# REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION 

IN THE
MADRAS STATE
FOR THE YEAR
1950-51

CRD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRESS

MADRAS
$195 \mathbf{3}^{\prime}$
Price, 1 rupee 14 annas

## EDUCATION DEPARTME

R.C. No. 29-F/51.

Office of the Director of Publio<br>Instruction, Madras-6,<br>Dated 14th May 1952.

## From

SRI D. S. REDDI, m.A. (Oxon.),
Direotor of Publio Instruction, Madras.

To.
The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Education Department,

Fort St. George, Madras.
$\mathrm{Sir}_{1}$
[Report on Public Instruction-1950-51.]
I have the honour to submit herewith the report on Public Instruction in the State for 1950-51.

Yours faithfully, D. S. REDDI,

Director of Public Instruction.

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# REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS STATE FOR THE YEAR 1950-51 

CHAPTER I.<br>GENERAL SUMMARY. Introduction-In'stitutions-Scholars-Exnenditure-General.

## 1. Introduction.

The year 1950-51 was one of great expansion particularly in the field of secondary and social education. The starting of as many as seven new training colleges and the conversion of a large number of training institutions into basic training, schools were other special features during the year under report.

## 2. Institutions.

The total number of public institutions increased to 41,855 (a) $(40,870)$ rs detailed below (Table I) :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1949-50. | 950-61. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Universities | . | . | .. | . | . | 3 | - 3 |
| Colleges- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Education for Men | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 51 | 55 |
| General Education for Women |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 11 | 11 |
| Professional Education for Men |  | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 17 | 26 |
| Professional Education for Women | - | ..- | . | . | .- | 5 | 5 |
| Special Education for Mon .. | . | .. | $\ldots$ | . | . | 29 | 30 |
| Special Education for Women | . | . | . . | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| Schools- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Education for Boys .. | - | .. | $\cdots$ | . | -• | 38,979 | 39,587 |
| General Education for Grrls .. | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . | 273 | 281 |
| Professional Education for Boys | . | . | . | . | . | 420 | 461 |
| Professional Education for Cirls | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 113 | 115 |
| Special Education for Boys |  | . | . | . | . | 945 | 1,233 |
| Special Education for Grrls | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | 1,46 |
|  |  |  | $\{$ | Boys Girls | $\ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} 40,444 \\ 426 \end{gathered}(a)$ | $\begin{gathered} 41,395 \\ 460 \end{gathered}(a)$ |

## 3. Scholars.

The strength of scholars under instruction in all types of institutions rose to $3,253,995(3,130,231)$ boys and $1,617,458(1,603,118)$ girls making a total of $4,871,453(4,733,349)$ as detailed below (Table I), :-

| Universities | . | -• | . | Male. $2,782$ | Female. 185 | Total. $2,967$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Education for Men |  |  |  | 38,637 |  |  |
| Goneral Education for Women |  | . | $\cdots$ | 38,637 | 1,784 | 40,421 |
| Professional Education for Men | . | $\cdots$ |  | 7,106 | $\begin{array}{r}2,644 \\ \hline 694\end{array}$ | 7,644 |
| Profossional Education for Women | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdot$ | , 62 | 336 | 7,898 |
| Special Education for Men | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 1,252 | 223 | 1,475 |
| Special Education for Women |  |  |  |  | 40 | 1,475 40 |

(a) Excludes the Board of Secondary Education.

| Schools- Male. Female. Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Education for Boys ..General Education for Girls | . | - | $\ldots$ | 3,126,707 | 1,516,826 | 4,643,533 |
|  | $\cdots$ | . | . | 5,385 | 80,059 | 85,444 |
| Professional Education for Boys | . | . | . | 35,240 | 1,603 | 36,843 |
| Professional Education for Girls | . | . | . | 21 | 9,342 | 9,363 |
| Special Education for Boys Special Education for Grels | . | . | . | 36,614 | 2,077 | 38,691 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 189 | 1,645 | 1,834 |
|  |  | Total | . | 3,253,995 | 1,617,458 | 4,871,453 |

The percentage of those under instruction to the total population as per the 1951 census was $8.5(8.7)$ per cent, 11.5 ( 11.5 ) per cent in the case of males and $5.7(5 \cdot 9)$ per cent in the case of females.

## 4. Expenditure.

The Budget estimate of the department for the year was Rs. 995.08 lakhs ( 938.79 lakhs) and the actuals were Rs. $1,042 \cdot 64$ lakhs (Rs. $958 \cdot 27$ lakhs). There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs. 1,596.71 lakhs to Rs. $1,710.56$ lakhs and on indirect expenditure from Rs. 344.78 lakhs to Rs. 531.80 lakhs. The total expenditure on education increased to Rs. 2,224.36 lakhs (Rs. 1,941.49 lakhs). The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 71.1 (72.1) per cent and 28.9 (27.9) per cent respectively (Table II). The expenditure per head works out to Rs. $35 \cdot 1$ taking direct charges alone into account and to Rs. $45 \cdot 7$ on the total expenditure. The per capita expenditure with reference to the total population works out to Rs. 3.9.

## 5. General.

The Government appointed Sri Kalaprapurna Sripada Krishnamurthy Sastri Garu of Rajahmundry as poet Laureate in Telugu for a period of five years. A durbar was held on 5th December 1950 at the Rajaji Hall, Mount Road, Madras, when His Excellency the Governor of Madras awarded the Insignia of poet Laureate. During the year, Government also awarded prizes for the best books in the regional languages.

## CHAPTER II.

## EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION.

Educational Services-General-Amendments to Service Rules-New sanc-tions-Personnel-I. Director; II. Departmental Officers-Inspection -Miscellaneous Posts.

## 1. Educational Services-General.

The State Educational Service consisted of 211 (198) Gazetted Officers in the Men's Branch and 43 (43) Officers in the Women's Branch as per details given in Table XVII. Posts carrying a salary, the minimum pay of which is

Rs. 500 have been shown under Class I and the rest under Class II, as there is no classification in this State of posts styled as Class I and Class II. Among the Professional Colleges, the Teachers' Training, the Engineering and the Law Colleges alone are under this department and the others are under the respective departments. The qualifications prescribed for the various posts in the Directorate and Inspectorate are given in Table XVIII.

## 2. Amendments to Service Rules.

Consequent on the removal of restrictions regarding sex in the matter of appointments to the service, the question of amending the service rules is under the consideration of Government. Pending the issue of necessary amendments to the rules in this regard, recruitment to certain posts in the Madras Educational Service has been deferred.

## 3. New Sanctions.

The following posts were newly sanctioned during the year :-
(i) Office of the Commissioner for Govern- ment One Deputy Commissioner

Examinations.
(ii) Central Malabar, Tanjore East and Krishna West.
(iii) Government Victoria College, Palghat .. Two Lecturers (c).
(iv) Government Arts College, Coimbatore ... One Lecturer (d).
(v) Government Training College, Palghat (New).
(vi) Government Training College, Mangalore (New).
(vii) Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee.
(viii) Stanley Medical College, Madras .. .. Lecturer in Chemistry (g).

Consequent on the reorganization of Training Colleges, five posts of Lecturers in the Madras Educational Service in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, three posts of Lecturers in the Training College, Rajahmundry and one Kindergarten Lecturer's post in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, have been left unfilled.

The post of Joint Director of Public Instruction, Madras, ceased to exist with effect from 17th April 1950 and the temporary post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Elementary Education) which was held in abeyance was revived from the same date. The post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Elementary Education) was permanently retained with effect from 1st May 1950. The post of Special Officer for the preparation of Text Books, Madras, deased to exist with effect from 28th April 1950.
(a) G.O. Ms. No. 1460, Education, dated l0th May 1950.
(b) G.O. Ms. No. 1197, Education, dated 15th April 1950.
(o) G.O. No. 1337, Education, dated 26th April 1950.
(d) G.O. No. 1371, Education, dated 28th April 1950.
(e) G.Os. No. 1011, Education, dated 5th April 1950 and G.O. No. 16̂66, Edueation, dated 2nd June 1950.
( $f$ ) G.O. Ms. No. 3030, Education, dated 13th November 1950.
(g) G.O. Ms. No. 2167, Education, dated 2nd August 1950.

## 4. Personnel.

## I. Director.

Sri D. Sadasiva Reddi, continued to be the Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations and Director of Public Libraries as well, during the year under report. At the invitation of the British Council, he visited the United Kingdom to study the organization and working of the various types of educational institutions in the United Kingdom, specially those intended for the education of the 'Physically defective children.' The period of his absence from duty from 14th September to 18th November 1950 (both days inclusive) was treated by Government as on deputation. During his deputation to the United Kingdom, a supernumerary post of Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Educational Service was created temporarily; and Sri S. Govindarajulu Naidu, Officiating Principal, Law College, Madras, was appointed to hold full additional charge of the temporary post of Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations with charge allowance.

## II. Departmental Officers

1. Study Overseas.

The following officers continued to be on study leave abroad during the year:-
(1). Dr. S. Gopalakrishnamurthi, Professor of Physice.
(2). Sri S. Velayudham, Assistant Professor of Economics.
(3). Sri T. K. Lakshmanan, Additional Professor of Physics.
(4). Sri P. Bhyravamurthi, Instructor in Surveying and Drawing.

The following officers returned from abroad and resumed duty during the year:-
(1). Dr. G. Krishnan, Assistant Professor of Zoology.
(2). Dr. M. D. Paul, Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
(3). Sri P. V. B. Bhooshana Rao, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.
(4). Sri S. L. Balasubramaniam, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.
(5). Sri A. P. Jambulingam, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

Sri L. Bullayya, District Educational Officer, was deputed to the United Kingdom on study leave terms for a period of six months from lst April 1950 for studies in Library Science and to visit and gain first hand knowledge of the country-wide library service in the United Kingdom.

## 2. Direct recruitment.

The following officers were entertained in the Madras Educational Service by direct recruitment, during the year :-

> Men.
(1). Sri K. Virabhadra Rao, Lecturer in Education, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
(2). Sri P. S. J. Manickavasagam, Lecturer in Mathematics.
(3). Sri C. Satyanarayana Rao, Lecturer in Mathematics.
(4). Dr. H. S. S. Lawrence (Overseas-Trained Scholar), Lecturer in Education, Government Training College, Palghat.
(5). Sri P. R. Ramaswami, Professor of Civil Engineering. (Regularly appointed with retrospective effect from 23rd August 1948.)
(6). Sri N. R. Sitapathi, Professor of Civil Engineering. (Regularly appointed with retrospective effect from 23rd August 1948).
(7). Sri T. Venkataramana Reddi (Overseas-trained Scholar), Lecturer in Surveying and Drawing.
(8). Sri R. P. Arthur (Overseas-trained Scholar), Senior Workshop Instructor.
(9). Dr. S. Cooppan, Lecturer in Education, Government Training College Mangalore-On contract basis for a period of three years from 21st November 1950.
(10). Sri K. Venkatarama Sarma, Principal, Rajah's College, Pudukottai (a).
(11). Sri V. K. Viswanatha Ayyar, Lecturer in English, Rajah's College, Pudukkottai (a).
(12). Sri K. Panchapagesa Ayyar, Lecturer in Mathematics, Rajah's College, Pudukkottai (a).

## Women.

(1). Srimati V. Kousalya, Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muslim Women, Royapetta.
(2). Kumari C.D. Kanthimathi, Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Vellore.
(3). Srimati N. Rajambal, Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Rajahmundry.
3. Foreign service or on other duty.

The following officers were on foreign service or on other duty as detailed below :-
(1). Sri G. S. Ramaswami, officiating Instructor in Civil Engineering in the Madras Educational Service on foreign service as Professor of Civil Engineering in the Annamalai University.
(2). Sri. R. H. P. Holman, permanent Additional Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras, on other duty under the Central Government as Principal, Government College, Mercara, Coorg.
(3). Sri C. T. Philip, officiating Lecturer in Chemistry on other duty under the All-India Radio.
(4). Sri T. N. Seshadri, officiating Lecturer in Physics, as Research Assistant under the Public Works Department, Madras.
(5). Sri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, permanent District Educational Officer a: Corporation Educational Officer till 6th Februaryid 1951.
4. Retirement.

The following officers retired from service during the year :-

## Men's Branch.

(1). Janab K. Muhammad, officiating Divisional Inspector of Schools (compulsorily retired from service with effect from 15th February 1949) (b).

[^0](2). Sri S. Murugesa Mudaliar, District Educationat Officer (compulsorily retired from service with effect from llth November 1949) (a).
(3). Sri V. Natarajan, officiating Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Division, from 15th August 1950.
(4). Sri N. Vasudevan, District Educational Officer, from 15th September 1950, forenoon.
(5). Sri M. Srimanbother, officiating Lecturer in English. (Invalided from service with effect from 9th September 1950.)
(6). Sri B. Lakshminarayana Sastri, District Educational Officer, from 11th March 1951.
(7). Sri K. S. Nagaratnam Ayyar, District Educational Officer, from 12 th March 1951.

> Women's Branch.
(8). Srimati R. S. Swarnambal, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, III Circle, Madras. (Invalided from service from 26th March 1951.)
5. Re-employment.

The following officers were granted re-employment in their respective posts for the periods noted against each :-

## Men's Branch.

(1). Sri V. R. Ranganathan, Deputy Commissioner for Government Examinations. (For one year from 10th November 1950.)
(2). Sri A. Padmanabha Reddi, Deputy Director of Public Instruction. (For one year from 9th July 1950.)
(3). Sri D. Ramayya, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Godavari Division. (For one year from 15th July 1950.)
(4). Janab S. M. Ismail, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Anantapur Division. (For one year from 3rd February 1951.)
(5). Sri K. Sankaran Unni Nair, Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat. (For one year from 27th May 1q50.)
(6). Sri A. Ramanatha Pillai, Principal, Government Arts College, Coimbatore. (For one year from 18th August 1950.)
(7). Sri S. Ramachandra Ayyar, Principal, Government Arts College, Anantapur. (From 6th February 1951 till the closure of the College for the vacation.)
(8). Sri M. V. Sitaraman, Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras. (From 15th November 1950 till the closure of the College for the vacation.)
(9). Sri R. Viswanatha Ayyar, Professor of Tamil, Presidency College, Madras. (From 7th November 1950 till the closure of the College for the vacation.)
(10). Sri V. H. Sadarangani, Principal, College of Engineering, Kakinada. (From 19th November 1950 to 2nd December 1951.)
(11). Sri K. Panchapagesa Ayyar, Professor of Mathematics, Rajah's College, Pudukottai. (From 14th November 1950 till the closure of the College for the vacation.)
(12'. Sri R. Janardhanam Naidu, Librarian, Connemara Public Library and Special Officer for Libraries, Madras. (Re-employed till 16th November 1950.)

## Women's Branch.

(13). Mrs. A. Suares, Inspectress of Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras. (For one year from 21st October 1950.)
(14). Srimathi G. Sankunni, Principal, Government College for Women, Guntur. (Retired on 5th August 1950-Re-employed up to 31st March 1951. Re-employment terminated with effect from 17th October 1950.)
6. Deaths.
(1). Dr. J. J. Rudra, permanent Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy, who was on other duty under the Government of Bihar, died on 5th May 1950.
(2). Sri B. Appa Rao, officiating Lecturer in Education, Government Training College, Rajahmundry, died on 27th March 1950.

## 5. Inspection.

## (1). Divisional Inspectors.

Messrs. D. Ramayya Nayudu and P. N. Chamu Nair continued to be in charge of the Godavari and Madurai Divisions respectively during the year. At Anantapur, Janab S. M. Ismail took over charge from 24th May 1950, afternoon consequent on the transfer of Sri A. Padmanabha Reddi as Deputy Director of Public Instruction. At Coimbatore, Sri V. Natarajan handed over charge on the afternoon of 15 th April 1950, preparatory to retirement, and Sri K. P. G. Menon assumed charge. Madras which was directly under the Director, was attached to the Divisional Inspector, Madurai, during the year (a).

## (2'. District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools

There was a District Educational Officer for each revenue district except the Nilgiris which was included in Coimbatore for educational purposes. The revenue districts of Krishna, Guntur, Tanjore and Tirunelveli had two District Educational Officers and Malabar three.

The number of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools continued to be six.
(3). Subordinate Inspecting Officers.

The following statement shows the strength of the subordinate inspecting staff:-
(1) Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools .. .. .. '. 346
(2) Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools .- ... .. .. 235
6. Miscellaneous.

Recruitment to the posts of Laboratory Assistants in the scale of Rs. 180-280 and Assistant Instructors in Engineering Colleges have come under the purview of the Public Service Commission (b). The Commission advertised and made selections for appointment to about 26 posts for the first time during the year under report.

## CHAPTER III.

## PRIMARY EDUCATION.

## General-School-less centres-Schools-Single-teacher schools-School bulld-

 ings-Scholars-Wastage-Size of classes-Medium of instructionExamination results-Scholarships and free places--Progress of compulsory elementary education-Teachers-Special courses for TeachersExpenditure.
## 1. General.

The following types of schools exist for primary education in the State :-
(1) Lower Elementary Schools-Standards I to V.
(2) Higher Elementary Schools-Standards I to VIII.
(3) Junior Basic Schools-Grades I to V.
(4) Senior Basic Schools-Grades I to VIII.
(5) Primary Departments of Secondary Schools-Classes I to V.
(6) Primary Schools for Anglo-Indians-Standards I to VI.

This chapter deals mainly with elementary education. Details relating to basic schools are given in Chapter IV and those relating to Anglo-Indian schools are given in Chapter XI. The classification of schools into boys' and girls' schools have been abolished in so far as elementary education is concerned and all elementary schools are treated as mixed schools, open to boys and girls alike. No school is permanently recognized or allowed to continue to be recognized unless it is a complete school with Standards I to V, exceptions being made in cases where a school is specifically permitted to be feeder with Standards I and II or I to III to an adjoining main school. Incomplete schools newly opened are required to open the next higher standards annually, until they have the complete structure of five standards. No school that does not have a minimum average attendance of 20 is continued in the recognized list.

## 2. School-Less Centres.

It is the policy of Government to open schools in all villages with a population of 500 and above. 272 villages with a population of 2,000 and above, $1,114(1,278)$ villages with a population of 1,000 to 2,000 and $2,590(2,674)$ villages with a population of between 500 and 1,000 were without an elementary school on 31st March 1951 (Subsidiary Table 14). With a view to encourage local bodies to open new schools in school-less centres, they have been permitted to open schools in places which have no schools within a radius of one mile and which have a population of not less than 500 without the previous permission of the District Educational Officer, it being deemed sufficient in such cases if the District Educational Officer is informed of the opening of the school as soon as possible (a).

[^1]There were in the State $\mathbf{8 8 , 4 4 3}(37,982)$ institutions for primary education as indicated below :-
3. Schools.


The districtwar distribution of schools is given in Subsidiary Table No. 15. Besides 103 schools converted into basic schools, 1,732 (940) schools were closed during the year and $2,064(1,546)$ new schools were opened (Subsidiary Table No. 16). There was a slight fall in the number of schools under public management with a corresponding increase in those under aided management. Of the $18,921(18,416)$ elementary schools under private management, 6,195 $(8,054)$ schools were managed by teacher-managers, such schools being found in large numbers in the districts of Srikakulam, Godavari East and West, Guntur North and South, Nellore and Malabar North (Subsidiary Table No. 17).

## 4. Single-Teacher Schools.

The number of single-teacher schools was $4,053(4,222)$ recording a decrease of 169 (107) over the previous year. Of the $4,053(4,222)$ singleteacher schools, $2,814(2,819)$, or 69 per cent ( 69 per cent) of the schools were under the District Boards including 302 (331) under panchayat management (Table III).

## b. School Bulldings.

Out of a total of $38,030(37,801)$ elementary schools, $18,774(19,090)$ were accommodated in their own buildings and the rest in rented or rent-free buildings. 6,503 schools had no gardens while 35,519 schools had either no playing grounds or their area was less than an acre in extent (Subsidiary Table No 3). The number of sehool buildings newly constructed during the year was 181 (383) (Subsidiary Table Nc. 18). A floor space of $9 \frac{1}{2}$ square feet is required to be provided for each pupil. The maximum grant for schemes relating to the construction of wells for elementary schools was fixed at Rs. 500. (a)


## 6. Scholars.

The total number of pupils under ínstruction in all Primary Schools including basic schools increased as shown below :-

| Boya Gurls | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} 1949-50 . \\ 2,535,097 \\ 1,473,728 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1950-51 . \\ 2,597,305 \\ 1,472,774 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Differenc. } \\ +62,208 \\ -1,954 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gurls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | - | 4,008,825 | 4,070,079 | 61,254 |

Enrolment of boys has fallen in the Kurnool and Nilgiris districts and of girls in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli (Subsidiary Table Ne. 15). Taking the estimated population of the age-group 6-12 and the number of pupils reading in the primary classes (of all types of institutions) it is seen that enrolment was less than 50 per cent in the case of boys in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Coimbatore (Subsidiary Table 19) and less than 25 per cent in the case of girls in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore (Subsidiary Table No. 20).

The following statement gives the standardwar distribution of pupils in elementary schools :-


The fall in strength was confined to the I Standard only in the case of boys and to the first two standards in the case of girls. An appreciable increase in the strength in the higher standards is noticed.

## 7. Wastage.

The percentage of pupils in Standards IV and $V$ to the strength in Standard I was as shown below:-


The percentage of pupils who attained permanent literacy during the year out of those enrolled in Standard I in 1946-47 was as indicated below :-

|  |  |  |  | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Admitted in 1946-47 in Standard I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 663,769 | 559,006 | $1,222,775$ |
| Completed Standard V in 1950-51 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 319,927 | 141,759 | 461,686 |

This works out to 48.2 (49.9) per cent for boys and 25.4 (26.0) per cent for girls and 37.8 on the whole. The disparity in strength as between Standard VI and Standards VII and VIII is also in a measure due to the migration of pupils to secondary schools.

The average duration of school-life in the lower elementary stage may be estimated at $3.2(3 \cdot 1)$ years for boys and $2.7(2 \cdot 7)$ years for girls.

## 8. Size-of Classes.

While the maximum is 35 pupils in average attendance in one and the same class, the minimum has been fixed at 20 pupils in average attendance for a teacher.

## 9. Medium of Instruction.

Instruction in all the classes of an elementary school is ordinarily in the regional language. Pupils whose mother tongue is different from the regional language may be given instruction through the medium of the mother-tongue or any language other than the regional language, provided there is a minimum strength of 10 pupils in a standard or 30 pupils for the whole school.

## 10. Examination Results.

During the year under report, the Public Examination at the end of the VIII Standard course was held on a permanent basis. (a) Besides school candidates, private candidates without previous study were also permitted to sit for these examinations if they had completed l5 years. Out of 37,563 boys and 13,449 girls who appeared for the VIII Standard E.S.L.C. Examination, 14,163 boys and 4,888 girls came out successful (Table VIII). This works out to 37.7 per cent for boys and 36.4 per cent for girls. 13,980 candidates brought up English along with the other three compulsory subjects,

## 11. Scholarships and Jree Places.

Instruction is generally free in elementary schools under public management but it is open to private managements to levy such rates of fees as they deem fit in the schools under them. Girls who are certified too poor to pay fees are admitted free in all schools, managements being compensated by Government. Harijan pupils in elementary schools under private management are given full fee concessions for a period of ten years from 1949-50 irrespective of the income limit of the parents of the pupils, managements being compensated by Government for the loss of fee income foregone. (b)
(a) G.O. Ms. No. 189, Education, dated 29 th June 1951.
(b) G.O. Ms. No. 2740, Education, dated 30th August 1049.

In addition, the Education Department awards 64 scholarships tenable for 10 months in a year, of a monthly value of Rs. 2 in Standard VI, Rs. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in Standard VII and Rs. 3 in Standard VIII. The Harijan Welfare Department awards scholarships as indicated below:-


## 12. Progress of Compulsory Elementary Education.

The Government as far back as the year 1920 provided by an Elementary Education Act, for the introduction of compulsion under certain conditions, for either boys or girls or both. In 1924, Government again introduced legislation so as to amend the Act of 1920 to enable them to take steps, not only to introduce compulsion generally for all children of school-age but to compel a parent who had once admitted his child into school to continue that child in school, till he or she has completed the elementary school course or has passed the age-limit. Compulsion was introduced under these schemes ${ }^{-}$ as indicated below :-

| For boys only |  |  |  |  |  | Urban areas. $15$ | Rural aress. <br> 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For boys only | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | - |  | (14 centres) |
| For boys and non-Muslim girls |  | . | . | . | . | 3 |  |
| For boye and girls .. .. | . | . | . . | . | . | 11 | 2 |

Under the Post-war Development plan, compulsion was introduced in rural areas, both for boys and girls in 1,829 centres besides two other areas which have since become municipalities (Annexure III). Further extension of compulsion has been discontinued since 1948-49. As rules stand at present (a) school-age comprises the age-group 6 to 12 for both boys and girls except that in respect of any area under the jurisdiction of the District Board where compulsory education is introduced on or after lst August 1945 the upper age-limit shall be 14 for the boy and 12 for the girl for six years.from that date. The progress of compulsory elementary education in the areas in which the scheme has been introduced may be judged from the data given below :-

|  | 1049-50 |  | 1950-51 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Gitis. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Total estimated school-age population. | 841,853 | 554,405 | 836,919 | 695,680 |
| School-age pupils under instruction .. | 655,708 | 399,826 | 676,874 | 398,376 |
| Percentage of (2) to (1) | 77.8 | 72.1 | 80.8 | 57.3 |

Notices to the defaulting parents were issued in over $176,000(156,000)$ cases. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 4,563 (Rs. 10,026) (Table IX).

As many as 60 (60) Attendance Officers were employed during the year in the compulsory areas in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West and East Godavari, Anantapur and Bellary and they were in charge of compulsion in 528 (528) centres.

[^2]
## 13. Teachers.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools was as shown below :-

Trained teachers-

| Mon <br> Women | . | $\cdots$ | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 1948.50. <br> 95,449 <br> 28,526 | 1950-51. <br> 95,663 <br> 30,671 | Increase. <br> 214 <br> 2,145 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total | -• | 123,975 | 126,334 | 2,359 |
| Total number of teachers- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | . | - | . | -• | .. | 103,307 | 105,358 | 2,051 |
| Women | . | . | . | . | - | 29,661 | 31,989 | 2,328 |
|  |  |  |  | Total | -• | 132,968 | 137,347 | 4,379 |

The proportion of trained teachers to the total number works out to 92 (93) per cent. The districtwar distribution of teachers is given in Subsidiary Table No. 22 and the number of teachers by grades and languages in Subsidiary Table No. 21.

Qualifications for managers of elementary schools were prescribed during the year. (a) The scales of pay in force under the various managements are given in Annexure I. The scales of teaching grant to trained teachers of the Lower Elementary, Higher Elementary, Secondary and Collegiate grades were revised during the year. (b) The effect of the revision was that the higher elementary grade teachers were paid Rs. 2 per mensem in addition to the grant they were getting, with effect from lst April 1950 and the teachers of the other grades received the same amount in addition to their grant with effect from lst January 1951. The powers of disposing of appeals from teachers in local body schools (c) and in aided schools (d) were delegated to the Divisional Inspectors.

## 14. Speclal Courses for Teachers.

Teachers' Associations are one of the chief means by which the improvement of the professional equipment of the teacher after he leaves the training institutions is provided for. These associations have for their object the improvement of the efficiency of teachers. All teachers, men and women in recognized elementary schools whether under public or private management, including teacher-managers are required to be members of these associations. Educational Exhibitions, Refresher and craft training courses in addition to talks and discussions were organized under the auspices of these associations during the year. About 800 teachers in elementary schools under the management of Government and Local Bodies were deputed during the year to undergo a short course in Agricultural farming at the various centres in the State. Four courses were held for this purpose by the Agricultural Department.
(a) G.O. No. 2691, Education, dated 26th September $1950^{\circ}$
(b) G.Os. Ms. No. 2478, Education, dated 2nd September 1950 and M8. No. 58. Education, dated 11 th January 1951.
(r) G.O. Ms. No. 53 , Education, dated 7th Jenuary 1950.
(d) G.O. Ms. No. 442, Education, dated 20th February 1951.

The total direct expenditure on primary education (other than basic schools) from all sources was Rs. $9,75,61,363$. 67.8 per cent of the expenditure was met from Government funds and 25.6 per cent from Local Body funds making a total of $92 \cdot 4$ per cent as from public funds (Subsidiary Table No. 12). The cost per student was Rs. $24 \cdot 2$ on the average.

## CHAPTER IV.

## BASIC EDUCATION.

Reteraining of teachers-Training Schools-Basic Schools-Scholars
-Regulations-Advisory Board and Conference.

## 1. Retraining of Teachers.

Basic Education being the accepted policy of Government in the Primary Stage, further steps were taken during the year for the expansion of basic education. Any programme of educational expansion depends largely upon the facilities provided for teacher training. The facilities made available may be classified under two categories: (i) for graduate teachers and (ii) for non-graduate teachers The key personnel who are graduates are trained at Pentapadu (in the Telugu area) at Perianaickenpalayam (in the Tamil area) and at Sevagram. Retraining of graduate teachers in Basic Education was held in two batches in the Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam and in the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu. There was a similar retraining in Sevagram, Wardha. The duration of the retraining courses in the former two schools was one of five months while at Wardha there were six months, and three months' courses. The number retrained at Perianaickenpalayam was 55 ( 38 men and 17 women), at Pentapadu 44 ( 36 men and 8 women) and at Wardha 18 ( 8 men and 2 women) for the six months' course and 8 ( 4 men and 4 women), for the three months' course. Elementary Grade Teachers were given similar retraining (summer course) for three months in 31 Basic Training Schools including the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras. The total number so retrained was $844-650$ men and 194 women.

## 2. Training Schools.

Details regarding basic and pre-basic training schools may be found in Chapter VI.

