

SECTION

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1935-36

VOLUME I

MADRAS

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REPORT OF MADRAS YEAR

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R.C. No. 626-F/36.

From

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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1935-36.

2. *Events of the Year.*—(1) The Madras Elementary Education Act was further amended during the year and the Amending Act came into force from 1st November 1935. Under the amendment the Director's powers to interfere with certain resolutions of the District Educational Council were enlarged. Provision for surcharging the District Educational Council was also inserted.

(2) The constitution of the District Educational Councils, Vizagapatam, Guntūr and Tanjore, were amended consequent on the bifurcation of the District Boards.

(3) In G.O. No. 131, Law (Education), dated 20th January 1936, Government accorded sanction for empowering the Director to give effect to the scheme of amalgamation of elementary schools.

(4) The temporary Government schools at Chetlat and Kiltan in the Laccadives, together with the staff employed therein, were retained permanently during the year.

(5) The Government Training School for Masters, Salem, was transferred to Mettur, a more central place in the district, where extensive accommodation and space for the school, hostel and playground were available.

(6) A temporary Higher Elementary Training Section for Mappilla teachers attached to the Government Training School for Masters, Cannanore, was sanctioned for a period of two years from 1st July 1935 as an experimental measure.

(7) The employment of temporary part-time Religious Instructors for two years from 1st July 1935 was sanctioned for the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and the Government Muhammadan Secondary and Training Schools.

(8) The arrangement by which Malabar was constituted into a single District Educational Officer's charge was ordered to be continued for a further term of three years from 1st December 1935.

(9) With a view to lightening the charge of the I Circle, which was found to be the heaviest among Women's Inspecting Circles, a redistribution of districts among the I, II and III Circles was approved by Government.

(10) The Revised Text-Book Committee Rules approved in G.O. No. 547, Education, dated 20th March 1935, came into force from 1st November 1935.

(11) In G.O. Ms. No. 47, Public (General), dated 8th January 1936, Government modified the period of retention of certain classes of publications.

(12) In G.O. No. 2116, Law (Education), dated 23rd October 1935, Government revised the list of backward classes appended to the Madras Educational Rules.

(13) The Grant-in-Aid Code was amended during the year, so far as the payment of teaching grants was concerned, laying down that teaching grant paid to an educational institution should in future be considered as having been paid in respect of the previous year's working of the institution and that if an aided educational institution works throughout a financial year or part of a year it should be considered eligible for a grant for such period, whether or not it works beyond that period.

(14) Revised special rules for the Madras Educational Service were issued with effect from August 1935.

3. *The Legislative Council and Education.*—The members of the Legislative Council evinced their usual interest in matters relating to education, as will be seen from the following subjects on which questions were asked :—

(1) The Champion Scheme and the report on its working in places where it has been introduced.

(2) Enforcement of the Government Order regarding frequent changes of Text-Books.

(3) Conversion of the foreshore of Madras into playing fields.

(4) Educational concessions granted to children and dependants of Ex-army men during 1934-35.

(5) Working of the modified form of compulsory education in Elementary Schools.

(6) Changes in the Curriculum of S.S.L.C. Examination.

(7) Proposal to increase the number of admissions into the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(8) Award of more liberal grants to schools maintained for the benefit of the scheduled classes.

(9) Age-limit of students studying in schools and colleges.

(10) Proposals for the better organization and supervision of Physical Education in schools.

(11) Working of the Provident Fund Scheme in aided institutions.

(12) Provision for imparting religious instruction to Muslim pupils in Board and Municipal Secondary Schools.

(13) Grants to Aided Elementary Schools run by managers belonging to scheduled classes.

(14) Raising the minimum for a pass (securing eligibility for University Course) in English in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

4. *General Statistics*—(a) *Numerical*.—There was a fall in the total number of public institutions from 50,391 to 50,116, owing mostly to the reduction in the number of elementary schools for boys and girls. Their strength, however, rose from 3,053,446 to 3,133,426, the increase being shared by all grades of institutions. There was, however, a small increase in the number of private institutions from 1,171 to 1,191, though their strength fell from 40,757 to 40,554. Other special schools for Indians increased from 158 to 249 and Industrial schools for Indians from 51 to 59. The number of public and private institutions taken together decreased by 255 but their strength increased by 79,777. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 6·8 (9·9 in the case of males and 3·8 in the case of females) as compared with 6·6 (9·7 in the case of males and 3·6 in the case of females) in the previous year.

The number of institutions in Municipal areas increased from 4,072 to 4,104 and their strength from 552,630 to 572,152. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in Municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 8·0 and 18·0 respectively, as against 7·9 and 17·9 in the previous year.

(b) *Financial*.—The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 540·94 lakhs to Rs. 551·51 lakhs, the increase being shared by all classes of institutions. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to the total expenditure remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 61 and 39, respectively.

The total Direct expenditure rose from Rs. 419·28 lakhs to Rs. 427·20 lakhs, while the total Indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 121·66 lakhs to Rs. 124·31 lakhs. The increase in the case of the latter was mainly under "Boarding charges".

The Budget Estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 252·30 lakhs and the Revised Estimate Rs. 255·50 lakhs. The actual amount, including that spent in England, was Rs. 255·19 lakhs.

The total Provincial receipts and charges, including the expenditure on buildings and on schools and colleges under the control of the other departments, amounted to Rs. 12·50 lakhs and Rs. 286·02 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11·27 lakhs and Rs. 282·04 lakhs in the previous year.

The Provincial subsidy to Local Bodies inclusive of the amount placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for Elementary Education amounted to Rs. 156 lakhs.

5. *Controlling Agencies and Personnel.*—Mr. Herbert Champion who had been the Director of Public Instruction from 18th December 1934 went home on leave from the 28th June 1935 on account of ill-health. Mr. H. F. Saunders, who had reverted a day earlier to his permanent post as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, consequent on the transfer of Dr. S. R. U. Savor to the Government Victoria College, Palghat, was appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib J. C. Chinnappa Avargal, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, was made to officiate as Deputy Director. In the place of Mr. Chinnappa, M.R.Ry. P. Bhadriah Garu was appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant.

Four months later a cablegram was received in Madras bringing the sad news of the death of Mr. Champion at Hove in England, and Government, in their Order Ms. No. 1855, dated 8th November 1935, published the following notification:—

“The Government have heard with deep regret the news of the death in England, on October 30th, of Mr. Herbert Champion, Director of Public Instruction. They desire to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Champion for nearly 27 years during which he served the Educational Department in various capacities. His work was characterised by a keen sense of duty and a rare insight into educational problems. He will particularly be remembered for the scheme for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools which is widely known as the Champion Scheme.”

M.R.Ry. D. Sadasiva Reddi Garu, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, in charge of Elementary Education, was on short leave from 15th January to 25th February 1936, during which period Mr. R. M. Savur acted in his place.

The Director toured in Nellore, Kistna and Vizagapatam districts in September 1935; in Madura and Tinnevely districts in October 1935; in Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot districts in December 1935; in Chingleput and Guntūr districts in February 1936 and in the Malabar district in March 1936. He also attended the first meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in December 1935 at Delhi and a meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held in February 1936 at Delhi.

M.R.Ry. D. Sadasiva Reddi Garu toured in Kurnool and Guntūr districts in August and September 1935, in North Arcot during December 1935 and in North Arcot, Chittoor, Bellary and Anantapur districts in March 1936.

The strength of the Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch) was reduced further, consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya S. Kuppaswami Sastri Avargal.

Dr. John Matthai continued to serve as Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics under the Government of India.

Two officers of the Madras Educational Service, Messrs. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar and V. R. Doraiswami Sastri, retired from service.

Mr. G. K. Chettur, Principal, Government College, Mangalore, died prematurely.

The services of Mr. R. M. Statham, C.I.E., which had been lent to the Travancore Government for his employment as Director of Public Instruction from September 1933, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in May 1935 for employment as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. In February last, the services of Mr. M. S. H. Thompson were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore.

The revised Special Rules for the Madras Educational Service were issued with effect from August 1935.

Two officers, Messrs. J. J. Rudra and A. Viswanath, were directly recruited in consultation with the Madras Public Services Commission, on a five-years' contract for the posts of Professors in the College of Engineering, Guindy. The services of Mr. J. H. C. Kann, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, were terminated on the expiry of the period of his contract.

During the year under review Miss D. de la Hey, Principal, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, retired from service after having contributed many years of valuable service to the department. Consequently, the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, Women's Branch, was reduced by one. Mrs. C. Fearon, Kindergarten Lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet, and a member of the Madras Educational Service, also retired from service.

Mrs. H. C. Buck, who had been working as part-time Woman Specialist in Physical Education, was appointed in the Madras Educational Service with effect from 1st October 1935 on a contract basis for a period of five years.

6. *University and Collegiate Education—A—University of Madras.*—(i) *Personnel.*—Mr. R. Littlehailes, C.I.E., and Mr. William McLean continued to be the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar, respectively.

(ii) *Meetings.*—The Senate met twice during the year, on 18th October 1935 and on 27th March 1936. There was also a special meeting of the Senate on 18th October, for the purpose of awarding titles and diplomas.

There were two meetings of the Academic Council during the period, viz., on the 30th August 1935 and on the 13th February 1936.

There were three convocations held during the year for conferring degrees, on the 6th and 7th August, 1935 and again on the 12th February 1936.

His Excellency the Chancellor presided over the Convocation held on the 7th August, and at the other two convocations the Vice-Chancellor presided.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. Hogg, M.A., D.D., Principal, Madras Christian College, delivered the address to the graduates of the year.

At the Convocation held on the 7th August 1935 the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) was conferred *in absentia*, on the Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Edward Power Wallis, *Kt.*, P.C., M.A., Bar-at-Law and on the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, *Kt.*, M.A.

(iii) *Course of Studies.*—The Regulations relating to the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.A. (Honours) and B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examinations were revised. A new optional Group (Group iii-b) with Philosophy and History as subjects of study, has been instituted in the B.A. Degree course. Provision is now made for a B.Sc. candidate to re-appear in an additional subject for the same examination. New Regulations for the M.A. Degree Examination were framed. B.A. (Honours) Graduates can be admitted to the M.A. Degree at the Convocation held immediately after their admission to Honours Degree. Bachelors of Arts may proceed to the M.A. Degree after a two years' course in a college affiliated or recognized for Honours. The subject of study and examination are the same as for the Honours Degree. Provision has now been made in the Regulations for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree course for a candidate to take French or German as a language in Part I of the course.

In the B.L. Degree Examination, instead of a single paper for Hindu and Muhammadan Law, there will be separate papers for the two subjects.

Regulations for higher degrees in Arts and Science, after post-graduate study and research, leading to M.Litt., D.Litt., M.Sc. and D.So. have been framed. Regulations for holding examinations in Oriental Titles—for Vidwan in Hindi, and Malpan and Soppar in Hebrew and Syriac have also been adopted.

(iv) *Recognition and Affiliation of Colleges.*—The following institutions were granted further recognition or affiliation in the courses mentioned against each:—

Loyola College, Madras ...	...	B.A. Degree course in Group (ii)—Chemistry (Main).
Presidency College, Madras, Madras Christian College and Government Muhammadan College, Madras.		B.A. Degree course in Group (iv-b)—Economics and History.
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.		B.A. Degree course in Group (ii)—Botany—as a main subject.
Holy Cross College	do.	Natural Science under Part III of the Intermediate course.
St. Agnes College, Mangalore ...	...	Mathematics and Natural Science under Part III of the Intermediate course.
Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah.		Geography under Part III of the Intermediate course.

(v) *Lectures*.—Besides the lectures delivered by the Heads of the University and Honorary Readers in their subjects, the following Endowment and Special Lectures were delivered during the year 1935-36 :—

Endowment Lectures—

Sir William Meyer Lectures—In History.—Mr. K. N. Dikshit on “The Civilization of the Indus Valley.”

In Economics.—Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjea on “The Balance and Optimum of Population.”

V. S. Srinivasa Sastri Lectures—In Politics.—Mr. S. Satyamurti.

Dr. Elizabeth Matthai Lectures—In Medicine.—Major G. R. McRobert, I.M.S. on “Acute Rheumatism.”

Sankara Parvathi Lectures—In History.—Mr. V. Rangacharya on “Mercantile Activities in South India from the Earliest Times to the 14th Century.”

Principal Miller Lectures—In Philosophy.—Mr. A. Chakravarti on “Humanism in Indian Thought.”

Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar Lectures.—Mr. A. Subba Rao on “Oogenesis in Adult Mammals.”

Sundaram Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Lectureship.—Mr. N. D. Varadachariyar on “The Indian States in the Federal Constitution.”

Travancore Curzon Lectures—

In Medicine—Lt.-Col. K. Gopinath Pandalai, I.M.S.

In Engineering—Diwan Bahadur R. Narasimhachari.

In Agriculture—Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkataraman.

Special Lectures—

Mr. Stapleton, retired Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, delivered a course of two lectures on “The Dead Cities of Northern Bengal” with lantern illustrations, in November last.

Swami Vipulananda, a Tamil Scholar of Ceylon, delivered a course of lectures on Music and Art in Tamil Literature.

Prof. Yone Noguchi, Poet-Philosopher of Japan, delivered four lectures on “The Art and Poetry of Japan.”

Vacation lectures were delivered by Mr. S. Sachidanandam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Educational Officer, Corporation of Madras, and Mr. S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T., Librarian, Madras University, on the teaching of Tamil and on school library work, respectively.

(vi) *University Library*.—There was a steady development in all the departments of library work.

The number of Readers in the Library was 64,744 in 1935 as against 57,677 in 1934 and the number of books consulted and lent during the year was 71,777 and 63,699, respectively.

The total number of volumes in the library, including sectional libraries was 92,594.

(vii) *Tamil Lexicon*.—The two parts, Parts IV and V of the Tamil Lexicon, Volume VI, were completed. This completes the main work which was originally taken up in 1912.

(viii) *Cataloguing of the Mackenzie Manuscripts*.—The work of cataloguing is being done in the Department of Indian History and Archaeology with the assistance of a temporary staff.

A proposal for the treatment of this work by the various Language Departments of the University in its initial stage is under the consideration of the Syndicate.

Catalogus Catalogorum.—On a suggestion made by the late Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, the Syndicate considered the question of the desirability of this University undertaking the work of cataloguing the Sanskrit Manuscripts available.

Proposals for the work were approved by the Senate and an Editorial Committee, consisting of Mahamahopadhyaya S. Kuppuswami Sastri (Editor-in-Chief), Dr. C. Kunhan Raja and Mr. P. P. S. Sastri has been constituted, and two research assistants are engaged in this work.

(ix) *Inter-University Athletics*.—On a suggestion made by the Senate for the conduct of Inter-collegiate Tournaments, the Syndicate has appointed six divisional centres at Madras, Madura, Trivandrum, Trichur, Mangalore and Bangalore, assigning the colleges in the area to each division, and Divisional Committees were appointed to conduct Athletic Sports and Tournaments.

(x) *University Training Corps*.—At the commencement of the academic year, there was keen competition among the students of colleges for admission into the Corps and all the vacancies were filled so that the strength of Corps was 12 officers, 3 under-officers and 637 other ranks.

During the first and second terms, a regular programme of training was followed, week by week, necessitating attendance at parades every Saturday morning and also on one evening each week. Additional parades were held for N.C.Os. The trained cadets also carried out their annual Musketry Course.

The Annual Training Camp was held from 8th to 22nd December. The highest strength present in the camp was 15 officers including the commandant, Major M. R. Guruswami (Medical Officer), 4 under-officers and 597 other ranks. Thirty cadets were granted leave for University Examinations.

The improvement in messing arrangements reported last year was maintained, with the result that the atmosphere of the camp was extremely cheerful and work was carried out wholeheartedly. The experience of the past two years has made it plain that care devoted to the improvement of the messes has a direct result in increased efficiency, as well as in more numerous applications for admission.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras inspected the Corps on 13th December 1935 and expressed himself as extremely well satisfied with the smartness and steadiness of the men. On this occasion the

King's Silver Jubilee Medal was presented to Major M. R. Guruswami, Captain K. C. Chakko and Captain R. S. M. Kearns and the Efficiency Decoration to Captain E. J. M. Wyld, a former Officer of the Corps.

The Madras District Commander inspected the Corps at work on 17th December 1935 and expressed gratification with all that he saw.

In addition to the ordinary parades two Route Marches were carried out. Some elementary training in tactics was given and there was a demonstration of the use of Verey Lights. In accordance with the new scheme of training which has been sent down for tentative adoption, lectures in map reading were also arranged for all N.C.Os. and trained cadets. Throughout the camp, a full programme of athletics was kept going.

The Competitive Route March was judged by Lieutenant Johnson, 2nd Bn., the Suffolk Regiment, who praised very warmly the performances of the leading contingents. Major Palin and Lieutenant Waller, 3rd Bn., the Baluch Regiment, who judged the Company Drill and Guard Mounting Competitions, respectively, gave appreciative reports not unmixed with salutary criticism.

