49.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on 28/2/49	
First proof furnished on 14/3/49	
Call for revised proof received on	
Revised proof with copy furnished on 16/5/49	
Corrected proof received for striking on 19/5/49	
Final copies supplied on	

133 E. & P. H. Dept. (A)

From the D.P.I. Nos.1001-F3/48, dated 1-12-48 and 24-12-48.

The D.P.I. has sent the report on Public Instruction for 1947-48. A draft review is submitted. The review on the report for the quinquennium 1942-47 is at 'B'. For orders as to circulation.

17/1/49 17-1-49 18/1 H. (Edn.) H.P.

I have gone through the report. May be approved as corrected. I think even last year I had noted that no separate notes under 'Muslim Education' and 'Mopla Education' are necessary. These create separate tendencies which we want to avoid and so, they may be omitted. If Moplahs are considered as a backward community and statistics about them must be given separately, some statistics may be given under XII - Education of the Harijans and other Special Classes. Perhaps it may be omitted altogether.

SA
15.2.49

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 15 FEB 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

B/

May I know how many students in Backward communities are getting concessions and the amount in different colleges, high schools, &c like harijans

O.P.R
19/2

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 21 FEB 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Apparently H.dl. (Edn) and the Hon'ble Premier have approved of the review. It may be sent to the D.P.I. for print

2 H.dl. (Edn) has made certain corrections in the Report. The D.P.I may be asked to carry out the corrections in the copy which he might have

sent to the S.G.P. for print

The instructions at A may be conveyed to the Director and he may be asked to follow them when preparing the next report ie for 1948-49.

A copy of the Hon'ble Premier's minute has been taken and a separate file has been started.

A draft D.O. note is submd.

Hon
21/2/49.

D.M.
21/2/49 S M/Agriculture