## 3. Basic Schools.

There were in the State 402 (171) Junior Basio Schools. Of them 22 were single-teacher schools. The number of schools managementwar and their distribution districtwise is given in Subsidiary Table No. 24. A number of these schools were by conversion from elementary to basic schools, the lower standards being taken up first and additional standards converted every successive year. There were yet no senior basic classes functioning.

11 schools had a garden space of one acre and above and 46 schools had space from ten cents to one acre. The rest had either no garden at all or had only very little space to do gardening (Subsidiary Table No. 3).

## 4. Scholars.

The number of scholars reading in all basic schools was $26,822(12,718)$ boys and $14,507(6,285)$ girls and their gradewar strength was as follows :-

| Ist Grade | . | - | . | . |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Воуп. } \\ 7,674 \end{gathered}$ | Girf.$5,122$ | Total.$12,796$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd Grade | . | . | . | . |  | 8,044 | 3,579 | 9,623 |
| 3rd Grade |  | . |  | . |  | 4,878 | 2,469 | 7,347 |
| 4th Grade | . | . | . | . |  | 3,888 | 1,689 | 5,577 |
| 5th Grade | . | . | - | -• |  | 3,079 | 1,258 | 4,337 |
| VI Standard | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ |  | 737 | 228 | 965 |
| VII Standard |  | -. | . | - |  | 361 | 101 | 462 |
| VIII Standard | . | . | . |  |  | 161 | 61 | 222 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ,822 | 14,507 | 41,329 |

(a) Excludes 127 boys and 70 girls in Pre-basic classes.
5. Regulations.

The classes in basic schools were designated as grades (a), and the per capita monthly net earnings expected through craft work in basic schools and basic training schools was fixed by the Director (b) as detailed below :-

| Basic schools. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grade I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RS. A. |  |  |
|  | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . |  | . | . | . | 0 | 1 |  |
| Grade II | . . | . | - | - | . |  |  | . |  | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Grade III | . | . | . | - | -• |  | . | . |  | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Grade IV |  | . | . | . | - | - |  | . |  | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Grade V | . | .. | . | . | . | . |  |  |  | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade VI |  | . | . | . | . | . | .. | - |  | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Grade VII | . |  | . | - | - | - | - | - |  | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Grade VIII |  | . | . | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | . . | 3 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  | sic | ainin | cho | -B | gr |  |  |  |  |  |
| I year | - | . | - | . | - | . | - | . | - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| II year | - | - | - | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | .. | . | 3 | 0 | 0 |

## 6. Advisory Board and Conference.

The Advisory Board of Basic Education met on 17th and 18th January 1951 at the Secretariat, Fort St. George. The Hon'ble Minister for Education presided. The Sub-Committee of the Advisory Board met twice : in July 1950 at Perianaickenpalayam and in December 1950 at Sevagram, Wardha. The 7th All-India Basic Education Conference was held at Sevagram, Wardha in February-March 1951. A number of Officers of the Education Department and others from this State were deputed to attend the conference.

[^3]
## CHAPTER V.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION.

General-Schools-Diversified Course-Buildings-Scholars-Regulations-Reorganization-Language Scheme-Medium of Instruction-Size of Classes-Scholarships and free places-Teachers, numbers, scales of pay, etc.-Special Courses for Teachers--Expenditure.

## 1. General.

Schools for Secondary Education in the State are of the following types :-
(1) (Indian) High Schools-Classes I to V and Forms I to VI.
(2) (Indian) Middle Schools-Classes I to $V$ and Forms I to III.
(3) (Anglo-Indian) High Schools-Standards I to XI.
(4) (Anglo-Indian) Middle Schools-Standards I to IX.
(5) Matriculation Schools recognized by the Madras University-Classes I to V and Forms I to. VI.
(6) Public Schools-Kindergarten, Transition and I to IX classes.

Indian Secondary Schools may have all or any of the classes in the primary stage or they may have classes from Form I only. At the end.of the.VI Form course, the students take the S.S.L.C. Examination conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations. Schools are classified either as Boys' Schools or as Girls' Schools. Boys above the 'age of 12 are not' admitted into Girls' Schools and in no case are they permitted to study in the upper forms of any girls' school. Girls may be admitted into Boys' schools in areas where there are no girls' schools; but the management shall make adequate arrangements for the necessary conveniences and where there is an appreciable enrolment of girls, the management shall appoint wherever possible, women teachers. The Matriculation schools send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination conducted by the Madras University. Details regarding AngloIndian Schools are given in Chapter XI. The Lawrence School, Lovedale, Nilgiris, run by the Central Government is a public school open to boys and girls.

The number of Secondary Schools in the State increased to $1,399(1,246)$ as shown below :-

| Type of institations. |  |  |  |  |  | 1940-50. Schools for |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1850-51, \\ & \text { Schools for } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Boys. | Glisls, |  | Boys. |  | Girli. |
| Indian Secondary Schoolm- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High Middle | . | . |  |  | $\cdots$ | 798 | 158 |  | 905 |  | 170 |
|  | . | . |  |  | $\therefore$ | 175 | 59 |  | 214 |  | 52 |
|  |  |  |  | Total | - | 973 | $\cdot 217$ | $\cdots$ | 1;119 |  | 222 |
| Schools for Anglo Indians- |  |  |  | - |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Middlo | $\cdots$ | . | . | - | - | 16 | $\cdots 20$ | . | 16 |  | 20 |
|  | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 7 | . 9 | - | .. 7 | $\cdots$ | 9 |
|  |  |  |  | Total | - | 23 | $\cdots 29$ |  | 23 |  | 29 |
| Matriculation Schools |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | - |  | 3 |  |  |  | 5 |
| Publio So | OR |  |  |  | . | 1 | . |  | 1 |  | . . |
|  |  |  | Gran | total | - | 997 | 249 |  | 1,143 |  | 256 |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

71 (63) Middle Schools became -high schools by opening Form IV. 98 Secondary Schools opened Form V and 99 Form VI during the year. 153 (87) new Secondary Schools, 146 (74) for boys and 7 (13) for girls were opened during the year (Annexure IV). The Manavedan High School, Nilambur (Central Malabar district) and the Hamidia High School, Kilakarai (Ramanathapuram district) were taken over by Government from private managements with effect from lst January 1951 and June 1950 respectively. The Government Middle School for Boys, South Second Street, Pudukkottai and the Government Middle School for Girls, Abiramam (Ramanathapuram district) were closed during the year. 9 Government Secondary Schools in Puduk-kottai-Arimalum, Viralimalai, Keranur, Annavasal, Karambakudi, Alangudi, Thirugokarnam, Gandhinagar and Thirumayam-were transferred to the management of the District Board, Tiruchirappalli, during the year (a). The Municipal Muslim High School, Nandyal, was closed down on the amalgamation of the school with the Municipal High School. The Somasundaram Middle School, Nemathampatti (Ramanathapuram district) under aided management was closed during the year. The districtwar distribution of Secondary Schools is given in Subsidiary Tables 26 and 27.

## 2. SoHOOLS.'

The number of Secondary Schools (for Indians) according to the degree of completeness is shown below (Subsidiary Tables 28 and 29).


## 3. Diversufied Cُutínes.

Diversified courses of studies were introduced in 46 (44) secondary schools during the year under report raising the number to 134 (89) as per details given below :-

(a) G.O. No. 2111, Education, dated 5th August 1950.
(b) Five schools closed down the courses at the end of the school-year as shown below :Engineering 2 ; Agriculture 2; Domestio Science 1.

## 4. Bumbinas.

895 Secondary schools for boys and 181 secondary schools for girls were held in own buildings, the percentage working out to 80.0 for boys and 81.5 for girls schools as compared with the total (Subsidiary Table 3). The position in regard to gardens and playgrounds was unsatisfactory. 255 boys sohools and 34 girls' schools had no garden space while 255 boys' schools and 104 girls' schools had no playground at all or had less than an acre in extent.

## 5. Scholars.

The total number of scholars under instruction in all types of secondary schools was as shown below :-

|  | 1940-50. |  |  | 1950-61. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girla. | Total. |
| Indaan secondary achools for boys | 478,004 | 30,139 . | 512,143 | 523,643 | 42,850 | 866,103 |
| Indian amoondary schools for girls | 2,604 | 67,211 | 69,815 | 2,371 | C72,362 | 74,738 |
| Total | 478,608 | 103,350 | 581,958 | 526,014 | 114,912 | 640,926 |
| Anglo-Indian secondary schools for boys .. | 5,186 | 1,000 | 6,185 | 5,452 | $\therefore$ | 6,836 |
| $\underset{\text { schools for girls }}{\text { Anglo-Indian }}$ secondary | 1,880 | 5,602 | 7,482 | 1,913 | $\cdots 5,729$ | 7,642 |
| Total | 7,065 | 6,602 | 13,667 | 7,365 | - 7,113 | 14,478 |
| Public schools | 277 | 114 | 301 | 282 | 96 | 378 |
| $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { Matriculation } & \text { schools } & \text { for } \\ \text { girls } & \text {.. } & \text {.. } & \text {.. } \end{array}$ | 178 | 1,060 | 1,238 | 461 | ${ }^{1} 1,406$ | 1,867 |
| Grand total . . | 486,128 | 111,126 | 697,254 | 534,122 | 123,527 | 657,649 |

Subsidiary Tables 30 and 31 show the strength of scholars in Indian secondary schools districtwise. Column 5 in these tables gives an indication of the relative progress of the districts in the matter of enrolment. Subsidiary Tables 32 and 33 show the classwar strength of secondary schools for boys and girls separately. The classwar distribution of boys and girls in these schools taken as a whole (vide Chart 5) was as follows :-


## SECONDARY SCHOOLS <br> NUMBER OF SCHOLARS



## '6. Regulations.

The following administrative orders were issued during the year under report:-

1. Managements of secondary schools under private management are required to create an endowment of Rs. 20,000 . for high school forms, Rs. 15,000 for middle school forms and Rs. 35,000 in the case of complete secondary schools. Managements of incomplete high schools which were in existence prior to June 1948 were exempted from the creation of an endowment in respect of higher forms opened after 1948 (a).
2. Managements of secondary schools were permitted to open with effect from 1951-52 preparatory classes to Form I with a view to improve the standard of fitness of pupils admitted in the lower forms. The period of study in this class will be for a year. The preparatory classes should be self supporting and no Government grant is payable on their account (b).
3. Instructions were issued to local bodies in regard to the approval of plans and estimates for the construction and repairs to buildings and sheds for schools. The Director will maintain a list of building schemes approved by him as in the case of aided schodls and suggest provision in the succeeding year's budget estimate for payment of subsidy only for such of those works as have been included by him in the approved list (c).
4. The minimum number of working days for schools working in shifts was fixed at 225 (d).

## 7. Reorgantzation.

The scheme of reorganization of secondary schools introduced during the year 1948-49 became effective in Forms III and VI also during the year under report and the first S.S.L.C. Examination under the Revised Scheme was held in March 1951. The scheme of pupils being permitted to offer either ' ordinary' or 'composite' mathematics was introduced in Form $V$ during the year(e). The object of having composite mathematics is to enable the students to take mathematics and science groups in the college classes.

The language scheme was revised during the year with a view to enable students to study the regional language, the mother tongue or a classical language and Hindi besides English. Provision was made for the study of languages in secondary schools as shown below :-
First Language: The mother tongue or the regional language consisting of two parts (Parts I and II) of which the study of Part I is compulsory. Students are allowed to choose either Part II of the mother tongue or regional language or a classical or any other . Indian language instead.
Second Language: English-Compulsory.
Third Language : Hindi-Optional. Those who do not choose Hindi are allowed to learn an additional craft or occupy themselves during the period allotted for the study of that language in any other approved activity. Two periods of work per week are allotted for the study of this language.

[^4]The scheme was introduced in Form I during the year to be extended progressively every year up to Form VI (a).

## 8. Medium of Instruction.

Instruction in all the classes of an Indian secondary school is ordinarily in the regional language. Special permission was accorded on a temporary basis to have the English medium in one section in the higher forms or for only one subject, in select cases. 849 (749) schools out of a total of 860 (769) schools presenting candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination used one or the other languages of the State as the medium for answering non-language subjects.
9. Size of Classes.

The maximum strength of a class is generally 40 but to meet the increased strength in schools, headmasters were permitted during $1950-51(b)$ also to admit upto 45 in a section subject to the condition that each pupil was allowed a floor space of not less than 10 square feet.

## 10. Scholarships and Free Places

Scholarships and fee concessions in force in secondary schools are given in Annexure II. The scholarships are sanctioned in the Education Department by the District Educational Officers or the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools concerned and in the Harijan Welfare Department by the District Collectors in the mufassal and by the Director of Harijan Welfare in the City.

## 11. Examination Results.

Comparative statistics for the S.S.L.C. Examination taken as a whole are given below :-


[^5](b) Government Memorandum No, 6433.D/50-1, Education, dated 24th April 1950.

Thirty-six per cent of the girls who toole the examination was presented by boys' schools. New type tests were tried for the examinations in General Mathematios, General Science and Social Studies.

## 12. Teachers: Numbers, Scales of Pay, etc.

The number of teachers in (Indian) secondary schools increased as shown below :-


The percentage of trained teachers to the total number works out to 80.0 $(81 \cdot 6)$ for men and 87.3 (88.5) for women. The qualifications prescribed for the main categories and the scales of pay sanctioned under the different managements as they stood on 31st March 1951 are furnished in Annexure I.;

## 13. Special Courses for Teachers.

A training course in Home Craft was organized in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, during May-June 1950 for the benefit of graduate assistants and at ten different centres in the State for the benefit of secondary grade teachers. About 50 graduate assistants and 250 secondary grade teachers underwient the training courses. A refresher course was organized -in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, during May-June 1950 for 70 teachers employed in the secondary schools in the city for training them in crafts like wood-work, card-board modelling and paper-modelling. Two courses were held in museum technique and 20 teachers were trained during the year. Three courses were also organized during the year for training teachers in the art of handling audiovisual apparatus and 65 teachers were trained... Seventeen courses in citizenship training were held during the year at -which 985 teachers and heads of institutions participated.

## 14. Expenditure.

The total direct expenditure on secondary education during the year from all sources was Rs. 4,17,11,441. The percentage of expenditure from various sources was-


The expenditure per head was Rs, 61.3 in boys schools and Rs. 77.5 in girls schools,

# CHAPTER VI. COLLEGIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. 

## Universities-Constituent and affiliated colleges for men-Constituent and affiliated colleges for women-Miscellancous-Expenditure.

## A. Univeersities.

The number of Universities was three as in the previous year.

1. Andhra University.
-The University had the following faculties :-
(i) Arts.
(ii) Science.
(iii) Commerce.
(iv) Law.

The total number of scholars under instruction in all the University Colleges was 1,003 men and 62 women. The scheme relating to the award of B.A.V. Degree in the Faculty of Ayurveda was kept in abeyance. During the year affiliation was granted to the S. S. N. College, Narasaraopet, and the Gudivada College, Gudivada, both second grade colleges. Affiliation was also accorded to the B. Ed. sections in the Maharaja's College, Vijianagaram, and the A.C. College, Guntur.

## 2. Madras University.

Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College of Technology, Guindy, was directly managed by the Madras University and it had a strength of 80 men on roll. Honours courses in Geography, Psychology, Commerce, Tamil, Telugu, Islamic History and Culture were held on an Inter-Collegiate University Co-operation basis. The University also conducted Diploma and Certificate courses as detailed below :-

| Name of the course. |  |  |  |  | Diploms courso. |  |  | Certificate eourse. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mon. | Women. |  | Men. | Women. |
| French | - |  | . | . | - 4 | $\cdots$ |  | 11 | $\cdots$ |
| German | - | . | .. | . . | 11 | 1 |  | 35 | 4 |
| Statistics- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firat year . . | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 40 |  |  | $\cdots$ | . |
| Second year | . | . | . | . | 27 | 3 |  | . | - |
| Politics and Public Administration- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First year .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | - | 30 | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Second year | - | . | . | . | 19 | . |  | $\bullet$. | . |
| Economice- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First year .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 10 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | - |
| Second year | - | . | - | . | 2 | 7 |  | . | . |
| Music .. | . | . | . | . | 2 | 7 |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Anthropology | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | 2 | 2 |  | 4 | 1 |
| Journalism ... | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 11 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Librarianship | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 8 | - |  | 15 | 2 |
| Total |  |  |  | - | 168 | 16 |  | 65 | 7 |

The following new colleges which were granted provisional affiliation were opened during the year:

Second Grade Colleges.
(1) Sir Theagaraya College, Washermanpet, Madras.
(2) Pachiyappa's College, Kancheepuram.

## Professional Colleges-Teaching.

(1) Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Training College, Karaikudi.
(2) Government Training College, Mangalore.
(3) St. Xavier's Training College, Palayamkotta;
(4) Government Training College, Palghat.
(5) Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Training College, Periyanaickenpalayam.
Farook College, Feroke, and the Christian Medical College, Vellore, were granted permanent affiliation during the year. Permission to increase the strength was granted to the Principals of Arts and Science Colleges. where facilities were available.

## 3. Annamalai University.

The Annamalai University is of the residential and unitary type. The Triennial term of the several University authorities, having expired on the 6th December 1950, elections were conducted in accordance with the laws and the authorities were reconstituted. 'The four faculties in this University each comprising several departments of study, viz. (1) Faculty of Arts, (2) Faculty of Science, (3) Faculty of Oriental studies, (4) Faculty of Engineering and Technology were reconstituted during the year. Physical Education was constituted into a separate department of study in the Faculty of Arts.

The Departments of study carried on their normal activities of teaching and research. Financial grants from the Central Governmient were received in aid of the development and research activities of the post-graduate departments in Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. Necessary equipment for research was procured out of the special non-recurring grant of two lakhs received for the purpose. Six junior research scholarships were also sanctioned by', Government and research scholars have been appointed for each of the Departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Technology.

Honours courses in Philosophy and in Botany were revived with effect from the academic year 1950-51. A Certificate and a Diploma course in Scientific French for the benefit of students desirous of pursuing higher study and research was also instituted during the year.

It was decided to include - Military Education' as a subject of study in Part III optionals of the Intermediate course. The course of study and the scheme of Examinations are the same as for the ' B ' Certificate awarded by the National Cadet Corps. Instruction and Examination for this certificate were conducted by the N.C.C. Directorate.

The nomenclature of the B.Sc. (Tech.) Degree was changed to B.E. (Chem.) in view of the revised courses of study and syllabuses, on the lines of the Institute of Chemical Engineers (Londón).

The medium of instruction for the various University courses of study at this University was English except for the Sangita Bushana course in Music and the Oriental Title courses. Suitable text-books in Tamil of the required standard on a few subjects comprising the several courses of study have been published and a few more are under preparation. In response to a desire expressed by some students to take instruction in Tamil, an experiment was tried during 1948-49 to run a parallel course in English and in Tamil for (1) History, (2) Economics. (3) Logic under Part III in the Intermediate course. The parallel courses have been stopped for the juniors from 1950-51 as the response was meagre. The total enrolment in all the departments was 1,468 men and 100 women.

## B. Constituent and Afficiated Colleges for Men.

1. Number of institutions.-Excluding the departments directly managed by the Universities there were 55 (51) Colleges for General Education. 4 (4) new Colleges, all second grade, were opened during the year under private management. Their names are given below :-
(1) Gudivada College, Gudivada.
(2) S. S. N. College, Narasaraopet.
(3) Sir Theagaraya College, Washermanpet, Madras.
(4) Pachaiyappa's College, Kancheepuram.

There were 7 (7) Honours [in addition to 4 (4) institutions directly managed by Universities] 33 (33) first grade and 15 (11) second grade Colleges making a total of 55 (51). Admissions to the first year Honours class of the Government Arts College, Madras, was' discontinued during the year, with the transfer of the class to the Presidency College, Madras. The district war distribution of Colleges and their enrolment is given in Statements Nos. 35 and 36.
2. Government Colleges-New affliations.-The following Government Colleges were affiliated in new courses of study :-
(1) Presidency College, Madras-
B.A. (Hons.) course-Psychology and Geography.
B.A. (Pass) course-Geography.
(2) Government College, Cuddapah-

Intermediate-Part III-Natural Science.
(3) Government College, Mangalore-
B.A. Part III-Group (ii) Mathematics with Physics subsidiary.
(4) Government Arts College, Coimbatore-
B.A.-Part III-Groups VIII (b) and (c) Geography.
B.A.-Zoology (Main and subsidiary).
B.A.-Botany (Main and subsidiary).

Intermediate-Group D. Tamil.
(5) Government Arts College, Madras-
B.A.-Part III-Group (iv) (a) History Main.
B.Sc.-Part I-Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu.
(6) Government Victoria College, Palghat-
B.Sc. (Pass) course-Zoology (Main), Botany and Chemistry (subsidiary).
B.Sc. (Pass) course-Botany (Main), Zoology and Chemistry (subsidiary).
(7) Government Arts College, Rajahmundry-

Intermediate-Part II-Hindi.
(8) Government Arts College, Kumbakonam-Intermediate-Part II-Hindi.
(9) Rajah's College, Pudukkottai-Intermediate-Part II-Hindi.
(10) Government College, Cuddapah-Intermediate-Part II-Hindi.
3. Scholars.-The number of students reading in Colleges for men was as detailed below :-


## COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

## NO. OF SCHOLARS <br> 1950-1951



There was an increase of $3,149(2,067)$ students over the previous year. The strength of women in men's colleges was $1,907(1,796)$. The strength in the various university classes was as given below :-

| Intermediate | 19t yoar. |  |  | 2nd year. |  | 8rd year. |  | $\underbrace{\text { Total. }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |
|  | . ${ }^{-}$ | 14,418 | 478 | 12,038 | 481 | . | .. | 26,456 | 959 |
| Degree pass | . | 6,262 | 344 | 5,114 | 278 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 11,376 | 622 |
| Degree Hons. | . . | 850 | 100 | 612 | 67 | 577 | 71 | 2,039 | 238 |
| Post-Graduate | . | 213 | 42 | 178 | 38 | . . | . | 391 | 80 |
| Research .. | . . | 22 | 4 | 39 | 4 | . | . | 61 | 8 |
| Total | . | 21,765 | 968 | 17,981 | 868 | 577 | 71 | 40,323 | 1,907 |

The classification of students by Arts. Science and Commerce groups are given in Tables VI-A and VI-B.

## C. Constituent and Afflliated Colleges for Women.

1. Number of institutions.-The total number of Colleges for general education for women was 11 (11) of which 1 (1) was Honours, 6 (6) first grade and 4 (4) second grade Colleges. Besides, the Women's Christian College, Madras, had M.Sc. course in Home Science.
2. Government Colleges-New affliations.-Psychology in Part III of the Intermediate in the Queen Mary's College and Biology in Part III of the Intermediate in the Government College for Women, Guntur, were newly affiliated during the year.
3. Scholars.-The total number of students reading in Colleges for general education for women rose to $2,644(2,446)$. The total number of women receiving education in colleges (men and women) for general education was $4,551(4,242)$ as detailed below :-


## D. Miscellaneous.

Scholarships and fee concessions in force are given in Annexure II. The results of the various University Examinations are given in Table VIII. The scales of pay of staff of the main grades under the different managements are given in Annexure 1.
E. Expenditure.

The total direct expenditúre from all sources on Colleges for Arts and Science was Rs. $96,70,397$.' The percentage of expenditure from the various sources was

|  |  |  | Colloges. | Colleges. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| from Government Funds | . |  | 21.8 | 35.5 |
| from Local Body Funds |  | . | $0 \cdot 3$ |  |
| from Fees .. .. |  | $\cdots$ | $60 \cdot 8$ | $31 \cdot 6$ |
| and from Other sources |  |  | $17 \cdot 1$ | $32 \cdot 9$ |

CHAPTER VII.
TRAINING OF TEACHERS.
Training Schools, ordinary-Basic Training Schools-Training of Teachers for Pre-Schoolage children-Training of Language Teachers-Training of Physical Education Teachers -Training of Music Teachers-Training of Teachers for Anglo-Indian Schools-Training of Teachers for Backward ClassesTraining Colleges.

\author{

1. Training Schools, Ordinary.
}
(i) Schools.

There were 56 (60) Training Schools for men and 72 (75) for women during the year (subsidiary-tables $38 \& 39$ ). The following ordinary training schools were converted into Basic Training Schools :- :

> Men's Institutions.'
(1) Government Training School, Rajahmundry.
(2) Government Training School, Bellary.
(3) Government Training School, Palghat.
(4) Government Training School, Mangalore.

## Women's Institutions.

(1) Government Training School, Kancheepuram.
(2) Government Training School, Tanjore.

The St. Ignatious Training School for Men, Phirangipuram (Guntur North district), the C.A. Training School for women, Ayokkad (South Malabar) and the Mary Immaculate Training School for Women, Tiruppattur (North Arcot district) were opened during the year. The St. Joseph's Training School for Men, Pavaratti (South Malabar district) was closed. during the year. The distribution of these institutions according to the medium of instruction was as follows:-

|  |  |  |  | Mon's Institutions. | Women's Institutions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telugu | . . | . | . | 24 | 24 |
| Tamil | . .. | . | . | 21 | 33 |
| Both Tamil | and Telugu | $\cdots$ | . |  | , |
| Kannada | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 3 | 5 |
| Malayalam | .. .. | . | . | 6 | 7 |
| Urdu | .. .. | - | -• | 2 | 2 |
| Total |  |  | $\cdots$ | 56 | 72 |

20 training schools for men and 29 training schools for women had either no playgrounds or their extent was less than one acre (Subsidiary Table 3).

The position was equally unsatisfactory in regard to gardens. 35 training schools for men and 37 training schools for women had either no gardens' or their extent was less than 10 cents (Subsidiary Table 3.).
(ii) Scholars.

The number of pupils under training by grades and years of study was as follows:

| Grades. | Men's institutions. |  |  | Women's institutions. |  |  | Grand total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elementary Grado- | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. |
| First year .. | 3,746 | 77 | 3,823 | . | 2,556* | 2,556 | 3,746 | 2,833 |
| Second year. . | 3,422 | 69 | 3,491 | . | 2,425 | 2,425 | 3,422 | 2,494 |
| Total | 7,168 | 146 | 7,314 | . | 4,981 | 4,981 | 7,168 | 5,127 |
| Secondary Grade- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First year .. | 1,744 | 95 | 1,839 | - | 1,120 | 1,120 | 1,744 | 1,215 |
| Second year.. | 1,563 | 71 | 1,634 |  | 1,030 | 1,030 | 1,563 | 1,101 |
| , Total | 3,307 | 166 | 3,413 ${ }^{-}$ |  | 2,150 | 2,150 | 3,307 | 2,316 |
| Grand-total | 10,475 | $312{ }^{\prime}$ | 10,787 | . $\cdot$ | 7,131 | 7,131 | 10,475 | 7,443 |

* Includes 22 girls relating to the Preparatory closi of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Training Echool Thyggarayanagar.
(iii) T.S.L.C. Regulations.-

The provisions of rule 104 of the Madras Educational Rules regarding the qualifications for admission of pupils for the Secondary Grade Training were relaxed during 1950-51 also (a). The concession of private appearance for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the Secondary Grade granted under rule 138, Madras Educational Rules, was extended to persons who possess teachers'. certificates issued in Burma or Malaya and refugee teachers from Pakistan, provided the teachers' certificates possessed by them are evaluated by the Director as equivalent to the T.S.L.C. of the Higher Grade of this State and provided however they have put in at least three years of service as teachers in recognized schools in this State and possess or have subsequently acquired general educational qualifications accepted by the Director for purposes of admission into Secondary Grade Training course (b). Teachers trained in Malaya or Burma and refugees from Pakistan are also permitted to appear privately for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the Elementary Grade if the certificates possessed by them are evaluated by the Director as equivalent to the Lower Grade certificate of this State (b). All Lower Grade trained teachers working in schools under departmental control are also permitted to appear for the Higher Grade Training School Leaving Certificate Examinaation under the revised scheme during 1951-52 irrespective of the fact of their having previously appeared or not (c). Manual Training Instructors who hold the Manual Training certificate of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and who have had five years' teaching experience in recognized schools of this State are permitted to appear privately for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the Secondary Grade to be held from 1951 provided they have secured the minimum marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination as in the case of Higher Elementary trained teachers (d).

[^6]
## 2. Basic Training Schools.

(i) Schools.

There were 36 (28) basic training schools for men and 12 (9) basic training schools for women (Subsidiary Tables 40 and 41). The increase in the number of institutions is due to the conversion of ordinary training schools into basic training institutions as stated earlier 'and' to the opening of the following new training schools:-

> Men's institutions.
(1) Government Basic Training, School, Vedaranyam, Tanjore East district.
(2) Government Basic Training Śchool, Gangaivalli, Salem district.
(3) Government Basio Training : School, Jogilpatti, Ramanathapuram district.
(4) Aided Basic Training School, Thiruchitrambalam, Tanjore East district.
(5) Aided Basio Training School, Ujre, South Kanara district.

## Women's institution.

Government Basic Training School, Palayampatti, Ramanathapuram district.

The Basic Training section attached to the, Teachers' College, Saidapet, was transferred to the Government Basic Training School, Tirur (Chingleput district), during the year. 18 basic training schools for men and 9 , basic training schools for women had either no playground or their area was less than 1 acre in extent. Similarly in regard to gardens, 18 basic training schools for men and 9 basic training schools for women had either no garden or their area was less than an acre (Subsidiary table 3). The medium of instruction provided in the basic training schools was as follows :-

|  |  |  | Men's institutions. | Women's institutions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telugu .. | - | - | 11 | 2 |
| Tamil .. | . | . | 17 | 9 |
| Kannada | . | . | 3 |  |
| Malayalam .. | ... | . | 4 | 1 |
| Telugu and Urdu | ... | . | 1 | . |
|  | Total | $\cdots$ | 36 | 12 |
|  |  |  | - | - |

## (ii) Scholars.

The number of pupils under training by grades and years of study was as follows:-

| Grades. | Men's <br> Institutions. |  |  | Women's Institutions. |  |  | Grand total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Senior Basic- | Men | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. |
| First year | 547 | 1 | 548 | 13 | 120 | 142 | 560 | 120 |
| Seoond year | 544 | 29 | 573 | .. | 70 | 70 | 544 | 99 |
| Total | 1,091 | 30 | 1,121 | 13 | 189 | 212 | 1,104 | 228 |
| Junior Basio - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First year | 803 | 24 | 827 |  | 459 | 459 | 803 | 483 |
| Second year | 1,170 | 9 | 1,179 | $\because$ | 304 | 304 | 1,170 | 313 |
| Total | 1,973 | 33 | 2,006 | $\cdots$ | 763 | 763 | 1,973 | 786 |
| Grand total | 3,084 | 63 | 3,127 | 13 | 962 | 975 | 3,077 | 1,025 |

(iii) Re-training.