In addition to His Excellency the Governor and the District Commander, visits were paid to the camp by the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the Syndicate. The Commandant greatly appreciates such visits which are calculated to bring the University authorities into closer touch with the actual work of the Corps than will otherwise be possible.

The Annual Sports were held on the 21st December 1935 under the presidency of Mr. M. Ratnaswami, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, Member, Madras Public Services Commission.

The Willingdon Shield was again won by "B" Christian College Contingent for the 4th year in succession.

B. Andhra University—(i) *General*.—Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor—His Excellency John Francis Ashley, Lord Erskine, G.O.I.E., Governor of Madras, and the Honourable the Raja Sahib of Bobbili continued to be the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, respectively, throughout the period.

Personnel.—Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D.LITT., continued to hold office as Vice-Chancellor except during the period when he was away from India, i.e., from 20th June to 20th August 1935. During the interval Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, I.C.S., a member of the Syndicate, was appointed under section 13 (3) of the Andhra University Act to do honorarily the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

Registrar.—Mr. C. D. S. Chetti continued to hold the office of the Registrar during the period under report.

(ii) *Meetings—Senate*.—Two ordinary meetings of the Senate were held during the period; one on the 29th November 1935 and the other on the 28th March 1936, when the Annual Report of the University for 1934-35 and the Financial Estimates for 1936-37 were considered and passed.

During the same period the Academic Council met twice, the Syndicate, six times and the Boards of Studies, once.

(iii) *The Act*.—The Senate and the Syndicate felt that for the better working of the Andhra University Act, amendments to the Act were necessary. These were submitted to the Government who have in G.O. Ms. No. 137, Law (Education), dated 23rd January 1936, stated that they did not consider it necessary to undertake legislation for amending the Andhra University Act at present.

(iv) *Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations*.—The following are some of the additions to and alterations in the Statutes in the University Code, Vol. I (1934-35), adopted by the Senate during the period under review :—

(1) Addition of sections 7-A and 9-A to Chapter XVII (Academic Robes) prescribing academic robes for the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science and Doctor in Philosophy.

(2) Amendment to section 3 of Chapter XXIV (Registration of graduates) reducing the registration fee from Rs. 8 to Rs. 5 and making it possible for those who had paid Rs. 3 for a term to have themselves registered for life by a further payment of Rs. 2 only.

(3) Amendments to section 3 of Chapter XXXV (Fees), Vol. II—(i) giving half-fee concession to students belonging to depressed classes in respect of University Examination fees; and (ii) reducing the fees prescribed for the medical examinations. The above amendments and additions to the statutes duly received the assent of the Chancellor.

Amendments to Ordinances.—The following amendments to the Ordinances were adopted by the Syndicate :—

(1) Amendment to section 19 of Chapter XI (Vol. I) empowering the University to exempt holders of Fellowships or Scholarships tenable in institutions other than the University Colleges from payment of the prescribed research fee.

(2) Amendments to sections 1 to 7 providing for alteration in the date of birth as entered in the University records and prescribing a fee therefor.

Amendments to Regulations.—The following are some of the alterations in and amendments to Regulations adopted by the Academic Council during the period :—

(1) *Matriculation*.—Amendment to section 6 of Chapter XXXIV permitting candidates for the Matriculation examination to answer their papers in non-language subjects either in English or in Vernacular as from the examinations of 1935.

(2) *Ph. D. Degree Examination*.—Amendment to section 1 of Chapter XLVI extending the privileges granted to M.B.B.S. degree holders to L.M.S. degree holders also to appear for the Ph. D. degree.

(3) *M.D. & M.S. Degree Examinations*.—Addition to Chapter XLIX-A, instituting in the University examinations for the

degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) and Master of Surgery (M.S.) and prescribing regulations therefor.

(4) *Diploma in Librarianship*.—Addition of Chapter LI-A prescribing regulations in respect of the newly instituted Diploma in Librarianship.

(v) *Affiliated and Recognized Colleges*.—During the year the following affiliations were granted :—

Hindu College, Guntur.—Intermediate Courses of Study—

Part I—English.

„ II—Sanskrit and Telugu.

„ III—(i) Accountancy, Banking and Economic Geography ;

„ (ii) Accountancy, Banking and Mathematics ;

(iii) Indian History, Modern History and Banking.

Hindu College, Masulipatam.—(a) B.A. Degree Courses of Study—Sanskrit, Telugu and Urdu in Part II and Groups (iii-B) Philosophy and (v) History and Economics (Economics Main) in Part III.

(b) Intermediate Courses of study—Botany under Part III.

Medical College, Vizagapatam.—The Syndicate has submitted to Government a detailed set of recommendations which should be given effect to, to bring the Medical College, Vizagapatam, and the King George Hospital, attached thereto up to the Standards laid down by the Commissioners appointed by the Indian Medical Council and the final decision of the Council is awaited.

Andhra Girvana Vidya Peetham, Kovvur.—The Andhra Girvana Vidya Peetham, Kovvur, ceased to function as a College from July 1935 for want of funds and students and the University is considering the withdrawal of the recognition granted to it.

(vi) *Recognitions of Examinations—Recognitions by others*.—The University of Madras recognized the Intermediate and degree examinations other than M.A., M.O.L., M.D. and M.S. of the University—irrespective of the divisions and percentage of marks secured by the candidates for purposes of admission to higher courses of study, subject to the condition that the course was undergone in a recognized college. It also recognized the Certificate of Proficiency Examination for purposes of admission to its M.O.L. degree examination.

The Universities of Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra recognized the Intermediate Examination with Commerce subjects of the University for the purpose of admission to B.Com. Course of study in those Universities. The Committee for Legal Education, High Court, Calcutta, on application accepted the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations as qualifying for admission to the Muktarship Examination conducted by the Committee.

Royal College of Surgeons.—On a representation made by the Syndicate, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, decided to admit the Graduates and Under-graduates of the Andhra University to the Primary Examination for the Fellowship under the same conditions as those imposed on candidates from the Universities already recognized by the Council.

(vii) *Convocation.*—The Ninth Convocation of this University for conferring degrees and titles and awarding diplomas was held on the 28th November 1935 when Research Degrees were granted for the first time.

(viii) *Examinations—New Examinations.*—During the year the following examinations were held for the first time :—

(1) B.Com. Pass Degree Final Examination.

(2) Bhasha Praveena Preliminary Examination.

The clinical and oral examinations in Obstetrics and Gynaecology for Final M.B. & B.S. were also conducted at Vizagapatam during the year in addition to practical and clinical examinations in Medicine and Surgery. Vizagapatam has been made the centre for all the practical examinations for M.B. & B.S. Degree from this year.

(ix) *Fellowships and Scholarships.*—During the year under report the Syndicate awarded in all, six fellowships and sixteen scholarships to encourage research in the various subjects including medicine.

(x) *Endowments and Medals.*—During the year the following endowments were received for institution of medals noted against each :—

Name of endowment.	Purpose.
1. Lady R. Venkataratnam Medal.	To be awarded annually to the lady candidate who in passing a Degree examination in the preceding academic year tops the list of lady candidates for the Degree examinations held during the year.
2. Dr. S. Rangachari Medal.	To be awarded annually to the candidate who in passing the Final M.B., B.S. Degree examination shows merit in Operative Surgery.
3. Dr. S. Rangachari Medal.	To be awarded annually to the candidate who in passing the Final M.B., B.S. Degree examination shows merit in Surgery.

(xi) *Publications.*—In 1934-35 the Syndicate decided to publish (1) Viswarupamu (in Telugu) by Mr. K. Kondayya, (2) Federalism in Government by Mr. M. Venkatarangayya, (3) Advanced History of India by the late Professor P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar and (4) History of Sanskrit Literature, Part II (in Telugu), by Mr. Malladi Suryanarayana Sastri. Of these, the second and the fourth were published during the year. The remaining two are

still in print. During the current year the Syndicate undertook to publish the following:—

Author.	Title.
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore ...	“Man.”
Mr. C. Y. Chintamani ...	“Evolution of Political Ideas and Institutions since the Great Indian Mutiny.”
Vidyananya	“Vivaranaprimeyasangraha, Parts I and II, Sanskrit Text” edited by Dr. S. Sen (Andhra University) and Mr. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri (Madras University).

University Extension Lectures.—During the year under review ten University extension Lectures by University Teachers and others were delivered.

Endowment Lectures.—Under the Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Endowment Scheme, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani delivered a series of lectures on “The Evolution of Political Ideas and Institutions since the Great Indian Mutiny.”

Special Lectures.—Prof. Yone Noguchi and Mr. Grant Duff also delivered lectures at the University.

Inter-University Board.—At the request of the Inter-University Board, the Syndicate contributed a sum of Rs. 75 to the Board towards the compilation of a Union Catalogue of Journals and sets of Journals available in the University Libraries in India.

Glossaries Committee.—In pursuance of the vernacularisation scheme, the Senate at its meeting in November 1935, resolved to form a Committee of competent scholars, scientific men and writers in Telugu to compile glossaries for different scientific subjects. In accordance with the above resolution the Syndicate appointed a committee of experts to compile the glossaries. The Committee has since met and its report as to the progress of work in the year is awaited.

O. Annamalai University—(i) Personnel.—The term of Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan Avargal, M.A., I.E.S. (Retired), as Vice-Chancellor of the University for a period of six years expired on the 28th April 1935. The Syndicate appointed Dr. S. N. Chakravarthi, M.Sc., D.Phil., Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Science, to officiate as Vice-Chancellor till 24th June 1935, when the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriyar, F.C., C.H., LL.D., was appointed by the Chancellor as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

M.R.Ry. N. Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T., continued to be the Registrar of the University during the period.

(ii) *Authorities and Meetings.*—The several authorities of the University completed their term of office of three years and were duly reconstituted. As usual two statutory meetings of the Senate and of the Academic Council were held during the year.

The other authorities namely the Boards of Studies and Faculties also met during the year.

(iii) (a) *Statutes*.—(i) Statutes governing procedure at elections to the Senate by bodies outside the jurisdiction of the University were passed; (ii) Statutes governing the award of Research studentships were amended, making provision for the award of Senior and Junior studentships and increased stipend for studentships.

(b) *Regulations, Courses of Studies and Examinations*.—Regulations were amended, increasing the duration of each of the two papers in Tamil under Part II and in Mathematics under Part III of the Intermediate Examination from two to two and a half hours.

The Pravesa Pariksha of the Madura Tamil Sangam and the Vidwan and Siromani Titles of the Madras University have been recognized as qualifying for admission to the Vidwan and Pandits' Training courses in the University.

The Final Passing Out Examination of the Indian Mercantile Marine S. S. Dufferin—Executive and Engineering Branches—has been recognized for admission to the Intermediate course.

It was decided to institute the Ph.D. Degree besides the M.Litt. and M.Sc. research degrees. Suitable regulations are being placed before the authorities for approval.

Summer Course in Physical Education.—The Syndicate sanctioned a scheme for conducting a Summer Course in Physical Education for the benefit of the teachers of Elementary and Middle Schools of the South Arcot and neighbouring districts. About a hundred teachers attended the course organized by the Director of Physical Education and were awarded certificates on satisfactory completion of the course.

(iv) *Convocation*.—The Fifth Annual Convocation of the University was held on 31st October 1935, presided over by His Excellency Lord Erskine, G.O.I.E., the Chancellor of the University. The address to the graduates was delivered by Sir Mirza Ismail, Kt., Diwan of Mysore.

A life size oil painting of the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriyar, Vice-Chancellor, was unveiled by His Excellency the Chancellor, on the occasion of the Convocation.

Founder's Day.—The Sixth Founder's Day was celebrated on the 12th October 1935, under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor. Capt. Abdul Hamid, M.A., Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras, delivered the address.

(v) *Publications*.—In connexion with the scheme for publication of text-books in Tamil on modern subjects suitable for University courses of study, Mr. N. Anantavaidyanathan, M.A., Lecturer in Chemistry of the University, was awarded the prize of Rs. 1,000 for his Tamil manuscripts on Chemistry.

Three manuscripts of a text-book in Music have been received and are being examined by an expert committee.

The publication of the following books sanctioned by the Syndicate is in progress:—

(1) Acoustics, by Mr. R. K. Viswanathan, M.A., Lecturer in Physics.

(2) Tamil text-books on "Chemistry" by Mr. N. Ananta-vaideyanathan, M.A.

(3) *Pari Pattu*, with commentary by Maha Vidwan R. Raghava Ayyangar.

(4) *Swarasiddhanta Chandrika* by Mr. K. A. Sivaramakrishna Sastrigal, Pandit in Sanskrit.

(vi) *Research Fellowships and Grants-in-Aid of Research*.—Mr. T. S. Raghavan, Lecturer in Botany, was awarded a Research Fellowship of the value of Rs. 150 per mensem tenable in England for a period of two years for purposes of higher studies and research in "Cytogenetics" at the London University.

A sum of Rs. 550 was sanctioned as grants towards the publication of Books and Research journals conducted by learned bodies and societies.

(vii) *University Library*.—The library has been reorganized with a view to giving increased facilities to readers by providing a combined reading and reference room and by keeping the Library open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on all days of the week inclusive of Sundays. The total number of volumes in the Library as on 31st December 1935 was 44,724.

(viii) *Buildings*.—The construction of the following buildings was completed during the year: (i) Six quarters for Lecturers; (ii) Post office with quarters for Postmaster, (iii) Hospital with an Isolation Ward; (iv) Police Station with quarters for Policemen; and (v) Women's Hostel.

(ix) *General—Bureau of Information*.—The Syndicate on the recommendation of the Senate has arranged for opening (i) a Bureau of Information with a view to providing facilities for the employment of graduates of this University, and (ii) maintaining an official register of graduates of the University, giving particulars of their addresses, employment and achievements.

(x) *Military Training*.—The Senate at its meeting held in March 1936, adopted the following resolution:—

"That the Senate recommends to the Syndicate that steps be taken to place concrete proposals before the Senate at its next meeting for instituting and conducting a University Training Corps with a view to giving the University students Military Training."

D. Colleges—Statistics.—Including the Annamalai University there were 39 arts colleges for men, of which 25 were first grade and 14 second grade. The Findlay College, Mannargudi, which was working with the Senior Intermediate Class last year, ceased to work as a College at the end of the year 1934–35. A new College called "The Hindu College" was opened at Guntūr and it worked with Junior Intermediate class during the year.

The number of students reading in first-grade colleges rose from 8,847 to 9,357 as also the number in second-grade colleges from 1,497 to 1,670. During the year there were 757 students in the Honours classes, as against 795 in the previous year. The distribution of the students was 234 in the third year, 261 in the second and 262 in the first. There was a fall in the number of students taking post-graduate courses from 139 in 1934-35 to 122 in 1935-36, the distribution of pupils being, Annamalai University 16, Madras Presidency College 62, Madras Christian College 17, Madras Loyola College 8, Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College 15, Andhra University College of Arts 2 and the Madras Pachaiyappa's College 2. The number of women reading in arts colleges for men was 313 compared with 254 in the previous year.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men decreased from 23 to 22, owing to the closure of the Kovvur Sri Vadrevu Jagayamma Sanskrit College. Their strength, however, increased from 761 to 791. There were 8 women students studying in Sanskrit Colleges for men.

The total number of professional colleges for men increased from 9 to 10, owing to the classification of the Technological classes attached to the Andhra University College of Science, as a separate institution, under professional colleges. The strength of all professional colleges for men including the students reading in the Pandits' Training Class attached to the Annamalai University was 2,388, the corresponding figure for the previous year having been 2,292—the number of women reading in professional colleges for men decreased from 94 to 93.

7. *Secondary Education—(a) General Statistics.*—This is perhaps the first year in the history of secondary education in this Presidency in which it is possible to record that there has been no increase in the total number of public secondary schools for Indian boys. The number of secondary schools actually decreased from 541 to 540. This slight fall in the total number of secondary schools is due to the fact that more schools closed down than were newly opened, owing mainly to the inability of the managements of schools to comply with the stricter conditions of recognition as regards accommodation, equipment, playground, staff, and financial stability enforced in recent years. The Cuddapah District Board opened a High School at Rajampet and the Coimbatore District Board at Mettupalaiyam, while two High Schools under private agencies were opened at Periyannayanpalaiyam (Coimbatore district) and at Virudhunagar (Ramnad district). The Municipal High School, Virudhunagar (Ramnad district), the Mannarghat Board Middle School (Malabar district) and the Odugathur Board Middle School (North Arcot district) were closed during the year. Besides these, the B.E.M. Middle School, Panur, and the B.E.M. Middle School, Nettur, in Malabar were also closed. It is, however, remarkable that while there was a slight reduction in the number of schools, there has been an appreciable increase in the number of boys and girls attending secondary

schools. The number of pupils under instruction in secondary schools for boys increased from 177,220 to 181,687, and the number of girls reading in boys' schools rose from 7,368 to 8,649. The disappearance of poorly attended and uneconomic secondary schools is a healthy sign and does not result in a fall in total strength. During the year under review, the Board Middle School, Yemmiganur, the Board Middle School, Porto Novo, and the Branch Municipal School, Bezwada, became high schools by opening the fourth form. Two aided middle schools, namely, the Hindu School, Sattenapalle, and St. Theresa's School, Vadakankulam, also developed into high schools by opening higher forms, while the Board High School, Nandalur, and the O.V. High School, Omalur, were reduced to Middle schools. Thus there were at the end of the year 1935-36, 377 High schools and 163 middle schools. Malabar, Tanjore, Tinnevely and East Gōdāvāri districts continue to lead with 45, 37, 33 and 30 secondary schools, respectively, while Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah have less than 10 schools each. In the matter of secondary schools for girls, Madras occupies the first place with 16 schools, Malabar, Tinnevely and South Kanara coming next in order with 10, 8 and 6 schools respectively. The districts of Vizagapatam, Gōdāvāri West, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Chingleput have each only one secondary school for girls, while Ramnad district has none.