Details of the re-training of teachers in basic education are given in Chapter IV.
(iv) Basic T.S.L.C. Regulations.

The scheme of examination for the Basic Training School Leaving Certificate was revised during the year (a). According to the revised scheme the subjects for internal and external examinations are grouped as follows:-

Group A-Internal pxamination.
(1) Hygiene and Health (including Physical Education), (2) Gardening and Kitchen work, (3) Spinning and Weaving, (4) Community training and cultural activities, and (5) Work in practising schools.

## Group B-External examination.

(1) Languages and Literature, (2) Child Study and educational Psychology, (3) Principles of Basic Education, (4) Methods of teaching and (5) School administration.

## 3. Trátning of Teachers for Pre-sohoolage Children

The number of schools training teachers for pre-school-age children was four as per details given below :-

|  | Institations. | Secondary grado. |  | Elementary crade. |  | Trotal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | FIrst year | Second year. | First year. | Second year. |  |
|  | Nursery Training School, Vepery .. | 16 | 7 | . | 13 | 36 |
|  | Arundale Montessori Training School, Adyar. | 2 | 7 | 22 | 34 | 65 |
|  | Brindavan Kindergarten Training School, Mylapore. | - | -• | 10 | 6 * | 16 * |
|  | Pre-Basic Training School, Gandhigram, Madurai Distriat. | -• | . ${ }^{-}$. | . 16 | . 13 * | $29^{*}$ |
|  | Total .. | 18 | 14* | '48 | 66 | 146* |

## 4. Training for Language Teachers.

Three Pandits' Training classes for the training of language teachers were conducted during the year as detailed below :-

| Pandits traling olass attached to the |  | Language provided for |  |  | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Government Training College, Rajah. mundry. |  | Telugu | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 51 | 2 | 53 |
| 2 Teachers' College, Saidapet |  | Tamil |  |  | 22 | 2 | 24 |
| 3 Government Arts Collcge, Madras |  | Urdu |  | - | 9 | -• | 9 |
|  |  | Total |  |  | 82 | 4 | 86 |

The period of training was reduced to six months. No classes were held for Malayalam and Kannada Pandits during the year.
(a) G.O. No. 603, Educetion, datēd 13th March 1951.

## 5. Training of Physical Edudation Teaohers.

The number of pupils in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, was 266 (222) as shown below :-

| Course. |  |  | Men. | Women. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diploma | -. | . | (b) | 5 |
| Higher Grade | . | $\cdots$ | $33+12(a)$ | 21 |
| Lower Grade | . |  | 144+28 (a) | 23 |
|  |  | Total | 177+40 (a) | 49 |

Forty ex-service men were admitted for $\dot{a}$ short course of three months during the year. On the completion of the course, Government examinations were held for them and successful candidates were awarded special war certificates in Physical Education equivalent to the different grades of Government certificates.

## 6. Training of Music Teachers.

The Teachers' College of Music, Royapetta, continued to function during the year with a strength of 15 (23). Fifteen pupils came out successful end of the course.

## 7. Training of Teachers for Anglo-Indian Schools.

The two institutions for the training of Anglo-Indian women teachers, viz., St. Theresa's Anglo-Indian Training School for Women, Cannanore, and the Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, had a total strength the at of 63 (42) as detailed below :-


## 8. Training of Teachers for Backward Classes.

The Higher Elementary Training School for Masters, Malappuram (Central Malabar), was run by Government specially for the training of Mappilla teachers. It had six sections and an enrolment of 308.

## 9. Training Colleges.

(1) B.Ts.

With the rapid expansion in the number of secondary schools and the need to teach through the medium of the regional languages, the necessity for opening more training colleges and in the different linguistic areas in the

[^7]State has been keenly felt and as many as seven new colleges were opened during the year. The number of teacher-training colleges in the State was 14 (7), 10 (3) for men and 4 (4) for women. The strength of these colleges was 680 (318) men and 238 (203) women as detailed below.-

## Men's Institutions.



Women's Institutions.

|  |  |  | Men, | Women. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | St. Joseph's Traming College, Guntur | $\cdots$ | . | 24 | 24 |
|  | St. Christopher's Traming College, Vepery . . | $\cdots$ | . | 49 | 49 |
|  | Lady Wıllingdon Trainung College, Madras | . | . | $89-$ | 89 |
| 4 | St. Ann's Trainıng College, Mangalore | . | . | 27 | 27 |
|  |  | Total | . | 189 | 189 |
|  | Grand total of all Training Colleges |  | 680 | 238 | 918 |

The outstanding feature of the development in Teacher Education during the year is the introduction of the revised B.T. Regulations making provision for practical Zraining in Audio-Visual Education, Physical Education and Citizenship activities, Arts and Crafts and Measurement and Diagnosis. The revised course enables the trainees to satisfactorily discharge their duties as teachers under the reorganized secondary education scheme. A pass in both the practical test and the written examinations is required for admission to the B.T. degree.
(2) Shortened course.

The shortened course of three months' training for graduate secondary grade trained teachers was held in the Government Training Colleges at Rajahmundry and Saidapet during the year and the strength shown against these colleges includes 47 (86) men plus 3 (7) women of such teachers trained during the year.
(3) M.Ed. course.

The M.Ed. course is conducted in the Meston Training College in co-operation with the three other training colleges in Madras. The strength of the class was 9 men and 4 women.
(4) Physical Education.

The strength of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education for the Diploma course in Physical Education affiliated to the Madras University was 12 (12) men.

## CHAPTER VIII.

# PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION. <br> Medicine-Veterinary-Agriculture-Forestry-Engineering-Technology-Commerce-Law. 

## 1. Medicine.

## A. Colleges.

The number of medical colleges (Allopathic) in the State was 5 (6), 4 (5) for men and 1 for women. The Medical College, Madurai, functioning in the Stanley Medical College, Madras, was abolished with effect from 1950-5i. The number of scholars under instruction in these institutions was $1,912(1,680):$ men and 632 (559) women. 485 (408) women studied in men's colleges and, 62 (44) men in the women's college at Vellore. The strength of the various colleges in the M.B.B.S. conrse was as given below :-

| Iustitutions. |  | i M.B.B.S.-Years of stulity. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | I | I |  | I |  |  | I |  | $V$ |  |  |
|  | (1) | Men. (2) | Women. <br> (3) | Men. <br> (4) | Women. (5) | Men. (6) | Women. <br> (7) | Men. <br> (8) | Women. (9) | Men. <br> (10) | Women. (11) | Men. <br> (12) | Women. (13) |
| 1 | Government Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. | 91 | 17 | 60 | 16 | 01 | 17 | 65 | 17 | 64 | 10 | 331 | 83 |
|  | Government Medical College, | 48 | 6 | 64 | 12 | ** | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{*}$ | $\cdots$ | 107 | 18 $-\quad 18$ |
|  | Madras Medical College, | 97 | 31 | 169 | 56 | 117 | 34 | 148 | 34 | 158 | 56 | 889 | 211 |
|  | (Goverument) Stanley Medical College, Rayapuram, Madras | 75 | 25 | 110 | 20 | 70 | 20 | 114 | 27 | 112 | 26 | 400 | 186 |
|  | Christian Medical College for Women, Vellore. | 16 | 10 | 17 | 21 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 32 | $\cdots$ | 32 | 54 | 133 |
|  | Total | 322 | 98 | 410 | 134 | 268 | 109 | 337 | 110 | 834 | 130 | 1,671 | 581 |

A shortened M.B.B.S. course for L.M.Ps. was conducted in the Madras Medical College ( 15 men and 5 women) and in the Christian Medical College, Vellore ( 8 men and 14 women). There were 2 women doing D.G.O. in the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, in addition to the strength given above, Besides the M.B.B.S. course, the other courses held in the Madras Medical College and the strength in each of them are given below :-

| Name of the course. | Men. |  | Women. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B. Pharmary | 20 |  | 1 | 27 |
| B.S.Sc. and L.P.H. | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| M.D. | 19 |  | 5 | 24 |
| M.8. .. | 19 |  | . | 19 |
| D.G.O., D.O., D.L.O. and T.D.D. | 27 | r | 14 | 41 |
| Diploma in Pharmacy | 17 |  |  | 17 |
| Diploma in Nursing . . | $\cdots$ |  | 13 | 13 |
| Sanitary Inspector's course | 121 |  | 2 | 123 |
| Total | 232 |  | 35 | 267 |

The Guntur Medical College has not yet been affiliated to the Andhra University.

During the year under report the newly built Physiology Laboratory was put into service in the Christian Medical College, Vellore. The Bio-chemical Laboratory was also fully equipped and is now in use by the students. An attempt has been made to organize the Hygiene department so that it may form the nucleus of the teaching of Social Medicine. Changes were also instituted in the Anatomy department so that a programme of research could be undertaken.

## B. Schools.

The Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Kilpauk, Madras had a strength of 609 (513) men and 89 (69) women. The strength of the various classes was as given below:-

| Name of course. |  | Years of study. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I |  | II |  | III |  | IV |  | V |  |  |  |
|  |  | Men. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wo: } \\ & \text { men. } \end{aligned}$ | Men. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wo- } \\ & \text { men. } \end{aligned}$ | Men. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wo- } \\ \text { men. } \end{gathered}$ | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wo- } \\ \text { men. } \end{gathered}$ | Men. | wo. men. | Men. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Wo: } \\ \mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{n}}}{ }$ |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (8) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| G.C.L.M. course |  | - 59 | 6 | 82 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 12 | - | . | ' | 190 | 11 |
| L.L.M. course | - | .. 139 | 19 | 118 | 35 | 32 | 5 | 90 | 14 | 27 | 5 | 407 | 78 |
| Compounders' course | .. | .. 12 | - | - | - | . | . | . | - | . | - | 12 | - |

The strength in the Lady Hope Nursing School attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras was 50 ( 45 women and 5 men).

## 2. Vetirinary

The strength in the Madras Veterinary College was 452 (485) including 5 (5) women as detailed below :-


The G.M.V.C. Diploma course of 4 years and the combined B.V.Sc. Degree course of 5 years stood abolished from the academic year 1946-47 on the introduction of the B.V.Sc. Degree course of 4 years and the first batch of students completed their course under the new scheme. A refresher course was conducted during the year for the benefit of Veterinary Graduates passed under the old scheme. The duration of the course was 3 months, of which two months was spent at the Madras Veterinary College and one month at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm. The Anatomy Laboratory was remodelled so as to enable 80 students to work at a time. The Physiology and Hygiene Laboratories were being extended and the work is expected to be completed very shortly. The Pharmacology Laboratory was being remodelled. The laboratories of Pathology and Bacteriology were converted into a single practical class room. The newly constructed hostel blocks were declared open by the Hon'ble Minister, Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, on the 29th January 1951. The construction of the new hostel buildings for the students of the Veterinary and Livestock Inspector's course at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, at an estimated cost of Rs. $1,70,000$ was in progress and it is expected to be completed shortly.

## 3. Agriculture.

## A. Colleges.

The Government Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla had \& strength of 455 (477) of whom 4 (5) were women.

The strength of the Colleges was as shown below:-

| Colleges. | Years of study. |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I |  | II |  | III |  |  |  |
| (1) | Men. <br> (2) | Women. <br> (3) | Men. <br> (4) | Women. <br> (5) | Men. <br> (6) | Women. <br> (7) | Men. <br> (8) | Women. <br> (9) |
| Government Agricutural | 78 | - | 70 | , | 83 | .. | 229 | 1 |
| Government Agricultural | 69 | . | 76 | .. | 88 | 3 | 222 | 3 |
| Total | 139 | . | 146 | 1 | $\stackrel{766}{ }$ | 3 | 451 | 4 |

The College Farm at Machavaram was closed on 30th June 1950 with the lapse of the five-year lease of the private lands and the new farm at Bapatla was started on Ist July 1950.
B. Schools.

There was only one Agriculture School in the State as against two lasi year. The school at Mayanoor (Tiruchirappalli district) lost its recognition during the year. The strength of the school at Orathanad was 12. Its management was transferred from Government to the District board with effect from 16th October 1950. It gives training in improved methods o1 cultivation to sons of mirasdars and big cultivating tenants.

## 4. Forestry.

The Forest College, Coimbatore, run by the Central Government had a strength of 109 (173). On account of, the inability of the various States to depute an adequate number of students for the Officers class, the Government of India had to close down temporarily the Officer Wing and there were no new admissions to the class during the year. During the year 1950-51 there were only 4 classes as shown below :-

| 1949-50 Division Superior Forest Service Course, one (second year). |  | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949-51 Divisiヶn, Ranger's course, two Classes (second year) |  |  |
| 1950-51 Division, Ranger's course, one Class (first year) |  |  |

Total .. $\overline{109}$

In the year 1950-52 Rangers' course, one student was a cultural scholar from British Guiana (South America) selected by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

## 5. Engineerina.

The number of Colleges of Engineering including the departments directly under the Universities was 5 (5). The course of instruction extends over a period of four years, the instruction for the first two years being common for all branches of Engineering. The colleges at Anantapur and Kakinada impart instruction in the three main branches of Engineering; viz., Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The college at Guindy provides in addition instruction in Tele-communication and Highways. The Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, prepares students for the B.E. Degree Examination
in Civil and Electrioal Engineering-it does not have any Technology classes. The strength of the various colleges in the B.E. class was as follows :-

| Years of study. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I |  | III |  | III |  | IV |  | Total. |  |
|  | Men. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wo } \\ & \text { men. } \end{aligned}$ | Mfen. | Fo men. | Men. | Wor men. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |
| 1 (Government) Collego of Englneering Guindy. | 128 | 2 | 120 | 2 | 148 | . | 174 | .. | 671 | 4 |
| 2 (Government) College of Egineering, Anante- | - 89 | . | 82 | - | 79 | -• | 68 | $\cdots$ | 318 | . |
| pur. <br> $3^{\prime}$ (Government) College of Engineering, Kakinada. | 99 | 1 | 108 | 1 | 181 | . | 92 | . | 420 | 2 |
| 4 Government College of Technology, Colmbatore (Engineering). | 75 |  | 75 | $\cdots$ | 55 | - | 59 | $\cdots$ | 204 | - |
| 6 Faculty of Engineering, Annamalai University | 80 | - | 77 | . | 72 |  | 90 | $\cdots$ | 328 | $\ldots$ |
| Total | 480 | 3 | 468 | 3 | 470 | . | 481 | $\cdots$ | 1,899 | 0 |

There was besides, the overseer's course in the Engineering College at Guindy the strength of the classes being first year 118, second year 121 and total 239. As the Overseer Course was converted into L.C.E. Course, no final examination was held during the year 1950-51 and the students were permitted to continue their studies in the next higher class.

The re-modelling of the A.M.T. Hostel block, the extension to the dining room and the construction of a new laboratory for the high-way Engineering Department were the important additions in the Engineering College, Guindy. A site of about 45 acres belonging to the Agricultural College was allotted to the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore and the college was shifted to the present premises during April, May and June 1950. Seventy-five students of the first year of the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, who had been working in this College for the last two years were transferred to the College at Coimbatore. The Institute'of Engineers (India), Calcutta, granted permanent recognition to the B.E. Degree of the Annamalai University in all its branches, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering from the first graduation examination held in April 1949. The Commission appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, to inspect and report on the upgrading of the Department of Engineering and Technology visited the University during the year.

## 6. Technolody.

## A. Colliges.

The number of colleges providing instruction in Technology was 4 (4). Three of them were University Departments and the strength is given below :-


The Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, has not yet been recognized. It trains graduates in Science to become Professional Engineers in (1) Aeronautical Engineering, (2) Automobile Engineering, (3) Electronics Engineering • and (4) Instrument Technology.

## B. Schools.

(i) Polytechnics.

The Department of Industries is responsible for the organization and control of technical Education of the Diploma, and Certificate standards, and for the administration of the Government Polytechnics and Industrial Schools which provide facilities for such education. There are also a number of institutions under private managements, a few of which provide diploma courses and the rest artisan certificate courses, under the control of this Department and these are given grant-in-aid.

The eight Polytechnics at Madurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Kakinada, Madras, Bellary, Coimbatore and Vuyyuru with Industrial School Sections attached to all except the Polytechnic at Vuyyuru and the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras, continued to function during the year. The strength in these institutions was $3,502(3,099)$ including two women. Instruction was provided in the following subjects under Engineering:-Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sound, Sanitary, Radio, Automobile and Chemical. Instruction was also provided in such subjects as Printing Technology, Textile Manufacture, Cabinet-making, Audio and Radio Servicing.

The Ramakrishna Technical Institute, Madras, the C.N.T. Institute, Madras and the P.S.G. Institute, Coimbatore were the polytechnics under aided managements with an enrolment of 829 men. They provide instruction in Automobile, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering besides a few other subjects.
(ii) Industrial Schools and schools for Arts and Crafts.

There were 36 industrial schools, 3 under Government, 1 under District Board and 32 under private management. The total number of scholars in them was 2,037 including 43 girls. Among the subjects taught in these institutions were General Mechanics, Wool work, Agriculture, Printing, Tailoring and Blacksmithy. The number of students trained in the Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore N.T., conducted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Govermment of India, was 87. They were trained in three batches each of four months duration, each batch having a strength of 29. The candidates who underwent training were deputed by the Madras, Rajasthan', Hyderabad, Travancore, West Bengal, Coorg, Sourashtra and Ajmere State Governments.

There were 3 (4) schools for Arts and Crafts for men and the strength in them is given below :-


The Art Masters' Class in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was discontinued from the year 1950-51. The courses of studies in the school for Arts and Crafts, Madras, are divided into two main divisions, namely, Fine Arts and Crafts. The different sections in the Fine Arts group are General Drawing, Painting, Commercial Art, Advanced course in Painting, Advanced course in Commercial Arts and Modelling and those in the crafts group are Wood Work (Elementary), Wood Work (Advanced), Goldsmithy, Metal Work, Enamelling, Engraving and Design. For women, there were 22 schools under the Industrial Department and one the L.P.N. Institute, Ratchanyapuram -under the Education Department. All these institutions were under private management and had a total strength of 978 including 2 boys. The schools under the Industries Department made provision for instruction in Needlework and Dress-making, Embroidery and Lace-making. The school at -Ratchanyapuram provided for general education up to 8 standards besides providing special training in crafts like Weaving, Pottery making, Rugwork, Soft-toy making, Basketry, Needle-work, Dress-making and Embroidery.

## 7. Commerce.

There were no institutions of the College standard for Commerce but 23 Colleges for Arts and Science were affiliated in the Commerce group during the year. The number of ${ }^{\text {e }}$ students taking commerce in the various classes was as follows :-

|  | Class. |  |  | Boys. | Glirs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intermediate | $\cdots$ | First year | . | 1,003 | 6 |
|  |  | Second year | - | 876 | 4 |
| Pase course | - | First year | - | 1,362 | - |
|  |  | Second year | - | 1,167 | . |
| Honours course | . | First year | . | 72 | . |
|  |  | Second year | - | 48 | . |
|  |  | Third year | . | 50 | . |
| Post-Graduate | . | First year | . | 15 | -• |
|  |  | Second year | - | 11 |  |
|  |  | Total | . | 4,604 | 10 |

The number of commercial schools in the State was 314 (264). Only two institutions were recognized and aided by the State; the others were on the approved list of the Department. The subjects for which the schools were approved were Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Banking and Commercial Geography and candidates take the higher or the lower grade Government Technical Examinations in the particular subjects that they study. The total number of scholars in the schools was $14,891(13,421)$ men and 1,164 (559) women.

## 8. Law.

There were 2 (2) institutions in the State providing instruction in Law, with a total strength of 950 (837) men and 21 (13) women. The strength of the Madras Law College was 759 men and 12 women (F.L. 490 plus 7, B.L. 261 plus 5, M.L. 8 plus 0 ) and that in the University College of Law, Masulipatnam, was 191 men plus 9 women (L.P. 38 plus 2, F.L. 95 plus 5, B.L. 58 elus 2).

CHAPTER IX.

## SOCIAL EDUCATION.

## Literacy and Social Education Centres-Rural Colleges-Training of TeachersSocial Education through University Students-Mobile Units.

## 1. Literacy and Social Education Centres.

The scheme of Social Education took a further step forward during the year under report. From a hesitant movement for literacy which had no meaning for the many and little interest for the few it has gradually grown into a purposeful and dynamic drive towards what is now called Social Education. The lines on which the scheme has been put up a'e indicated below.

A Social Education course lasts for four months in which the illiterates in the age range of 13 to 40 are taught to read and write. At the end of this course, arrangements are made for conducting literacy tests and granting literacy certificates to deserving adults. This course is followed by an intensive Social Education Course for three years aiming at developing in the adult, the ability to read and understand the contents of a daily newspaper. The number of schools increased to 1,157-1,133 for men and 24 for women(846) and the number of adults under instruction also went up to 29,924 $(22,265)$ men and $1,202(548)$ women. The number of adults under instruction according to the years of study were as follows :-

| Men's Institutions- |  | First year. | Second year. | Third year. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men . . | . | 28,163 | 1,617 | 184 | 29,914 |
| Women | . | 723 | 19 | 1 | 743 |
| Women's Institutions- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men . . | . | 10 | - | . | 10 |
| Women |  | 459 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 450 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men . | $\cdots$ | 28,173 | 1,617 | 134 | 29,924 |
| Women | . | 1,182 | 19 | 1 | 1,202 |

Continuation reading books in Tamil and Telugu published by the South Indian Co-operative Publishing House were supplied free of cost to Adult Schools for the use of newly made literates.

## 2. Rural Colleges.

Rural Colleges are designed to improve the general and technical knowledge of adults who have had limited early education and desire to pursue further studies under conditions suited to their daily occupations in life. The course is for a continuous period of two years divided into six terms and each term consists of 60 working days or sessions. Choice is given to students to enable them to take all the subjects or only particular subjects in which they are interested. Instruction through the regional language is given in History, Geography, Economics, Co-operation, Political Science, Sanitation and Everyday Science. Women are given instruction in the additional subjects of food, nutrition, clothing, homecraft, mother craft and care of the preschool child. Lecturers from Colleges and graduate teachers from High and Training Schools, Lawyers, Doctors and Agricultural Demonstrators are selected to give lectures on the various subjects referred to above. There were 10 (7) Rural Colleges functioning during the year as indicated below and they had a strength of 225 men and 64 women.


## 3. Training of Teachers.

The services of elementary school teacners continue to be utilized in this field. Teachers in elementary schouls are trained for six weeks in Adult Literacy Training Centres. While under training, they are given instruction in Adult Psychology and methods of teaching adults in the Laubach's literacy plan in the regional language as well as practical training in the preparation of slides for demonstration through magic lanterns. 10 (23) training courses were held in 8 (12) centres as indicated below:-

| Centres for Men. |  |  | Centres for Women. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Udayagiri-Nellore district | $\cdots$ | 2 | Bellary . . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Madras City . |  | 2 | Kancheopuram |  |  |  | 1 |
| Madras City-Saidapet | . | 1 | Madras Clty | . | . | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 1 |
|  |  |  | Mangalore |  | . | . | 1 |
|  |  |  | Kozhikode |  |  | .. | 1 |

The number of candidates trained and awarded certificates were 161' (651) men and 130 (110) women.

## 4. Sócial Education through University Students.

A scheme of social (adult) education through the agency of University students has been introduced in the State. Students in Arts and Professional Colleges have been asked to form themselves into Social Service Leagues for this purpose, besides others. An intensive training course in adult literacy methods was given to a batch of 35 college lecturers at Adyar during February 1951 who in turn are expected to organize Students' Social Service Leagues in their colleges. A short training course in adult literacy methods was also given to student volunteers at Waltair for the Andhra University students during March 1951. Another aspect of the scheme of Social (Adult) Education through University students is to organize college students' settlements. According to this scheme, Arts and Professional Colleges will depute their student-volunteers to work in a village for a period of 40 days in order to improve the general sanitation and to spread literacy among adults. They will organize physical demonstrations or recreational activities and informational exhibitions on everyday science or other subjects in which the local adults are interested. They will enliven local community life through educative dramatization at nights, besides doing all they could to make adults literacy minded and to popularize and strengthen the local social adult education centres. These camps are subsidized by Government.

During the year under report eight such camps were organized by eight different colleges in the State, viz., (1) Madurai College, Madurai, (2) Farook College, Feroke, (3) P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu, (4) Government Arts College, Madras, (5) Government Victoria College, Palghat, (6) Government Arts College, Coimbatore, (7) Government College, Mangalore and (8) Government College for Wumen, Guntur.

## 5. Mobile Units.

The Government of India were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 1-57 lakhs and this was utilized in accordance with a scheme which was specially drawn up. Five Mobile Units equipped with $16 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}$. projectors, generators, loudspeakers and gramaphone records have been putinto commission throughout the State during the latter part of the year under Propaganda Deputy Inspectors. Propaganda lectures and educational film shows were given for the benefit of illiterate audiences. 230 stereoscopes and 10,000 slides have also been ordered to be put into use by the adult school teachers.

## CHAPTER X.

## OTHER TYPES OF EDUCATION.

## Pre-primary-Music-Dancing-Oriental Education-Education of the handicapped-Reformatory.

## 1. Pre-Primary

There are four types of schools in the State for pre-primary educationthe Nursery, the Kindergarten, the Montessori and the pre-basic. -Admission to Nursery schools are made in the age-groups 2-5, to the Kindergarten and Montessori schools between 2 to 7. Nursery schools lead to Standard I, the Kindergarten and Montessori schools to Standard III of elementary and secondary schools. The pre-basic schools are intended for children between the ages of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 . The number of schools in each category and the number of pupils enroiled are as given below :-

2. Music.
(i) Colleges.

The number of music colleges in the State besides the faculty of Music in the Annamalai University is 3 (3). The names of the institutions and the strength in them are given below :-


The Centıal College of Carnatic Music, Adyar, was placed under the administrative control of the Director during the year (a). Provision is made in the institution for the teaching of Vocal Music, Veena, Violin, Gotuvatyam, Mridangam and Musicology. The Kalakshatra, Adyar, trains students for the Sangeetha Siromani Examination of the Madras University and for the Government Technical Examination in Music (Higher Grade). The Maharaja's College of Music, Vizianagaram, sends up candidates to the Diploma Examination of the Andhra University in Vocal Music, Violin and Veena. Candidates are also sent up for the Government Examinations in Music, Higher Grade. Students in the Annamalai University are sent up for the Sangeetha Booshana Diploma Examination.
(ii) Schools.

The number of recognized music schools in the State was 3 (3) as detailed below:-
(1) Ramani School of Music, Mylapore,
(2) Tamil Isai Kalluri, Georgetown, Madras, and
(3) Tamil Isai Palli, Devakottai.

The number of scholars under instruction in these schools was 31 (106) boys and 166 (109) girls.

Vocal music alone is provided for in the Tamil Isai Kalluri, Georgetown; Vocal and Veena in the Tamil Isai Palli, Devakottai, and Vocal, Violin and Veena in the Ramani School of Music, Mylapore.

## 3. Dancing.

The Pitchayya Pillai Bharathanatya Vidyalaya, Tanjore, newly recognized during the year, had a strength of 12 ( 11 women and 1 man). Of these five were beginners, four (including the man) in the intermediate and three in advanced stages.

## 4. Oriental Education.

(i) Colleges.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men increased from 26 to 27. The increase in number was due to the Bavanarayanaswami Advanced Sanskrit School, Ponnur, being raised to the status of a college. The total strength
(a) Government Memorandum No. 9312-G/50.20, Education, dated 28ih December 1950.
of all these colleges and of the oriental section of the Annamalai University was as detailed below :-
(Table XIII-A). The names of the schools for the Deaf and the Blind are given below:-

Deaf Schools-

1. C.E.Z.M., Santhome-Aided-Madras.
2. Deaf and the Blind, Teynampet-Aided-Madras.
3. Florence Swamse Palayamkottai-Aided-Tirunelveli.
4. Karaikudi-Municipal-Ramanathapuram.
5. Coimbatore-Municipal-Coimbatore.
6. Chunagad-Government-South Malabar. Blind Schools-
7. Rentanchintla-Aided-Guntur.
8. Cuddapah-Government-Cuddapah.
9. Poonamallee-Government-Chingleput.
10. Palayamkottai Boys-Aided-Tirunelveli.
11. Palayamkottai Girls-Aided-Tirunelveli.
12. Salem-Government-Salem.
13. Kasargod-Government-South Kanara.

The strength of the schools was as given below :-

| * |  |  |  | 1949-50. |  |  | 1950-51. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number | $\overbrace{}^{\text {Number of Scholars. }}$ |  | Number of Institutions. | $\overbrace{}^{\text {Number of Scholars. }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | of Insti- tutions. | Boya. | Girls. |  | Boys. | Girls. |
| Blind |  |  | . | 6 | 167 | 119 | 7 | 148 | 61 |
| Deaf-mute |  | $\cdots$ | . | 5 | 278 | 206 | 6 | 299* | 215* |
| Crippled |  | . |  | 4 | 159 | 36 | 6 | 283 | 61 |
|  |  |  | Total | 15 | 604 | \& 361 | 10 | 730 | 337 |
|  |  |  | nelud | 3 boys and | nd 42 gir | (blind). |  |  |  |

Instruction was mostly free in these schools. Boarding and lodging facilities were also provided. The elementary syllabus was generally followed and in addition to general education, special attention has paid in these institutions to vocational training in crafts like rattan-work, wood-work, tailoring, mat-weaving and in the case of those other than the blind, also needle-work and dress-making.
6. Reformatory.

The number of Borstal and Reformatory Schools was 11 (7)-9 for boys and 2 for girls as detailed below :-

> Institutions for Boys.

1. Junior Certified School, Bellary.
2. Junior Certified School, Ranipet.
3. Junior Certified School, Tanjore.
4. Senior Certified School, Chingleput.
5. Borstal School, Palayamkottai.
6. Junior Certified School, Poor Home Society, Kozhikode.
7. Junior Certified School, Chinnalapatti, Madurai.
8. Junior Certified School, Tiruchitrambalam, Tanjore.
9. Junior Certified School, Washermanpet, Madras.

## Institutions for Girls.

10. Madras Children Aid Society.
11. Society for the protection of children, Madras. The strength in them was 3,036 boys $(2,609)$ and 520 (305) girls (Tables III, IV-A and IV-B).

## CHAPTER XI.

## EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

## Scheduled Castes-Scheduled Tribes-Bãckward Classes-Settlement <br> Schools-Ex-Army Men-Refugees-Anglo-Indians.

## 1. Education of Scheduled Oastes.

There is a separate department of Government in this State specially set up for the amelioration of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes. Details relating to the Officers of this department and the various duties assigned to them are given in Table XIV-B. One main function of this Department is the running of schools mainly intended for these communities and for the sanction of scholarships for students belonging to these and other 'eligible' communities. Two Government High Schools, the Government High School, Masulipatnam (Krishna East) and the Government Nandanar High School, Chidambaram (South .Arcot) were specially intended for Harijans and the number of pupils under instruction in them was 898 boys and 49 girls. The total number of elementary schools mainly intended for the scheduled castes was $4,085(4,847)$ and the number of scholars under instruction in them was $199,698(224,101)$ boys and $120,548(125,076)$ girls (Subsidiary Table 48). The total number of pupils of the scheduled classes reading in all types of institutions was 369,263 boys and 162,203 girls and details are givenin Subsidiary Table 7. Ten per cent of the seats in all secondary and training schools and Arts and Training Colleges and in the Law Colleges are reserved for Harijans (a). If Harijan candidates are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to fill in the seats within 15 days from the reopening of the institutions, candidates of the other communities are admitted instead. The reservation applies to subject-groups also like Science groups for which there is competition. Ten per cent of the seats in all hostels are also similarly reserved for Harijan students. A scheme of scholarships and fee-concessions to which the pupils of these communities are eligible is given in Annexer II.

## 2. Education of Scheduled Tribes.

The total number of elementary schools specially intended for scheduled tribes was 141 with an enrolment of 6,570 boys and 3,258 girls (Subsidiary Table 49). 27 of the schools in Kurnool district were specially intended for Chenchus. 70 schools in the Nilgiris district were mainly intended for Hill tribes like Irulas, Badagas, etc. The number of schools in the Agency area is as given below :-

| Agency area |  |  |  |  | Scholars. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number institutions. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| Secondary schools | $\ldots$ | - | 3 | 594 | 88 | 682 |
| Elementary sohools |  | . | 394 | 11,948 | 5,476 | 17,424 |
| - - | Total | - | 397 | 12,542 | 5,564 | 18,106 |

The total number of pupils belonging to the scheduled tribes reading in all types of institution was 35,276 boys and 10,861 girls and details are given in Subsidiary Table 7.
(a) G.O. No. 1225, Education, dated llth Junc 1947.

## 3. Education of Backward Classes.

The total number of elementary schools mainly intended for backward communities was 1,632 with a total enrolment of 110,369 boys and 67,049 girls (Subsidiary Table 50). The largest numbers are found in Madurai (Kallars), Tirunelveli West (Maravars, Patnulkarans, Yadavas, etc.), Malabar North (Mukkuvans and Mappillas), Malabar South (Mappillas) and Malabar Contral (Mappillas). The Kallar Schools are under the Harijan Welfare Department. There is a Special Officer in the Deputy Collector's cadre who is in the charge of Kallar Reclamation work in Madurai district. The total number of pupils of the backward classes (Hindus) reading in all schools was 880,622 boys and 389,876 girls (Subsidiary Table 7).

## 4. Settlement Schools.

The number of schools for the children of habitual offenders in settlements was six as detailed below-

| Name of school. |  |  | * | Hughest Standard. | Strength |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Воуs. | Giris. |
| (1) Azeeznagar Boys | . |  |  | VIII | 188 |  |
| (2) Azeoznagar Gurls | $\cdots$ | . |  | VIII |  | 107 |
| (3) Stuartpuram | $\cdots$ | . |  | VIII | 156 | 128 |
| (4) Seethanagaram | . . | $\cdots$ |  | VI | 21 | 22 |
| (5) Siddhapuram | . |  |  | V1 | 27 | 21 |
| (6) Bitragunta | . | $\cdots$ | . | VI | 76 | 84 |
|  |  | Total | . | . | 468 | 362 |

Excepting for the last schoul which is under the Harijan Welfare Department the others are under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways. These schools are attended by settlers' children, i.e., those children whose parents are internees of the settlement under section 2 (4) of the Madras Restrictions of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, children of discharged and voluntary settlers, i.e., those who were once subject to the restrictions of the Criminal Tribes Act but who were subsequently released from such restrictions and children of others like employees of the settlements, etc. None of the pupils are 'committed' to the schools under any Act or Government Order.

## 5. Education of childien and dependants of ex-arny men .

Children and dependants of ex-army men who are in receipt of a salary of Rs. 200 or less are eligible for the following concessions :-
(1) Fee remissions.
(2) Book allowance.
(3) Remission of examination fees.

The Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee has formulated a tenyear scheme for meeting the expenditure from its funds and has been approved by Government during the year (a). Under this scheme, students who do not become eligible for educational concessions consequent on the issue of G.O. No. 2230, Education, dated 11th Jùly 1949, will be granted educational concessions. Children and dependants of soldiers who appeared for Government or University Examinations as private cardidates are eligible for the refund
of examination fees under certain conditions. Children and dependants of soldiers who were killed or permanently incapacitated due to war service are granted scholarships in addition to other educational concessions. Boarding charges to cover the actual expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 per mensem, ( $a$ ) is sanctioned under certain conditions to children and dependants of soldiers who have been granted educational concessions. Young wives and widows who have passed Form I or II or Standard VI or VII and who desire to become teachers will be admitted into Secondary Schools or Higher Elementary Schools so that they may complete Form III or pass the E.S.L.C. Examination as the case may be. The candidates so admitted are. exempted from the payment of tuition and special fees and also the examination fee, if any. They are given a scholarship of Rs. 14 per mensem and a book allowance of Rs. 10. A course of shortened training for Physical Training Instructors was organized for ex-army men in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, during the year under report (b).

## 6. Education of Refugees.

During the year under report, the Government of India introduced a revised scheme of financial assistance for the education of displaced students from Pakistan. According to this scheme, displaced students in colleges who were in receipt of the recoverable loans under the old scheme were allowed to opt for the non-recoverable 'stipends' under the revised scheme. Newly' admitted displaced students were, however, eligible only for the 'stipends.' Displaced students reading in High School classes were to be provided with 'freeships' for their education. Those in Elementary Schools were to be provided with free education and in addition a cash grant at Rs. 5 per annum per pupil for the purchase of books, etc., was to be allowed. 'Recoverable' loans amounting to Rs. 23,142-10-0 have been granted during the year 195051. A sum of Rs. 2,46I has been granted as 'Stipends 'during the year. 'Freeships 'to High School students have also been granted during the year. Seventeen displaced students in colleges were in receipt of loans, and five were in receipt of stipends during the year.

The 'Prime Minister Nehru's National Relief Fund ' which was meant for helping displaced students from Pakistan and Evacuees from Burma and Hyderabad and which was being administered by the Director with the help of a committee was transferred during the end of the year with an unspent balance of Rs. 22,427-12-6 to the Refugee Relief Committee, Madras, for administration.

## 7. Anglo-Indian Education.

Anglo-Indian Schools are governed by a special code of regulations and separate provision for paying grants to these schools is made in the Education Budget. The school year is from January to December. The Primary School teaches up to Standard VI inclusive, the Middle School up to Standard IX inclusive and the High School up to Standard XI. The Middle School-Leaving Certificate Examination is held at the end of Standard IX and the High School-Leaving Certificate Examination at the end of

Standard XI. Although these schools are intended primarily for AngloIndian children, they are allowed to admit non-Anglo-Indian children up to a limit of 50 per cent. The Director is also authorized to sanction admission of non-Anglo-Indian pupils beyond 50 per cent provided it involves no additional expenditure to Government. There were in all 65 (65) schools specially intended for Anglo-Indians. The St. John's Vestry School, Tiruchirappalli, was reclassified as a boys' school during the year as there were more boys than girls. Six middle schools (three for boys and three for girls) and seven primary schools (four for boys and three for girls) were managed by the Central Government. The total number of Anglo-Indian pupils in the various grades of institutions was $5,885(5,330)$ boys and $6,027(5,916)$ girls (Subsidiary Table 7). The strength of the Anglo-Indian Schools alone was 7,905 boys and 7,797 girls (Subsidiary Table 51). The percentage of Anglo-Indian pupils to the total enrolment in Anglo-Indian High, Middle and Primary Schools was $64 \cdot 2$ ( $66 \cdot 4$ ) per cent.

The State Board for Anglo-Indian Education met twice during the year under report. The Anglo-Indian School-Leaving Certificate Board was reconstituted for a further period of three years from Ist April 1950.

## CHAPTER XII.

## BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.

Connemara Library-Children's Library-Public Libraries and reading rooms -Libraries and reading rooms attached to adult education centres-Use of School Libraries by the public-Oriental Manuscripts LibraryRegistration of books-Text-Book Committee.

## 1. Connemara Library.

The Connemara Public Library was declared as the Central Library with effect from Ist April 1950 under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 . The total number of books added to the Library was 786. One hundred and Eighty-seven institutions sent as many as 349 different journals in exchange for the museum bulletins. The number of readers who visited the Library during the year was $81,174(81,696)$ and the number of volumes consulted by them was $183,645(184,122)$. The number of volumes lent during the year was $59,877(60,966)$. The number of new depositors was 379 (466). The total number of depositors at the close of the year 1950-51 was $2,269(2,213)$. The average daily number of books issued was 796 (801). The average daily attendance of visitors was 263 (267).

Besides a sum of Rs. 7,500 sanctioned for the purchase of non-vernacular books and periodicals, a sum of Rs. 2,500 was utilized for the purchase of books in South Indian Languages. The expenditure on the Library was Rs. 47,228 $(46,796)$ and the receipts Rs. 521 (509).

Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,03,000 (a) for the provision of a teakwood boarded floor above the existing floor level, with a view to finding greater accommodation for the increasing arrivals of books and periodicals and for giving greater facilities to the reading public. This remodelling work is under execution by the Public Works Department.
(a) G.O. Ms. No. 3890, P.W., dated 23rd October 1950.

## 2. Children's Library.

The Children's Library in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction which is the first of its kind in India started functioning from 22nd November 1950. To start with, the library possessed 587 volumes of which 453 were English books, 93 Tamil books, 21 Telugu books and 20 Kannada books. The expenditure on books during 1950-51 was Rs. 1,850 and on furniture Rs. 4,155. With the co-operation of the Local Inspecting Officers, of the Corporation Education Department and Head teachers of Schools, batches of pupils from nearby schools were brought to the library by rotation. Regular programmes were arranged for these school children. Film shows relating to Health, Hygiene, Nature Study, Social Education, 'etc., were shown to these children. Story telling and other useful talks were also given. After some time, this kind of sponsored visits to the library was given up as the children had begun to appreciate the facilities provided for them., At present children visit the Library of their own accord. The original hours of work were 7-30 a.m. to $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to 6 p.m. The Library is at present kept open from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. The number of children who visited the Library from 22nd November 1950 to 31st March 1951 was 4,233.

## 3. Public Libraries and Reading Rooms.

The total number of Public Libraries and reading rooms was 2,515 (1,580). ${ }^{-}$ A comparative statement showing the number of libraries and reading rooms under the various managements and the number of books and journals issued and the attendance in them is given hereunder :-

| I. Number of Libraries and reading rooms under- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government |  |  |  |  |  |  | 287 |
| District Board (a) | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1,240 |
| Municipal | . |  |  |  |  |  | 144 |
| Private management | . |  | .. | . |  |  | 844 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | 2,515 |
| II. Number of books and journals in the LibrariesIII. Number of books, journals, etc., issued |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,401,184 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,389,246 |
| IV. Average daily attend |  |  |  | . |  |  | 28,125 |

## 4. Libraries and reading rooms attached to adult edocation centres.

Reading rooms were attached to five Adult Education Centres and all of them were under ' municipalities.' The total number of books and journals in them was 150 and the number issued during the year was 150. The average daily attendance was 210 .

## 5. Use of School Libraries by the public.

The number of school libraries attached to Secondary and Training Schools which were open to the public (b) was 201 (213), and the number of persons who made use of these libraries was $4,010(6,686)$. The number of books made use of by the public, however, increased to $31,133(27,151)$ during the year under report. The number of elementary schools, whose libraries were
thrown open to the public was considerably less during the year under report, being only $503(1,668)$. The number of persons who made use of these libraries, however, increased to $7,328(4,868)$ and the number of books made use of, went up to $20,262(8,538)$. It is reported that the public were not keen on taking advantage of the school libraries for the reason that the books were not of the nature and standard required for adults and that there were public libraries in many of the places.

## 6. Oriental Manuscripts Library.

During the year under report, $2,714(4,149)$ persons visited the Library and the number of books and manuscripts consulted was $4,782(5,319)$. The number of manuscripts and books issued on loan to scholars and institutions during the year was 102 (100). The measures adopted for the acquisition of manuscripts were intensified by advertisement in the dailies and the weeklies and by the Curator of the Library and his staff undertaking tours. The total number of manuscripts acquired during the year was $784(1,707)$. Details of the methods of acquisition are given below :-

| Language. |  |  | Presentation |  | Purchase. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tra nsenip- } \\ & \text { tlon } \end{aligned}$ | Restoration | Potal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sanskrit | .. | . | . - | 447 | 08 | 69 | 7 | 621 |
| Telugu | .. | . |  | 16 | 14 | 1 | 10 | 41 |
| Tamı | . | . | . | 26 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 37 | 79 |
| Malayalam | . | . | . | 2 | - | . | 1 | 3 |
| Kannada . . | - | . | . | . | . | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Islamic Languages | - | - | . | - | 3 | 1 | 15 | 19 |
| Marathi | - | - | - | - | -• | . | 1 | 1 |
|  |  | Total | -• | 491 | 131 | 80 | 82 | 784 |

During the year. under report 20 manuscripts in different languages were published by the Library under the Madras Government Oriental Series. The half-yearly bulletin started in the previous year continued to be published. Rare manuscripts which were too small for publication as separate books were published in the bulletin.

## 7. Registration of Books.

During the year, the total number of publications registered under the Press and the Registration of Books Act of 1867 was 4,067 ( 3,953 ). Of these $2,864(2,925)$ were books and the remaining 1,203 ( 1,028 ) periodicals. These figures represent a decrease of 2 per cent with regard to books and an increase of 17 per cent with regard to periodicals, over those of the previous year. Of the total number of books registered, $1,344(1,305)$ or $47-(44)$ per cent were designed for educational purposes. Necessary action was taken in respect of cases of default on the part of the keepers of printing presses who failed to comply with any of the provisions of the Press and the Registration of Books Act. The tone and contents of most of the books registered during the year were not objectionable. Some publications which were pornographic in nature or which were calculated to disturb the communal harmony of the State or which were found otherwise objectionable were also received and were taken to the notice of Government.

## 8. Text-Book Committee.

The Deputy Commissioner for Government Examinations was nominated as an ex-officio member of the Text-Book Committee (a) and he was permitted to preside over the meetings of the Text-Book Committee in the absence of the Director who is the President. During the year 57 (36) applications for registration as publishers were received of which 46 (30) were registered. The total number of registered publishers at the end of the year was 379 (333). The amount realized as registration fee was Rs. 11,400 (Rs. 7,200). The number of books received for consideration by the Text-Book Committee during the year was $1,917(2,091)-727(550)$ for elementary schools and 1,190 $(1,541)$ for secondary schools-and a sum of Rs. $19,331(20,926)$ was realized as scrutiny fees. The Text-Book Committee met once during the year and the meeting was held in February 1951.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS-I.

Visual Education-Educational Exhibition-Physical Education-National Cadet Corps-Boys' Scouts and Girl Guides-Junior Red Cross.

## 1. Visual Education.

Recognizing the large and important part played by Visual appeal in-the education of children, the scheme of Visual Education through motion pictures and other projected pictures was pursued with vigour. As in the previous year, managements were permitted to arrange for the exhibition of educational films through hired exhibiting agencies. The ultimate aim is for every school to have its own motion picture and filmstrip projectors. During 1950-51, 78 secondary schools and 15 colleges purchased $16 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}$. motion picture projectors and made use of most of the films available in the Central Film Library. Seventy-five teachers working in secondary schools were given intensive training in the use of several types of Audio-Visual Aids, such as $16 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m} ., 35 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m} .$, projectors. The Central Film Library in the Director's Office was considerably enlarged and as many as 120 films; sound as well as silent, were added to the Library during the year. There were at the end of the year 270 films and 140 film-strips in the Central Library.

## 2. Educational Exhipition.

The Third Educational Exhibition was conducted in the Teachers' College', Saidapet, from 81h to 15th January 1951. This was the first time that a State Educational Exhibition was held separately by itself. The Exhibition was opened by the Chief Minister of Madras. The aim and scope of the Exhibition were, among other things to explain to the public, teachers and educational institutions, the salient features of the rearganized Scheme of Education. The schools themselves have an opportunity to demonstrate the relation of
(a)•G.O. Ms. No. 3413, Education, dated 29th December 1950.
education to life and their achievements in this direction. The aspects of the educational system exhibited included Basic Education, Primary Education, Social (Adult) Education, Visual Education, Physical Education, Education of the Handicapped, Diversifed courses, Citizenship training and Social studies. The South Indian Teachers' Union, the British and United States Information Services, the Hindi Prachar Sabha and the Telugu Encyclopædia section also took part and contributed to the success of the Exhibition. There were Physical Demonstrations, Social Dramas and Entertainment Programmes during the period.

## 3. Physical Education.

The work of promoting Physical Education in all educational institutions was as usual carried out by the Chief Inspector of Physical Education assisted by the 6 (4) Regional Inspectors of Physical Education. Two of the posts of Physical Inspectors of Physical Education were newly sanctioned during the year (a). The post of Women Specialist in Physical Education and Assistant to the Women Specialist continued to be vacant during the year. The duties assigned to these posts were attended to by the Chief Inspector of Physical Education as a temporary measure.

The Chief Inspector of Physical Education, Madras visited a number of Secondary Schools and a few Elementary Schools during the year. Besides he served on a number of Committees. In March 1951 he also attended the First Asian Games held at Delhi. The 6 (4) Regional Inspectors inspected 343 (259) Secondary Schools and visited 204 (72) schools during the year. Besides inspection work, they organized District Athletic Association meetings and conducted play days and play festivals for Elementary Schools.

There has been a great dearth of qualified physical education teachers. The rule that there should be one physical education teacher for every 250 pupils and one physical director if the strength exceeds 750 has not been fully implemented and as many as 461 (390) schools for boys had unqualified teachers. Sanction was accorded during the year for the deputation of Five women and ten men for undergoing training in Physical Education at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per head (b). But only one man and three women took advantage of the offer and took the training.

## 4. National Cadet Corps.

The scheme of National Cadet Corps was working in full swing during the year under report. The recruitment to the Senior Division was made from among the male students of the universities and colleges and to the Junior Division from among high school boys. The scheme was extended to the Andhra University area during the year, one battalion'of 2 companies with 10 officers and 315 cadets being allotted to it. Besides the Annamalai University, the number of colleges to which the units were attached were 14 (13). Detailed statistics in regard to the Senior Division are fulnished in Annexure $\nabla$. There were 55 (45) officers in the Senior Division and the number of cadets on 31st March 1951 was 399 (254) non-commissioned officers and $1,570(1,075)$ cadets. $455(136)$ cadets were put up for the B class certificates

[^8]and 63 (29) for the C class certificates of whom 417 (115) and 37 (22) respectively, came out successful. The Officers Commanding the Senior Divisions are officers of the Military Department.

63 (32) High Schools participated in the Junior Division during the year and the number of sub-units raised was 118 (51) with an officer-in-charge of each sub-unit. The total number of cadets on roll was $3,540(1,530)$. 152 cadets were awarded Part I-A certificate out of 325 cadets examined. The cadets examined during the year were from the city schools only. During the year under report, three officers were trained in Air Force Training at Ambala and this has been introduced in the Sri Ramakrishna Mission High School, Tyagarayanagar, the Doveton-Corrie High School, Vepery, and the St. Bede's High School, San Thome. The camp training of the Junior Division units was conducted in six centres in which 85 NCC officers and 1,590 cadets took part. The expenditure on the Junior Division during the year was Rs. 3,38,600.

An additional Liaison Officer was appointed from 9th September 1950 to be in charge of Air Force Units of this State and for the units in the States of Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg. A training team consisting of a JCO and 6 NCOs was allotted to this State from June 1950. A similar team was also attached to the additional Liaison Officer. The training teams are intended to impart instruction to the cadets in Madras, Mysore, TravancoreCochin and Coorg States both in and outside the camps. A motor truck was allotted to the Junior Division units in this State by the Defence Department and its running expenses are met by the State Government.

## 5. Boys' Scouts and Girl Guides.

During the year under report, efforts were made by the Hindustan Scout Association, the Boys Scouts Association and the Girl Guides Association in the State to bring about the merger of the three Associations under the name "Bharat Scouts and Guides, Madras State". The merger was effected between the Boy Scouts Association and the Hindustan Scout Association on the 14th December 1950 and between the Bharat Scouts and Guides and the Girl Guides Association on 17th March 1951. The total number of Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Officers at the end of the year was 74,864 and of Bulbuls, Guides, Rangers and Officers was 11,315, the corresponding figures for the previous year under the different organizations being 75,547 and 11,543 , respectively. As many as 41 training courses were held during the year to provide officers for the various uaits at which 1,478 wen ufficers were trained. Tho Ginl Guides Association also conducted three training courses for the women officers. In order to enable the Rural Welfare Officers and grama sevaks to organize scouting in villages, a short course of training in scouting was organized at the Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti. Special mention should also be made of the Independence Day rally at Wenlock Park, Triplicane, on 15 th August 1950 celebrated by the United Board of Scouts and Guides Association. His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar presided. Over 2,000 Scouts and Guides participated in the rally. A joint Rally of Scouts and Guides was held on 2nd January 1951 by the Girls Guides Association, Madras, at 'Willingdon', Egmore, to welcome His Excellency Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, and the President of the "Merger Committee" formed to unify the different Scout organizations in India. The amount of grant received in all by the associations was Rs. 21,000 $(19,500)$ during the year.
6. Junior Red Cross.

An important feature in the working of the Indian Red Cross Organization during the year was the creation of the post of Honorary Director, Junior Red Cross, and this was filled up by the appointment of Sri T. P. Santhanakrishna Naidu, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras. The object of this appointment was to integrate and eo-ordnate the work of the Red Cross with that of the Elucation Dejartment. The benefici 1 effects of snch integration and co-ordination are seen already in the results. New Junior Red Cross Committees have been formed in the City and in each of districts with the District Educational Officers as chairmen; and this has brought the benefits of the movement within the reach of every school throughout the State. Along with the formation of District Committees, as many as 17 training courses were conducted by seven branches and nearly 2,000 Counsellors were trained as against 348 in 1949, and the Junior Red Cross Training course was recognized as one of the prescribed crafts. The total number of Junior Red Cross groups in the Madras State was 2,455 and the membership was 56,142 boys and 31,581 girls. Special mention may be made of the "School Chests" weighing about 150 lb ., and valued at about Rs. 500 each, sent to the Indian Red Cross Society by the American Junior Red Cross. Five such chests were allotted by the headquarters for distribution among five selected Junior Red Cross groups in the State.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## MISCELLANEOUS-II.

Orphanages and Boardine Homes-Sehool Meals-School Medical InspectionTeachers' Associations and Unions-Teachers as Branch Post-mastersIndian Students abroad.

## 1. Orphanages and Boarding Homes.

Institutions which are primarily orphanages and which make suitable arrangements for the education of the inmates are admitted to aid. One of the important conditions of aid is that at least 50 per cent of the inmates in the orphanages should be certified free destitutes belonging to the State. Grants were sanctioned on behalf of orphan and non-orphan certified destitutes within the ages of 6 to 18 in the case of boys and 5 to 18 in the case of girls subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 8 per mensem per child or three-fourths of the net boarding charges, whichever was less. The number of such orphanages on 31st March 1951 was 327 (325) catering to 33,720 (29,500) children and the amount of grant-in-aid spent during the year was Rs. 17,41,500 $(15,51,000)$.

The Harijan Welfare department continued to give financial assistance to the Harijan Sevak Sangham and other private bodies and individuals for the hostels and boarding homes conducted by them for the benefit of the pupils belonging to the Harijan and other eligible communities. Lump-sum boarding grants at the rate of Rs. 15 per pupil per month for ten months in th
year, were sanctioned to such hostels in the year 1950-51 also. There were 356 (325) such hostels in the year 1950-51. A sum of Rs. 12,83,300 was sanctioned to these hostels for maintaining about 8,580 pupils residing in them during the year. An additional sum of Rs. 2,20,310 for giving increased grants to these hostels for maintaining additional boarders was sanctioned during the year $(a)$.

## 2. School Meals.

The system of providing free midday meals to poor pupils reading in tlementary schools in the compulsory areas has been discontinued with effect from lst April 1947. The supply of midday meals to pupils in the elementary schools run by the Harijan Welfare department was, however, continued. This department arranged for the supply of meals in $1,313(1,228)$ elementary schools and the number of Harijan pupils fed urder the scheme was 76,039 $(87,339)$. The rate of midday meals was raised from As. 1-9 to As. 2-6 during the year (b). The Madras Corporation also continued to provide midday meals to poor children reading in its elementary schools. Free midday meals were provided in 140 (136) Corporation elementary schools and the number of pupils receiving midday meals in those institutions was $7,793(8,228)$. The scale of food allowed per child was rice (par-boiled) 3 oz ., dhall $5 / 12 \mathrm{oz}$., vegetable oil $1 / 25 \mathrm{oz}$., vegetables 3 oz . and condiments 3 oz . The average cost of a meal was As. 2-6. Reconstituted milk was also distributed free to $21,886(6,759)$ pupils reading in the Corporation schools.

## 3. School Medical Inspection.

A scheme.for the introduction of medical inspection of students reading in the Government Arts Colleges, Madras, Rajahmundry, Anantapur, Kumbakonam and Coimbatore, the Presidency College, Madras, the Government Victoria College, Palghat, the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, and the Government College, Mangalore, was sanctioned during the year (c). In regard to secondary schools, it is open to managements to levy a special fee for the purpose and conduct a medical inspection. 55 secondary schools for boys and 8 secondary schools for girls have a medical inspection programme under this scheme. No provision is made for the medical inspection of children reading in elementary schools except in the case of the Madras Corporation.

There were four medical inspectors and three medical inspectresses for the Madras Corporation schools. Minor ailments were treated at the school premises by the medical inspectors with the help of first-aid trained teachers available in the schools. 13,495 boys and 12,266 girls were examined. 6,088 ( $45 \cdot 11$ per cent) boys and 4,456 ( 36.33 per cent) girls were found ailing and required treatment. A major portion of the defects detected related to malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies. 7,708 children suffering from malnutrition, vitamin deficiencies and minor ailments were treated with benefit, at the school premises by the medical inspectors with the assistance of first-aid trained teachers. 989 children suffering from other ailments were treated at the

Corporation dispensaries. 1,242 cases of ailment requiring institutional treatment were referred to Government hospitals. 323 children suffering from Hansen's disease in early and non-infectious stages were treated at the various skin clinics of the City.

## 4. Teachers' Associations and Unions.

Elementary school teachers' associations are organized in each taluk and (Deputy Inspector's) range at convenient centres so as to be within easy access ' of all teachers in the area and monthly meetings are held in these centres for about ten' months in the year. There were $2,420(2,369)$ such associations during the year under report and $24,730(25,159)$ meetings were held. The number of managers' and teacher-managers' associations were 44 (37) and 66 (77), respectively. Elementary school teachers' unions are organized on a talukwar basis separately for each management (other than for Government) and are recognized by the Director. There were 266 (291) unions on 31st March 1951.

The South Indian Teachers' Union is a State Organization of teachers. It is a federation of district teachers' guilds which again are made up of local teachers' associations.

Study circles for the discussion of special features of the new scheme of secondary education were organized and conducted by the District Teachers, Guilds of South Kanara, Coimbatore, South Arcot and Madras. Citizenship Training camps were conducted by the District Teachers' Guilds of Krishna, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. The North Arcot District Teachers' Guild organized a seminar on Social Studies while the Madras Teachers' Guild arranged for a series of lectures on the measurement and improvement of reading ability. The District Teachers' Guild of Coimbatore organized a Research section, that of North Arcot conducted a Junior Red Cross Training centre, while Madurai and Tiruchirappalli District Guilds arranged First-Aid classes and lectures on St. John's Ambulance Brigade, respectively.