(b) *S.S.L.C. Scheme and Examination.*—The number of candidates who sat for the examination decreased from 18,509 to 17,795, including 1,724 private candidates. The certificates of 17,682 candidates, of whom 16,723 were boys and 959 were girls, were completed during the year as against 18,393 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of first-year candidates while there was a decrease in the number of supplementary candidates. The fall in the number of candidates of the latter category is mainly due to the operation of the rule restricting the chances for appearing at the examination. The number of girls whose certificates were completed increased by 76, while the decrease in respect of boys was 787. Ninety-five pupils belonging to the Scheduled classes and 38 who were dependants or children of Indian Soldiers, were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

One hundred and seventy-eight schools against 163 in the previous year used a vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination. Some of the private candidates also adopted the vernacular as the medium at the examination in non-language subjects. As usual, the most popular subjects taken up by the pupils as optionals were History, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Type-writing.

The 1934 S.S.L.C. scheme approved by Government in their Order No. 1469, Law (Education), dated 15th June 1934, and introduced in Form IV in July 1934, was held in abeyance and the 1929 scheme was re-introduced in Forms IV and V from the school-year 1935-36. In their Orders Nos. 17 (S), Education, dated 15th June 1935,

and 766, Education, dated 20th April 1936, Government approved the proposal to continue the 1929 scheme for the S.S.L.C. Examinations of 1937, 1938 and 1939.

(c) *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys increased from Rs. 81·10 lakhs to Rs. 83·68 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 31·56 lakhs or 38 per cent, fees Rs. 43·78 lakhs or 52 per cent and other sources Rs. 8·34 lakhs or 10 per cent as compared with 37, 55 and 9, respectively, in the previous year.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 44-11-8 as against Rs. 44-12-7 in the previous year and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23-6-7. Fees met 42 per cent of the total cost in Municipal and Local Board schools and 63 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for 1934-35 being 44 and 64, respectively.

8. *Elementary Education*—(i) *Statistics.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 43,787 to 43,665. The number of elementary schools under Government, Panchayat and Unaided slightly rose, while there was a reduction in the number of schools under all other managements. It is gratifying to note, however, the increase in the strength of all elementary schools from 2,417,410 to 2,485,077. The fall in the number of part-time and night schools continued during the period under report and on 31st March 1936 there were only 797 such schools, as compared with 976 in the previous year. The percentage of male pupils in elementary schools to male population for the Presidency was 8·8 as against 8·7, in the previous year, the percentage varying from 15·3 in Malabar to 4·9 in Godāvāri East Agency and 2·4 in the Vizagapatam Agency.

There were in the Presidency 343 higher elementary schools for boys with standard VI, 215 with standard VII and 1,167 with standard VIII as the highest class. The majority of these schools were under the management of local bodies.

The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys increased from 96,102 to 97,788, as also the number of trained teachers in them from 64,643 to 67,207. The number of schools managed by teacher-managers decreased from 13,996 to 13,707, but the number of trained teachers in them rose from 10,761 to 11,533.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools for boys was 735, of which 116 were for schools under public management.

The number of school-less centres for boys in the Presidency with a population of 500 and above was 2,412. There were 354 single-teacher schools having standard I only, 1,334 having standards up to II only, 3,911 having standards up to III only and 13,246 having standards IV and above.

(ii) *Panchayat Schools*.—The following extracts are from the report of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards on the working of the Panchayat schools during the year :—

“The year started with 1,437 schools actually working as against a total provision of 1,512 schools in the Presidency. Sixty-three schools were started during the year under review and 56 were abolished for the following reasons :—

(1) Low attendance ; (2) Obstinate refusal on the part of the Panchayats to admit Adi-Dravida pupils ; (3) Apathy of the villagers ; and (4) Indifference of the Panchayats to the proper running of the school.

“There were also a few cases of temporary closure of schools for want of suitable buildings or for want of teachers with prescribed qualifications. The year thus closed with 1,444 schools. Of these, five schools were maintained exclusively for girls.

“The total number of pupils in these schools at the end of the year was 59,253 including 9,513 girls and the average attendance was 48,605. Adi-Dravida pupils continued to be admitted freely and the number of such pupils in Panchayat schools at the end of the year was 7,325.

“The total number of teachers employed in Panchayat Board schools at the end of the year was 1,871. There were applications from many Panchayat boards for the entertainment of additional teachers in their schools consequent on the increase of strength and attendance of pupils. As Government did not make any provision for the additional teachers for the year it was not possible to comply with such requests. This difficulty has since been overcome as Government have sanctioned provision for 126 additional teachers during the current year. The policy of enforcing the minimum standard of qualifications prescribed for teachers in Panchayat schools and of requiring Panchayats employing more than one teacher to have at least one trained hand was continued during the year under review. The results were satisfactory. Five hundred and eighty-one Panchayats employed 621 teachers with higher elementary trained qualifications and 123 Panchayats employed 131 secondary trained hands.

“In the year under review, Government granted a provision of Rs. 14,000 for payment of building grants to Panchayats on the half grant basis, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 for a tiled building and Rs. 150 for a thatched building. The actual expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 13,850. Building grant was allotted to 42 Panchayats. One note-worthy result of this policy of giving subsidies towards the cost of construction of school buildings is that Panchayats have begun to put up decent buildings of their own and there has been a gradual rise in the percentage of owned buildings.

“No provision was made by Government during the year for payment of equipment grant. The policy of transferring articles of equipment from abolished schools to the newly sanctioned

schools was continued during the year under review and in cases where Panchayats could not get a supply of equipment from Government they got the minimum equipments from their own funds.

“Out of a final appropriation of Rs. 2,80,000 the total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,73,641. Teaching grants for Panchayats continued to be paid on the strength of the certificates received from Presidents of Panchayats and these certificates were sent to District Educational Officers for verification. In cases where the certificates were found defective or otherwise incorrect in any respect, payment of grant was at once withheld and renewed only after the defects were rectified. The policy of withholding grants in cases where Panchayats refused to admit Adi-Dravida children was rigorously enforced and this has had the desired effect.”

(iii) *The Madras Elementary Education Act and the Rules framed under the Act.*—The Madras Elementary Education Act was further amended during the year under review and the Amending Act came into force from 1st November 1935. Under the present Act the powers of the Director to interfere with the resolutions of the District Educational Council under sections 41 and 42 of the Act were enlarged and Government also took the power to suspend, modify or cancel any order passed by the District Educational Council or the Director of Public Instruction under the two sections. A provision for surcharging the District Educational Council and of recovering the sums surcharged has also been inserted.

The rules under the Act were also amended so as to ensure that schools are neither granted recognition nor admitted to aid unless they are situated in localities accessible to all classes of population and pupils are actually admitted into them irrespective of the caste or community to which they belong.

The draft amendments to the rules framed under the Act for the introduction of modified form of compulsion were also published for criticism.

In G.O. No. 4125, L. and M., dated 8th October 1935, Udipi town (South Kanara district) was constituted into a Municipality with effect from 1st November 1935.

The following District Boards were bifurcated. Ganjām (Ganjām and Chicacole); Vizagapatam (Vizagapatam and Bobbili); Guntūr (Guntūr and Ongole); and North Arcot (Vellore and Tiruvannamalai).

The constitution of the District Educational Councils, Vizagapatam, Guntūr and Tanjore were amended consequent on the bifurcation of the respective District Boards.

(iv) *Concentration and Consolidation of Elementary Schools.*—In regard to the amalgamation of schools the Director of Public Instruction was empowered to accord sanction for the proposals in G.O. No. 131, Law (Education), dated 20th January 1936.

More than a dozen Municipalities have given effect to the scheme of consolidation and concentration of elementary schools as far as schools under Municipal management are concerned.

In rural areas there was appreciable progress in regard to amalgamation of schools.

(v) *Compulsion*.—Compulsory elementary education was introduced for all children of school-age in 4 wards in Salem Municipality and for girls in 2 wards of the Madura Municipality. Compulsion for boys was extended to the Sithakadu extension area of the Municipal Council, Mayavaram and for 12 wards in Madura Municipality. A list of local authorities that have introduced compulsion is appended (Appendix).

9. *Special Education*—(a) *Training Schools for Masters*.—The number of training schools for masters was 76, the same as last year. The strength of the schools fell from 10,477 to 10,322. During the year the Government Training School for Masters, Salem, was removed to Mettur. The number of Government Training Schools was 55 and their strength was 8,265, of which, 1,316 were of the secondary grade, 5,706 of the higher elementary grade and 1,243 of the lower elementary grade. The 18 aided and 3 unaided schools had 1,866 and 191 pupils, respectively, on the rolls. The number of sessional schools for masters was 2 and their strength was 60.

The Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination was 11,874, of whom 8,872 were men and 3,002 women. The number that passed the examination was 6,368 (4,898 men and 1,470 women). The candidates examined for the secondary, higher elementary and lower elementary grades numbered 2,237, 8,013, and 1,624, respectively, of whom 1,210, 4,339 and 819 came out successful in the examinations. The number of lower elementary grade teachers who appeared for the higher elementary grade examination was 7,076 (6,534 men and 542 women) and the number that passed was 1,785 (1,671 men and 114 women).

(b) *Commercial Schools*.—The number of aided commercial schools was 4 and the number of pupils reading in them was 455. The number of “approved” but unrecognized Commercial schools was 215, with a strength of 6,187.

(c) *Agricultural Schools*.—The following paragraphs from the report of the Director of Agriculture detail the working of the Agricultural schools in the Presidency:—

“*Farm Labourers’ Schools*.—The three schools at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore continued to function. At Anakapalle there were 24 boys on the rolls during the year as against 26 in the previous year. There were 17 adults in the night school. At Palur, there were 28 on the rolls including one girl, as against 30 last year. In the night school the average number on the rolls was 15. At Coimbatore there were five boys in the school with wages and 14 without wages, as against 5 and 16, respectively, during the last

year. The night school at Coimbatore was closed under the orders of Government."

The School at Usilampatti under the Madura District Board and the school at Melrosapuram run by the C.S.M. and aided by the Director of Industries; continued to work. The former had 30 pupils on the rolls and the latter 69 pupils.

(d) *Engineering Schools*.—The subordinate engineering class attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy, which is the only recognized Engineering school in the Presidency, worked with 305 pupils during the year.

(e) *Industrial and Technical Schools*.—In the Industrial schools for Indians under the control of the Director of Industries there were 7,187 pupils as against 6,122 during the previous year.

The following excerpts from the report of the Director of Industries outline the more important events in industrial education during the year:—

"One scholarship of the value of £216 per annum tenable for two years in the United Kingdom was awarded during the year for the study of sugar engineering. Another scholarship of the value of £216 tenable for two years was newly created and awarded during the year for the study of Glass Industry. One scholarship tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, was awarded during the year for the study of textile manufacture. In view of the demand for sugar technologists, Government, during the year, raised the number of scholarships tenable at any one time at the Andhra University from 6 to 9. Four new scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were awarded. Besides these, 60 Industrial scholarships were awarded during the year as usual.

"A sum of Rs. 91,775 was distributed in the form of maintenance grant (including Rs. 3,048 capitation grant) to aided institutions. A further sum of Rs. 14,482 was distributed as equipment grant and Rs. 17,994 as building grants to schools."

(f) *Schools of Art and Music*.—There were three schools in the Presidency coming under this category. The Madras School of Arts and Crafts, under the control of the Director of Industries, had 248 pupils on the rolls, as against 269 in the previous year. The Kumbakōnam Art School run by the Kumbakōnam Municipality had a strength of 65 pupils. Its strength last year was 50. The unaided Sri Vijayarama Gana Patasala at Vizianagram was working with 62 pupils compared with 36 in 1934-35.

(g) *Manual Training*.—There were 505 manual training classes with an approximate strength of 74,568 (72,509 boys and 2,059 girls) at work during the year, against 484 classes with 68,438 pupils, in the previous year. These classes were attached to various schools and colleges.

The subjects taught in these classes have been classified under 15 heads and the most popular subjects were wood-work, spinning

and weaving, horticulture and agriculture, book-binding and cardboard work, rattan and coir work and tailoring.

In the Art Masters' class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, there were 7 students under training as against 8 in the previous year. The strength of the Manual Training Instructors' class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was 14—6 in the Junior class and 8 in the Senior class.

(h) *Technical Examinations.*—The total number of candidates registered for the two grades was 14,205, of whom 3,044 were for the higher grade and 11,161 for the lower grade. The number examined was 13,395, of whom 4,099 were successful. One hundred and seventy-three candidates of the Higher grade and 451 of the Lower grade were women, of whom 107 and 198 respectively, were successful. Six Diplomas and 35 Group Certificates were issued during the year.

On the 31st March 1936, there were 77,263 students receiving instruction in technical subjects as compared with 58,025 in 1935. Classified according to the nature of the subjects taken, there were 5,193 students receiving art education, 2,631 technical education, 61,296 industrial education and 8,143 commercial education.

(i) *Sanskrit Education.*—There were 19 Sanskrit colleges for men and one College for women. The decrease by one in the number of colleges for men is due to the closure of the S.V.J. Sanskrit College, Kovvur. One college for men was under the management of a District Board. The strength of these colleges, including that of the Oriental department of the Annamalai University, was 646, as compared with 659, last year. The Andhra Yuvathi Kalasala, Rajahmundry, had 10 pupils on the rolls. The number of women reading in Sanskrit Colleges for men was 8. Advanced and Elementary Sanskrit schools for boys and girls decreased from 108 to 107, but their strength increased from 5,185 to 5,254.

The number of candidates who appeared for the public examination after completing the advanced course in Sanskrit schools was 290 (including 9 women). Of these, 173, including four women were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study, 45 for Siromani or Vidya Pravina course, 49 for Vidwan or Ubhayabhasha Pravina course and 79 for either of the courses.

10. *Women's Education—(a) General Statistics.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian girls decreased from 5,560 to 5,308, but there was an increase in their strength from 408,404 to 411,508. The number of girls reading in all grades of institutions was 881,913 as compared with 845,654 on the 31st March 1935.

(b) *Collegiate.*—As in the previous years the number of arts colleges for Women was five. The strength in these colleges increased from 520 to 600. There were 313 women reading in arts colleges for men as against 254 in the previous year. The two training colleges for Women in Madras had a total strength of 77 pupils.

The number of pupils reading in professional colleges for men was 93 and all of them were in the two medical colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam. The one Sanskrit College for Women at Rajahmundry had 10 pupils on the rolls during the year. Besides this, 8 women were reading in Sanskrit colleges for men.

(c) *Secondary.*—There were 79 secondary schools for girls during the year compared with 75 in the preceding year. The Bezwada Dornakal Diocesan Middle School and the Madura St. Joseph's Middle School became high schools by opening higher forms. Four new middle schools were opened during the year, viz., the Pudupalaiyam (South Arcot district) St. Anne's School, the Kumbakōnam (Tanjore district) St. Joseph's School, the Periyakulam (Madura district) Presentation Convent School and the Shoranur (Malabar district) St. Theresa's Convent School. There were thus, on the 31st March 1936, 50 high and 29 middle schools for girls with a strength of 21,215 as against 19,830 in the previous year. The total number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys and girls was 28,901 as compared with 26,337 last year.

(d) *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls decreased further from 5,336 to 5,083, but their strength rose from 381,013 to 382,523. The number of schools closed during the year was 344 and the number opened, 91. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys rose from 458,853 to 493,882.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools for girls increased from 14,753 to 14,794, of whom 12,674 were trained. As in the previous year the number of pupils per trained teacher was 30. The number of schools managed by teacher-managers fell from 648 to 603, as also the number of trained teachers in them from 895 to 746.

The number of part-time and night schools for girls decreased from 22 to 21.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools for girls was 40, of which 4 were for schools under public management.

There were in the Presidency 104 higher elementary schools for girls with standard VI, 64 with standard VII and 271 with standard VIII as the highest class.

The number of school-less centres for girls in the Presidency with a population of 500 and above was 2,277. There were 50 single teacher schools having standard I only, 182 having standards up to II only, 443 having standards up to III only and 811 having standards IV and above.

(e) *Special Education.*—As in the previous year there were 65 training schools for women in the Presidency; 35 were under Government management and 30 under private agencies. The strength of the Government schools was 1,756, compared with 1,691 in the previous year. The total strength of all training schools for women was 3,331 as against 3,250 last year. Classifying the scholars according to their grades, there were 437 in the secondary

grade, 2,488 in the higher elementary grade and 406 in the lower elementary grade, as against 417, 2,415, and 418, last year. Besides these, 25 women were undergoing training in institutions for men.

(f) *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on Arts Colleges for women was Rs. 2,91,614 and the average cost per student Rs. 493. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls decreased from Rs. 55·15 lakhs to Rs. 54·60 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 75·8 per cent, fees 5·9 per cent and other sources 18·3 per cent, as against 75·9, 6·0 and 18·1, respectively, in 1934–35. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 55-6-0 and in an elementary school Rs. 11-7-0.

11. *Anglo-Indian and European Education.*—The total number of institutions for Anglo-Indians and Europeans decreased by one, from 80 to 79, due to the closure of the South Indian Railway Primary School at Tanjore. Two middle schools for boys, viz., the Trichinopoly St. John's Vestry School and the Cannanore St. Michael's School and one Middle School for girls, viz., the San Thomé St. Thomas' Convent School rose to the status of high schools. The St. Thomas' Convent School, San Thomé, was shifted to Mambalam and its name was changed to the "Holy Angel's Girls' High School, Mambalam." It is housed in a spacious and suitable building, the construction of which cost Rs. 1,63,931. Three Middle Schools for boys were classified as schools for girls and two Middle Schools for girls as schools for boys. Two Primary Schools for boys and two Primary Schools for girls were converted into girls' and boys' schools, respectively. Consequent on these changes, there were at the end of the year, 14 High and 6 Middle Schools for boys, 20 High and 16 Middle Schools for girls, 12 Primary Schools for boys and 7 Primary Schools for girls. The strength of all the European Schools, including four special schools, rose from 11,310 to 11,486. The number of pupils drawn from communities other than the Anglo-Indian and European community was 2,077, against 1,984, in the previous year. The number of European and Anglo-Indian scholars in Arts and Professional colleges for men and women rose from 222 to 233.

There was an increase in the number of teachers in schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans from 759 to 767. Of these teachers, 597 were trained, 62 untrained but certificated, and 108 untrained and uncertificated, against 577, 65 and 117, respectively, in 1934–35. There was no appreciable decrease in the number of untrained and uncertificated teachers. Insecurity of tenure and the absence of Provident Fund schemes in most of the schools stand in the way of teachers remaining permanently in one school. Some of the teachers migrate to the north, where schools give them better terms. The two Training schools for mistresses in the City of Madras had a total strength of 68, of which 13 were men, compared with 73 pupils, including 10 men, last year. The Inspector of European Schools reports in this connection that "it is obvious that

there is no necessity for two training schools at Madras. The number of new admissions is on the decrease". The matter is, however, being investigated. The two Technical schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans continued to work during the year and had a strength of 85 pupils.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, made all round progress. The most notable changes were the new provision for the bigger junior boys, improvements to the boys' dining hall and to the girls' dormitories, the transformation of the tuck-shop and the increased provision for music. The examination results as well as the winning of the Governor-General's Trophy show that the school can hold its own in competition with others.

In G.O. No. 1585, Law (Education), dated 5th August 1935, a revised scheme for the management of the Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund, was approved. In pursuance of the scheme, the annual budget prepared by the Principal of the school and presented by him to the Committee has to be submitted to the Local Government for approval through the Department.

The Government passed orders in G.O. Ms. No. 364, Law (Education), dated 25th February 1936, that a boarding grant should not be refused or withdrawn in respect of a child whose parent was a *bona fide* resident of this Presidency at the time of the child's admission into an Orphanage by reason solely of the fact that the parent subsequently leaves the Presidency in search of work or whose whereabouts become unknown. Discretion has been vested in the Inspector of European Schools, Madras, to continue or withdraw the grant.

Orders were also issued in G.O. No. 406, Law (Education), dated 28th February 1936, permitting pupils who have appeared for the European High School Examination to reappear for subsequent examinations without attending a school as is allowed in the case of the pupils sitting for the S.S.L.C. Examination.

Of the 256 candidates who appeared for the European High School Examination, 171 were successful, of whom 74 were girls. For the Middle School Examination 371 candidates appeared and 272 passed, of whom 146 were girls.

The Special Class in Domestic Science and Needlework could not be held during the year on account of the absence of Miss W. Park on leave out of India. Classes in Manual Training and Woodwork were held regularly. Six of the boys' schools in the City sent pupils to undergo this training. The Instructor in Manual Training also held classes once a week at the Civil Orphan Asylums, Kilpauk, and at St. Patrick's High School, Adyar. The Manual Training Instructor at Ootacamund held classes regularly at Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund, and at the Laidlaw Memorial School of St. George's Homes, Keti (The Nilgiris).

The present arrangement of getting pupils to the Manual Training Centre, Egmore, once a week causes a great deal of inconvenience to the schools. At the same time it does not provide

a pupil either with sufficient practice in the subject or with scope to do extra work in his leisure hours.

The Provincial Board held two meetings during the year in September 1935 and in February 1936. Budget allotments and questions relating to grants, examinations and courses of study were the main topics considered at these meetings. The Board also recommended the revival of the post of the Peripatetic Teacher of Music and the revision of courses of studies.

Notwithstanding the efforts made by the managements and the liberal help extended by Government there is not much improvement in the condition of Anglo-Indian and European education. The community has been given a purely literary education and has in result not realized the dignity of labour. Hence a large number of boys and girls who have come out of the various schools without having been able to secure even the Middle School Certificate have no occupation. This has led to great educational wastage. It is gratifying to note that managements have at last begun to realize this wastage and to appreciate the idea of introducing education with a practical bias.

The total expenditure on European and Anglo-Indian education increased from Rs. 23.92 lakhs to 25.64 lakhs, the increase being due to higher expenditure on buildings. Towards the total expenditure public funds contributed Rs. 6.78 lakhs (26.4 per cent), fees 6.36 lakhs (24.8 per cent) and other sources Rs. 12.50 lakhs (48.8 per cent), the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 28.4, 27.4 and 44.2.

12. *Muhammadan Education*—(a) *General Statistics*.—The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans increased slightly from 3,601 to 3,617 and their strength from 248,905 to 260,272. The number of private institutions also increased from 520 to 523, though their strength fell from 20,362 to 20,115.

(b) *Collegiate*.—The number of students reading in arts colleges increased from 466 to 504. Of these, 88 were reading in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 22 in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. There were in the three Arabic Colleges at Kurnool, Vellore and Omerabad, 145 pupils, as compared with 102 in the previous year. One hundred and fourteen students, including 10 women, were reading in Professional Colleges as compared with 109 in 1934-35.

(c) *Secondary*.—The number of schools intended for Muhammadans remained the same, namely, 16 for boys and one for girls. Their strength, however, increased from 3,655 in 1934-35 to 3,750 in 1935-36. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians also increased from 11,943 to 12,461.

(d) *Mappilla Education*.—The number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the Malabar district increased from 1,447 to 1,461 and their strength from 119,622 to 122,581. The number of girls reading in them also rose from 38,078 to

40,326. The total number of Mappilla boys reading in the elementary standards of elementary and secondary schools increased from 80,967 to 83,228. The strength of Mappilla boys in Elementary schools specially intended for them also increased from 72,948 to 74,727. The number of higher elementary schools for Mappilla boys rose from 34 to 37.

There were 1,418 Mappilla trained teachers in Mappilla schools compared with 940 non-Mappillas. Of the 1,418 teachers, 42 were of the secondary grade, 512 of the higher elementary grade and 864 of the lower elementary grade. The number of untrained teachers in these schools was 1,212. The Malappuram Sessional School for Musaliars and Mullas had 40 pupils on the rolls.

The District Educational Officer, Malabar, reports as follows :—

“The new scheme of studies for the teaching of Arabic in elementary schools has been tried with satisfactory results in the Calicut Municipality and it seems desirable that the scheme should be extended to rural areas and other municipalities also.”

As in previous years, a number of scholarships were awarded to Mappilla pupils in elementary and secondary schools.

The total number of Mappilla boys in secondary schools increased from 978 to 1,087. The one secondary school for Mappillas in the district had 97 Mappilla pupils as against 88 last year.

The number of elementary schools for Mappilla girls in Malabar increased from 129 to 134, and their strength from 7,967 to 8,459, of whom 7,041 were Mappillas. The strength of girls alone was 5,828.

Twenty-two scholarships in higher elementary classes and 32 in standards IV and V were awarded during the year.

The number of elementary schools for boys in South Kanara District rose from 74 to 77 and their strength from 5,558 to 5,859, of whom 1,522 were girls. The strength of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools also rose from 3,543 to 3,771, of whom 473 were girls. The number of teachers employed in Mappilla schools decreased from 235 at the beginning of the year to 218. Of these 218 teachers, 119 were Mappillas.

Only nine schools for Mappilla girls were working in South Kanara district, during the year 1935-36. The strength of Mappilla pupils in them was 589.

(e) *Education in the Laccadives.*—The Collector of Malabar reports that the schools in the Islands were inspected during 1935-36 by the Assistant Collector, Malappuram, and were found to be working satisfactorily.

(f) *Finance.*—There was a slight decrease in the total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Education from Rs. 27.06 lakhs to Rs. 26.43 lakhs. Towards the total expenditure, public funds met 81 per cent, fees 2 per cent and other sources 17 per cent, as compared with 78, 3 and 19, respectively in the previous year.

13. *Education of the Scheduled Classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).*—The number of public institutions mainly intended for the scheduled classes decreased from 9,614 to 9,393 and their strength from 371,914 to 364,155. The number of private schools for these classes, however, increased from 148 to 162 and their strength from 4,332 to 4,996.

The total number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes in all public schools was 333,358 as against 316,141 in the previous year.

One hundred and fifty-nine pupils belonging to the scheduled classes completed their S.S.L.Cs. during the year, while 280 were successful in the T.S.L.C. examination, of whom 30 were women.

In the plains the number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes admitted into schools under public management not specially intended for them during 1935-36 was 49,097, as against 46,554, the number recorded in G.O. No. 241, Law (Education), dated 7th February 1936 for 1934-35. The figures show an increase of 5.4 per cent in the number of pupils.

The number of schools under public management not specially intended for scheduled classes and into which the pupils were freely admitted increased to 10,134 during the year under report as against 9,099 in the previous year.

Fifteen schools held in Agraharams, Chavadis, etc., and 54 schools held in rented buildings the owners of which objected to the admission of scheduled class pupils were removed to buildings accessible to all classes of pupils.

During the year under report 441 teachers of the scheduled classes were employed in schools not specially intended for these classes.

Progress during the past few years in the matter of admissions of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes into common schools has been so slow that, during the year under report, Government decided to take the drastic step of imposing on the managements of elementary schools, as a condition of recognition, the duty of enrolling pupils belonging to these classes. The newly framed rules under the Madras Elementary Education Act which were issued by Government in their order No. 1446, Law (Education), dated 16th July 1935 have given a wider interpretation of "accessibility," under these new rules a school is treated as inaccessible and is liable to loss of recognition if no pupil belonging to the scheduled classes is found on the rolls. It is hoped that these rules will strengthen the hands of the inspecting officers and enable them to record greater progress in the admission of the scheduled classes into the general schools for all communities.

The following extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Labour illustrate the further progress made:—

"Some changes have been made in the methods of the administration of scholarships, boarding grants and elementary

schools, which it is hoped, will lead to improved results and a more careful selection of recipients of assistance.

“As additional funds were not available few new schools were opened and attention was mostly devoted to an attempt to improve the working of existing schools and reduce stagnation. Some ill-supported schools have been closed, teachers found inefficient have been punished, teachers found over and above requirements have been transferred elsewhere and generally an effort has been made to get the *cheris* to realize that if they do not support a school it will be taken away. In nearly all Labour schools, there is in the 1st standard a considerable proportion of children in their second and even third year in the class. The idea seems to be current that the first year is merely for preparatory instruction and that, except in exceptional cases, promotion to standard II is not to be expected. Admission of children too young and at any period of the year has helped to the formation of this idea but the chief cause of the actual facts of the situation seems to be the inability of a single teacher in a school with, say, over 30 pupils to give proper attention to the young pupils consistently with instructing those more advanced.

“There were 1,006 schools at the beginning of the year. Thirty-three new schools were opened and 30 schools were closed during the year with the result that 1,009 schools remained at the close of the year. Of these, 999 were day schools, 8 were night schools and 2 schools were combined day and night schools. 39,144 pupils comprising 30,875 boys and 8,269 girls were studying in these schools. The number of teachers employed was 1,330, of whom 1,328 were trained. A sum of Rs. 20,062 was spent on the construction and repairs of school buildings.

“*Scholarships.*—Fifty-one residential scholarships and 1,588 ordinary scholarships for general education were granted during the year. Five boarders of the Paddison Hostel, Madras, 5 reading in the University classes and one boarder in each of the Government depressed classes hostels at Masulipatam and Calicut were granted collegiate scholarships. Besides, 9 scholarships for professional courses tenable in Medical schools, Medical, Engineering and Agricultural colleges were also awarded. One hundred and fifty-three scholarships for various industrial courses were sanctioned. In addition to these scholarships a sum of Rs. 522 was sanctioned during the year as “bonuses” to scholarship holders who satisfactorily completed their courses of training. Eight scholarships for learning Commercial subjects were awarded.

“*Exemption from payment of examination fees.*—A sum of Rs. 2,232 was spent in granting exemption to 164 pupils.

“*Stipends.*—Two stipends were sanctioned to teachers undergoing training in training schools. Grants amounting to Rs. 2,930 were sanctioned during the year for the purchase of books, clothes etc., for the scheduled class pupils.

“*Hostels.*—The Paddison Hostel, Madras, the Slater Hostel, Perambur, the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Calicut, the Sundaracharu Hostel, Salem, and the Depressed Class Hostel, Masulipatam, under Government management, worked satisfactorily during the year. Hostels aided by Government were the Free Boarding Home, Atmakur, the Madras Seva Sadan, the Depressed Class Mission, Mangalore, the Moir Hostel, Chidambaram, the Gray Hostel for Girls, Chidambaram, the Panchama Girls’ Hostel, Bellary, the Hostel of the Servants of India Society at Mayanur and the Hostel of Sri Krishna Parisramalaya Industrial School, Cowtaram.

“The total Government expenditure during the year on the education of the scheduled classes was Rs. 5,51,800.”

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes—*
 (1) *Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*—The number of Elementary Schools specially intended for pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 402 to 424 and their strength from 11,489 to 12,952. The total number of pupils belonging to these classes under instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency was 25,879 (22,971 boys and 2,908 girls), as compared with 24,568 (22,090 boys and 2,478 girls) in the previous year.

There were 22 Government schools working exclusively for Chenchu children in the Kurnool district during the year with a strength of 548 pupils (366 boys and 182 girls), as compared with 19 schools with 527 pupils (382 boys and 145 girls) in 1934–35. Besides these there were 18 Chenchu pupils reading in the secondary schools in the district, of whom 16 were scholarshipholders. As usual, mid-day meals and clothing were supplied to these children. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 19,301.

Excluding the Agency portion of the Ganjām district, there were 34 schools for Aborigines, of which four were local board schools and the rest privately managed schools. The strength in them was 675 boys and 52 girls. For the children of Jatapas, Gadabas and Kondadoras, the hill tribes of Vizagapatam district, there were 25 schools with a strength of 453 boys and 24 girls. In the East Gōdāvāri district there were two schools for Koyas of which one was under the District Board management. The strength of the Board school during the year was 46 boys and 27 girls. The one board school for Koyas at Butchempeta in West Gōdāvāri district continued to work during the year with 17 boys and 5 girls. The District Board, Guntūr, maintained five schools for Lambadi children. Two aided schools with 43 pupils were working for the children of the same tribe in Kurnool. Further, for the same children there were 22 schools in the Bellary district. Their strength was 551 boys and 32 girls. It is reported that very few of these pupils read up to standard V. The number of schools for Sugali children of Anantapur was five—one under Government, one under District Board and 3 under private management. These schools were attended by 111 pupils. The number of schools for the same tribe in

the Cuddapah district, decreased from 4 to 2 during the year. Their strength was 53. As in the last year six schools for aborigines were working in the Nellore district with a total strength of 124 boys and 76 girls. Two of the above schools were run by the Labour Department and one of the aided schools was a night school. For the Malayalis of the Javadi and Elagiri Hills of North Arcot, there were eight schools of which one was temporarily closed during the year for want of a teacher. Their strength was 168 boys and 10 girls. For the same tribe the number of schools working in the Trichinopoly district was 7 and they had a total strength of 89 boys and 13 girls. For the Kanis of the Tinnevely district one R.C. Mission school with 11 boys and 2 girls was working during the year. There were five schools for aborigines in the Coimbatore district. The number of children attending these schools was 107 boys and 30 girls. The Malayalis of the Salem District had 16 schools specially intended for them. They were attended by 331 boys and 51 girls.