The Fortieth Annual State Educational Conference was held by the Union at Devakottai in May 1950. Five hundred delegates attended the conference which met in four sections-University Education, Secondary and Technical Education, Basic and Primary Education and Organization and Administration. The Union observed the Twentieth South Indian Educational Week from the 25th to 31st October 1950. The central theme chosen was "ChildrenOur Nation's Wealth ". The Union organized a seminar on Social Studies from the 30th September to 2nd October 1950. 160 teachers from all over the State representing all the districts attended the seminar. A section on educational measurement and research started in the year 1949-50 continued its work during the year. A sum of Rs. 271 was sanctioned from Government funds towards the expenditure. The Union participated in the educational exhibition organized by the department in January 1951. The official journals of the Union, the "South Indian Teacher" in English and the "Balar Kalvi" in Tamil were published regularly during the year.
$F$ During the year, the South Indian Teachers' Union was permitted to represent all the district teachers' guilds and teachers' unions in the State, for the purpose of taking to the notice of Government, representations made
by individual guilds and unions (a). Teachers employed in educational institutions under the control of the Government and local bodies were also permitted to become members of the South Indian Teachers' Union and to participate in its activities on the academic side subject to certain conditions,

## 5. Teachers as Branch Post-masters.

Teachers working in recognized schools were continued to be employed as Postmasters in extra departmental sub and branch offices. The number of such offices in charge of school-masters increased to $1,674(1,049)$ during the year (Government 63, local boards 1,541 and private 70 -Total 1,674). The percentage of branch offices in their charge to the total number of extradepartmental branch offices was 27.9 (20.8).

## 6. Indian Students Abroad.

As many as 27 students proceeded abroad during the year for further studies (Tables XVI-A and XVI-B). Ten proceeded to United States of America and 17 to the United Kingdom as per details given hereunder :-


Thirteen of the scholars went at their own expense. The others were Government servants who went on study leave and deputation terms. Two of them were, in addition in receipt of the 'Rock-Feller Foundation Fellowships' and one from the ' World Health Organization'.
(a) G.O. Ms. No. 1793, Education, dated 15th June 1950.

# Annexure I.-(a) Qualifications and scales of pay of staff. in elementary schools. 



[^9]Annextre I．－（b）Qualifications and scales of pay of staff in secondary schools．

Management．
（1）
Government．

Type of teachers．
（2）

Minimum qualiflcation．
（3）

Scales of pay．
（4）
HS．

## Allowances other thay demrness allowanue

allo
（5）

Headmasters Assistants．
and
School
I T
of B．A．or B．Sc．of a University in the State and B．T．Degree of the Madras University or B．Ed． Degree of the Andhra University．

Grade I：
205－10－245．
Grade II：85－5－ 125－10－175．
．．．．

Special Pay to Head． masters：

## 1 Special pay of

 Speoial pay ofRy．25 if the R． 25 if the
strength of the strength of the
school is above 500.

2 Special pay bof Rs． 10 if the and below．

45－3－60－2－90．
2 Secondery Grade Teachers．＊Mimum general educational qualification and Secondury＇
3 Grade Toachers＇Certificate．
＇Pandits and Munshis $\quad$ ．Oriental title and Pandits or Secondary Grade Training．

Grade I ：85－5－ 125－10－175．
Grade II： $175-3-$ ：
60－2－ 00 ．
Hindustanı Teachers 1 A degree in the language plus B．T．or Oriental title，in （in Eigh Schools）．Hindi plus Pracharak Diploma or Secondary Training． III Form and Pracharak Diploma＇．．．．．．
3 Pracharak Diploma ．．．．「．．． 1 ．．．55－5－115．

1 S．S．L．C．with Higher Grade Certaficate in Physical 50－20－70－2 $\frac{1}{2}-95$. Education．
2 A completed S．S．L．C．with Lower Grade Certificate in Physical Education． A Technical Teachers＇Certificate of the Higher Grade in Drawing．

Minimum general educationaí＇qualification and a pass in the Government Technical Examination by the

Higher Grade in Shorthand and Typewriting．
and
certi－ $\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$ ficate in Manual Traming．
Genoral－III Form．
Professi nal－Successful completion of training course in 45－3－64－2－00． the Reformatory and Semor Certified School，Chingle－ put． 1 i

5 Drawing Teacher
8 Craft Teachers－
（a）Commercial Instructors．
（b）Manual Training tructors．
（c）Instructors－Aluminium，
Engraving，Wood car－ Engraving，Wood car－
ving． tors． ving．
$45-2-75$ ．
$45-3-60-2-90$. 60－4－100．
$\square$
$\square$ －3－6ハースーロ

Annexure I.-(b) Qualifications and scales of pay of staff in secondary schools-cont.

Management.
(1)

Type of teachers.
(2)

Minimum qualification.
(3)

## Scales of pay.

(4)

Es.

## Government-cont.

6 Craft Teachers-cone.
(d) Assistant Manual Training Instructors in wood-
Completed S.S.L.C. and Manual Training Certificate of the 'Teachers' College, Saidapet.
e) Weaving Instructresses and Handicraft Instrucand Han
(f) 1 Drawing Mistresses .. 2 Sewing Mistresses
3 Combined Drawing and Sewing Mistresses.
7 Music teacjer .. .

## Looal Body .. 1 (a) Headmaster of a Secon $\begin{gathered}\text { dary School having }\end{gathered}$ forms IV and below.

General-III Forme.
Professional-Technical 'Leachers' Certificate in Wenving, Lower Grado.

2. A Group certificate in Needlework and Dressmaiking.
3. The qualification preseribed for either the drawing mistresses or the sew, ng mistresses. Completed S.S.L.C.-Diploma in Indian Music .. . . 45-3-60-2-00. The degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of a University in the State $75-5-145$. and B.T. Degree of the Madras Univergity or B.Ed. Degree of the Andhra University.
(b) Head-teacher of a Secondary School having Form V and above.

Do.
$150-10-200$.

Assistant teachers . .
Secondary grade teachers ..

3 Pandits and Munshis (High sohools).
Pandits and Munahis (in Middlo schools).
Hindustani Teachers High echools), Grade I.

Do
S.B.L.C. and Secondury Grade Trained Teachers' Certificate.

1. S.S.L.C. and Oriental title and Pandits or Secondary 75-5-145. Grade Training.

Do.
.

1. Degree in the language plus L.T. or B.T. or B.Ed., B.O.L. (Pass or Honours) with S.S.L.C. completed, L.T., B.T., or B.Ed. Oriental title in Hindi and Socondary Grade training or Pracharak Diploma of the Hındustani Prachar Sabha, Madras. Yracharak Diplomas of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Madras or equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by Governmont with S.S.L.C. completed.
2. Oriental title or Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani 60-4-120 Prachar Sabha or equivalent thereto with the Educational qualification of III Form.

Allowances otner than dearness allowance. (6)

1. Special pay of Rs. 10 if the strength is 500 and below.
2. Special pay of Ra. 25 if the strength 18 above 500.
3. Oriental tille or Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani

50-4-110. Prachar Sabha or equivalent thereto es may be prescribed by Government without the educational qualification of III Form.
Hindustani
(in Middle
teachers schools),

1. Oriental title or Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Prachar Sabba or equivalent thereto as may be priscribed by Governmant with the educational qualification of at least III Form.
2. Oriental title or Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani 40-2-80. Prachar Sabha or equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by Government without the educational qualification of III Form.
4 Physical Training Instructors. 1. Dıplomatin Physical Education or Highor Grade certifi- 50-2-2-70-2
cate in Physical Education. 95.
5 Drawing teachers .. .. A technical Teacher's Certificate of the Higher grade in 45-2-85.
 Craft awarded aftor 2 years' tiaining.
(b) S.S L.C. eligible for University courses of study 45-2-85. and trained in a Craft for a period of 2 years.
7 Music teachers : Grade I .. 1. Completed S.S.L.C.-Dıploma in Indian Music-45-2-85.
Technical Teachers' Certificate in Higher grade.
Gechnical Teachers Certifcate in Higher grade.
40-1
in the Higher grade and Technical Teachers' Certifi-cate-Higher grade.
NOTE.- S.S L.C. With the prearr bed number of marks.
Bchools uncer private management should adopt the Government or the local body scales of pay,

## Annsyure I.-(b) Qualifications and scales of pay of staff in secondary schools-cont.

Scales of pay of teachers for diversified courses.

Course.

## Derigation of the post.

(1)
(2)

## Qualifications.

Scales of pay for those
oraployed in Government
secondary schools.
(4)

RS.



| Domestic Science | Assistant | L．T．or B．T．；in the abseace of persons with prescribed qualifications a graduate in Home Science untrained． | 85－5－125－10－175 | ．． | 75－5－145． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Attender（Women） | III Form． | 24－1－32－素（A）－35 | － | 24－1－32－立（A）－35． |
| or Drawing and Painting． | Teacher | A group certificate in Drawing with a trained teachers＇certificate of the higher grade | 45－3－60－2－90 | －． | 45－2－85． |
| Music ．．．．．． | Teacher（Vocal，Instru• mental and Tabla．） | Graduate in Music or Diploma Holder in Music．Title holders Sangitha Sitomani or Sangitha Bushan a with S．S．L．C．or Matri－ culation General qualification． | 85－5－125－10－175 | － | 75－5－145． |
| Teaching Practice | L．T．，Assistant | As for L．T．Assistants in Secondary schools． | As per soales for $\mathbf{L}$ ． |  | ts in Secondary schools |

## Annexure I.-(c) Scales of Pay of staff in Colleges for General Education.



Annexure II.-Scholarships, stipends and free places in schools and colleges.

## I. FREE PLACES.

(A) Secondary Sohools.

(a) Rule 02, Madras Educational Rules (Applicable to pupils whose parente are in recipt of an annual income of ka. 1,200 or below)
(0) GO. No. 2415, L E, datrd 18th November $192 \theta$.
(c) O O. No. 487, Incatlou, dated 12th March 1948, and G.O. No. 561, Education, dated 1st March 1049.
(d) Rule 32 Grant-lu-aid Code.
(f) G.O. Nos 2453-2454 L 8 G. dated 9th June 1036.
(f) Rulo 92 , Mradras Educational Rules adylicable to puplis whose parents are in receipt of an annual Income of Rs. 1,500 and below.
(g) G.O. Ma. No. 937, Education, dated 20th April 1948 and GO. Ms No. 433, Edacation, dated 3rd March (h) GO Ma No 1475. Education, diated 11th Mav 1950
(a) G.O. Ms. No 288, Law (Education), dated 23rd Febraary 1926 and G.O. No. 402, Lavp (Edacation), dated

15 h February 1932 and $G$ o Ms. No. 8348, Educatlon, dated $29 t h$ December 1951.
(i) Rale 32 Grant-in-aid Code.
(a) Multary concastions.

# Annexure II.-Scholarships, stipends and free places in schools and <br> - colleges-cont. 

## 2. SCHOLARSHIPS,

(A) Secondary Sohools.
(i) Awarded by the Education Department.
(Awarded every year and are tenable for nine months.)

| Name of the scholarghip. <br> (1) | By whom tenable, <br> (2) | Number. <br> (3) | Value per month. <br> (4) | Remarks, <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scholarships, General. | Boys | 433 in gach class. | Rs. 4 in Forms $I$ to III and Rs. 8 in Forms IV to VI. | Commencing from Form I. |
| Do. | Do. | 92 do. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } 8 \text { in Forms IV } \\ & \text { to VI. } \end{aligned}$ | Commencing from Form IV. |
| Do:, | Girls , .. | 78 do. | Rs. 4 in Forms I to III and Rs. 8 in Forme IV to VI. | Commencing from Form I. |
| Do. | Do. .. | 38 do. | Rs. 8 in Forms IV to VI. | Commencing from Form IV. |
| Soholarships, Special. | Hindu ${ }^{\text {' }}$ and Muslım widows. | 3 in Class IV .. 3 in Class V .. | Rs. 4. <br> Rs. 5. |  |
|  |  | 6 in Form I .. | Rs. 6. |  |
|  |  | 6 in Form III.. | Rs. 7. |  |
| " |  | 7 in each of Forms III to VI. | Rs. 8. |  |
| Bcholarships, Residential | Do. | 42 .. .. | Rs. 8. |  |
| Do. | Hindu and Muslim widows reading in the Lady Willingdon Tranning College High School, Madras. | $47$ | Re. 18. |  |
| Do. | Unmarried Hnidu and Muslım Girls. | 29 . . | Rs. 8. |  |
| Do. | Unmarried Hindu and Muslim Girls reading in the Lady Willingdon Training College High School, Madras. | 27 .. .. | Rs. 18. |  |
| Scholarships, Special for Muslims. | Mappillas, Labbans, Dudokulas and Jonagunas. | 50 .. .. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } 4 \text { in Forms } I \\ & \text { to } I M \text { and Rs. } 8 \\ & \text { in Forms IV to } \\ & \text { VI. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Do. | Poor Muslims. | $55 \text {.. .. }$ | Rs. 4 in Forms I to III. |  |
| Do. | Do. | $28 \text {.. , .. }$ | Rs. 8 in Forms IV to VI. |  |
| Do. | Mappilla Boys in Malabar. | $20 \text {.. .. }$ | Rs. 4 in Forms I to III. |  |
| Do. | Do. | 20 .. .. | Rs. 8 in Forms IV to VI. |  |
| 3oholarships, Agensy | Hill-tribes and Scheduled classes. | 3 .. .. | Rs. 4 in Forms I to III. |  |
|  | Do. | 2 .. .. | Re. 8 in Forms IV to VI. |  |

## Annexure II.—Scholarships, stipends and free places in schools and colleges-cont.

2. SCHOLARSHIPS-cont.
(A) Secondary Schoous-cont.
(ii) Awarded by the Harijan Welfare Department.

Classes in which tenable.
(1)
No fee rate.

Additional amount paid, where fees are levied.
Classes in whit
(1)

Scholarships—Ordinary-

(B) Colleges.
(i) Awarded by the Education Department.

| Name of the scholarship. <br> (1) | By whom tenable <br> (2) | Number. <br> (3) | Value per month. <br> (4) | Remarks, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scholarships-General. | Boys and Girls. | 86 in erch class. | Re. 12 in the Intermeduate and Rs. 16 in the Degree classes. | Commencing from lst University class. |
| Scholarshıs-Muslıms. | Do. | 8 in each class. | do. | do, |
| Scholarshıps-General. | Do. | 10 in each class. | Rs. 16 in the Degree classes. | Commencing from 3rd Unversity class. |
| Do. | Do. | 4 in each class. | do. | For students who alter passing B.A., B.Sc, or B.Com. Degree Examinations take the postgraduate courses. |
| Scholarship8-Special. | Girls .. | 8 in each class. | Rs. 12 in the Intermediate and Rs. 10 in the Degree class. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tenablé in the } \\ & \text { Queen Mary's } \\ & \text { College, Madras. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Soholarships-Widows. | Widowstudents. | $4 \operatorname{in}_{\text {class, }} \text { eaoh }$ | Rs. 20. | Three Scholarships in each class are tenable by the students study. ing in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, and one in each class is tenable by the atudents reading in other colloges. |

## Annexure II-Scholarships, stipends and free places in schools and colleges-cont.

2. SCHOLARSHIPS-eont.
(B) Colleaes-cont.
(i) Awarded by the Education Department-cont.

| Name of the scholarshlp. <br> (1) | By whom teasable. <br> (2) | Number. <br> (3) | Value per month. <br> (4) | Remarks. <br> (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scholarships-Languages. | Girls .. | 10 in the Intermediate and 10 in B.O.L. (Pass or Honours). | Rs. 12 in the Intermodiate and Rs. 16 in the Degree class. | .... |
| Research Scholarships. | Boys and Gurls. | 10 | $\text { Rs, } 75 \text { for } 12$ | Tenable in the Presidency College, Madras. |
| Do. | Do. | 2 .. | do. | Tenable in the Presidency College, Madras, in the Geology Section in Final Honours class. |

(ii) Awarded by the Harijan Welfare Department.
(Rates-annual.)

| Classes in which tenable. | No-fee rate |  | Additional amount paid where fees are levied |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For pupils in Madras City institutions. <br> (2) | For papils in mufassal Institutions. <br> (3) | For pupils in Madras City institutions. <br> (4) | For pupils in mufassal institutions (b) |
|  | Es, A. P. | R8. A. P. | Bs. A. P. | E8. A. P. |
| Intermediate Junlor .. | 4950 | 46110 | 4400 | 4800 |
| Do. Senior .. | 375 | 34110 | 5300 | 48 0 |
| B.A. and B.Sc. Honours Classes, Junior | 58140 | 58140 | 6580 | 6880 |
| Do. do. Senior | 4370 | 4370 | 6100 | 6100 |
| M.A or M Sc. (Post-Graduate Classes) | Actual requirements not exceeding As 200 per annum-Limited to three awards. |  |  |  |
| B.Com. Honours Course-I year | 22380 |  |  |  |
| II year | 2380 |  |  |  |
| III year | 2380 |  |  |  |
| Resldential Scholarshıps .. | Rates fixed with reference to the lodging and roarding charges in the respective hostels and the smonnta intended for fees, if any, special fees and for the purchase of books, ete. |  |  |  |
| Diploms courses in Politics and Public Adminlstration. | 16000 per annum. (Two non-residential scholarships.) |  |  |  |
| Research work in Economics in the University of Madras. | 3000 per mensem. (Four non-residential scholarships.) |  |  |  |
| B.O.L. Honours Conrse | No fee rate-1st year Rs, 20-8-0, 2nd year Rs. 20-8-0 and 3rd year Ra, 20-8-0. |  |  |  |

## Annexdre III.-Names of centres that have introduced compulsion.

A. NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAVE INTRODUCED COMPULSION

1 Vieakhapatnem.<br>2 Rajahmundry.<br>3 Elura.<br>4 Hindupur.<br>5 Proddatur.

(1) For Boys only.

6 Vellore.
11 Dindigul.
7 Chingleput.
8 Kancheopuram:
9 Mayursm. 10 Nagapattinam.

12 Virudhunagar.
13 Tirunelvel.
1.14 Kozhikode.

15 Tellicherry.
(2) For Boys and Non-Muslim Airls, 中

2 Erode. ${ }^{\prime \prime} 3$ Cochin.
1 Madras.
(3) For Boys and Girls.'

1 Kakınada (oleven wards only).
2 Nellore.
3 Masulipatnam.

4 Vijayavada
5 Tiruvallur.
6 Kumbakonam
7 Madurai.

8 Salem (eight wards only)
9 Coimbatore.
10 Tiruppur.
' 11 Mettupalayam.
B. NAMES OF RURAL AREAS IN WHICH COMPULSION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.
(1) For Boys only.

1 Walluvanad taluk, Mannarghat village Panchayat.
2 Ponnani-Three selected amsams.
3 Ernad-Selected amsams in East and West Ernad.
4 Saidapet taluk (Chingleput district)-Certain villages.
5 Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore distriet).
(2) For Boys and Girls.

Sivakasi-Vadamalapuram and Sengamalachiyarpuram.
C. DISTRICTWAR NUMBER OF CENTRES IN WHICH COMPULSION WAS INTRODUCED IN RURAL AREAS SINCE 1945.

Districts.
(1)

Srıkakulam Visakhapatnam
Godavari, East
Godavari, West

| Number of centres in which compulsion was introduced. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1945-40 |  | 1048-47. | 1947-48 |
| (2) |  | (3) | (4) |
| 13 |  | 14 | 17 |
| 10 |  | 8 | 14 |
| 16 |  | 15 | 20 |
| 13 |  | 16 | 13 |
| 16 |  | 17 | 17 |
| 37 |  | $40\}$ |  |
| 30 |  | 28 \} | 47 |
| 9 | , | 47 | 36 |
| 6 |  | 35 | 18 |
| 8 |  | 45 | 21 |
| 14 |  | 30 | 34 |
| 17 |  | 30 | 40 |
| *13 |  | 19 | 32 |
| 8 |  | 29 | 24 |
| 31 |  | 64 | 50 |
| 23 |  | 40 | 39 |
| 18 | , | 31 | 29 |
| 21 |  | 28 | 29 |
| 8 |  | 18 | 21 |
| 9 |  | - 9 | 16 |
| 9 |  | 18 | 19 |
| *22 |  | 26 | 23 |
| 1 | , | 3 | 4 |
| 31 |  | 64 | 61 |
| 27 | , | 25 | 25 |
| 23 |  | 27 | 31 |
| 433 |  | 726 | $67 ¢$ |

[^10]Annexure IV.-List of secondary schools newly opened.

District.

## (1)

Name of achool.
(2)

Management.
(3)

## High or <br> Middle.

(4)

## A. BOYS' SCHOOLS.



Annexure IV.-List of secondary schools newly opened-cont.

District.
(1)

Name of achool.
(2)

Management. $\begin{gathered}\text { Hıgh } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Hiddle. }\end{gathered}$
(3)
, (4)
A. BOYS' SCHOOLS-cont.


Annexure IV.-List of secondary schools newly opened-cont.

B. GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

| Krishna |  | . | 1 | Masulipatnam Do. | $\cdots$ | . | . | Municipal <br> Aided |  | Middle. High. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Guntur |  | . | 3 | Phirangipuram | . | - | . | Do. | - | Do. |
| Anantapur |  | . | 4 | Anantapur | - | . | . | Municipal | . | Middle. |
| Tiruehirappalli |  |  | 5 | Kulithalai | . | . | . | District Board |  | Do. |
| Coimbatore | . | - | 6 | Tiruppur | - | - | -• | Municipal |  | Do, |

Annexdre V.-National Cadet Corps-Senior Division-1950-5I.


I．－General Summary of Educational Institutions，Scholars and Teachers．


Type of Institution．
（1）

| Boys． |  |  | Grrls． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | E |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 荷 } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  | （1050－51）． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 苟 } \\ & \text { 哥 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { ub } \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & \hline 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | 䍖安 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蓲 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | 罗 | 遃家 |
| 总 | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { 霫 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 骂 <br> 曷 <br> 足 |  |  |
| （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） |

（

Number of scholars．


Aecognized－

| Universities ．．．．．． | 8 | 8 | － | －＊ | －• | － | 2，430 | 1．2，782 | 654 | 154 | 182 | 185 | 49 | 14 | 834 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Research Institutions | － | － | － | ＊ | － | －• | － | ＊＊ | － | －＊ | － | － | － | －• | － | ＊＊ |
| Boarda of secondary and／or Intermediate Education ．． | 1 | 1 | ． | － | － | －• | － | －＊ | － | － | －＊ | － | － | － | ．． |  |
| Colleges for General Education． | 51 | 55 | 1 | 11 | 11 | ．． | 35，758 | 88，637 | 870 | 1，804 | 4，110 | 4，428 | 514 | 137 | 2，347 | 426 |
| Colleges for Education Professional | 17 | 26 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5，670 | 7，108 | 2，151 | 1，221 | 700 | 1，030 | 283 | 69 | 785 | 115 |
| Colleges for Speclal Edaca－ | 29 | 30 | －• | 2 | 2 | － | 1，142 | 1，252 | 407 | 188 | 98 | 263 | 108 | 40 | 286 | 23 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { High／Higher } & & \text { Secondary } \\ \text { Schools } & \text { ．．} & . .\end{array}$ | 815 | 922 | 252 | 182 | 195 | 16 | 450，657 | 402，367 | 152，717 | 1，607 | 98，623 | 110，208 | 20，002 | 782 | 20，873 | 9，968 |
| Middle／Senior High Bchools Basic／Junlor ．． | 182 | 221 | 112 | 68 | 61 | 8 | 85，471 | 41，755 | 18，315 | 64 | 12，500 | 13，259 | 3，105 | 82 | 2，124 | 642 |
|  | 37，082 | 38，443 | 32，118 | － | － | ． | 2，535，097 | 2，597，305 | 2，633，493 | 1，448 | 1，473，728 | 1，472，774 | 947，045 | 1，175 | 104，886 |  |
| Nursery Schools ．．．． | ＊ | 1 | － | 28 | 25 | 2 | 458 | 865 | 45 | ．. | 1,206 | $1,482,774$ 584 | 37 | 1，175 | 108,888 8 | 32,131 64 |


| schools for Lducation | Professional | 420 | 461 | 29 | 113 | 115 | 11 | 34,030 | 35,261 | 6,215 | 1,536 | 8,309 | 10,045 | 425 | 64 | 1,006 | 013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suhools for Special | Education. | 945 | 1,233 | 843 | 22 | 48 | 9 | 29,500 | 36,803 | 18,855 | 18,728 | 2,869 | 3,722 | B,351 | 1,244 | 374 | 151 |
|  | Total .. | 40,445 | 41,380 | 33,858 | 426 | 400 | 42 | 8,130,291 | 3,253,995 | 2,831,712 | 27,740 | 1,003,118 | 1,617,458 | 978,519 | 3,617 | 186,"28 | 38,139 |
| Uarecognized .. | ** | 108 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -* | $\cdots$ | - | 3,971 | - | $\cdots$ | -• | 681 | - | -* | -• | - | - |
| Grand | d Total . | 40,653 | 41,898 | 33,358 | 426 | 480 | 42 | 3,134,202 | 3,253,995 | 2,881,712 | 27,740 | 1,608,790 | 1,617,458 | 978,519 | 3,617 | 136,028 | 38,139 |

## II.-General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

Total revenue of the State-Re. $\mathbf{5 8 , 1 7 , 5 2 , 7 8 4}$.
Total revenue of local boards in the State-Rs, 1,890.10 lakhs.


| Mlddo/Senlor HIgh Schools Bastc//Jutior . | 20,25,848 | 21,63,955 | $22 *$ | 117 | 72 | 46.8 | 12 | 107 | 7,01,407 | 8,95,542 | 48.1 | 23 | 52 | 272 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 101 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary/Junior Basic/Baslc Primary schools. | 8,95,13,134 | 8,84,85,838 | 67.6 | 19.8 | 5.8 | 13 | 0.2 | $5 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  | .. | . |  | .. | .- |
| Namary Schools | .. | 1,440 | 1000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 00,925 | 59,442 | 25.2 | - | . | 298 | 2.6 | 423 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Schools for Profossional } \\ \text { Education . } & \text {. }\end{array}$ | 63,83,82\% | 62,82,242 | 89.8 | 32 | .. | 11.2 | 04 | $45 \cdot 9$ | 19,10,289 | 18,49,097 | 68.9 | 0.2 | .. | $1 \cdot 1$ | 28 | 27.5 |
| Schools Education for .. | 10,98,709 | 9,54,364 | 63'\% | $3_{1}$ | 03 | 08 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 26.9 | 1,66,613 | 88,539 | 497 | 0.5 | 10 | 96 | 4.1 | 35.1 |
| Total | 15,09,19,418 | 16,13,57,000 | 544 | 18.9 | 42 | $19 \cdot 1$ | 0.9 | 7.5 | 87,52,070 | 86,98,883 | 46.0 | 0.9 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 80.2 | 1.7 | 19.1 |
| derecognized | 97,889 | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | .. | - | - | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | - | . | $\cdots$ |
| Grand tatal | 18,25,61,238 | 20,80,32,739 | 556 | 123 | 89 | 181 | 1.2 | 10.9 | 1,18,85,514 | 1,44,04,118 | 50.8 | 07 | 25 | 21.9 | 1.5 | 228 |

> III.-Educational Institutions by Managements.

For Boys.
Type of Institution.


(a) The number of single-teacher Baslo Schools is 22. (b) The number of singlo-teacher Panohayat Schools is 802 . (c) The number of Panchayat schools Lucluded nader 'others' is 762.

* III.-Educational Institutions by Managements cont.


Schools for General Education.


IV-A.-Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Boys.


Colleges for sprolut eddoation.

| Mruslc | - | - | . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dancing ... .. | . | - | -* | - |
| Other Fine Arts .. | $\cdots$ | - | - | - |
| Oriental Studies ... | $\cdots$ | - | - | - |
| Physical Education | - | - | $\cdots$ |  |
| Social Education .. | . | - | . | - |

Schoois por Genbral Edvoation.

| Higher Secondary |  | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | .. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - | $\because$ | . | - | - | 。 |
| Sentor Basic/Junior High |  | . | . | $\because$ | - | - | - |
| Middle |  | $\cdots$ | $\bullet$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -. |
| Junlor Basle/Basic Primary |  | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ |
| Primary- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single-teacher |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | - | ** | - |
| Others | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| Nurbery | - . | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | * |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | - |
| Shiools for Profegsionat edideationt. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training .- | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | $\cdots$ |
| Engineering | .. .. | - | - | . | . | * | $\cdots$ |
| Technology- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poly-technic | -. ${ }^{-9}$ | $\cdots$ | - | 9 | - | - | - |
| High .. | .. .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| Others . | . . . | - | - | - | -. | - | $\bullet$ |
| Industry .. | -. | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\sim$ | $\cdots$ | -* |
| Medicine .- | . $\cdot$ | -• | $\cdots$ | - | $\bullet$ | - | - |
| Agriculture | -: .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\bullet$ |
| Forestry .. | -. .- | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | * | $\bullet$ |
| Commerce | -. $\cdot$ - | . | - | - | $\because$ | - | - |
| Arts and Crafts | .. .. | . | - | " | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | -. | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |

## gohools por Spegaremduation

Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studles
Physical Educatio
Social Education..
For the handicapped-
Mentally handicapped
Physlcally handicapped
For adulta
Reformatory
Refhers

| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
|  | Total | . |
| Grand total | . |  |





$\qquad$


$\square$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\because \\
\because \because \\
\because \square \\
\because \because \\
\because \\
\because \\
\hline \square \\
\hline \mathbf{5 , 1 7 3} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\because \\
\because \because \\
\because \\
\because \because \\
\because \\
\because \\
\hline \because \\
\hline \square \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \because \\
& \because \\
& \because \\
& 161 \\
& \because 281 \\
& 1,008 \\
& 2,608 \\
& \cdots \\
& \hline 4,051 \\
& \hline 180,842 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$




IV-A.-Distribution of Soholars in Educational Institutions for Boys-con.


## Colleges for apeolal Education.



IV-A.-Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Boys-cont.


Number of girls included In



Sghools for Gherbal Education.


## IV-B.-Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Girls-cont.

Institation.


## Sohools por Grnkral EdJoation.



IV-B.-Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Girls-cont.







F-A.-Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys-cont.



V-A.-Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys-cont.
Total-Direct Expeenditure.