There were 50 Board and 21 aided schools, specially intended for Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Nilgiris District. Of the 50 board schools, 49 were for Badagas and 1 for Irulas and of the 21 aided schools, 18 were for Badagas, 2 for Irulas and 1 for Kurumbas. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes in the schools especially intended for them was 2,021 boys and 353 girls. Besides these tribes it is reported there are other tribes, viz., Kotas, Paniyas and Shola Nayakas, who have no special educational facilities.

(2) *Criminal Tribes*.—The number of special schools for Criminal Tribes decreased from 329 in 1934-35 to 291 in 1935-36. Their strength correspondingly decreased from 17,331 to 14,242.

The following is a brief summary of the report of the Commissioner of Labour on the education of Criminal Tribes:—

Madura District.—The re-organized Reclamation Scheme continued to be in force and made good progress. There were 259 Kallar schools in the district with a strength of 12,772 pupils, of whom 2,973 were girls. The total number of teachers employed in the schools was 386. Of this number only 98 were Lower Elementary Grade trained teachers and steps have been proposed to replace them by Higher Elementary Grade trained teachers. The average attendance was good in most of the schools, but much stagnation was found to exist. Scouting seems to appeal to the Kallar children and they enjoy it.

Ramnad District.—The reclamation work in this district is confined to education. There were two Kallar schools with a strength of 127. They were under the direct control of the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad.

Tanjore District.—The Kallar Reclamation activities in the district were wound up during the year, but arrangements were made for carrying on the education, to a suitable stage, of all deserving boys already in the Higher Elementary School and the boarding home at Tanjore.

Salem District.—There were five Korava Reclamation schools during the year with a strength of 177 pupils.

“Two boarding homes for Kallars were maintained at Usilampatti and Uttamapalayam. The total number of boarders in them was 250 and 45, respectively.”

Criminal Settlement Schools.—In each of the Settlements at Aziznagar, Bitragunta, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Siddhapuram and Konnur, a school was working, attendance at which was compulsory for all children of the school-going age. Deserving pupils who complete their education in the Settlement schools are encouraged to continue their studies elsewhere.

Scout Troops and Cub-packs were maintained in the Stuartpuram, Sitanagaram, Aziznagar, Siddhapuram and Konnur Settlements and there were Girl Guides and Blue-Birds in Sitanagaram, Aziznagar and Konnur Settlements.

15. *Education of the Blind, Deaf-mutes and other Defectives.*—There were during the year 8 schools for boys and 2 schools for girls. The decrease in the number of institutions by one was due to the closure of the Deaf and Dumb school at Devakottai during the year. Of the ten schools, one was under the management of a Municipal Council and all others were aided institutions under private management.

The boys' and girls' school for the blind conducted by the T.D. T.A. at Palamcottah had 28 boys and 30 girls on the rolls, as against 28 and 38, respectively, during 1934-35. As in previous years, weaving and rattan work were taught to the blind pupils in addition to the general educational subjects.

The Poonamalle Victory Memorial School for the Blind had a strength of 65 pupils including the Educational, Industrial and Factory sections as compared with 50 last year. Handwork and physical training were emphasized and the music classes, for which a part-time teacher is employed, made good progress. It is reported that the work of printing Braille books was suspended during the year. Equipment to enable blind workers to undertake the complete manufacture of Braille books, it is further reported, has been acquired.

The strength of the U.L.C.M. Blind school, Rentachintala, increased from 28 to 35. It is reported that very good work was turned out in rattan work during the year. It is satisfactory to note that the school is steadily improving year after year. The school was in receipt of Rs. 1,342 from the Silver Jubilee Fund Committee for the purpose of building a permanent structure for cane work and for extensions to the music and weaving rooms.

The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, Teynampet, was doing useful work during the year. It had on the rolls 43 boys and 51 girls, as against the total strength of 85 pupils last year. There were two sections in the school one for the Deaf and Dumb and the other for the Blind. There was also a distinct section imparting instruction

for those drawn from English speaking homes. There were six divisions in the Deaf and Dumb section and seven divisions in the Blind section. As usual industrial subjects were also taught to pupils.

The T.D.T.A. Deaf and Dumb school for girls and boys, Palamcottah, had a strength of 143 pupils in the Tamil and Malayalam sections, compared with 108 in 1934-35. Gardening and embroidery were, as usual, taught to the pupils in addition to the general subjects.

The Mylapore Deaf and Dumb school is reported to have done very good work during the year. Its strength during the year was 120 (65 boys and 55 girls) as against 104, in the previous year.

The Nanguneri school for Deaf and Dumb worked during the year with 25 pupils. Its strength last year was 23. The school is still temporarily recognised and is run by a trained mistress of the higher grade.

The Coimbatore Municipal School for the Deaf and Dumb had 32 pupils, compared with 30 during 1934-35. There were 5 sections in the school. It is reported that attendance in the school was very satisfactory. A qualified assistant was appointed to the school during the year.

The Leper School at Bapatla run by the Salvation Army worked with 11 pupils during the year. Its strength in the previous year was 9.

16. *Private Institutions*.—The total number of unrecognized private schools increased from 1,171 in 1934-35 to 1,191 in 1935-36 but their strength, however, fell from 40,757 to 40,554. The district of Malabar had as usual the largest number of unrecognized private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books*—(a) *Connemara Public Library*.—The borrowing facilities offered by the Library were availed of by the public to a greater extent during this year than in the previous year as shown by the number of depositors increasing from 1,098 in the previous year to 1,288 during this year. The number of volumes of books lent increased from 19,771 in the previous year to 21,035 during the current year. The number of readers during the year was 59,315 and the number of volumes consulted 119,570. The 456 books transferred from the School of Commerce, Calicut, have been catalogued and added to the Library. An unusually large number of books was purchased in Archaeology from the additional grant of Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Government.

(b) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras*.—A few manuscripts in Sanskrit and Tamil were presented to the Library. Among the manuscripts so acquired, 23 in Sanskrit were presented by M.R.Ry. Sarvajnachar Avargal of Hospet and 17 in Sanskrit and 21 in Tamil were presented by M.R.Ry. K. C. Gopalan Avargal, B.A., M.L., Subordinate Judge, Vizagapatam. Sixteen manuscripts and works were transcribed for the Library during the year under report. Important among them were the work "Bhatti Kavya" with eight commentaries and the manuscript "Nrttaratnavali", obtained on loan

from the India Office, London and the Tanjore Palace Library, respectively.

There was a fall in the number of visitors and the works consulted by them within the premises of the Library, from 6,940 and 12,957 of the previous year to 6,204 and 11,636, respectively, during the year under report. Works bearing on medicine were the largest in the number consulted. Three hundred and four manuscripts and 168 printed books were issued to 73 persons on loan. Copies of manuscripts containing about 36,603 "Granthas" were supplied to scholars working in different places. Good progress was made during the year in the preparation of slips and printing of catalogues in different languages. Arrangements were made for completing the preparation and publication of a descriptive catalogue of Islamic manuscripts in the Library and the work was entrusted to Moulvi Saiyid Abdul Wahab Bhokari Sahib Bahadur, M.A., L.T., Principal of the Jamalalaia Arabic College, Perambur.

A comprehensive and critical introduction—of the nature of a substantial monograph on Mandanamisra—to the Advaita Classic called "Brahmasiddhi" together with exhaustive references in footnotes was sent to the Press and the text of the Brahmasiddhi with commentary is expected to be published shortly.

(c) *Text-Book Committee*.—The Revised Text-Book Committee Rules approved last year were given effect to from 1st November 1935.

The Text-Book Committee was reconstituted during the year under review and it began to function, though incompletely formed, from 1st November 1935.

Only one meeting of the Committee was held during the year and that was in October 1935. The second meeting which should have been held in March 1936 did not take place, as the new Committee had not been fully formed and as the number of books received for reconsideration and re-approval was considerably large.

Of the 751 books considered at the October meeting, 246 were approved for class use, 142 for libraries, 11 for teachers, 59 for class use and libraries, 2 for class use and teachers and 10 for libraries and teachers. The largest number of books considered by the Committee was in English, Tamil and Telugu following it.

The report on the working of the Committee for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1935 was reviewed in G.O. No. 2399, Law, Education, dated 4th December 1935.

(d) *Registration of Books*.—The number of books registered during the year was 2,979 as against 3,393 of the previous year and the number of periodicals rose from 1,035 to 1,083. Of the total number of publications, viz., 4,062, 3,396 were classed as original works, 597 as republications and 69 as translations. There has been an increase in "Publications in more than one language" and this is presumably the result of a growing practice on the part of the publishers to include vernacular matter in books in the English language and *vice versa*, partly with a view to popularizing the vernaculars and partly presenting, through the medium of the

English language, subjects in which a suitable vocabulary has yet to be found in the vernaculars. The decrease in the total number of books published during the year has affected all languages almost equally, but the increase in the number of periodicals has been shared principally by Tamil and English and also by bi-lingual publications consisting of a vernacular combined with either English or Sanskrit. Tamil as in previous years, maintained its first place in the literary output. There was an increase in the publications classified under "Poetry", "Medicine" and "Religion".

As many as 834 publications, or very nearly 28 per cent of the total number of "Books", exclusive of periodicals, were designed for educational purposes.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(a) *Adult Education*.—Only the adult education class attached to Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued to work during 1935-36. Fifty pupils were on the rolls of the class at Saidapet, of whom 6 were Adi-Dravidas, as against 49 and 3, respectively, in 1934-35. The attendance of pupils improved, the average for the year being 32 as against 28 in 1934-35. The itinerant library attached to the adult education class continued to do useful work during the year under report.

Adult educational work in the form of lectures was undertaken by the staff of the Training Schools at Palghat and Badagara. Seven lectures were delivered in each of the above centres.

Excluding the adult education classes run by the Devadar Rural Reconstruction Trust, adult education classes run by non-official agencies worked during the year at 5 centres in the Presidency. In the Ganjām district these classes worked at three centres, Aska, Parlākimedi and Mandasa and in South Kanara district two other classes, one at Pandishwar and the other at Puttur, also worked during the year. A grant of Rs. 1,041 was sanctioned for the maintenance of the 5 classes run by non-official agencies.

D.M.R.T. Adult Education Centres.—There were three centres working during the year, under report against four in 1934-35. The night schools attached to these centres were recognised as "Special Schools" during the year and aided as such. A sum of Rs. 1,545 was paid as grant. The strength and attendance were 131 and 71, respectively, in all the 3 centres against 142 and 78 in the preceding year. Of the 131 adults attending the schools, 41 were Mappillas, 41 Adi-Dravidas and 27 Thiyyas, the rest belonging to other communities. Besides instruction in the 3 R's in the night schools attached to these centres, there were also other activities such as rural uplift work, lectures including those illustrated by lanterns, organization of reading rooms and libraries and propaganda work in general regarding sanitation, health and agriculture. During the year an Adult Education Conference was also conducted at Malappuram.

(b) *Libraries*.—There were 1,042 public libraries in 1935-36 as against 961 in 1934-35, of which 2 were specially intended for women. Seven hundred and six libraries were under the management of local boards (including panchayats) 34 under municipalities

42 attached to Co-operative Societies and 260 under private management. One hundred and twenty-six of the libraries under private management were registered.

The total number of books and journals available in these libraries in 1935-36 was 567,664 and the number of persons that made use of these libraries was 996,305. During the year 1935-36 the total expenditure on public libraries was Rs. 1,19,445, of which Rs. 11,307 was met from provincial funds, Rs. 30,240 from local funds and the balance of Rs. 77,898 from private funds.

Grants to the extent of Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned from General Revenues for public libraries. The inspection of libraries was conducted by this department.

(c) *The Boy Scout Movement.*—The increased interest in hobbies and handicrafts displayed by the Scouts was shown in the fact that 542 proficiency badges have been won by the Scouts and 232 proficiency stars and 59 proficiency badges have been won by Cubs. Sixty-two Scouts have won First Class Scout Badges, 14 King Scout Badges and 22 All Round Cords. During the year, Rovers had to their credit 16 Rambler Badges and 5 Rover Instructor Badges.

The numerical strength of the movement has also been kept up along with its increasing efficiency. The census taken on the 30th December 1934 showed a total strength of 16,634 members of all ranks, distributed in 548 registered groups throughout the Presidency.

The number of secondary schools having Boy Scout troops is 250, the strength of each troop being 25 on an average.

Scouts have availed themselves of various opportunities of rendering public service. Important festivals such as Karthigai Deepam at Tiruvannamalai and the Brahmotsavam at Conjeeveram were special scenes of Scouting activities. There have been other occasions as well when the services of Scouts have been requisitioned and utilized in various parts of the Presidency.

The problem of leadership has always presented many practical difficulties and there has been a feeling that a large number of men who have undergone training have not utilised it. On an average about 400 men have been trained every year in the various training camps held in the Presidency. The Headquarters is now seriously engaged in working out a well-organised policy in training matters so that those trained in the training camps may be able to give the benefit of their training to the boys in their localities.

During the period under report 444 men have been trained in 13 training camps, two of which were held in Madras, three in each of the districts of Tanjore and Chingleput and one each in the districts of Tinnevely, South Arcot, North Arcot, The Nilgiris and Cuddapah. Of these camps, one was for Commissioners, one week-end refresher course for Scoutmasters and another for Cubmasters, one training course for Rover Scout-leaders, 3 for Scoutmasters and 4 for Cubmasters, while two were advanced courses for Scout and Cub-Wood Badge.

The Headquarters activities have been better utilized during the year under report. The Hutton Swimming Bath at the Headquarters has been the rendezvous of many Scouts and Scouters as well as their relations and friends who have utilised the opportunity afforded by the bath to learn swimming. A part-time instructor has been placed in charge of the bath to teach swimming to beginners.

His Excellency, the Chief Scout for India, on the recommendation of His Excellency, the Chief Scout for the Presidency and the Provincial Commissioner has been pleased to award Medals of Merit to Rao Sahib R. Krishna Ayyar, District Commissioner, Madura, Rao Sahib C. Duraiswamayya, District Commissioner of North Arcot, Rev. G. T. Selwyn, Hon. Commissioner, Tinnevely, and Mr. M. Rajagopalan, Manager of the Provincial Headquarters and Group Scoutmaster of the Young India Group.

With a view to commemorate the great work done to the cause of Scouting in India in general and in the Presidency of Madras in particular, by the late Dr. Annie Besant, Hon. Commissioner for India (1922-33), on whom the Chief Scout of the World conferred the order of the "Silver Wolf" and to keep the memory of her close connection with the movement alive in the minds of the Boy Scouts of this Presidency, the Vasantha Youth Lodge of Adyar presented a Scout Flag associated with her name to be known as "The Besant Scout Flag" specially prepared at the Imperial Scout Headquarters, London.

A new link between the Headquarters and Scouting in the Presidency has been established by the publication of a monthly Headquarters Bulletin which is sent free to every registered group in the Presidency. A considerable difficulty was experienced in the past in keeping Scouters in touch with the latest developments in matters Scouting, as the Headquarters notices which were being published in the S.I.B.S. Magazine did not reach Scouters other than those who were its subscribers. The Bulletin has been a great help and will be an important factor in raising the efficiency of the movement throughout the Presidency.

The Magazine has continued its useful career during the year. Consequent on the starting of the Headquarters bulletin there was a change in the managing editorship of the Magazine. Mr. P. S. Narayanaswami, Provincial Organising Secretary, who was its managing editor since 1924 was put in charge of the Bulletin and in consequence, relinquished his office as the managing editor of the Magazine. Mr. V. S. Ratnasabhpathi, Provincial Organising Secretary, is now the managing editor.

The All-India Boy Scout Diary.—The All-India Boy Scout Diary continued to be published for the Provincial Council by Mr. S. Jagadesan. With the recognition accorded to it by the All-India Headquarters, its usefulness has been greatly enhanced and it has become very popular not only among the Scouts of the Presidency but also of All-India.

The Organising Secretaries have to their credit an extensive record of touring work in the districts during which they have

rendered invaluable assistance in helping the activities of district organizations.

The celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V by the Scouts throughout the Presidency was an important event in the year under report. Meetings and Rallies were held to express their feelings of happiness that His Majesty King George V, Patron of the Boy Scouts Association, had completed 25 years of his reign during which Scouting was established as an International Organization.

The second half of the year was devoted mainly to the planning and organization of the most memorable event of the year, the First Madras Rover Scout Moot. It was the first Moot to be organized on a Presidency basis in India and the response from the Rovers of the Presidency was very enthusiastic. Over 400 Rovers attended the Moot which lasted from the 27th to 30th December 1935. Among the interesting public items on the programme were a Rover Scout Leaders Conference, two camp fires, a games display to the visitors and the visit of His Excellency the Chief Scout. The public of Madras evinced a practical interest in the organization of the Moot by contributing towards its funds. Captain T. W. Barnard, Assistant Provincial Commissioner, was the Camp Commandant and was assisted in the conduct of the Moot by other officers both of the headquarters and outside.

As in previous years the Association received a grant of Rs. 7,500 from Government.

(d) *The Girl Guide Movement.*—No new divisions or districts were formed but Companies and Flocks have been started in many of the villages in the established districts where hitherto no Guiding was done. This was particularly the case in Madura Division and Guntūr District. A very satisfactory expansion also was the formation of an Extension Company in Rentachintala (Guntūr District) for blind children and a new Auxiliary Company in Sitanagaram (Guntūr District) in the Criminal Tribes Settlement.

The figures in the official report to Imperial Headquarters for the year ending November 1935 were as follows:—

Companies of Guides.	141	Cadet Ranger Companies	10
Flocks of Bluebirds.	139	Extension Companies ...	2
Ranger Companies.	24		

There is a small decrease in the total number of Companies and Flocks, but this is due to the deletion from the rolls of Companies and flocks which had been in abeyance for some time.

Guiders now number 442, an increase of 73 on last year's figures. Commissioners in charge of the divisions and districts have also increased in number from 36 to 47.

In May and June, two Guiders' Training Conferences, each lasting for one fortnight, were held under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. at Ootacamund. Forty-nine Guiders from the Madras Province attended and 18 were given financial help by headquarters.

An All-India Training Camp was held in January 1936 at which 8 guiders from Madras Presidency were present. Six were given financial aid. Three Guiders (one from Salem, one from Trichinopoly and one from Madras) took their Bungalow Camper's Licence.

During the year under review the Trainer made five tours to (a) Ootacamund, Coonoor and Coimbatore districts (b) Ceded districts, (c) Travancore Division, Kodaikanal and Conjeeveram districts, (d) Nellore, Guntūr, Bezwada, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, Cocanada and Waltair districts, and (e) Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, Madura and Tinnevely divisions. In all the large centres training classes and rallies were held, public meetings and Local Association Meetings addressed and all Companies and Flocks visited in the towns and villages. A week's Training Camp for 20 Guiders was held at Varkalai in Travancore and a training week-end at Ramapatam in Nellore District, when over 100 people were present. Work in Madras Division included 17 training classes and visits to 25 companies and 4 Flocks. A Patrol Leader's Day was held, also a one day Rangers' Conference and Bluebird Revels. Lady Marjorie Erskine was present at the last named function.

The Girl Guide Association received a grant of Rs. 6,000 from Government during the year.

(e) *Physical Education—Men's Branch.*—Progress in the field of Physical Education was slow but improvement was noticeable in the gradually increasing tendency of schools to employ more highly qualified physical training instructors. The appointment and retention of unqualified physical training instructors is, however, still continuing in some cases.

The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, conducted its usual Ten Months' Course of Training for the grant of recognised Teachers Certificates in Physical Education. It also conducted special classes for school teachers on every Saturday morning throughout the year. In addition a special class for teachers was conducted during May 1935. The College had 64 pupils on the rolls during the year.

The Senior Physical Director inspected and visited 49 and 15 schools respectively, during the year. During the year he organized special classes and courses for Sports' Secretaries at Mangalore and Vellore and Physical demonstrations at Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry. He also arranged for meetings of teachers and others interested in Physical Education at several centres and for delivering lectures and addresses on the subject at Mangalore, Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Vizagapatam, Bobbili, Rajahmundry, Bellary and Trichinopoly. The teachers of Madras schools were similarly addressed at Saidapet.

Women's Branch.—Consequent on the retirement of Mrs. V. E. Graham from 24th January 1935, Mrs. Buck was appointed as Woman Specialist but only as a part-time officer in the first instance. Mrs. Buck was appointed a full time officer from 1st October 1935 on a five years' contract. The Director takes this opportunity to place on record his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by

Mrs. Graham for over 10 years in the field of Physical Education for women in this Presidency.

The temporary Physical Training class for women attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, was conducted during the year under the direction of Mrs. Buck. There were 38 applicants for admission into the class and 12 of these who possessed the requisite qualifications were admitted to the course. Of these, 10 secured diplomas at the end of the course, one gave up the course for reasons of health and one failed. All the ten diploma holders secured employment in recognized institutions, including 3 aided colleges in this Presidency. One entered the service of an Indian State.

The Woman Specialist undertook the preparation of a fresh syllabus for the Training course laying stress on a natural play programme. The programme of Physical Training at the Lady Willingdon Training College was consequently revised and it is reported that the time table now provides one instruction period per pupil per week in a group of 30 children and also 45 minutes on 4 days a week of supervised play.

The Woman Specialist further reports that the "House system is followed and is proving successful. An attempt is being made to provide play and leisure time activities which will be useful to the child now and which will increasingly provide happiness in adult life."

The students of the Lady Willingdon Training College and the Physical Education class were the first ladies to enter for Olympics, Women's section. They conducted themselves creditably and set remarkably good records for a first entry.

The Madras Girls' Inter-Schools Athletic Association for the first time held a Sports Meet planned on the Olympic standard. Over 600 girls participated. The Meet was a great success and provided practical experience for the Physical Education Class.

As a result of the conduct of the Physical Training class during the year no inspection of schools could be undertaken by the officer.

(f) *Teachers employed as Postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters in the Presidency decreased from 616 to 587, of whom 579 were Local Board teachers and 8 Government teachers. The percentage of branch offices in charge of school masters in relation to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 16·2 against 17·0 in the previous year.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. M. STATHAM,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

(a) NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT DO NOT LEVY EDUCATION CESS.

1. Berhampur.	15. Gudiyattam.	29. Bodinayakkanur.
2. Parlakimedi.	16. Tiruvannamalai.	30. Palmi.
3. Chicacole.	17. Vaniyambadi.	31. Periyakulam.
4. Vizianagram.	18. Wallajapet.	32. Srivilliputtur.
5. Anakapalle.	19. Tirupati.	33. Karaikudi.
6. Bimlipatam.	20. Cuddalore.	34. Sivakasi.
7. Palacole.	21. Chidambaram.	35. Tuticorin.
8. Guntur.	22. Villupuram.	36. Pollachi.
9. Ongole.	23. Tanjore.	37. Coonoor.
10. Kurnool.	24. Mayavaram.	38. Palghat.
11. Nandyal.	25. Tiruvarur.	39. Cannanore.
12. Bellary.	26. Mannargudi.	40. Mangalore.
13. Adoni.	27. Trichinopoly.	41. Udipi.
14. Cuddapah.	28. Karur.	

(b) NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION.

1. Vellore.	11. Cochin (Boys and Girls).	20. Virudhunagar.
2. Kumbakonam.	12. Mayavaram.	21. Ellore.
3. Negapatam.	13. Madura (Boys and Girls).	22. Rajahmundry.
4. Conjeeveram.	14. Hindupur.	23. Madras Corporation (Boys and Girls).
5. Tellicherry.	15. Proddatur.	24. Vizagapatam.
6. Tiruppur.	16. Dindigul.	25. Nellore.
7. Tinnevely.	17. Calicut.	26. Coimbatore (Boys and Girls).
8. Chingleput.	18. Parlakimedi.	27. Bezwada.
9. Erode (Boys and Girls).	19. Hospet.	28. Salem (Boys and Girls).
10. Masulipatam.		

(c) NAMES OF TALUKS IN WHICH COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

1. Walluvanad taluk—Mannarghat Village Panchayat.	5. Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram. (Boys and Girls).
2. Ponnani—Three select amsoms.	6. Saidapet taluk. (Chingleput district.)
3. Ernad—Select amsoms in East and West Ernad.	7. Tiruvadi Union. (Tanjore district.)
4. Tirupattur—Natrampalli and Agraharam Panchayats.	

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles.	142,277	Percentage of scholars to total population.					
		Recognized institutions.		All institutions.			
		1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.		
Population—							
Males	23,082,999	Males ...	9·8	9·6	9·9	9·7	
Females	23,657,108	Females ...	3·7	3·6	3·8	3·6	
Total	46,740,107	Total ...	6·7	6·6	6·8	6·6	

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1936.	1935.	Increase or decrease.	1936.	1935.	Increase or decrease.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	...	{ 598† + 26* }	440	+ 184	{ (a) 305 (b) 293 }
<i>For Males.</i>							
Arts Colleges † ...	60	61	- 1	11,220	10,685	+ 535	{ (a) 3,937 (b) 7,283 }
Professional Colleges ..	10	9	+ 1	2,362	2,272	+ 90	(a) 2,362
High Schools	391	384	+ 7	160,191	155,925	+ 4,266	{ (c) 125,045 (d) 35,146 }
Middle Schools	169	178	- 9	25,580	25,277	+ 303	{ (c) 13,753 (d) 11,827 }
Primary Schools	43,677	43,799	- 122	2,486,393	2,418,656	+ 67,737	(d) 2,486,393 §
Special Schools	485	387	+ 98	30,905	27,213	+ 3,692	
Total	44,792	44,818	- 26	2,716,651	2,640,028	+ 76,623	
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts Colleges †	6	6	...	610	534	+ 76	{ (a) 179 (b) 431 }
Professional Colleges ...	2	2	...	77	74	+ 3	(a) 77
High Schools	70	67	+ 3	20,169	18,828	+ 1,341	{ (c) 9,299 (d) 10,870 }
Middle Schools	45	43	+ 2	6,566	6,432	+ 134	{ (c) 1,658 (d) 4,908 }
Primary Schools	5,090	5,344	- 254	382,936	381,514	+ 1,422	(d) 382,936
Special Schools	110	110	...	5,793	5,596	+ 197	
Total	5,323	5,572	- 249	416,151	412,978	+ 3,173	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	1,169	1,136	+ 23	39,111	39,249	- 138	
For Females	32	35	- 3	1,443	1,508	- 65	
Total	1,191	1,171	+ 20	40,554	40,757	- 203	
Grand total	51,309	51,564	- 255	3,173,980	3,094,203	+ 79,777	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (c) In Secondary stage.
 (b) In Intermediate classes. (d) In Primary stage.
 • Scholars undergoing Pandit's training in the Annamalai University.
 † Scholars reading in the Annamalai Residential University only.
 ‡ Includes Oriental Colleges.
 § Includes Scholars in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.	
	1935-36.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Direction and Inspection ...	18,93,750	18,92,221	+ 1,529	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Universities ...	15,60,537	15,43,777	+ 16,760	39·44	...	39·59	20·97	41·39	...	41·55	22·06	...	105·00
Miscellaneous ...	89,77,207	87,30,160	+ 2,47,047	25·55	7·38	19·67	47·40	0·74	0·21	0·57	1·38	...	2·90
Total ...	1,24,31,494	1,21,66,158	+ 2,65,336	38·63	5·32	19·19	36·86	1·55	0·21	0·78	1·48	...	4·02
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>													
Arts Colleges ...	27,05,795	26,79,647	+ 26,148	32·46	0·60	42·46	24·48	74·25	1·38	97·12	55·98	...	228·73
Professional Colleges ...	14,43,492	13,83,329	+ 59,663	66·27	0·12	24·34	9·27	403·80	0·78	148·50	56·54	...	609·62
High Schools ...	79,49,114	76,55,330	+ 2,93,284	20·35	14·54	52·84	12·27	9·8	7·01	25·48	5·91	...	48·38
Middle Schools ...	10,43,908	10,43,691	- 4,783	32·22	19·85	30·87	17·06	12·88	7·94	12·34	6·82	...	39·98
Primary Schools ...	1,94,14,886	1,91,78,351	+ 2,36,535	59·35	23·18	2·92	14·55	4·71	1·84	0·23	1·15	...	7·93
Special Schools ...	26,80,458	24,97,608	+ 1,82,850	58·86	1·51	8·97	30·66	51·17	1·31	7·80	26·68	...	86·96
Total ...	3,52,37,653	3,44,43,956	+ 7,93,697	47·91	16·82	19·39	15·88	6·29	2·21	2·55	2·08	...	13·13
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>													
Arts Colleges ...	2,93,528	2,65,375	+ 28,153	52·36	...	16·40	31·24	256·20	...	80·21	152·90	...	489·31
Professional Colleges ...	45,334	41,354	+ 3,980	71·24	...	5·81	22·95	419·30	...	34·22	135·20	...	588·72
High Schools ...	13,91,626	13,71,046	+ 20,580	45·17	1·65	23·69	29·49	33·40	1·22	17·51	21·81	...	73·94
Middle Schools ...	3,84,961	4,24,338	- 39,377	40·86	3·31	19·40	36·43	24·12	1·96	11·44	21·51	...	59·03
Primary Schools ...	43,08,784	43,45,734	- 36,950	52·38	29·02	1·80	16·80	6·03	3·34	0·21	1·94	...	11·52
Special Schools ...	10,58,577	10,36,083	+ 22,494	65·73	0·05	1·39	32·83	117·00	0·08	2·43	58·46	...	177·97
Total ...	74,82,810	74,83,930	- 1,120	52·44	17·20	7·31	23·05	9·66	3·17	1·35	4·25	...	18·43
Grand total ...	5,51,51,957	5,46,94,044	+ 10,57,913	46·43	14·30	17·70	21·57	8·29	2·55	3·16	3·85	...	17·85

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	Municipal Council.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Council.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and Science *	6	...	1	34	5	46	1	...	...	4	...	5
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second-grade Col- leges	3	1	...	9	1	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	18	1	1	44	6	70	2	...	...	6	...	8
High Schools	11	40	138	200	2	391	15	...	2	53	...	70
Middle Schools. { English { Vernacular	3	12	76	73	5	169	7	2	1	30	5	45
Primary Schools	1,531	1,042	15,969	24,431	704	43,677	49	446	2,911	1,667	17	5,090
Total	1,545	1,094	16,183	24,704	711	44,237	71	448	2,914	1,750	22	5,205
Special Schools—												
Arts	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	3	...	...	...	3	78	1	...	...	1	...	2
Normal and Training. Engineering †	57	...	...	18	3	78	35	...	...	30	2	67
Technical	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial	12	2	2	43	...	59	...	...	...	27	...	27
Commercial ‡ ... ..	...	...	...	4	215	219	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2
Schools for Defectives. Schools for Adults ... ..	...	1	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	2
Other Schools	1	...	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	78	4	8	151	244	485	36	...	...	72	2	110
Total, Recognized Institutions	1,641	1,099	16,192	24,902	961	44,795	109	448	2,914	1,828	24	5,323
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,159	1,159	...	...	...	...	32	32
Grand total, all Institutions	1,641	1,099	16,192	24,902	2,120	45,954	109	448	2,914	1,828	56	5,355

* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Includes Survey Schools.

‡ Includes statistics of approved but unrecognized institutions also.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science	2,222	2,100	444	117	101	91	121	113	8
Law	519	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	982	945	326	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	309	282	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	274	252	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	109	109	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	37	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	96	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,548	4,210	1,263	117	101	91	121	113	8
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	3,413	3,226	20	43,259	39,547	1,121	19,710	18,704	212
In Middle Schools { English	424	381	...	9,726	8,562	273	2,291	2,090	15
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools	69,977	56,154	638	918,202	723,579	81	137,732	107,917	...
Total	73,814	59,761	658	971,187	771,688	1,475	150,733	128,711	227
In Art Schools	248	197	...	...	...	...	65	64	...
In Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools	834	759	314	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	8,325	7,527	938	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools	305	274	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	2,772	1,779	888	51	23	27	145	124	...
In Commercial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	30	25	30	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools	701	554	701	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	24	...
In Schools for Adults	50	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	238	161	59	...	...	...
Total	13,235	11,122	3,064	319	209	116	242	212	...
Total for recognized institutions	91,597	75,093	4,985	971,623	771,998	1,682	180,096	129,036	235
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total, all institutions for males	91,597	75,093	4,985	971,623	771,998	1,682	180,096	129,036	235

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (16).
Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
9,222	8,650	2,801	136	130	39	11,818	11,094	3,383	321
...	...	...	...	...	...	519	409	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	982	945	326	93
26*	26	...	...	...	...	335	308	147	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	274	252	237	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	109	109	109	...
36	33	22	...	...	...	36	33	22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	96	78	...	...
9,284	8,709	2,823	136	130	39	14,206	13,263	4,224	414
93,673	87,753	6,172	136	125	62	160,191	149,355	7,587	6,997
12,603	11,510	745	536	474	42	25,580	23,017	1,075	2,214
1,334,133	1,101,518	7,204	26,349	21,316	...	2,486,393	2,010,484	7,923	494,445
1,440,409	1,200,781	14,121	27,021	21,915	164	2,672,164	2,182,856	16,585	503,656
...	...	...	62	62	...	375	323	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	834	759	314	29
1,866	1,774	982	191	159	39	10,382	9,460	1,959	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	305	274	223	...
3,025	2,542	1,132	...	...	...	5,993	4,468	2,047	47
455	400	4	6,187	5,441	8	6,642	5,841	12	85
69	64	69	...	...	...	99	89	99	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	701	554	701	...
332	290	107	...	...	...	364	314	107	147
357	235	...	...	...	...	407	267	...	...
3,766	3,231	236	799	722	135	4,803	4,114	430	575
9,870	8,536	2,530	7,239	6,384	182	30,905	26,463	5,892	908
1,459,563	1,218,026	19,474	34,396	28,429	325	2,717,275	2,222,582	26,701	504,978
...	...	...	39,111	27,576	374	39,111	27,576	874	9,337
1,459,563	1,218,026	19,474	73,507	56,005	699	2,756,386	2,250,158	27,075	514,315

* Scholars undergoing Pandit's training in the Annamalai University.