V-B.-Expenditure on Educational Institations for Girls.
Government institutions.
Institation.
(1)

UATVRESITIRS.
University Departments
ty Departments


Collmas por Genkral mideation. Degres Colleges-


Total
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
$\because$
Total
$\square$


| 1,228 | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
|  | 1,220 | $\because$ |


| 74,817 |
| :--- |
| $\because$ |
| $\because$ |
| $\because$ |
| $\because$ |
| $\because$ |
| 74,617 |


| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ | - | - | $\bullet$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | , |
| $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| . | - | $\cdots$ | . |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |

District board institutions.

| Governme | Punds. | District | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manici- } \\ & \text { pal } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Central. | State. | fands. | board funds. |
| (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| RS. | 88. | L8. | 28. |



V-B.-Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls-cont.

Institution.

Unifiersities. University Departments

Research Institutions $\quad \cdots$
Boards or SECONDARY AND/OR INTERKREIATE EDEOATION.

Collbgis for General Edudation.
Degree Colleges -
Arts-
$\begin{gathered}\text { With only Degreo Classes } \\ \text { Others }\end{gathered}$ Others
Science-
With only Degree Olasses


Arts and sclence-
With only Degree Classes With only Degree C
Others
Intermediale Colleges-
With only Intermediate Classes With only Intermediate Classes

Total ..


Codhegre for Probzssional



V-B.-Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls-cont.

Untriessities.



V-B.-Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls-cont.
Total Direct Expendature.

## Institution.

Government Funds. $\quad$| Total Direct Expenditure. |
| :---: |

Total expen-
diture on diture on
salaries of
Teachers (alseady
col. 45).

Es.

## University Departments

Researt

## Boards of SEcondaky and/or

Boards of secondart and/or
INTREMRDIATE EDUGATION.
Conleges for General eddoation.

## Conleges for Ge Degree Colleges-

$\stackrel{\text { Arts- }}{\text { With }}$
Wrts $\boldsymbol{\text { With only }}$ Degree Classea Others
Science-
With only Degree Claseses
Others ...
Arta and Science-
With only Degree
With only Degree Cl
Others
$\cdots$
Intermedrate Colleges-
With only Intermediate Classes
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Others } \\ \text { Otherm } \\ & \text {... }\end{array}$
Total
Colleges yor Professional
Education EDUOATION.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Education } \\ \text { Engineeriog } & \because \\ \end{array}$ Engineering
Medicine
Feterinary
Agriculture
Forestry.
Lumb
Phy

| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| Total | $\because$ | $\square$ |
|  |  |  |




V-A.-Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys-cont.


VI-A.-Distribution of Scholars receiving General Education by Classes and Age Groups.
Collegiste Education.

| $\infty^{\prime} \quad$ Age groapr. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of atudents in Intermediate clasees. |  |  |  | Number of studentis in Degree cla ses. |  |  |  |  |  | Number of atudenta In Post-Graduate clavses |  |  |  | Namber of stridents. |  | Total.(17) |
|  | Arts. |  | $\underbrace{}_{\text {sclence }}$ |  | $\overbrace{}^{\text {Arts. }}$ |  |  | Science. ${ }^{-}$ |  |  | Arts. |  | $\overbrace{}^{\text {Scoienco. }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pririt } \\ & \text { year. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Socond } \\ \text { year. }}}$ | $\xlongequal[\substack{\text { Firit } \\ \text { year }}]{ }$ | Second year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yir } \\ \text { yar. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gecond } \\ & \text { year. } \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\substack{\text { Thrird } \\ \text { yoar. }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { yritit } \\ \text { year. }} \end{aligned}$ | $\because \begin{gathered} \text { Second } \\ \text { year. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Phird } \\ \text { year. } \end{gathered}$ | year. | Second year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YFrat } \\ & \text { year. } \end{aligned}$ | Second year. |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (8) | (7) | ${ }^{(8)}$ | ${ }^{(9)}$ | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |  |
| 14-15.. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Poys } \\ & \text { arisls }\end{aligned}$ | 104 17 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{46}^{287}$ | $\stackrel{9}{8}$ | :. | : | :. | :. | : | : | : | :. | : $:$ | :. | .. | : | ${ }_{88}^{881}$ |
| 15-16.. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Gris }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{68}^{484}$ | ${ }^{47}$ | 1,518 | ${ }_{89}^{231}$ | :. | : | :. | :. | :. | :. | .. | :. | .. | :. | .. | :. | 2,280 |
| 10-17.. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Rors } \\ \text { orirs }\end{array}\right.$.: | ${ }_{128}^{812}$ | ${ }_{84}^{288}$ | 2,458 | 1,1908 | ${ }_{80}^{80}$ | ${ }_{1}^{12}$ | : $:$ | ${ }_{8}^{91}$ | 4 | : | :. | $\because$ | :. | :. | :. | : $:$ | ${ }^{5,021}$ |
|  | ${ }_{132}^{818}$ | ${ }_{6}^{637}$ | 2,149 ${ }^{239}$ | 2, ${ }_{218}$ | 479 113 | ${ }_{12}^{88}$ | $\because$ | 725 92 | .$^{58}$ | . ${ }^{5}$ | : | :. | :. | .. | .. | : | ${ }^{8,878}$ |
| 18-19.. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ropirs } \\ \text { Airis }\end{array}\right.$ : | ${ }_{85}^{652}$ | ${ }_{92}^{604}$ | 1,487 | ${ }^{2} .021$ | ${ }_{80}^{797}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{65}$ | . ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | ${ }_{89}^{620}$ | ${ }_{68}^{568}$ | $\stackrel{52}{\square}$ | .. | : | : | :. | .. | :. | 7,228 |
| 10-20 .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bors } \\ \text { Girlis }\end{array}\right.$ : | ${ }_{53}^{44}$ | 479 68 | ${ }^{841} 8$ | 1,148 | ${ }_{68}^{608}$ | . 488 | ${ }^{125}$ | 458 981 9 | ${ }_{610} 8$ | 31 | ${ }^{32}$ | .$^{1}$ | ${ }_{3}^{26}$ | 2 | :. | 3 | 5,174 |
| 20-21 .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bogi } \\ \text { giris }\end{array}\right.$ :. | ${ }_{26}^{273}$ | ${ }^{857}$ | 426 60 | ${ }_{88}^{836}$ | ${ }_{85}^{418}$ | 156 105 | ${ }_{9}^{88}$ | ${ }_{5}^{331}$ | 383 67 | 48 | ${ }_{7}{ }^{4}$ | 38 18 | 1 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ | .. ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 3,701 5 |
| 21-22 .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Roos } \\ \text { arrls }\end{array}\right.$ : | 182 15 | ${ }^{219}$ | ${ }^{221} 18$ | ${ }^{428}$ | ${ }_{38}^{372}$. | 403 | ${ }_{9}^{74}$ | 158 14 | ${ }_{60} 80$ | 25 | ${ }_{5}^{16}$ | 18 | 17 | 10 2 |  | ${ }_{2}^{11}$ | 2,481 |
| 22-28 .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boyl } \\ \text { Giris }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{7}^{89}$ | $\stackrel{127}{4}$ | 96 14 | 174 28 | ${ }_{29}^{200}$ - | $\begin{array}{r}293 \\ 298 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{82}$ | 16 16 | ${ }^{145}$ | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | ${ }_{9}^{21}$ | ${ }_{8}^{14}$ | .. ${ }^{14}$ | 19 | .. ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 1,320 |
| 29-24 .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Brys } \\ \text { airis }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{4}^{58}$ | ${ }_{4}^{50}$ | 48 | ${ }^{128}$ | 118 20 | 170 | ${ }_{1}^{14}$ | ${ }_{8}^{84}$ | ${ }^{81}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ |  | 7 | .. ${ }^{11}$ | 13 | .. ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | . ${ }^{722}$ |
|  | ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{3}^{25}$ | $\stackrel{9}{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{32}$ | ${ }_{7}^{78}$ | 109 | $\stackrel{18}{\bullet}$ | 25 | ${ }_{7} 8$ | $\stackrel{-}{6}$ | .. ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{2}^{11}$ | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ | .. ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{1}$ | - ${ }^{378}$ |
| -ver $25\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bays } \\ \text { dirid }\end{array}\right.$ : | ${ }^{21} 8$ | ${ }_{7}^{18}$ | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{50}$ | ${ }^{47}$ | ${ }_{9}^{54}$ | i | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{19}$ | $\stackrel{2}{.}$ | : | : | 5 | 2 | ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ | 202 50 |
|  | 3.894 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,747 \ldots \\ & 398 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 . 5 2 1} \\ & 1,030 \end{aligned}$ | -8.415 <br> 18 | ${ }^{3,171} 48$ | ${ }^{2,462}$ | 348 59 | ${ }^{2.507}$ 377 | ${ }^{2.089}$ | -178 | ${ }_{107}^{17}$ | ${ }_{84}^{84}$ | ${ }_{6}^{91}$ | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ | 15 | ${ }_{9}^{46}$ | (s,779 <br> 4.541 |

VI－A．－Distribution of Scholars receiving General Education by Classes and Age Groups－cont．

## Age group．

（1）
$\rightarrow-$ School Eda ration．


|  | ： | ．． | ${ }^{98}$ | 4，818 | ${ }_{4}^{724}$ | ${ }^{3516}$ |  |  | ： |  |  |  | ： |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{5,888}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －．．\｛䍖路 | ： | ： | ${ }_{180}^{188}$ | ${ }_{\text {106，}}^{1053}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {1，}}^{1,284}$ | ${ }_{8}^{898}$ |  | ． | ： | ： | ， | ． | ： |  |  |
| ．．．\｛品品 | ： | ： | ${ }_{20}^{80}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {18，}}^{18,57}$ | 2，487 | ${ }_{885}^{885}$ | ： | ： | ： | ． | ： |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{32 \\ 2856585}}$ |
|  | ： | ： | ${ }_{85}^{80}$ | 20， | \％eg，039 |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{17,909}$ | ${ }_{\text {g，}, 285}$ | ${ }^{31}$ | ： | \％ | ． | ： |  |  | ${ }^{\text {2ap，} 2,009}$ |
|  | ： | ： | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{86}^{86,524}$ |  | citioge |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,957}$ |  | ： |  | ： |  |  | ${ }^{217,19015}$ |
|  | ： | ： | .$^{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {sita }}^{\text {si，93 }}$ |  | cin |  | 47：2981 |  | ${ }^{\text {s，008 }}$ | ${ }^{691}$ | ．． | $\because$ |  |  |  |
|  | ： | ： | ： | ${ }^{11,088}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {aja }} 3$ | ${ }_{\substack{20 \\ 88,688 \\ 6818}}$ |  | ${ }^{14,828}$ | ${ }_{\text {ctan }}^{\substack{18,925}}$ | ${ }^{2.885}$ | ${ }_{3}^{318}$ | ： | ．． | ： |  |
| 2．． Raixit $^{\text {Rap }}$ | ： | ： | $\because$ | f，0，07 |  |  | ${ }^{210} 2.888$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{\text {g2，aid }}$ | ${ }^{3} 11,8827$ | ${ }_{\text {20，}}^{\substack{20.850}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{178}^{178}$ | ， |  |  |
|  | ：： | ： | ： | ${ }_{1}^{1,188}$ | ${ }_{1}^{8,4,43}$ | （12，108 |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { ce，} \\ 20,268}}$ | ${ }^{41} 1.392$ |  |  | \％；129 | ${ }^{1,3885}$ | ${ }^{129}$ | ： | $\underset{\substack{29090 \\ 8,36180}}{ }$ |
| ${ }^{12-14.1 . . . ~}$ | ： | ： | ： | ${ }^{29}$ | 808 | ${ }^{\text {pi，00 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{11,975 \\ 3,75}}$ | ${ }_{\text {agh，foio }}^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {32，}}^{8162}$ | ${ }^{3,2825}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 1,782$ | ${ }_{8150}^{8150}$ | ： |  |
|  | ： | ：． | ： | ${ }^{58}$ | ${ }^{188}$ | ${ }^{1.207}$ | 1，4，38 | ${ }_{\text {11，20 }}^{1,205}$ |  | 20，762 | ${ }_{7}^{31,464}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { 13，209 } \\ 2 \times 28}}{ }$ | ${ }^{\text {a }} 8.888$ | ： |  |
|  | ： | ： | ： | ！ | ${ }^{48}$ | ${ }^{215}$ | ${ }^{1,358}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {gingit }}$ | ${ }^{1,0938}$ | $\xrightarrow{10,689}$ | 2，108 | $\xrightarrow{\text { 18，} 1.189}$ |  | ${ }^{10,98}$ | ： |  |
|  | ： | ： | ： |  | ． 1 | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{298}$ | ${ }_{8,8}^{8,8}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5084}$ | ${ }^{4,9085}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { co，bict }}$ | ${ }_{11,1235}$ | ${ }_{1}^{14,383}$ | ${ }_{\text {12，}}^{10,76}$ | ： |  |
|  | ：： | ： | ： | ： | $\stackrel{5}{6}$ | $\stackrel{11}{\square}$ | ${ }_{88}^{88}$ | ${ }^{189}$ | 1．488 | ${ }_{\text {Lem }}^{1.48}$ | ${ }^{4} 980$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.898}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {li，}}^{\substack{1,002 \\ 1,102}}$ | ： | ${ }_{38,068}^{380}$ |
| ${ }^{10-10}$ ．．$\{$ Soritit | ： |  | ： | ： | ： | ． | 1 | 8 | ${ }^{489}$ | ${ }_{81}$ | ${ }^{1.945}$ | ${ }_{24}^{2038}$ | 3．819 | a．gis | $\because$ | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{1.8088}$ |
| $\ldots$ ．．${ }^{\text {Rainit }}$ | ： | ： | ：： | ．．${ }^{16}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | ．${ }^{8}$ | $\stackrel{6}{6}$ | $\frac{11}{11}$ | ${ }_{12}^{11}$ | ${ }_{86}$ | ${ }_{118}$ | ${ }^{888}$ | ${ }^{1.858}$ | 3．9620 |  | 0.48 |

| 20-21 .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Girls }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{3}$ | .. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 15 16 | ${ }_{181}^{78}$ | 129 21 | ${ }_{47} 818$ | 1.700 168 | $\because$ | 2,589 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21-22.. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { GLrcls }\end{array}\right.$ | :. | $\because$ | $\because$ | .$^{4}$ | 4 | 1 | : | $\frac{2}{2}$ | ${ }_{1}^{8}$ |  | ${ }_{14}^{14}$ | 45 12 | 160 18 | ${ }_{43}^{497}$ | $\because$ | 198 88 |
| 22-23 .. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { GILI }\end{aligned}$ | :. | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 2 | .$^{1}$ | .. ${ }^{1}$ | . | 1 | 6 | 9 | $4{ }_{4}^{4}$ | 178 12 | $\because$ | + 29 |
| - 28-26... $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { G1rls }\end{aligned}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 5 | .$^{5}$ | .$^{8}$ | $\because$ | .. ${ }^{1}$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{-9}$ | ${ }_{1}^{5}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | ${ }_{11}^{63}$ | $\because$ | 105 18 |
| 2t-26 . . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Oirla }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 5 | 5 |  |  | 1 | `i | , ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | ${ }^{-1}$ | ${ }^{\cdot} 1$ | 2 | 17 | $\because$ | 84 88 |
| Ovar $25\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Roys } \\ \text { Gls }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 16 | 15 | 5 | . ${ }^{13}$ | 1 | $\because$ | ${ }^{*} 1$ | ${ }^{-} 2$ | ${ }^{\bullet} 1$ | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | $\because$ | 59 10 |
| Total .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Qiris }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\begin{gathered} 792 \\ \hline 654 \\ \hline 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 756,77 \\ & 616,320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 3 2 , 3 9 4} \\ & 325,378 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 451,026 \\ & 261,051 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 7 5 , 5 6 6} \\ & 186,286 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 3 1 , 4 7 1} \\ & 140,228 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 189,081 \\ 57,048 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15:, 604 \\ 42,707 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145,397 \\ 85,980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81,864 \\ & 14,106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64,025 \\ & 10,346 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,945 \\ 6,876 \end{array}$ | $\because$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 1 , 2 , 0 0 2} \\ & 1,596,886 \end{aligned}$ |

VI-B.-Distribution of Scholars receiving Professional and Special Education by Age Groups. school Education.


Colleglate Sducation.


VII-A.-Teachers in Schools tor Generul Education.


Includes Lower elementary trained teachers (a) 865 (b) 14 ; (o) 8,827 ; (d) 150 , (b) 203 ; (f) 173 ; ( 0 ) 3,480; (h) 474 ; (1) 2.


VII-B.-Teachers in Schools for Professional and Special Education.


| Sohools for Speeial Education- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Music .. | 1 | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Dancing .. | -* | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Other Fine Arts. | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | .- |
| Oriental Studies. | 19 | 5 | 178 | 18 | 51 | 5 | 248 | 28 | 276 |
| Phvsical Education. | - | * | $\cdots$ | . | -• | - | - | . | - |
| Social Erucation; | s | 5 | 3 | 5 | -* | - | 6 | $\mathbf{1}_{0}$ | 10 |
| For the Handicapped- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mentallv Handicapped. | . | ** | -* | $\cdots$ | * ${ }^{*}$ | ** | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Phvaically Handicapped. | 4 | 1 | 81 | 56 | 16 | 6 | 64 | 68 | 117 |
| For Adults (a) .. | * | * | "* | $\cdots$ | - | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | $\cdots$ | ** |
| - Reformatory .. | 2 | 8 | 28 | 20 | 25 | 22 | 65 | 44 | 99 |
| Others | - | $\cdots$ | -* | - | . | ** | * | - | -* |
| Total . | 29 | 18 | 247 | 103 | 98 | 35 | 374 | 151 | 625 |
| Grand Total .. | 526 | 226 | 1,469 | 472 | 285 | 68 | 2,280 | 764 | 8,04 |

(a) Excludes part-time teachers who are employed full time, in day achoola





Bohool Examunatione.



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RGPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUUOTIOAN

X.-Education in Rural Areas.


X.-Education in Rural Areas-cont.

| Type of institution. | Expenditure (direct and lndirect) on |  |  |  |  |  | Number of teachers In |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Recognized Institutions. |  |  |  |  |  | Recognized Institutions. |  |  |  | Unrecog. nized inatitutions. <br> (22) |
|  | Government funds. <br> (12) | District board funds. <br> (13) | Fees. <br> (14) | Other sources. <br> (15) | Total. <br> (18) | nized institutions. <br> (17) | Government. (18) | District board. <br> (19) | Private. <br> (20) | Total. <br> (21) |  |
|  | ES. | ${ }^{\text {RS. }}$ | Rs- | ${ }_{-}^{\text {RS }}$ | - ${ }^{\text {ns. }}$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| For malos- |  |  |  |  |  |  | , ' | , | 1 | , | - |
| Colleges for General Educa ${ }^{-}$ tion. | 64,880 | - $\cdot$ | 2,69,888 | 64,806 | - 8,99,854 | - .. | .. - | - | 72 | 72 | - |
| Colleges for Professlonal and Special Education. | 8,66,859 | -. | - 9,5i7 | -6,74,377 | -10,50,818 | .. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | - 40 | -• | 80 | 120 | $\cdots$ |
| Schools for General Educa-tion- |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| High/Higher Secondary. | 11,08,832 | 8,90,356 | 26,92,388 | 2,36,118 | 47,27,694 | .- | 124 | 2,654 | 1,253 | 4,081 | - |
| Middle .. .- | 1,30,894 | 2,50,279 | 8,00,814 | 1,50,156 | 0,57,148 | .. $\cdot$ | - 12 | 058 | 107 | 867 | - |
| Senfor Basle/Jumior High. | - | .. | .. | .. | -• | . | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ |
| Primary .. .. .. | 4,09,14,088 | 1,42,10,186 | 2,79,525 | 74,82,410 | 8,88,87,044 | . | 8,835 | 39,578 | 53,665 | 98,878 | * |
| Junior Primary. Basio/Basic | 8,05,941 | 2,70,749 | 403 | 8,27,950 | 0,05,048 | .. | 14 | 077 | 858 | 1,049 | $\cdots$ |
| Nursery .. .. .. | $\cdots$ | , ${ }^{\circ}$ | - | -• | . | -• | . | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | . |
| Total .. | 4,84,00,090 | 1,54,30,670 | 83,71,680 | 82,05,834 | 7,64,76,924 | 4 | 8,785 | 43567 | 65,478 | 102,825 | . |
| Schools for Profesglonal and Speclal Educatlon- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training ... .. | 2,28,059 | - | - | 1,08,187 | 3,87,096 | .. | 148 | -• | 74 | 222 | - |
| Agriculturo .. .. | 7,600 | 20.543 | . | 21,202 | 48,245 |  | . . | 8 | .. | 8 | - |
| Arts and Crafts .. | -• | - |  | - | . . |  | . |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Music, Dancing and other Flne Arts. |  | " | .. | . | . | - | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\cdots$ |
| For Adulta .. .. | 50,305 | 314 | - | 16,202 | 80,971 | .. | 25 | 89 | 981 | 1,075 | .. |
| Others .. .. .. | - | - | -• | - | . |  | .. | . . | . | . | . |
| Total .. | 2,80,854 | 20,857 | - | 1,45,001 | 4,59,312 | 2 | 173 | 92 | , 1,035 | 1,800 | * |


XI.-Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial Concessions to Students at different
stages of Education.


Colleges for Professional Education-
Education
Engineerlng
Technolog
Mediclne
Meterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Comm
Law
Applled Ärt and Architecture $\because$
Total
Colleges for Special Education-
Music
Musia
Dancing
Orlental Studles
Physical Education
Boclal Edacation

XI.—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial Concessions to Students at different stages of



XII-A.-Education of Adults.


XII-B.-Libraries and Reading Rooms for Adults.


## XIII-A.-Educational institutions and teachers for the handicapped.

Institutions for
(1)
Mentally handicapped
Physically handicapped-
The Blind
The Deaf-Bilind
The Deaf
The Deaf-Mute
:
The Handicapped In speech
The Crippled
Others
O.

| Government. |  | Local bodies. |  | Private bodies. |  |  |  |  | $\overbrace{\text { For boys. }}^{$ Dnrecognized  <br>  institutions $}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For beys. | For girls. | For boys. | For girls. |  |  |  | Ide |  |  |
| (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | For boys. <br> (6) | For girls, <br> (7) | For boys. <br> (8) | 1 | For girls. <br> (9) | (10) |
| ** | - | * | - | - | - | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | - | - | 2 | 1 | - |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | . | - |  | . | - |
| ${ }^{\circ} 1$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{-} 2$ | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots 8{ }^{\circ}$ | $\because$ | - |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ${ }^{\cdot 1}$ | ${ }^{*} 1$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{-4}$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | - | . | - | ** | $\cdots$ | . |  | $\cdots$. | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\theta$ | 1 | .. |  | .. | - |



# XII-B-Enrolment in Educational Institutions and Scholarships, etc., for the handicapped. 





XIV-B.-Special Government staff for Education of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities.

Number belonging to

Designation of staff.
(1)


Minimum Acedemio qualificestions.
(6)

Director of Harijan Welfare
.

Scales of pay
(7)

RS.
Honorary.

Daties.
(8)


XIV-C.-Enrolment, Stipends and Examination Results for the education of the Scheduled
Castes and other. Backward Communities.


XV-A.-Education of Criminal Tribes.



Nil.

XV-B. -Inmates of Prisons or Homes for the Criminal Tribes.


XVI-A.-Distribution of scholars going abroad for further studies.


# XVI-A.-Distribution of scholars going abroad for further studies-cont. 

Number of scholars who went abroad for advanced studites in



## XVI-B.-Soholarships for foreign studies-cont.



NoTk.-Three were soholarshlp-holders, 18 went at their own expense. The others went on study leave and deputation terms
XVII.-State Educational Service.



(a) Women are also appointed to hold these posts.
(b) Post held in abeyance. Instead the post'of Inspectress in the scale of Rs. 230-700 8 s oreated in the offce of the Director.
(c) Held in abeyance. Chief Inspector of Physical Education holds additional charge,
(1) Institutions, Scholars and Education in relation to population by districts.


(2) Number of Aided and Unaided Institutıons under Mission and Non-Mission Agencies.


Schools for Spectal Edacation-





| Universitiea .. | - | .. |  |  | 8 | 8 | 2,85,300 | .. | . | .. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colleges for General Education |  |  |  | $\because$ | 65 | 58 | 5,05,283 | 11 | 11 | 70,701 |
| Colleges for Professional Rducation- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education | .. | .. |  | -- | 11 | 10 | 40.72B | 4 | 4 | 85,082 |
| Engineering |  |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 | 23,389 | - | . | .. |
| Teehnology |  |  | . | - | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | . | . | $\cdots$ |
| Mediclne | - | - | .- | .. | 5 | 5 | 45,724 | 1 | 1 | 6,344 |
| Veterinary | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 1 | 1 | 2.840 | - | - | .. |
| Agrlculture | .. | - | . | - | 2 | 2 | 21,708 | - | - | - |
| Forestry | - | - | - | . | 1 | 1 | 6,273 | - | - | - |
| Law | .. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 16,783 | - | .. | . |
| Colleges for Spec,al Education- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Music .. .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 8 | 8 | 882 | .- | - | .. |
| Oriental 8tudies | . | . |  | .. | 27 | 27 | 86,282 | 2 | 2 | 5,730 |
| Schools for General Education- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High .. | - | . | - | $\cdots$ | 022 | 870 | 22,39,740 | 105 | 186 | 6,19,870 |
| Middle .. | .. | - | $\cdots$ | - | 221 | 173 | 1,34,041 | 61 | 50 | 73,476 |
| Junior Basio | -. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 402 | 99 | 14,040 | . | . | .. |
| Primary- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single teacher | $\cdots$ | . | - | . | 4,053 | 34 | 3,209 | - | . | - |
| Others | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 33,988 | 14,162 | 16,74,101 | . | - | .. |
| Nursery | . | . | .. | - | 1 |  | .. | 25 | - | . |
| Schools for Profebsional Education- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Traming | . | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 96 | 86 | 1,47,685 | 91 | 80 | 1,01,154 |
| Polytechnic .. | .. |  | $\ldots$ | - | 12 | 12 | 14,973 | . | . | .. |
| Industry | .. | - | $\cdots$ | - | 89 | 23 | 3,641 | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| Medicine | . | -. | .. | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 1 | . | - |
| Agriculture | . | - | - | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 220 | $\because$ | - | . |
| Commerce .. | . | . | .. | - | 814 | 181 | 26,566 | $\because$ |  | $\cdots$ |
| Arte and Crafts | . | . | -• | . | 3 | 3 | 2,105 | 28 | 14 | 6,940 |
| Schools for Special Education- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mualo .. | . | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | . | . | $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 | 508 |
| Danaing .. | . | .. | .. | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| Oriental Studies | - | . | - | . | 64 | 61 | 82,109 | 6 | 6 | 11,001 |
| Social Education | .. | -• | $\cdots$ | . | 3 | - | .. | 5 | . |  |
| Handicapped | .. |  | .. | - | 17 | 11 | 1,357 | 2 | 2 | 78 |
| For Adults .. | . | - | - | - | 1,140 | 226 | 17,700 | 27 | 8 | 232 |
| Heformatory .. | - | - | ** | - | $\theta$ | 6 | 6,932 | 2 | 1 | 150 |
|  |  |  | tal | - | 41,898 | $\xrightarrow{10,069}$ | $\stackrel{64,94,571}{ }$ | 460 | 368 | 10,20,388 |

(5) Public Libraries and Reading Rooms.




## (7) Distribution of scholars according to communities.

Classes of institutions by type of education imparted.
(1)

## Men's Colleges for Arts and Science. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men } \\ \text { Women }\end{array}\right.$. Scance

Colleges for Professional Education-


| 8ctools for General Education- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indian Secondary schools for }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Boys } \\ \text { boys. } \\ \text { Girs. } \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | $\because$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,009 \\ 162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,715 \\ 2,674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118.513 \\ 7,551 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{14,134 \\ 189,872}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97,918 \\ & 10,975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,229 \\ 624 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96,304 \\ 6,002 \\ 6, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,123 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | 99 66 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,808 \\ 307 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{5 2 3 , 6 4 8} \\ 42,550 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Indian } \\ \text { giris. } \end{gathered}$ | $\because$ | 713 | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 2,482 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ 7,297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,144 \\ 24,950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ 19,951 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 1,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 426 \\ 14,260 \end{array}$ | -202 | 2 34 | 252 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,371 \\ 72,362 \end{array}$ |
| $m_{m}^{\text {Anglo-Indian Secondary Schoole }} \begin{gathered} \text { Boys boys } \end{gathered} \text { Birla }$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{4}^{12}$ | - ${ }^{42}$ | 929 927 | 225 37 | 283 41 | 494 80 | .$^{4}$ | 8,384 | 129 | 5,453 $\mathbf{1 , 3 8 4}$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 78 118 | 339 889 | ${ }_{211}^{111}$ | 108 | 194 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,077 \\ & 8,906 \end{aligned}$ | $\because$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,919 \\ & 5,729 \end{aligned}$ |
| Publle Schools for boys $\quad \because \quad \because\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Giris }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 89 | ${ }_{11} 1$ | $\therefore{ }^{6}$ | 11 | $\because$ | 156 84 | $\because$ | ${ }_{96}^{282}$ |
| Matriculation Schools .. $\quad \because\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Giris }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{*} 2$ | ${ }_{649}^{212}$ | 136 455 | ${ }^{56} 112$ | -42 | 3 11 | 5 12 | 7 | 461 1,408 |
| Baste Schools .. $\quad$ \% $\quad$ : $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Giris }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | $\begin{aligned} & 329 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 2 8 5}$ 1,526 | 8,274 4,659 | $\begin{gathered} 13,531 \\ 5,568 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,280 \\ & 1,098 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,870 \\ & 565 \end{aligned}$ | 640 497 | 3 4 | $\because$ | 116 48 | 26,822 14,507 |
| Indian Primary Schools, .. .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bova } \\ \text { Giris }\end{array}\right.$ | .. | $\underset{\substack{9,760}}{21,187}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 320,408 \\ & 154,492 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 730,021 \\ \mathbf{3 6 8 , 0 6 4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 903,257 \\ & 514,005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159,199 \\ & 131,531 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228,019 \\ & 125,843 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103,671 \\ & 148,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,948 \\ & 2,127 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{85} 521$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,545 \\ 8,388 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,509,810 \\ & \mathbf{1 , 4 5 7 , 5 7 5} \end{aligned}$ |
| Pre-Primary Schoole for boys $\quad . .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Rovs } \\ \text { Gris }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | : | . 28 | 104 .57 | ${ }_{.21}^{15}$ | $\because 2$ | $\ldots .^{5}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 152 92 |
| pre-Primary Schools.for girls $\quad$.- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Grils }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | - 88 | - 62 | 269 237 | 117 | . 16 | 136 109 | ". | .$^{2}$ | 14 29 | 640 562 |
|  | $\because$ | $\because$ | .. | - | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 38 \\ & \hline 3 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | $12^{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { so } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\because$ | 297 | $\because$ | 394 334 |
| Anglo-Indian Pritmary Schools for girls. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Girls }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 11 | ${ }_{21}^{6}$ | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times \quad 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\because$ | $\begin{array}{r}197 \\ \hline 97\end{array}$ | $\because$ | 148 288 |
| Schools for Professional Education- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordinary Training. Schools for boys- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Ciris }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | . ${ }^{34}$ | 717 10 | 1,794 | 8,151 | $\underset{54}{1, \ddot{854}}$ | $\ddot{655}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,438 \\ \mathbf{1 1 4} \end{array}$ | ${ }^{30}$ | $\because$ | 2 | 10,475 |
| Ordinary Training schools for Girls Gurls. |  | 11 | 345 | 475 | 2,436 | 542 | 163 | 9,156 | .. | 1 | 2 | 7,131 |
| Basic Training Schoole for Boya $\begin{aligned} & \text { Roys } \\ & \text { alris }\end{aligned}$ | $\because$ | 15 | 208 2 | 609 | 1,216 | $\begin{gathered} 578 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | 207 | 198 | 11 | .$^{11}$ | 11 | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8}, 064 \\ 68 \end{gathered}$ |
| Basio Training Schools for Girls $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Giris }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{*} 1$ | ${ }^{\circ} 84$ | ${ }_{69}$ | 68 328 | 122 | ${ }^{\infty} 13$ | 349 | * 1 | $\because$ | : | 13 982 |
| Other types of Traiaing Schoois for Boys. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { Girla }\end{aligned}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 3 | 2 | 189 -1 | 103 -18 | 20 1 | 30 -29 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{-1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}299 \\ \hdashline \quad 54\end{array}$ |
| Other types of Trainding Sohools $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Girls }\end{array}\right.$ for Girle, | $\because$ | $\because=$ | $\because 1$ | $\because 26$ | $\because 41$ | $2 \frac{1}{26}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | $\because 74$ | $\because$ | $\therefore{ }_{52}$ | : | $\therefore$ $\therefore \quad 222$ |
| Enginearlng .. .. .. Boys | . | - | 30 | 48 | $=92$ | 45 | 15 | -8 | 1 | - | - | 239 |
| Polytechnia .. .. .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Giris }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | 1 | 66 | 528 | $1,677$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,498 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 142 | $\begin{array}{r} 391 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | . | .$^{18}$ | .. ${ }^{6}$ | 4,329 |
| Industrial Schools .. .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bagn } \\ \text { Grirls }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{\prime} 2^{\prime}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 379 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 257 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1}^{170} 1$ | $\begin{gathered} 111: 3 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\because 102$ | $-\left\{\begin{array}{c} 873 \\ \mathbf{3 4} \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | .$^{5}$ | .$^{5}$ | $\because$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1,994 \\ 43 \end{array}$ |



| Boys' Schools | .. |  | .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Girls }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | 14 | 127 | 2 | 2 | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 161 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . | -. |  | .. | . | . | - | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Girss Schools | .. | - | .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Girls }\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | $\ddot{2}$ | 15 | 45 | 62 | 4 | 9 | 0 | .. |  | .. | 130 |
| Adult EducationBoys' Schools | . | - | .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Girls }\end{array}\right.$ | $\because$ | 261 1 | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7} \mathbf{4} 54$ | 9,657 | 9,060 | 172 20 | 1,714 | 702 102 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 127 | $\mathbf{3 0 , 1 8 9}$ $\mathbf{7 5 0}$ |
| GIrrb' Schools | - | - | .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Brys } \\ \text { Girls }\end{array}\right.$ | : | $\because$ | ${ }^{\circ} 25$ | -120 | 10 318 | $\because$ | ${ }^{*} 4$ | - 2 | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots 7$ | 10 516 |
| HandicappedBoys ${ }^{\circ}$ Schools | -• | -• | .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Girls }\end{array}\right.$ | : | 1 | $\stackrel{98}{37}$ | 172 | 250 53 | $\frac{64}{24}$ | ${ }_{9}^{40}$ | 115 | $\because$ | 8 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 724 285 |
| Grrls' Schools | -• | -• | .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Glrls }\end{array}\right.$ | : | : | 1 | $1{ }^{3}$ | 18 | $\cdots 1$ | $\because$ | $\cdots 18$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | : | $5{ }^{6}$ |
|  |  | Total | $. .\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Men } \\ \text { Womon } \end{array}\right.$ | .. | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{3 0}, 276 \\ 10,861 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,00,263 \\ & 1,02,203 \end{aligned}$ | $8,80,622$ $3,89,876$ | 11,48,322 | $2,88,877$ $1,67,858$ | 2, <br> $\mathbf{1}, 21,2987$ | $2,42,184$ $1,71,559$ | 4,333 $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 5}$ | 5,885 6,027 | 17,889 9,104 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 2 , 5 9 , 9 9 5} \\ & \mathbf{1 6 , 1 7 , 4 5 8} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Grai | total | .. |  | 46,137 | 5,31,468 | 12,70,498 | 17,16,122 | 4,56,733 | 3,91,101 | 4,13,743 | 6,738 | 11,012 | 27,003 | 48,71,453 |

（8）Distribution of scholars according to（I）wealth and（2）occupation of parents or guardians．

Classes of Institutions by type of education imparted．
（1）
Men＇s Colleges for Arts and $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men } \\ \text { Sclence }\end{array}\right.$
Women＇s Colleges for Arts $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Women＇s Colleges for Arts } \\ \text { and Science } & \text { ．．} \\ \text { ．．Women }\end{array}$ and Science ．．．．
Jolleges for Professlona
Education－Education－

| Men＇s Colleges．．． | $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{Men} \\ \text { Women } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Women＇s Colleges | \％．Women |
| Englacering ．． | $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Men } \\ \text { Women } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Technology ．． | Men |
| Medicine－ |  |
| Men＇s Colleges | $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Men } \\ \text { Women } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Women＇s Colleges | $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Men } \\ \text { Women } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Veterinary ．－ | $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mon } \\ \text { Women } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Agriculture ．．． | $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Men } \\ \text { Women } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Forestry | ．．Men |
| Lay ．． | $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Men } \\ \text { Women } \end{array}\right.$ |

Scholars according to
Fealth．

（2）
（3）

294
204
450
860
085
18,708
788
828

10,348
415
898
826
120
4
64
642
8
177

| $\mathbf{3 6 4}$ | 109 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | 12 |
| 115 | 1 |
| 861 | 241 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 112 | 44 |
|  |  |
| 641 | 377 |
| 111 | 108 |
| 20 | 9 |
| 50 | 24 |
| 200 | 78 |
| 4 | $\cdots$ |
| 181 | 158 |
| 4 | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | $\ddot{9}$ |
| 713 | 86 |
| 12 | 2 |


|  |  |  | Scholars according to the occupa parents or guardians． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ． ： 总 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { à } \\ & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 㟄 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| （8） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） |

Scholars according to the ocoupation of
parents or guardians． parents or guardians．
$(6)$
10,696
620
1，848
232

| $\begin{array}{r} 10,696 \\ 620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,120 \\ 670 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,224 \\ 208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,415 \\ \mathbf{4 8 1} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1，348 | 495 | 353 | 361 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 232 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 161 20 | 77 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 201 \\ 7 \end{array}$ |
| 87 | 44 | 21 | 30 |
| 631 8 | 537 1 | 835 | $\begin{array}{r} 818 \\ 2 \end{array}$ |
| 159 | 188 | 43 | 80 |

Colleges for
$\substack{\text { tion－} \\ \text { Mrusic }}$

| Music | $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ven } \\ \text { Women }\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | 6 5 | 1 | 80 10 | 24 45 | 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{95}{35}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 4 16 | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | 4 |  |  | 91 127 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Orlental Studies－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men＇o Colleges | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Med }\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | 7 |  | 26 | 184 | 974 | 132 | 104 | 144 | 500 | 02 | 83 | 4 | 132 | 1，191 |
|  | $\cdots$ Women | ．． | 1 |  | 5 | 14 | 60 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 2 |  | 7 | 80 |
| Women＇s Colleges | ．．Women | － | － |  | 7 | 11 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 22 |  | －－ |  |  | 40 |



(8) Distribution of scholars according to (1) wealth and (2) occupation of guardians-cont.


（9）Scholars according to the languages studied．

|  |  |  |  |  | Scholars | ccording | the langua | studed |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | First lang |  |  |  |  |  | （ii）Third language |
| Type of Institutions． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 宊 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 咅• | 평 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \dot{\mathbf{g}} \\ \stackrel{\text { B }}{4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 宫 } \\ & \text { 㽞 } \end{aligned}$ |
| （1） |  | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） | （12） |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Secondary Schools } \\ \text { and Anglo-Indian). (Indian } \end{gathered}\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Girla } \end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,35,210 \\ 51,137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,24,950 \\ 33,352 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,531 \\ & 28,276 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,199 \\ 588 \end{array}$ | 2,285 802 | 8,441 $\mathbf{3 8 5}$ | 398 | $\stackrel{3}{ } 302$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,365 \\ 7,113 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,33,379 \\ & 1,22,025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,85,654 \\ 51,655 \end{array}$ |
| Elomentary Schools（including \｛ Boye | $\cdots$ | 13，51，009 | 6，14，398 | 3，69，479 | 1，47，084 | $\cdots$ | 60，848 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 540 | 25，70，356 |  |
| Anglo－Indian Primary）．\｛ Girls | ．． | 6，48，315 | 4，31，387 | 2，40，246 | 1，24，153 | ．． | 13，474 | ． | $\ldots$ | 622 | 14，58，197 | － |
| Busic Schools（excluding pre－$\{$ Boys basic clases）． | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,373 \\ 7,608 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,220 \\ & 4,717 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,933 \\ & 1,498 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,213 \\ 600 \end{array}$ |  | 83 15 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 28,822 14,507 | － |
| Total ．．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Boys } \\ \text { Girls }\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,02,592 \\ 7,07,060 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,40,568 \\ .4,69,458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,34,043 \\ & 2,70,020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,08,490 \\ & 1,25,390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,285 \\ \mathbf{8 0 2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,372 \\ & 13,874 \end{aligned}$ | 398 | $\stackrel{302}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,005 \\ 7,735 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,30,557 \\ & 16,04,729 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,85,654 \\ 51,555 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total | ． | 23，08，052 | 13，10，022 | 7，04，9133 | 2，93，880 | 3，087 | 81，248 | 398 | 392 | 15，640 | 47，25，286 | 2，37，200 |

(10) Number of Soholars unprotected from Smallpox.

(11) Statement of Charges from State Funds-37. Education-Actuals.

| (1) | Management. |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government. |  | Local Body. |  | Private. |  |  |
|  | Recurring. <br> (2) | Nonrecurring. <br> (B) | Reourring. <br> (4) | Non. recurring. <br> (b) | Recurring. <br> (6) | Nonrecurring. (7) | (8) |
|  | 88. | มs. | Rs. | 88. | Rs. | R.s. | Es. |
| Universities | . | - | - | - | 15,13,758 | 8,79,310 | 23,93,086 |
| Colleges for Arts and Science | 22,11,898 | 4,54,247 |  |  | 11,54,061 | 6,58,348 | 44,78,654 |
| Professional Colleges- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Law College .. .. | 88,884 | .. | . | " | $\cdots$ | - | 86,084 |
| Engineoring Colleges .. | 18,32,189 | 13,65 814 | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 26,98,003 |
| Teachers' Colleges .. | 6,81,414 | 21,883 | . | - | 1,32,451 | 92,872 | 9,08,720 |
| Musio Colleges .. | 49,671 | .. | .. | ." | .. | .. | 49,671 |
| Secondary Sohools | 11,29,208 | 21,214 | 29,43,135 | 8,07,425 | 77,22,965 | 0,13,825 | 1,80,37,772 |
| Primary Sohools | 2,87,850 | . | 2,23,14,420 | 1,89,404 | 4,83,03,060 | 4,10,415 | 6,65,46,139 |
| Basio Sohools . | .. | .. | 10,832 | .. | 32,199 | 19,668 | 62,699 |
| Training Schools .. | 45,88,562 | 1,03,607 |  | .. | 20,12,888 | 80,044 | 87,91,201 |
| Schools for Defectives . . | 91,011 | 842 | 8,986 | .. | 6,817 | .. | 1,07,558 |
| Direotion .. | 4.46,608 | 2,805 | : | - | .. | : ... | 4,49,811 |
| Inspection .. .. | 87,78,613 | 26,311 | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | ., | 88,04,924 |
| Scholarships .. .. | 4,01,289 | .. | . | - | : | : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,01,289 |
| Charges in England .. | 23,483 | 3,23,456 | .. | . | .. | - .. | 8,46,939 |
| Niscellaneaus- |  |  |  | - |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Oriental Manuscripta .- | 73,088 | 3 | :: | . | $\cdots$ | - $\cdot$ | 73,988 |
| Text Brok Committeo . . | 14,411 | 1 | .. | . | ' .. | . | - 14,411 |
| Registration of Books .. | 12,841 | 1 | - | . | . - | - .. | 12,841 |
| Soout Movement | 21,000 | - | .. | - | . | . | 21,000 |
| Public Libraries | 65,590 | 0 | 1,12,402 | .. | - | . | 1,87,982 |
| NatIonal Cadet Crops | 7,22,879 | - | .. | .. | - | . | 7,22,879 |
| Other items .. | 10,88,692 | 2 | . | $\cdots$ | . | -• | 10,88,592 |
| Total | 1,70,78.679 | 9 23,20,079 | 2,53,89,775 | 4,46,919 | 5,59,68,697 | 80,60,482 | 10,42,64,831 |

（12）Cost per student in Institutions for General Education．

| Type of Education． | （Direct charges only．） |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of total expenditure． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | g |  | Average annual cost per student． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 总 |  | 蓸 Rs． |  <br> （5） <br> R8． |  <br> （0） <br> ns． | 台 |  |  |  | 岩 |  |
|  | ＇ |  |  |  |  | 宮 |  |  |  |  | ＊ |
| 「 | 炭詈 |  |  |  |  | $\dot{\square}_{\mathrm{o}}^{\mathrm{g}}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ | ox | Cud | \％ | \％${ }_{\text {\％}}$ |
|  | 唇 |  |  |  |  | Big | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { H. } \end{aligned}$ | $0^{4 x}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hen } \\ & \text { En } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fin } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| （1） | （2） |  |  |  |  | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） | （12） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ［8． | Re． |  |  |  |  |
| Colleges for Arts and Scrence for boys ．． | 40，421 | 85，78，568 | 46.3 | 0.7 | 1291 | 36.2 | 2123 | $21 \cdot 3$ | 03 | 608 | $17 \cdot 1$ |
| Do．for girls | 2，044 | 10，90，829 | 146.5 | － | $130 \cdot 2$ | 135.9 | $412 \cdot 6$ | 35\％ | ． | 31.0 | $32 \cdot 9$ |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Secondary schools for } \\ \text { boys } & \text { ．．}\end{array}$ | 5，78，407 | 351，87，005 | 16.7 | 6.7 | 338 | 4.1 | $61 \cdot 3$ | 27.2 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 55.2 | $8 \cdot 7$ |
| Secondary schools for girls ．． | 84，242 | 65，24，436 | 34＊${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 29.1 | $10 \cdot 8$ | 775 | 44.3 | 43 | $37 \cdot 5$ | 13＇9 |
| Primary schools（Other Whan basie schools） | 40，28，553 | 9，75，01，368 | 16.4 | 62 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 24.2 | $67 \cdot 8$ | $25 \cdot 6$ | 1.2 | $5 \cdot 4$ |
| Basle schools | 41，529 | 8，74，478 | 11.2 | 8.7 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $21 \cdot 2$ | 52.8 | 410 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $\Delta$ |

（13）Expenditure on hostels and boarding homes（capital expenditure only）．

|  | Expenditure from． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ： <br> Institutions managed by． |  |  | 帚总 |  |  |  | － |
| （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （0） | （7） | （8） |
| $\text { Government } \ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Males. } \\ \text { Females. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,358 \\ 7,469 \end{array}$ | － | －． | $\begin{aligned} & 9,185 \\ & \mathbf{2 , 9 4 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 94，179 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,38,722 \\ 10,417 \end{array}$ |
| Distriot Boards $\{$ Males． | 97，312 | 15，599 | － | 52 | 444 | 119 | 1，13，526 |
| Distriot Boards $\{$ Females． | － | ．． | － | ． | －• | ．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ．． |
| Municipal SMales． | 9，227 | － | 6，240 | 1，291 | ． | 11，213 | 27，971 |
| Counorls LFemales． | ． | ．， | ．． | ．． | $\cdots$ | ．． | ．． |
| Aided Agencies $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Males．}\end{array}\right.$ | 1，26，896 | － | 500 | 23，692 | 26.824 | 1，31，6＞1 | 3，09，593 |
| Ferale | ．， | －• | ． | ． | －• | ． | ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| $\text { Total .. }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Males. } \\ \text { Females. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,68,793 \\ 7,469 \end{array}$ | 15，599 | 6，740 | 34,220 $\mathbf{2 , 9 4 8}$ | 27，268 | 2，37，1 2 | $5,89,812$ |
| Grand total ．． | 2，76，262 | 15，599 | 6，740 | 37，108 | 27，208 | 2，37，192 | 6，00，229 |


(15) Number of Elementary Schools.

|  | Number of inctitations by management |  |  |  |  |  | trength. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of distriot: <br> (1) |  |  |  | 言 槀 (3) (3) |  |  | $\underset{(8)}{\stackrel{\circ}{4}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \frac{\pi}{5} \\ \hline 6 \\ (9) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bi } \\ \text { (10) } \\ \text { (10 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Sricakul | 2 | 56 | 2 | 9 | 1,333 | 1,702 | 94,632 | 47,437 | 1,42,069 |
| Visakhapatnam | 6, | 533 | 5 | 52 | 455 | 1,057 | -66,411 | 32,209 | 93,620 |
| Codavari, East | 111 | 760 | ${ }^{6}$ | 68 | 858 | 1,868 | 1,00,547 | 75,808 | 1,76,455 |
| Godavari, West | 47 | 578 | 15 | 40 | 873 | 1,553 | 83,742 | 67,946 | 1,51,688 |
| Krishna, East | 40 | 824 | 10 | 27 | 448 | 849 | 41,034 | 34,528 | 75,662 |
| Krishna, West | 8 | 263 | 2 | 37 | 611 | 921 | 48,804 | 37,236 | 88,040 |
| Guatur, North | 15 | 297 | 3 | 44 | 752 | 1,111 | 62,798 | 44,665 | 1,07,463 |
| Guntur, South | 18 | 296 | 1 | 20 | 1,120 | 1,455 | 76,934 | 50,158 | 1,27,092 |
| Kurnool .. | 28 | 611 | .. | $29^{\prime}$ | 531 | 1,109 | 57,390 | 30,102 | 87,482 |
| Bellary | 49 | 455 | 2 | 45 | 259 - | 810 | 41,492 | 19,591 | 61,083 |
| Anantapur .. | 58 | 643 | 18 | 43 | 178 | 833 | 47,753 | 20,540 | 68,293 |
| Ouddapah .. | 12 | 460 | ${ }^{3}$ | 30 | 553 | 1,058 | 55,179 | 25,879 | 80,558 |
| Nellore | 90 | 660 | 25 | 24 | 771 | 1,470 | 80,289 | 45,664 | 1,25,847 |
| attioor, .. - | 27 | 000 | 85 | 17 | 388 | 1,115 | 71.230 | 31,634 | 1,02,014 |
| Madras | ${ }^{6}$ | .. | . | 221 | 187 | 414 | 65,657 | 50,418 | 1,15,975 |
| Chaggloput.. | 113 | 625 | 25 | 36 | 311 | 1,110 | 77,819 | 36,168 | 1,13,887 |
| South Arcot | 173 | 739 | ${ }^{36}$ | 43 | 875 | 1,668 | 1,05,122 | 47,299 | 1,52,401 |
| Tanjore, East | 65. | 388 | 98 | 49 | 420 | 1,018 | 75,908 | 35,039 | 1,10,947 |
| Tanjore, West | 90 | 484 | . | 38 | 284 | 877 | 62,665 | 32,269 | 94,934 |
| Madural .. | 288 | 602 | 12 | 96 | 524 | 1,687 | 1,20,716 | 62,478 | 1,09,194 |
| Ramanathapuram.. | 15 | 611 | 62 | 55 | 738 | 1,381 | 99,440 | 49,129 | 1,48,569 |
| Tirunolvell, East .. | 11 | 244 | 8 | 10 | 958 | 1,281 | 70,449 | 65,343 | 1,84,792 |
| Tiranelvell, West | 8 | 185 | 2 | 31 | 730 | 851 | 67.913 | 38.673 | 1,01,586 |
| North Arcot | 48 | 15 | 474 | 81 | 444 | 1,562 | 1,32,680 | 58,469 | 1,91,149 |
| Salom | 22 | 731 | 85 | ${ }^{45}$ | 186 | 1,059 | 1,05,178 | 43,542 | 1,48,720 |
| Truchirappall | 137 | 689 | 24 | 48 | 408 | 1,254 | 94,323 | 42,885 | 1,37,288 |
| Pudukkottai | 9 | 161 | . | .. | 76 | 246 | 13,011 | 4,931 | 17,942 |
| Coimbatore | 17 | 774 | 22 | 82 | 835 | 1,230 | 99,043 | 47,710 | 1,46,753 |
| Nugiris | 3 | 96 | 1 | 18 | ${ }^{96}$ | 214 | 13,614 | 8,272 | 21,886 |
| Malabar, North .. | 22 | 177 | 2 | 30 | 1,261 | 1,492 | 1,19,457 | 81,258 | 1,94,715 |
| Malabar, South .. | 28 | 278 | 1 | 27 | 753 | 1,087 | 1,02,567 | 75,588 | 1,78,163 |
| Malabar, Central .. | 25 | 400 | 1 | 85 | 647 | 1,108 | 92,121 | 61,530 | 1,63,651 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Srikakulam .. | 32 |  | .. | .. | 48 | 80 | 3,009 | 960 | 3,869 |
| Visakhapatnam | 21 | 18 | .. | .. | 35 | 69 | 2,078 | 769 | 2,847 |
| Godavar, ' East | 27 | 54 |  |  | 137 | 218 | 6,165 | 3,846 | 9,511 |
| Godavarl, West .. | 15 |  | $\cdots$ | .. | 12 | 27 |  | -601 | 1,097 |
| Total .. | 1,830 | 14,700 | 1,064 | 1,455 | 18,921 | 38,030 | 25,60,810 | 14,57,575 | $\underline{ }$ |

(16) Number of Elementary Schools opened and clnsed during the year.

| Managing agencles. | 1 | Number of sohools at the beginning of the year, viz, on the 31 st, March 1950. | Number of schools closed during the year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { sehoools } \\ \text { conver- } \\ \text { ted into } \\ \text { Bastc schools. } \end{gathered}$ | Number newly opened during the year. | Total number of schools at the end of the year, viz, 31st March 1951. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | - | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Central Government | $\cdots$ | 10 | - | . | . | 10 |
| State Government | - | 1,922 | 183 | 5 | 86 | 1,820 |
| District Board | - | (14,859 | 692 | 57 | , 650 | 14,760 |
| Panchayat Board | - | 1,094 | 75 | $\cdots$ | 45 | 1,064 |
| Municipal .. | . | ${ }^{\text {' } 1,500}$ | 61 | 2 | 18 | 5. 1,455 |
| Atded | $\bullet$ | 18,359 | 699 | 39 | 1,250 | , 18,880 |
| Unalded |  | ${ }^{1} \quad 57$ | 22 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 41 |
| Total | - | 37,801 | 1,732 | 103 | 2,064 | 38,080 |

(17) Number of Aided Elementary and Basic Schools managed by teacher-managers.

（18）Number of Elementary School buildings constructed．

|  |  |  | blle |  |  |  | genci |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dititick． |  |  |  | 茄 |  | 렬 |  | $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | Total |
|  |  | 品 |  | 品 |  | $\frac{0}{0_{9}^{2}}$ |  | $\frac{\mathbf{o}}{\underline{⿷ 匚}}$ |  |
|  |  | 总 | 芭 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\vec{Z}}$ |  | 咢 |  | 思 |  |
| 0 |  | \％ | 咱 | 포 | 吕 | 菅 | 譶 | 吕 |  |
| ， |  | $\bigcirc$ | 灵 | $\stackrel{\infty}{\square}$ | 多 | $8$ | 咸 | 品 |  |
| （1） |  | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） |
| Srikakulam | ．． | ．． | ．． | 1 | ．． | ．． | ．． | 1． | 1 |
| Visakhapatnam ．． | －• | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | ．． | 1 |
| Godavarl，East ．． | － | $\cdots$ | ． | ．． | 1 | B | $\cdots$ | － | 4 |
| Godavari，Weat ．． | $\cdots$ | 1 | － | 5 | 3 | 4 | ． | － | 13 |
| Krishna，East ．． | － | 2－2m | －• | ． | － | $\cdots$ | － | ． | － |
| Krishna，We t | ． | ．． | ． | ． | － | $\cdots$ | － | ．． | ． |
| Guntur，North ．． | ． | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Guntur，South ．． | － | ． | － | $\cdots$ | ． | 1 | ． | ． | 1 |
| Kurnool ．． | ．． | ． | ．． | 2 | 8 | ． | ．． | ． | 5 |
| Bellary ．． | ． | ．． | ． | 4 | $\cdots$ | 6 | － | － | 10 |
| Anantapur | ． | － | － | 3 | － | 8 | ．． | ． | 6 |
| Cuddapah ．． | ． | ． | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | ． | － | － |
| Wellore ．． | －• | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ． | 2 |
| Chittoor ．． | － | ． | ． | ．． | － | 5 | － | － | 5 |
| Madras ．． | － | $\cdots$ | ． | － | ． | － | － | ． | $\cdots$ |
| Chingleput ，．． | － | ．． | －• | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．． | ． | 1 |
| South Arcot＇ | ． | ． | ，－ | 4 | － | 4 | － | － | 8 |
| Tanjore，East ．． | － | － | ．． | 1 | － | 2 | － | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| Tanjore，West ．． | ．． | － | ． | 2 | － | － | － | ． | 2 |
| Mindurai ．． | － | － | ． | $\cdots$ | － | 2 | － | ． | 2 |
| Ramanathapuram | ．． | ． | － | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| Trumelveli，East | － | － | － | 1 | 3 | 4 | ． | ． | 8 |
| Tirunelveli，West | － | － | － | 1 | － | 3 | － | ． | 4 |
| North Arcot | － | ． | ． | 7 | $\cdots$ | ． | － | $\cdots$ | 7 |
| Salem | ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | － | － | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{8}$ |
| Tiruchirappall ．． | － | ． | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | － | 1 | 13 |
| Pudukkottai ．． | － | －• | － | －• | $\cdots$ | － | $\cdots$ | ． | － |
| Colmbatore | ．． | ．． | 2 | ． | ． | ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| Nulgtris | － | － | ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | －． | ． | ＂ |
| Malabar．North ．． | ．． | ． | ．． | 1 | 1 | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 |
| Malabar，South ．． | － | － | ． | 1 | 1 | 15 | － | 2 | 19 |
| Malabar，Central．． | $\cdots$ | － | －• | － | 4 | 7 | － | $\cdots$ | 11 |
| South Kanara ．． | ．． | ．． | ．． | － | J | 9 | － | 1 | 19 |
| Agencles－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visalhapatnam | － | － | － | －• | － | 18 | －• | －• | 18 |
| Godavari，East | － | － | － | － | － | ． | $\cdots$ | － | － |
| Godavari，Weat | － | － | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ． |
| Total | ． | 1 | 3 | 46 | $\overline{23}$ | 104 | － | 4 | 181 |
|  |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |

(19) Boys in the primary classos compared with the m-tle popalation'. in the age group 6 to 12.

. (20) Girls in the primary classes compared with the fomale population in the age group 6 to 12.

(21) Number of trained and untrained teachers by languages in Elementary Schools.