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Council.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science	200	193	154	...	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ... ..	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	42	40	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	242	233	185	...	..	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	5,131	4,563	194	474	442	...	...	...	...
In Middle Schools. { English	1,313	1,062	8	139	120	...	514	505	...
{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools	4,925	4,187	93	170,646	128,790	14	57,399	44,110	...
Total ...	11,369	9,812	295	171,259	129,352	14	57,913	44,615	...
In Medical Schools	93	91	76	...	..	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	1,756	1,614	1,058	...	..	...	..	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	1,849	1,705	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for recognized institutions	13,460	11,750	1,614	171,259	129,352	14	57,913	44,615	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, all institutions for females	13,460	11,750	1,614	171,259	129,352	14	57,913	44,615	...
Grand total, all institutions for males and females	105,057	86,843	6,599	1,142,882	901,350	1,696	218,000	173,051	235

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
410	377	256	...	...	...	610	570	410	...
... 35	... 34	... 26	...	...	...	... 77	... 74	... 57	...
445	411	282	...	...	...	687	644	467	...
14,564	13,441	2,940	...	...	...	20,169	18,446	3,134	1,237
4,304	3,825	983	296	241	34	6,566	5,753	1,025	837
148,759	121,790	6,495	1,207	918	45	382,936	299,795	6,647	41,552
167,627	139,056	10,418	1,503	1,159	79	409,671	323,994	10,806	43,626
77	77	77	...	...	...	170	168	153	...
1,596	1,568	1,221	47	39	7	3,399	3,221	2,286	13
1,265	1,242	481	...	...	...	1,265	1,242	481	...
... 140	... 108	... 82	...	...	...	... 140	... 108	... 82	... 28
173	166	171	...	...	...	173	166	171	66
... 646	... 607	... 125	...	...	...	... 646	... 607	... 125	... 91
3,897	3,768	2,157	47	39	7	5,793	5,512	3,298	198
171,969	143,235	12,857	1,550	1,198	86	416,151	330,150	14,571	43,824
...	...	...	1,443	1,087	...	1,443	1,087	...	246
171,969	143,235	12,857	2,998	2,285	86	417,594	331,237	14,571	44,070
1,631,532	1,361,261	32,331	76,500	58,290	785	3,173,980	2,581,395	41,646	558,385

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,36,680 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) 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.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,15,500	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	5,51,258	...	...	2,08,829	13,304	7,73,391	...	...	...	...	15,076	15,076	2,41,719	300	...
<i>Professional Colleges.</i>															
Law ... ..	...	...	...	62,683	986	63,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	5,21,825	...	...	1,64,270	79,836	7,65,931*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	1,20,583	...	...	1,321	6,644	1,28,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Engineering	90,560	...	...	57,996	32,026	1,80,582*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1,18,763	...	...	14,370	14,123	1,47,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	50,642	1,850	...	34,500	...	86,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	53,927	...	...	16,050	37	70,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges.	41,483	...	...	49,591	3,247	94,321	4,280	...	15,998	10,140	293	30,711	39,776	...	...	...
Total ...	15,49,041	1,850	...	6,09,610	1,50,203	2,310,704	4,280	...	15,998	10,140	15,369	45,787	8,96,995	300	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.																
<i>General.</i>																
High Schools	1,75,792	...	...	76,772	2,738	2,55,302	6,26,381	10,06,322	1,46,808	14,58,861	35,295	32,73,667	8,16,019	3,000	113	...
Middle English	12,982	...	...	4,745	21	17,748	1,96,168	1,86,510	20,687	1,38,910	11,181	5,53,456	1,27,241	...	...	...
Schools Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	9,22,022	...	...	646	3,721	9,26,389	59,97,173	31,65,435	13,38,667	54,589	18,967	1,05,74,831	45,97,823	...	...	...
Total ...	11,10,796	...	...	82,163	6,480	11,99,439	68,19,722	43,58,267	15,06,162	16,52,360	65,443	1,44,01,954	55,41,083	3,000	113	...
<i>Special.</i>																
Arts Schools	40,007	...	...	...	5,165	45,172	1,360	...	710	130	...	2,200	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	1,06,839	...	...	60,035	2,648	1,69,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	8,90,701	156	...	532	2,833	8,94,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,103	12	...	...
Engineering Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	1,97,154	490	104	22,863	73,473	2,94,084	2,750	15,510	6,185	...	4,930	29,375	71,389	421	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,557	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,820	...	...	590	7,410	954	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools.	52,283	...	...	...	...	52,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	...	...	905	14,095	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	215	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,526	...	...	...
Other Schools	25,674	...	...	60	66	25,800(b)	...	8,926	...	...	...	8,926	25,080	73	100	...
Total ...	13,12,658	646	104	83,490	84,400	14,81,298	4,110	31,256	7,800	130	5,520	48,816	2,60,704	506	100	...
Grand total ...	39,72,495	2,496	104	7,75,263	2,41,033	49,91,441	68,28,112	43,89,523	15,29,960	16,62,630	86,332	1,44,96,557	66,98,782	3,806	213	...

* Includes expenditure on the school department also.

† Expenditure for the technological classes have not been furnished by the Andhra University separately.

(a) Expenditure included under Engineering College.

(b) Relates to European Special subjects Training Centre, the Manual Training and Art Masters' classes of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, which have no pupils of their own.

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

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,36,680 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) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—cont.			Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,099	...	...	...	...	1,79,099
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,20,917	...	...	...	...	14,20,917
Buildings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,59,489	4,72,226	1,13,746	78,560	18,39,261	36,63,282
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,88,086	28,657	6,706	11,34,499	13,59,382	32,17,330
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,47,591	5,00,883	1,20,452	12,13,059	31,98,643	84,80,628
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities	6,17,797	3,27,240	15,60,537	...	...	...	6,15,500	...	...	6,17,797	3,27,240	15,60,537
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	7,75,363	5,57,188	15,74,570	...	19,821	19,821	7,92,977	300	...	9,84,192	6,05,389	23,82,858
<i>Professional Colleges.</i>												
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,683	986	63,669
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,21,825	...	...	1,64,270	79,836	7,65,931
Education	295	205	500	...	...	...	1,20,583	...	...	1,616	6,849	1,29,048

Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,560	...	...	57,996	32,026	1,80,582
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,763	...	...	14,370	14,123	1,47,256
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,642	1,850	...	34,500	...	86,992
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,927	...	...	16,050	37	70,014
Intermediate Colleges.	1,00,356	48,881	1,89,013	4,460	4,432	8,892	85,539	...	15,998	1,64,547	56,853	3,22,937
Total ...	14,93,811	9,33,514	33,24,620	4,460	24,253	28,713	24,50,316	2,150	15,998	21,18,021	11,23,339	57,09,824
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
<i>General.</i>												
High Schools	26,61,915	9,31,185	44,12,232	2,984	4,929	7,913	16,18,192	10,09,322	1,46,921	42,00,532	9,74,147	79,49,114
Middle Schools { English ...	1,73,703	1,54,804	4,55,748	4,858	12,098	16,956	3,36,391	1,86,510	20,687	3,22,216	1,78,104	10,43,908
{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	5,03,494	27,46,231	78,47,548	10,632	55,486	66,118	1,15,17,018	31,65,435	13,38,667	5,69,361	28,24,405	1,94,14,886
Total ...	33,39,112	38,32,220	1,27,15,528	18,474	72,513	90,987	1,34,71,601	43,61,267	15,06,275	50,92,109	39,76,656	2,84,07,908
<i>Special.</i>												
Arts Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,912	2,912	41,367	...	710	130	8,077	50,284
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,839	...	...	60,035	2,648	1,69,522
Normal and Training Schools	3,435	84,449	2,30,999	6,989	2,270	9,259	10,33,804	168	...	10,956	89,552	11,34,480
Engineering Schools... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	26,882	4,88,744	5,87,436	...	...	...	2,71,293	16,421	6,289	49,745	5,67,147	9,10,895
Commercial Schools ...	9,314	10,730	23,601	1,01,671	4,506	1,06,177	3,557	...	...	1,10,985	15,236	1,29,778
Agricultural Schools... ..	...	4,651	5,605	...	...	...	954	6,820	...	...	5,241	13,015
Reformatory Schools. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,283	...	...	...	...	52,283
Schools for Defectives. ...	663	32,619	47,377	...	...	...	14,095	...	905	663	32,619	48,282
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	1,108	3,634	...	...	...	2,526	...	...	...	1,323	3,849
Other Schools... ..	7,846	78,577	1,11,676	...	21,668	21,668	50,754	8,999	100	7,906	1,00,311	1,68,070
Total ...	48,140	7,00,878	10,10,328	1,08,660	31,356	1,40,016	15,77,472	32,408	8,004	2,40,420	8,22,154	26,80,458
Grand total ...	48,81,063	54,66,612	1,70,50,476	1,31,594	1,28,122	2,59,716	2,09,46,980	48,96,708	16,50,729	86,63,609	91,20,792	4,52,78,818

III-B.—Expenditure on Education—Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 51,011 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items :—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels and (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	1,21,950	...	...	19,293	2,729	1,43,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,230	...	...
<i>Professional Colleges.</i>															
Education	28,192	...	...	677	345	29,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,095	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
Total	1,50,142	...	...	19,970	3,074	1,73,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,825	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
<i>General.</i>															
High Schools ..	3,36,904	...	...	48,156	1,083	3,86,143	...	22,941	...	5,723	10	28,674	2,91,750	...	...
Middle Schools {	English ...	64,304	...	5,653	252	70,209	4,940	3,765	8,962	5,766	...	23,433	88,056	...	...
	Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	85,137	...	...	745	51	85,933	15,21,765	5,97,758	6,53,213	2,801	209	27,75,746	6,49,641	...	120
Total ...	4,86,345	...	...	54,554	1,386	5,42,285	15,26,705	6,24,464	6,62,175	14,290	219	28,27,853	10,29,447	...	120
<i>Special.</i>															
Medical Schools ...	70,357	...	...	1,849	...	72,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,080	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	4,20,829	...	...	1,498	320	4,22,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,886	...	75
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,453	...	10
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,127	...	263
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,658	140	...
Other Schools ...	1,074	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,605	...	...
Total ...	4,92,260	...	...	3,347	320	4,95,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,809	140	348
Grand total for females.	11,28,747	...	...	77,871	4,780	12,11,398	15,26,705	6,24,464	6,62,175	14,290	219	28,27,853	12,69,081	140	468
Grand total for males ..	39,72,495	2,496	104	7,75,263	24,083	49,91,441	68,28,112	43,89,523	15,29,960	16,62,630	86,332	1,44,98,557	66,98,782	3,806	213
Grand total for all ...	51,01,242	2,496	104	8,53,134	24,5,863	62,02,839	83,54,817	50,13,987	21,92,135	16,76,920	86,551	1,73,24,410	79,67,863	3,946	681

(a) Relates to expenditure on European Special Subjects Training Centre.

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

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 51,011 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items :—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels and (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

	Aided institutions—cont.			Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,93,734	...	...	...	...	2,93,734
Buildings, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,921	14,241	26,539	10,168	3,54,635	5,16,504
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,120	375	506	5,44,353	7,00,737	15,80,091
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,38,775	14,616	27,045	5,54,521	10,55,372	23,90,329
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	27,020	85,795	1,43,045	...	...	...	1,52,180	...	...	46,313	88,524	2,87,017
<i>Professional Colleges.</i>												
Education	1,558	10,067	16,120	...	...	...	32,287	...	...	2,635	10,412	45,334
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,819	3,192	6,511	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,819	3,192	6,511
Total	30,797	99,054	1,65,676	...	...	...	1,85,967	...	...	50,767	1,02,128	3,38,862

SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
<i>General.</i>													
High Schools	2,75,566	4,09,493	9,76,809	...	...	...	6,28,654	22,941	...	3,29,445	4,10,586	13,91,626
Middle Schools. {	English	60,789	1,26,658	2,75,503	2,431	13,385	15,816	1,57,300	3,765	8,962	74,639	1,40,295	3,84,961
	Vernacular.
Primary Schools... ..	73,948	7,12,536	14,36,245	27	10,833	10,860	22,56,543	5,97,758	6,53,333	77,521	7,23,629	43,08,784	
Total	4,10,303	12,48,687	26,88,557	2,458	24,218	26,676	30,42,497	6,24,464	6,62,295	4,81,605	12,74,510	60,85,371	
<i>Special.</i>													
Medical Schools	6,993	50,144	63,217	...	...	...	76,437	...	...	8,842	50,144	1,35,423
Normal and Training Schools	2,957	1,36,253	2,97,171	320	9,461	9,781	5,78,715	...	75	4,775	1,46,034	7,29,599	
Technical and Industrial Schools	846	1,17,496	1,32,805	...	...	...	14,453	...	10	846	1,17,496	1,32,805
Commercial Schools. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ... ..	...	4,458	20,848	...	...	...	16,127	...	263	...	4,458	20,848
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	7,309	11,107	...	...	...	3,658	140	...	...	7,309	11,107
Other Schools ... ..	...	22,116	27,721	...	...	...	6,679	...	...	...	22,116	28,795
Total	10,796	3,37,776	5,52,869	320	9,461	9,781	6,96,069	140	348	14,463	3,47,557	10,58,577	
Grand total for females.	4,51,896	16,85,517	34,07,102	2,778	33,679	36,457	46,63,308	6,39,220	6,89,688	11,01,356	27,79,567	98,73,139	
Grand total for males	48,81,063	54,66,612	1,70,50,476	1,31,594	1,28,122	2,59,716	2,09,46,980	48,96,708	16,50,729	86,63,609	91,20,792	4,52,78,818	
Grand total for all	53,32,959	71,52,129	2,04,57,578	1,34,372	1,61,801	2,96,173	2,56,10,288	55,35,928	23,40,417	97,64,965	1,19,00,359	5,51,51,957	

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	Hindus.			(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	*Scheduled classes.								Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
Total population ...	14,846	863,647	663,178	16,216,598	3,674,300	1,631,716	806	269	456	17,183	23,082,999	...
<i>School Education.</i>												
Primary—												
Class I ...	670	52,674	32,328	550,457	143,093	92,708	37	44	2	1,209	873,222	631,978
Do. II ...	552	25,678	19,749	260,537	57,840	48,258	20	14	...	850	413,498	287,405
Do. III ...	630	19,618	17,400	206,532	39,063	36,264	40	19	...	602	320,168	221,206
Do. IV ...	576	17,784	17,523	181,464	30,872	27,612	50	10	2	473	276,366	183,721
Do. V ...	573	8,921	13,627	74,676	10,322	10,735	11	4	3	322	119,194	69,886
Middle—												
Class VI ...	528	5,914	10,799	34,852	4,014	4,505	9	9	1	137	60,768	27,742
Do. VII ...	437	4,764	10,219	26,214	2,792	3,192	6	6	2	104	47,736	20,079
Do. VIII ...	367	4,725	10,006	23,175	2,285	2,708	7	7	...	87	43,367	17,615
High—												
Class IX ...	312	2,249	7,352	10,949	578	1,526	2	3	2	66	23,039	4,692
Do. X ...	150	1,795	6,335	8,375	415	1,052	5	5	1	54	18,187	3,644
Do. XI ...	184	1,577	6,272	7,254	309	951	...	5	1	36	16,589	3,152
Total ...	4,979	145,699	151,610	1,384,485	291,583	229,511	187	126	14	3,940	2,212,134	1,471,120

University and Intermediate Education.

Intermediate Classes—															
	First year	...	...	260	387	1,952	1,609	51	272	...	4	...	13	4,314	678
	Second year	...	...	35	290	1,462	1,080	24	164	...	1	...	2	3,058	457
Degree Classes—															
	Third year	...	...	14	229	1,010	603	20	91	...	...	...	1	1,968	227
	Fourth year	...	...	12	192	938	563	12	104	...	2	...	1	1,824	171
	Fifth year	...	...	2	25	145	53	...	3	...	...	...	...	228	15
Post-Graduate Classes—															
	Sixth year	...	...	...	12	68	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	105	7
	Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	89	1,135	5,575	3,929	107	638	...	7	...	17	11,497	1,555
Number of scholars in recognized institutions															
	...	...	...	5,068	146,834	157,185	1,388,414	291,690	230,149	187	133	14	3,957	2,223,631	1,472,675
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions															
	...	...	...	6	1,325	1,513	7,571	3,657	15,946	...	...	...	2	30,020	25,665
	Grand total	...	...	5,074	148,159	158,698	1,395,985	295,347	246,095	187	133	14	3,959	2,253,651	1,498,340

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled Classes"—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chackili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kotas, Koravas, Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudumo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakaras, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambaikkaran, Panasa, Relli, Savaras, Todas, Tottiyar, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	Hindus.			(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	*Scheduled classes.								Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
Total population ...	15,522	880,261	688,636	16,590,971	3,792,450	1,674,221	553	238	81	14,175	23,657,108	...
<i>School Education.</i>												
Primary—												
Class I	735	43,341	34,452	265,034	54,731	51,926	22	7	3	1,154	451,405	319,405
Do. II	571	17,032	17,747	93,415	14,056	21,230	6	6	3	535	164,601	107,043
Do. III	541	12,141	14,112	63,288	7,358	12,546	12	7	3	347	110,355	67,709
Do. IV	621	9,816	10,712	42,682	4,531	6,246	4	6	1	209	74,828	43,827
Do. V	606	6,413	5,118	17,652	1,573	1,545	2	2	...	108	33,019	15,569
Middle—												
Class VI	531	4,100	2,367	6,157	587	415	...	9	...	55	14,221	5,277
Do. VII	446	3,256	1,389	3,447	393	268	1	5	...	13	9,218	3,224
Do. VIII	400	3,007	947	2,523	301	110	...	11	...	21	7,320	2,383
High—												
Class IX	308	908	374	546	42	37	...	5	...	9	2,229	226
Do. X	164	603	239	335	31	32	...	3	...	4	1,411	142
Do. XI	140	501	172	245	15	11	...	4	...	6	1,094	102
Total ...	5,063	101,118	87,629	495,324	83,618	94,366	47	65	10	2,461	869,701	564,907

University and Intermediate Education.

Intermediate Classes—															
First year	...	...	...	17	195	73	99	7	4	...	2	...	...	397	88
Second year	...	...	...	19	122	35	55	4	2	...	...	...	1	238	49
Degree Classes—															
Third year	...	...	...	10	70	22	28	3	2	...	...	...	...	135	30
Fourth year	...	...	...	10	68	17	29	2	4	...	1	...	...	131	29
Fifth year	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Post-Graduate Classes—															
Sixth year	...	...	...	...	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	56	469	152	222	16	12	...	3	...	1	931	196
Number of scholars in recognized institutions	...	...	...	5,119	101,587	87,781	495,546	83,634	94,378	47	68	10	2,462	870,632	565,103
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	...	...	2	876	257	2,675	1,527	5,192	...	...	...	5	10,534	9,198
Grand total	...	...	...	5,121	102,463	88,038	498,221	85,161	99,570	47	68	10	2,467	881,166	574,301

* The following are included under the heading "Scheduled Classes"—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bavuri, Chackili, Haddi, Kondh, Koravas, Kotas, Lambadis, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraiyan, Relli, Todas, Tottiyar, Valluvan and Yenadis.

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

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Scheduled classes.							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SCHOOLS.												
Art Schools ...	2	28	98	173	65	9	...	...	...	...	375	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools. Normal and Training Schools ...	3	59	352	313	20	51	...	...	...	7	805	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	13	2,445	2,031	4,118	731	65	53	897	...	17	10,370	4,711
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	18	188	94	3	...	...	2	...	...	305	305
Commercial Schools ...	78	1,699	620	2,091	796	425	2	3	2	230	5,946	1,146
Agricultural Schools ...	81	533	3,306	2,399	59	170	...	2	...	7	6,557	1,043
Reformatory Schools ...	...	10	...	16	72	1	...	...	...	...	99	99
Schools for Defectives ...	5	45	15	562	37	59	...	...	...	6	729	145
Schools for Adults ...	3	131	17	88	31	11	...	1	...	1	283	60
Other Schools ..	...	15	1	166	182	43	...	...	...	...	407	234
	...	49	2,555	1,577	5	24	1	...	7	101	4,319	3,729
Total ...	185	5,032	9,183	11,597	2,001	858	56	905	9	369	30,195	11,472
COLLEGES.												
Law ...	...	28	303	171	...	17	...	...	...	...	519	...
Medicine ...	65	119	352	318	3	32	...	...	...	...	889	...
Education ...	3	38	188	94	1	11	...	...	...	...	335	...
Engineering ...	4	24	127	95	...	23	...	1	...	...	274	274
Agriculture ...	...	12	63	25	...	9	...	...	...	...	109	...
Forestry ...	...	4	10	14	...	6	2	1	...	...	37	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	12	35	26	...	6	17	...	...	...	96	...
Technology ...	...	...	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
Total ...	72	237	1,107	750	4	104	19	2	...	...	2,295	274
Grand total ...	257	5,269	10,290	12,347	2,005	962	75	907	9	369	32,490	11,746

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

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Chris- tians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas
			Brahmans.	Non-Brah- mans.	Scheduled classes.							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SCHOOLS.												
Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools.	2	119	18	54	1	4	...	...	...	1	199	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	81	2,041	134	864	104	183	...	...	...	4	3,411	990
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	80	957	13	109	139	...	...	...	...	14	1,312	428
Commercial Schools ...	64	7	6	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	85	...
Reformatory Schools ...	2	4	...	99	5	2	...	...	...	...	112	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ..	7	171	9	42	20	1	...	...	...	4	254	30
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools.	14	116	617	349	...	...	...	...	...	34	1,130	1,040
Total ...	250	3,415	797	1,524	269	190	...	1	...	57	6,503	2,488
COLLEGES.												
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ..	11	30	19	25	1	4	...	...	...	3	93	...
Education ..	5	45	7	13	..	6	...	1	...	...	77	...
Total ...	16	75	26	38	1	10	...	1	...	3	170	...
Grand total ...	266	3,490	823	1,562	270	200	...	2	...	60	6,673	2,488

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government .	22	193	996	1,072	6	..	1	1	21	2,289	23	2,312
Local Board and Municipal ...	50	3,683	18,329	16,251	123	1	20	160	957	38,436	1,138	39,574
Aided' ...	61	3,280	14,300	8,795	49	14	159	3,623	24,980	26,485	28,776	55,261
Unaided ..	2	37	190	181	2	...	1	52	484	412	537	949
Total ...	135	7,193	33,815	26,299	180	15	181	3,836	26,442	67,622	30,474	98,096
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ...	2	13	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	19	4	23
Local Board and Municipal ...	123	444	12	8	109	6	7	1	75	696	89	785
Aided ...	59	352	32	2	84	11	14	7	77	529	109	638
Unaided ...	6	16	...	1	7	1	2	..	5	30	8	38
Total ...	190	825	44	11	204	18	23	8	161	1,274	210	1,484
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ...	79	60	4	4	35	4	...	1	32	182	37	219
Local Board and Municipal ...	1,187	1,303	35	8	566	53	37	15	390	3,099	495	3,594
Aided ..	1,486	1,587	114	14	579	103	199	46	477	3,780	825	4,605
Unaided ...	5	4	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	11	4	15
Total ...	2,757	2,954	153	26	1,182	162	237	62	900	7,072	1,361	8,433
Grand total ...	3,082	10,872	34,012	26,336	1,566	195	441	3,906	27,503	75,968	32,045	108,013

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualification.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government ...	4	86	179	38	6	...	...	1	3	313	4	317
Local Board and Municipal ...	4	273	3,671	2,366	27	1	...	47	118	6,341	166	6,507
Aided ...	15	637	4,275	690	25	1	7	557	1,487	5,642	2,052	7,694
Unaided...	1	7	33	8	...	..	..	4	19	49	23	72
Total ...	24	1,003	8,158	3,102	58	2	7	609	1,627	12,345	2,245	14,590
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ...	7	46	6	...	2	...	...	1	3	61	4	65
Local Board and Municipal ...	4	23	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	33	2	35
Aided ...	21	178	69	3	3	1	2	15	20	274	38	312
Unaided...	5	15	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	25	1	26
Total ...	37	262	79	3	12	1	2	16	26	393	45	438
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ...	62	137	16	1	38	...	...	...	11	254	11	265
Local Board and Municipal ...	9	13	3	1	3	...	...	...	5	29	5	34
Aided ...	181	458	87	10	39	28	15	30	53	775	126	901
Unaided...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	252	608	106	12	80	28	15	30	69	1,058	142	1,200
Grand total ...	313	1,873	8,343	3,117	150	31	24	655	1,722	13,796	2,432	16,228

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1936.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-Europeans on roll.*	Teachers.		Expenditure from				Total expenditure.		
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
				Males ...	14,846	Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of these at school—							
				Females ...	15,522	Males 35.9, Females 34.7, Total 35.3							
				Total ...	30,368								
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>													
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	14	3,002	146	594	140	59	1,21,587	113	1,30,810	2,60,517	5,13,027		
Middle Schools ...	6	1,082	416	184	44	21	40,461	...	14,028	57,676	1,12,165		
Primary Schools ...	12	1,316	563	162	63	11	21,808	...	12,635	41,991	76,434		
Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†7,075	...	...	...	7,075
Total ...	32	5,400	1,125	940	247	91	1,90,931	113	1,57,473	3,60,184	7,08,701		
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>													
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	20	3,466	559	689	207	47	1,27,806	...	1,20,095	1,76,822	4,24,723		
Middle Schools ...	16	2,054	552	360	120	25	57,884	...	34,942	78,761	1,69,587		
Primary Schools ...	7	413	161	67	23	7	7,818	...	5,520	17,884	31,222		
Training Schools ...	2	68	13	...	12	...	9,200	...	402	14,612	24,214		
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	1	71	...	21	3	2	1,025	...	...	3,832	4,857
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	1	14	...	...	1	...	1,424	...	...	1,582	3,006
Total ...	47	6,086	1,285	1,137	366	81	2,05,157	...	1,58,959	2,93,493	6,57,609		
Grand total for all Institutions ...	79	11,486	2,410	2,077	613	172	3,96,088	113	3,16,432	6,53,677	13,66,310		
							Inspection ...	...	...	...	19,928
							Buildings, etc.	904	2,17,244	2,36,638	
							Miscellaneous	3,18,473	3,78,852	9,40,681	
							Total	3,19,377	5,96,096	11,97,241	
Grand total	6,77,862	113	6,35,809	12,49,773	25,63,551

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 3,841, spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

Miscellaneous includes the following items:—

- (1) Boarding charges Rs. 9,19,103
 (2) Scholarships " 14,955
 (3) Expenditure on European School Examinations " 6,623

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

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

VIII.—*Examination Results*—cont.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<i>Degree Examinations</i> —cont.												
<i>Agriculture—</i>												
Master of Agriculture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture ...	36	3	39	26	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Intermediate Examinations.</i>												
Intermediate in Arts ...	4,030	2,207	6,237	1,656	745	2,401	273	142	415	138	45	183
Intermediate in Science.												
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	1,869	...	1,869	960	...	960	352	...	352	238	...	238
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations ...	96	...	96	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School Examinations.</i>												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	44	72	116	23	18	41	1	3	4	1	2	3
School Final, etc.	14,848	1,641	16,489	14,746	1,631	16,377	854	54	908	854	54	908*
European High School ...	156	4	160	96	1	97	96	...	96	74	...	74
Cambridge School Certificate ...	32	170	202	24	21	45	33	25	58	17	5	22
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	33	1	34	19	1	20	43	3	46	26	1	27
European Middle.	192	...	192	126	...	126	179	...	179	146	...	146
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Indicates the number that completed the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Course.

IX.—Statistics of Educational

Types of institutions. (1)	Number of institutions and scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions. (2)	Scholars. (3)	Institutions. (4)	Scholars. (5)	Institutions. (6)	Scholars. (7)	Institutions. (8)	Scholars. (9)
I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>For Males.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	1	117	*15	931	16	1,048
Professional Colleges...	1	274	...	...	...	†26	1	300
High Schools ...	...	...	120	35,799	71	20,749	191	56,548
Middle Schools ...	1	70	74	9,323	44	5,979	119	15,372
Primary Schools ...	1,476	64,403	15,941	910,416	23,455	1,205,124	40,872	2,179,943
Training Schools ...	49	7,312	...	...	17	1,559	66	8,871
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	1	30	1	66	2	96
Schools for Adults ...	1	15	3	77	119	4,119	123	4,211
Other Schools ...	...	...	5	238	75	3,591	80	3,829
Total ...	1,528	72,074	16,145	956,000	23,797	1,242,144	41,470	2,270,218
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	...	...	1	131	2	592	3	723
Middle Schools ...	...	...	1	139	4	587	5	726
Primary Schools ...	31	1,916	2,926	171,388	1,315	96,802	4,272	270,106
Training Schools ...	27	1,373	...	...	23	1,278	50	2,651
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	4	187	4	187
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	5	394	5	394
Total ...	58	3,289	2,928	171,658	1,353	99,840	4,339	274,787
Grand total for all Recognized institutions.	1,586	75,363	19,073	1,127,658	25,150	1,341,984	45,809	2,545,005
II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males ...	...	...	...	...	954	33,768	954	33,768
For Females ...	...	...	...	...	33	1,424	33	1,424
Total ...	...	...	...	...	987	35,192	987	35,192
Grand total for all institutions ...	1,586	75,363	19,073	1,127,658	26,137	1,377,176	46,796	2,580,197

* Includes Oriental Colleges also.

† Scholars in the Pandit's Training Class of the Annamalai University.

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
From Government funds.	From District Boards funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
17,708	300	2,20,943	2,38,951	...	19	188	207
1,59,597	..	90,022	2,49,619	42	...	...	42
6,06,013	10,15,388	16,49,194	32,70,595	...	2,259	1,178	3,437
2,43,859	2,01,486	2,65,344	7,10,689	6	645	363	1,014
92,16,310	39,11,588	37,74,709	1,69,02,607	2,174	33,342	51,244	86,760
9,17,796	156	1,09,106	10,27,058	362	...	125	487
...	6,820	590	7,410	...	3	7	10
9,571	322	9,867	19,760	1	3	198	202
18,732	8,999	75,972	103,703	...	15	307	322
1,11,89,586	51,45,059	61,95,747	2,25,30,392	2,585	36,286	53,610	92,481
...
6,888	8,109	14,159	29,156	...	13	30	43
12,296	4,632	19,537	36,465	...	11	41	52
15,94,382	7,41,755	4,53,250	27,89,387	67	6,116	4,425	10,608
4,38,963	...	1,03,602	5,42,565	165	...	149	314
...
729	...	712	1,441	...	...	9	9
3,259	...	15,067	18,326	...	..	28	28
20,56,517	7,54,496	6,06,327	34,17,340	232	6,140	4,682	11,054
1,32,46,103	58,99,555	68,02,074	2,59,47,732	2,817	42,426	58,292	103,535
...	...	1,35,615	1,35,615	...	...	1,136	1,136
...	...	4,178	4,178	...	...	58	58
...	...	1,39,793	1,39,793	...	...	1,194	1,194
1,32,46,103	58,99,555	69,41,867	2,60,87,525	2,817	42,426	59,486	104,729

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 204, 29th January 1937

Report on Public Instruction—1935-36—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, dated 17th December 1936, R.O.C. No. 622-F/36.

Order—No. 204, Education, dated 29th January 1937.

Recorded.

2. In the year under review, a Sub-Committee of the Provincial Economic Council was constituted with a view to formulating proposals for the expansion of elementary education. The Sub-Committee met three times during the year. Since the close of the year it has submitted its report and steps are being taken to give effect to its recommendations.

3. Regulations were framed by the Madras University for conferring higher degrees in research in Arts and Science. The preparation of a Tamil Lexicon which was commenced in 1912 was completed during the year.

4. There was an increase of 6 per cent in the number of students reading in Arts Colleges in 1935-36 as against a decrease of 5 per cent in the previous year. The number of pupils in secondary schools for boys also showed an increase, the number on rolls being 181,687 or 4,467 in excess of that in the previous year.

5. There was a slight fall in the number of elementary schools for boys but their strength rose by 67,667. The distribution of boys in standards I to V was as follows :—

				PER CENT.
I Standard	...	...		45
II	"	...	...	21
III	"	...	...	16
IV	"	...	...	13
V	"	...	...	5

The large wastage that now occurs on account of the premature withdrawal of pupils from elementary schools has formed the subject of enquiry by the Sub-Committee of the Provincial Economic Council referred to in paragraph 2 above and the question of the prevention of this wastage is now engaging the serious attention of Government.

6. The number of girls reading in secondary schools rose by 9 per cent and that in elementary schools by 4 per cent. Compulsory elementary education was extended to girls in four wards of the Salem Municipality and in two wards of the Madura Municipality.

7. There was a small increase in the number of pupils reading in schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans. The Director points out that in spite of the liberal help extended by Government, there is not much improvement in the condition of Anglo-Indian and European education. The Government hope that private agencies which maintain schools for these communities will take steps to improve the efficiency of these schools and impart education suited to modern requirements.

8. There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils reading in secondary schools.

9. The Government are glad to note that the total number of children belonging to the scheduled castes in public institutions further rose by 5 per cent.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education
and Public Health)

C. H. MASTERMAN,
Secretary to Government.

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" Revenue Department.
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