(22) Statement showing the number of teachers, the percentace of trained teachers to the total number in each district, the number of pupils per trained teacher and the number of pupils per teacher in Elementary Schools.

| Dtstrict. |  |  | Number of teacherstrained. trained. |  |  | Total number of teachers. |  |  | Percentage of trained teachers to tobal number in each |  |  | Total number of pupils on rolls. |  |  | Number of pupils trained teacher. <br> (14) | Number of pupile per teacher. <br> (15) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) |  |  | Men. <br> (2) | Women. <br> (3) | Total. <br> (4) | Men. <br> (5) | Fomen. <br> (6) | Total. <br> (7) | Men <br> (8) | Women. <br> ( 9 ) | Total. <br> (10) | Boys. <br> (11) | Girls. <br> (12) | Total. <br> (18) |  |  |
| Srikakulam |  |  | 4,091 | 191 | ${ }^{4,232}$ | 5,039 | 209 | 5,248 | 81.2 | 91.4 | 81.6 | 94,632 | 47,437 | 142,089 | 38 | 27 |
| Visakhapatnam | $\because$ | $\because$ | 5,115 | ${ }_{782}{ }^{294}$ | 5,897 | 5,244 | ${ }_{792}$ |  |  | 964 98.7 | 86.1 97.7 | 66,411 100547 | 32,209 | -98,620 | 33.2 29.9 | 288 |
| Godavari, East | $\because$ | $\because$ | 5,115 3,849 | 782 867 | ¢,897 4,716 | 5,244 4,097 | 792 889 | 6,986 4,986 | ${ }_{93}^{97}$ | 98.7 98 | ${ }_{94}^{97} 8$ | 100,647 83,742 | 75,908 | 178,455 | 29.9 32 | ${ }_{30} 2$ |
| Krlhan, East |  | $\because$ | 1,989 | 424 | 2.413 | 2,077 | 441 | 2,518 | 95.8 | ${ }_{96} 81$ | 958 | -41,034 | 34,528 | 75,562 | 831.3 | 800 |
| Krl-hna, West |  |  | 1,904 | 1,071 | 8,085 | 2,273 | 1,103 | 3,376 | 87.7 | $97 \cdot 1$ | 008 | 48,804 | 87,238 | 88,040 | 28.1 | 255 |
| Guntur, North |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 3,363 | 2,464 | 1,083 | 8,547 |  | 97.3 | 94.8 | 62,798 | 44,685 | 107,463 | $32 \cdot 0$ | 308 |
| Guntur, Sonth | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 3,359 $\mathbf{2 , 6 1 3}$ | 1,0+5 | 4,404 8,114 | 3,688 2,783 | 1, 534 | +4,710 |  | $96 \cdot 6$ 938 | $93 \cdot 5$ | 76,934 | 50,158 | 127,092 | 289 | 270 |
| ${ }_{\text {Kumbaol }}$ |  |  | 1,387 | 260 | 1,647 | 1,575 | 290 | 1,865 | 88.1 | 898 | 93.8 88.8 | 67,390 41.482 | 30,102 18.581 | -67,083 | ${ }_{87} \mathbf{8 8}$ | 328 |
| Anantapur |  |  | 1,671 | 292 | 1,963 | 1,743 | 310 | 2,053 | 958 | 94.2 |  | 47,753 |  | 68,293 | 34.8 | 98.8 |
| Cuddapah | $\therefore$ |  | 2,035 | 312 | 2,397 | 2,247 | 327 | 2,574 | 928 | 954 | ${ }_{93} 1$ | 55,179 | 25,379 | 30,558 | 386 | 81.8 |
| Nellore | $\because$ |  | -3,203 | 887 | ¢ ${ }_{3}^{4,095}$ | 3,451 2,976 | -950 | 4,401 3,313 | ${ }_{90}^{93} .7$ | 9.3 .4 | ${ }_{91.0}^{93.0}$ | 80,283 | 45,664 | 120,847 | -307 | 286 |
| Madray | $\because$ |  | 1,777 | 2,254 | 4,031 | 1,845 | 2,328 | 4,173 | 863 | ${ }_{96} 98$ | ${ }_{98} \cdot 6$ | -65,557 | 50,418 | 115,975 | 287 | 278 |
| Chingleput . | .. |  | 2,516 | ${ }^{667}$ | 3,183 | 2,759 | 698 |  |  | 96.2 | $92 \cdot 2$ | 77,819 ${ }^{\text {* }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| South Arcot. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . |  | 4,532 | 613 | 5,145 | 4,806 | 825 | 6,481 | $94 \cdot 3$ | 88.1 | 947 | 105,192 | 47,299 | 152,491 | $31 \cdot 2$ | 296 |
| Tanjore, East | $\cdots$ |  | 2,838 | ${ }_{583}^{528}$ | ${ }_{\text {3, }}^{3,186}$ | 3,018 | 544 | 8,582 | $88 \cdot 1$ | 971 | 89.4 | 75,808 | 35,039 | 110,947 | 34.8 | 311 |
| Tanjore, West |  |  | 2,054 | ${ }^{563}$ | ${ }_{8,217}^{2,617}$ | 2,274 | ${ }_{298}^{595}$ | 2,889 | ${ }^{80} 3$ | 846 | 91.2 | 62,605 | 32,269 | 84,934 | 383 | 330 |
| Madural .. |  |  | 4,004 | 2200 | 6,213 | 4.305 | 2.226 | 6.531 | 08.0 | 092 | 95.8 | 129,716 | 62,478 | 192194 | 307 | 294 |
| Ramanathapuram |  |  | 3,243 | 1,370 | 4,613 | 3,541 | 1,446 | 4,987 | 915 | 84.7 | $92 \cdot 5$ | 90,440 | 49,129 | 148,569 | 322 | 298 |
| Tirunelvell, ${ }_{\text {Treast }}$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,026}$ | 1,941 | ${ }_{8,690}^{4,567}$ | 2,784 2,789 | ${ }^{2,001}$ | 4,785 | 948 | 97.0 | $95 \cdot 4$ | 79,449 | 55,343 | 134,792 | 295 | 23.2 85.3 |
| North Arcot ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\because$ |  | 3,783 | 1,073 | 4,858 | 4,436 | 1,116 | ${ }_{\text {che }}$ | 80.3 86.3 | 888 | 9214 | 67,918 132,680 | 53,679 58,469 | 101,688 191,149 | 898 | ${ }_{84} 8$ |
| Salem |  |  | 2,795 | ${ }^{1} 842$ | 8.637 | 3.483 | 891 | 4.374 | 802 | 84.5 | 831 | 105,178 | ${ }_{43,542}$ | 148.720 | 409 | 340 |
| Tiruchirappalli |  |  | 2,847 | 1,205 | 4,052 | 3,098 | 1,238 | 4,278 | 937 | 973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Puduhkottai |  |  | 385 | 61 | ${ }^{4086}$ | 510 |  | 599 | ${ }^{676}$ | 68.5 | $67 \cdot 8$ | 13,011 - | 4,931 | 17,942 | $44_{4} \cdot 2$ | $30^{\circ}$ |
| Nikiris |  |  | 2,640 | 1,331 | 8,971 | 3,075 | 1,414 | 4,489 | ${ }^{85} 9$ | ${ }_{94}^{94.1}$ | 88.5 97.8 | 88,043 | 47,710 8,272 | 146,763 | 37.0 | 327 284 |
| Malabar, Nortí | - |  | 6,140 | 1,698 | 7,838 | 6,313 | 1,748 | 8,061 | 972 | ${ }_{97} 91$ | ${ }_{97}^{97.8}$ | 113,457 | 81.258 81 | 194.715 | 24.8 | 241 |
| Malnbar, South |  |  |  | 1,978 |  |  | 2,145 |  | 90.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malabar, Ceatral |  |  | 8,885 | 980 | 4.795 | 4,238 | 1,069 | 5,305 | 905 | $88 \cdot 8$ | 90.4 | 102,121 | 61,530 | 159,651 | $82 \cdot 0$ | 290 |
| South Kunara |  |  | 8,479 | 1,537 | 5,016 | 8,954 | 1,577 | 6,531 | 879 | $97 \cdot 6$ | 907 | 99,988 | 68,078 | 103,059 | 32.6 | 30.0 |
| Agencies- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 00 |  |  | 157 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chabkhapatnam | $\because$ |  | -49 | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{62}$ | 98 | ${ }^{6}$ | 104 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 2,078 | 739 | 2,847 | 548 | 274 |
| Godavarien west | $\because$ |  | 250 84 | 12 | 202 87 | 336 86 | 18 | 351 89 | 74.6 97.1 | $\begin{array}{r}750 \\ 758 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 74.8 94.8 | 6,165 | 3,346 | 9,511 | 363 280 | 280 281 |
| Total .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1950-51 \\ 1949-50\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{95,609} \\ & 95,449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,671 \\ & 28,626 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120,334 \\ & 123,975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105,358 \\ & 108,307 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,089 \\ & 20,061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{137,347} \\ & 132,088 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{90 \cdot 8} \\ & 920 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 959 \\ & 900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 920 \\ & 98.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,569,816 \\ & 2,386,059 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 4 5 7 , 5 7 5} \\ & 1,420,805 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,027,301 \\ & \mathbf{3 , 8 1 6 , 6 5 4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.8 \\ & 920 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ |

(23) Elementary School Teachers' Unions, Managers' Associations and Teachers' Associations.

(24) Number of Basic School.

(25) Number of Basic School buildinge ounstructod.


(26) Number of (Indian) Secondary Schools for Coys.

(27) Nbmber of (Indian) Secondary Schools for Girls.

Number of ingtitutions by management.
Name of district

| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (8) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Srikakulam .. | . | 1 | . | .. | - | 1 | . | 123 | 123 |
| Visakhapatnam | . | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 814 | 821 |
| Godavari, East | . . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | . | 1,069 | 1,069 |
| Godavari, West | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ; | 1,166 | 1,166 |
| Krishna | - | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 6 | -• | 1,173 | , 1,173 |
| Guntur | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 58 | 2,364 | 2,422 |
| Kurnool | . | 2 | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | - | 556 | 656 |
| Bellary | - | 6 | - | . | * | 6 | 46 | 1,297 | 1,843 |
| Anantapur | .- | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 7 | 604 | 611 |
| Cuddapah | - | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | - | 3 | 14 | 631 | 645 |
| Nellore | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 1,500 | 1,506 |
| Chittoor | . | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | - | 982 | 982 |
| Madras | . | 4 | $\cdots$ | - | 25 | 29 | 909 | 14,678 | 15,587 |
| Chingleput | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 6 | 81 | 1,367 | 1,448 |
| South Arcot .. | - | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 | - | 1,724 | 1,724 |
| Tanjore | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 34 | 2,662 | 2,696 |
| Madurai | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 127 | 4,866 | 4,993 |
| Ramanathapuram | . | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 11 | 1 | 2,541 | 2,542 |
| Tirunelveli |  | 1 | ] | 2 | 8 | 13 | 46 | 3,801 | 3,84: |
| North Arcot . . |  | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 7 | . | 2,334 | 2,33: |
| Salem |  | 3 | . | . | 1 | 4 | . | 1,937 | 1,937 |
| Tiruchirappallı | . | 3 | 2 | . | 10 | 15 | 327 | 5,695 | 6,022 |
| Coimbatore . | - | 3 | - | 4 | 7 | 14 | 146 | 5,136 | 5,282 |
| Nilgiris .. | - | . | - | - | 5 | 5 | 17 | 909 | 926 |
| Malabar | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 18 | 372 | 7,769 | 8,141 |
| South Kanara | - | 3 | - | . | 14 | 17 | 173 | 4,664 | 4,837 |
| Total | -• | 68 | 17 | 21 | 126 | 222 | 2,371 | 72,362 | 74,733 |

(28) Number of (Indian) Secondary Schools for Boys according to the dogree of completeness.

Number of schoois.

(29) Number of (Indian) Secondary Schools for Girls according to the degree of completness.

(30) Boys in (Indian) Secondary Schools,

(31) Girls in (Indian) Secondary Schools.

(32) Strength of (Indian) Secondary Sohools for Boys.

(33) Strength of (Indian) Secondary Schools for Girls.

| Form VI | Class or form. |  |  |  | 1940-50. |  |  | 1950-51. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|  | - | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | . | 4,142 | 4,142 |  |  |  |
| Form V | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,883 | 6,383 | $\cdots$ | 4,298 | 4,298 6,428 |
| Form IV | .. | . | . | .. | - | 7,588 | 7,588 | -. | 6,428 8,801 | 6,428 |
| Form III | - | . | .. | .. | 29 | 10,747 | 10,778 |  | 8,601 | 8,601 |
| Form II | . | .. | .. | .. | 115 | 12,508 | 12,021 | 26 77 | 13,490 12,637 | 13,516 12,614 |
| Form I | .. | - | - | - | 140 | 12,537 | 12,886 | 130 | 12,837 | 12,614 |
| Clase V | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | .. | 307 | 4.512 | 4,810 | 138 | 13,835 | 13,965 |
| Class IV | .. | .. | .. | .. | 430 | 3,360 | 3,700 | 385 | 4,204 | 4,577 |
| Class III |  |  |  |  | 493 | 2,632 | 3,130 | 345 | 3,013 | 3,358 |
| Class II |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 514 | 2,632 | 3,130 | 501 | 8,284 | 2,785 |
| Class I |  |  |  | - | 614 | 2,058 | 2,562 | 456 | 1,842 | 2,298 |
|  | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 562 | 1,788 | 2,350 | 544 | 1,740 | 2,284 |
| Total |  |  |  | .. | 2,604 | 67,211 | 69,815 | 2,371 | 72,362 | 74,733 |
| Total number of sehools |  |  |  | . | 217 |  |  | -- ${ }_{222}$ |  |  |

(34) Number of trained and untrained teachers by languages in Secondry Schools.

(2)
2,250
474
1,022
200
430
141
245
$\mathbf{6 1}$
34
4

Number of untrained teachers.

(35) Number of Colleges for Mon.

Number of Insticutions by management.
strength


(a) Indicate s cond grade colleges.

- Iucludes 062 men and 70 women reading in Aunama ai Universaty and 724 men and 53 women reading $n$ the Audhri Unsermity in Arts, sclence and Co'nmerce. (Univerolty Collegeg-4)


## (36) Number of Colleges for Women.

| Namo of district. | Number of Institutions by mangerment. |  |  |  |  | Strength. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Govern- | $D_{\text {Bistrict }}$ | Municipal. | Private. |  | ${ }_{\text {Men }}$ | Women. | Total. |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Srikakulam .. | . | . | .. | .. | .. |  |  |  |
| Visakhapatnam | - | $\cdots$ | .. | - | .. | . |  |  |
| Godavari, East .. | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. | .. | .. | - .. |  |
| Godavari, West | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | .. |  |
| Krishna .. | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | .. | . | . | . |  |
| Guntur .. .. | 1 (a) | . | . | .. | 1 | $\cdots$ | 48 | 48 |
| Kurnool | .. | . | .. | .. | . | . | . | . |
| Bellary .. .. | - | . | . | . | . | . | . | .. |
| Anantapur .. | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. | .. | . | . |
| Cuddapah | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | .. | .. | - |
| Nellore .. .. | - | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. | . | .. |
| Chittoor .. | . $\cdot$ | - | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ |
| Madras .. | 1 | . | . | 3 | 4 | . | 1,401 | 1,401 |
| Chingloput .. | . | . | - | . | .. | . | .. | .. |
| South Arcot .. | .. | $\cdots$ | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tanjore .. .. | . | . | . | . | - | . | - | .. |
| Madurai | - | -• | -• | 1 | 1 | .. | 155 | 155 |
| Ramanathapuram | .. | - | . | .. | -• | - | .. | . |
| Tirunelveli | . | . | - | $2(1 a)$ | 2 | -• | 217 | 217 |
| North Arcot | . | , •• | - | .. | .. | . | -• | . |
| Salem .. | . | .. | $\cdots$ | . | -• | $\cdots$ | . | . |
| Tiruchirappalli .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 430 | 430 |
| Coimbatore | $\cdots$ | - | - | 1 (a) | 1 | . | 99 | 99 |
| Nilgiris .. .. | $\cdots$ | - | - | .. | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. |
| Malabar .. .. | . | . | - | $\cdots$ | -• | - | . | . |
| South Kanara | -• | -• | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 294 | 294 |
| Total | 2(1a) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 (2a) | 11 | .. | 2,644 | 2,644 |

(a) Indicates Second Grade Colleges.
(37) Number of Training Colleges.

| Number of Institutition's by managemont.' |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stragth. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of district. <br> (1) | i) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Govorn- } \\ \text { ment. } \\ \text { (2) } \end{gathered}$ | District Board. (3) | Mnnici- <br> pal. <br> (4) | Private. <br> (5) | Total'. <br> (B) | Hon. (7) | Women. <br> (8) | Total. <br> (9) |
| Srikakulam |  | .. - | .. | .. |  | ... ${ }^{\text {'\% }}$ |  |  |  |
| Visalkhapatnam |  | $\cdots$ | - | - | 1 |  | $\mathrm{C}^{64}$ | 6 |  |
| Godavari, East |  | 1 : | . |  | . | 1 | , 119 | 13 |  |
| Godavari, West . |  | .. | . |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Krishna .. |  | . | . | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guntur .: |  | .. |  |  | $2(a)$ - | 2 | 71 | 24 |  |
| Kurnool |  | . | . | [. | -• |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Ballary .. |  |  | .. | $\because$ | . | $\cdots$ | $1)^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Anantapur |  | . | - | '* | . |  | $)^{\circ}$ | . |  |
| Cuddapah | , | . | . | . | . | - | ! ${ }^{\circ}$ | - | . |
| Nellore .. | $\cdots$ |  | . | . | - | . | , $\cdot$ | . | $\cdots$ |
| Chittoor .. |  | $\cdots$ | . | $1 \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | . |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Madras .. |  | 2 (a) | . | 1. $\cdot \cdot$ | 2 (a) | 4. | 219 | 143 | 362 |
| Chingleput |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | .,.' | .. | - | - |
| South Aroot ${ }^{\text {-1 }}$ |  |  | . |  | . | $\cdots$ | 11. | - | : |
| Tanjore .. | . | - | . | . | . |  |  | - | - |
| Madurai | $\cdots$ | , | . | . | . |  |  |  |  |
| Ramanathapuram |  |  | . | . | 1 | 1 | . 47 | . |  |
| Tirunelyeli | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  | . |  | 1 | 1 | 39 | - |  |
| North Arcot | . | . | .. | - | - | . | P |  |  |
| Salem |  |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| Tiruohirappalli | . | . | . |  | .. | . | -. | . |  |
| Coimbatore | .. | . | - | .. | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Nulgiris .. |  | - | - | * | . |  |  |  |  |
| Malabar .. | . $\cdot$ | 1 | - | , ir. |  | 1 |  | 22 |  |
| South Kanara | .. | 1 | . | ; | $1(a)$ | 2 | 41 | 30 | 71 |
| Total | . | 5 |  | $\because$ | 9 | 14 | - 680 | 238 | 918 |

(a) Indicatos that one of the Training Colleges is intended for wromen.

## (38) Number of Training Schools (Ordinary) for Men.

Number of institutions by management.
Strength.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Name of district. } \\
1 \\
\text { (1) } \\
\text { (1) }
\end{gathered}
$$


(a) Has provision for both Secondary and Elementary Grade Trainiag.
(b) Has provision for Elementary Grade Trainlag only.
(b) Ha provision for Secondary Grade Training only.
(39) Number of Training Schools (Ordinary) for Women.

Number of Institution by management.
Strength.


(a) Han provision for both Secondary and Elomentary Grade Training.
(b) Has provision for Elementary Grade Training only.
(a) Has provislon for Secondary Grade Training only.

## ( 400 , Number of Training Nchools (Basic) for Men.


(a) Has provision for both Senior Basic and Junior Basic Training.
(b) Has provision for Jundor Basic Fraining only.
(41). Number of Training Schools (Basic) for Women:)

| Name of district. | Number of institations by management. |  |  |  |  | 8trength. .. . |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government. (2) | Distriot board. (3) | Muni(4) | Private. <br> (5) | Total. <br> (B) | Mon. <br> (7) | Women. (8) | Total. <br> (g) |
| Srikakulam .. | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | .. | '.. | .. | (1) $\because$ |  |
| Visakhapatnam .. | $\cdots$ | - | - | . | ! ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\cdots$ | P- |  |
| Godavari, East :.* | ${ }^{1}$. | . | . | . |  | . | 1. ${ }^{\circ}$ | O |
| Godavari, West ' $\because \cdot$ | .. | . | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |  |  |
| Krishna ... . $^{-}$ | - | $\cdots$ | . | 1 (b) | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | .$^{60}$ |
| Guntur .. .: | .. | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . |  | : |
| Kurnool .. .: | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | - | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |  |
| Bellary .. . ${ }^{\prime}$ | 1 (a) | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | . | 83 | 83 |
| Anantapur | .. | . | . | . | . | . |  | -9 |
| Cuddapah | .. | $\cdots$ | . | - | - | . |  |  |
| Nollore -.. | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $11, \cdots$ |
| Chittoor . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ |  |
| Madras .. $\because:$. | 1 (a) | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | 104 | 104 |
| Chingleput | 1 (b) | . | $\cdots$ | .. | 1 | . |  | 74 |
| South Arcot | 1 (b) | .. | $\therefore$ | 1 (b) and | 3 | . | 208 | 208 |
|  |  |  |  | 1 (c) |  |  |  |  |
| Tanjore .. ' ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 1 (a) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | ! 1 | ' $\cdot$. | 144 | 144 |
| Madurai .. | .. |  | - | 1 (c) | 1 | 13 | $1 \cdot 24$ | 37 |
| Ramanathapuram. | $1(a)$ | and | $\cdots$ | .. | 2 | .. | $186$ | 196 |
| Tirunelveli | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . |  |  |
| North Aroot | . | . | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\circ}$ | 11'n'? | , |
| Salom | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | ! | - | . $\square_{\text {, }}$ | , .. |
| Tiruohirappalli | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | .. | -.. | .. |
| Coimbatoré | ; | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | ! | " | -• | $\ldots$ |
| Nilgiris ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | , | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Malabar .. | 1 (b) | $\cdots$ | - | . | 1 |  | 79 | 79 |
| South Kanara | , .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |  |  |  | . |
| Total .. | $\begin{aligned} & 4(a) \\ & 4(b) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2(b) \\ & 2(c) \end{aligned}$ | 12 | 13 | 962 | 975 |

(a) Has provision for both Senior Basic and Junior Baalo Training.
(b) Has provision for Junior Basio Traning only.
(e) Hes provision for Senior Basic Training only.
(42) Number of institutions for Technology-Polytechnics.

## Name of district.

## (1)



Total

(2) (3) (4) (6) (6) (6)
, (2)
(7)
(8)
(9)

Visakhapatnam
..
..
. . . . . .
..
*
.
.
1
..
$\begin{array}{cc}. . & 1 \\ \cdots & \ldots\end{array}$
. 1
..
..
..
..
..
-
355
355
Godavari, West

| Guntur | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kurnool | . | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. |

$\left.\begin{array}{lccccccccc}\text { Bellary } & \ldots & \ldots & 1 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1 & 182 & \ldots\end{array}\right] 182$.

# ; '月, IN' THE 'MADRAS STATE I <br> '(43) Number of Thdustrial Schools! 

|  | Number of institutious by managemènt. |  |  |  |  | Strength. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of district. <br> (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Govern- } \\ & \text { ment: } \\ & \text { (2) } \end{aligned}$ | District (3) | $\underset{\substack{\text { Munici: } \\ \text { pal }}}{ }$ <br> (4) | Priyate. <br> (5) | Total. <br> ( ${ }^{(1)}$ | Boys. <br> (7) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Girls. } \\ & \text { (ís) } \end{aligned}$ | Total- <br> (9) |
| Srikakulam .. | 12 |  | $\cdots$ | .. ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | .. |  |  | -行 |
| Visakhapatnem | $1 \%$ | , | $\therefore$ | - | -• |  |  | 1 |
| Godavari, East |  |  | .! | . | . |  |  |  |
| Godavari, West | : | - | $\because$ | 1 | 1 | 70 | $\because$ | 7 7 |
| Krishna $\quad$. | - . |  | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Guntur |  |  | . | 3 | 3 | 132 * |  | 132 |
| Kurnool | - |  | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| Bellary | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | - | . |  | : |
| Anantapur . | - $\quad$ - |  | - | - | - | $\because$ |  |  |
| Cuddapah .. |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Nellore . |  |  | * | - | . |  |  |  |
| Chittoor | . | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 1 ".. ${ }^{\text {, }}$ |
| Madras | ..' .. |  |  | 4 | 4 | $269{ }^{\prime}$ | 2 | 271 |
| Chingleput .. | 1 | - $\cdot$. | - | 3 | 4 | 158 |  | ' 168 |
| South Arcot | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | 2 ' | 3 | 188 | . | 188 |
| Tanjore $\quad \therefore$ | . ${ }^{\text {\% }}$. | 1 | . | 2 - | 3 | 267 . |  | '!' 267 |
| Madurai . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\ldots: 1$ |  | - | 1* | 2 | $\cdots 123$ | 6 | $129{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Ramanathapuram | - |  | . | 1 | 1 | 18 |  | . $18^{\prime}$ |
| Tirunelveli |  | '.. | ! | 4 | 4 | 186 | $34^{\prime}$ | , 220 |
| North Arcot |  | ".. | - | 3 | 3 | 202 - | $\cdots$ | 202 |
| Salem ! |  | 11 | $1!$ | 1 | 1 | 57 | ' 3 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{-57}$ |
| Truchirappalli | ..' 11 | -• | . | 3 | 3 | - 186 | - ' $:$ ' | '186 |
| Coimbatore : . |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1 . | 1 | $\cdots 58$ | ' $: 1$ | - ' ${ }^{\prime} 58$ |
| Nilgiris . . | -• - |  | . | 1 | 1 | 29 | . | 29. |
| Malabar | " |  | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | - |  |  |
| South Kanara | .. . | ' . $\cdot$ | . | 2 | 2 | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| , Total | . 3 | 1 | - | 32 | 36 | 1,973 | 43 | 2,016 |

(44) Number of Commercial. Schools.

(45), Number of Schools for Arts and Crafts.


## (1)



| (46) Number of Adult Schools for Men. <br> Number of Institutions by managemunt. $\qquad$ Strength. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of district. <br> (1) | Government. <br> (2) | District Board. <br> (3) | Municlpal. (4) | Priva'e. <br> (6) | Total. <br> (8) | Men. <br> (7) | Women. <br> (8) | Total. <br> (9) |
| Srikakulam | .. |  |  | 25 | 25 | 869 |  | 869 |
| Visakhapatnam | . | 1 | . | 19 | 20 | 751 |  | 751 |
| Godavari, East | - | - | 1 | 55 | 56 | 1,335 | 1 | 1,336 |
| Godavari, West |  |  |  | 34 | 34 | 945 | 36 | 971 |
| Krishna, East | ". | $\cdots$ | - 5 | 5 | 10 | 258 | 12 | 270 |
| Krishna, West | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | - . | 24 | 24 | 709 | 26 | 735 |
| Guntur, North | 1 | . |  | - 22 | 23 | 524 | 37 | 561 |
| Guntur, South | .. | - | $\cdots$ | 42 | 42 | 1,125 | - | 1,125 |
| Kurnool | - | . | . | 25 | 25 | 534 | 66 | 590 |
| Bellary | - | 7 | - 2 | 18 | 27 | 587 | 18 | 605 |
| Anantapur, | . | . | 1. | 28 | 29 | 704 | $\cdots$ | 704 |
| Cuddapah |  | .. | .. | 48 | 48. | 987 | 60 | 1,047 |
| Nellore | $\cdots$ | . | . | 130 | 130 | 3,842 | 71 | 3,913 |
| Chittoor | - | 1 | - | 42 | 43 | 1,070 | 36 | 1,106 |
| 'Madras | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 3 | 3 | 75 | 30 | 105 |
| Chingleput | . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1 1 | 4 | 17 | 22 | 683 | -• | 683 |
| South Arcot | 12 | 20 | - 6 | 31 | 69 | 2,263 | 34 | 2,287 |
| Tanjore, East | .. | 9 | 5 | 24 | 38 | 876 | . | 876 |
| Tanjore, West | . | 11 | 11 | 17 | 39 | 985 | . | 885 |
| Madurai 「 |  | . | 12 | 37 | 49 | 1,202 | 37 | 1,239 |
| Ramanathapuram. | . | . | 5 | 20 | 25 | 595 | 21 | 616 |
| Tirunelveli, East . | - | 2 | 5 | 13 | 20 | 560 | $\cdots$ | 660 |
| Tirunelveli, West | . | 2 | $\cdots$ | 26 | 28 | 698 | 10 | 708 |
| North Arcot | 2 | 3 ' | - 2 | 26 | 33 | 1,002 | 22 | 1,024 |
| Salem | - | $\cdots$ | - | 16 | 16 | 426 | 4 | 430 |
| Tiruchirappalli | . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 1 | .. | 28 | 29 | 709 | 24 | 733 |
| Coimbatoro | 10 | . | 15 | 25 | 50 | 1,144 | 29 | 1,173 |
| - Nilgiris |  | 3 | 2 | 21 | 26 | 659 | 4 | 703 |
| Malabar, North | 1 | . | 1 | 39 | 41 | 962 | 2 | 964 |
| Malabar, South | . |  | 1 | 43 | 44 | 1,164 | 125 | 1,289 |
| Malabar, Central. . |  |  | 1 | 28 | 29 | 744 | 5 | 749 |
| South Kanara |  | 6 | 1 | 29 | 36 | 937 | 3 | 940 |
| Total .. | 26 | 67 | 80 | 960 | 1,133 | 29,914 | 743 | 30,657 |

(47) Number of Adult Schools for Women.

(48) Number of Elementary Schools mainly intended for Scheduled Castes.
District.
(1)

Srikakulam



Strength.
$\overbrace{\text { Boys. Girls. Total. }}$
(7)
(8)

86
(9)

1,552
.... $\begin{array}{lllll} & 2 & \text {.. } & 15 & 17\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text {.. } & \text {.. } & 5 & 5 & 17 & 27\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text {.. } & 110 & 30 & 7 & 360 & 507\end{array}$

| Godavari, East | $\cdot$ |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Godavari, West | $\cdot$. | 37 | 31 | 5 | 355 | 428 | 15, |  |
| Krishna, East | $\cdot$. | 40 | 8 | 1 | 123 | 172 | 5, |  |


| Kirishna, East | $\cdots$ | 40 | 8 | 1 | 123 | 172 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Krishna, West | $\cdots$ | 8 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 35 |
| Guntur, North | $\cdots$ | 11 |  | 2 | 72 | 85 |


| Guntur, Bouth | .. | 16 | 3 | .. | 226 | 245 | 18 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kurnool | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 113 | 115 | 5 |

Bellary
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Cuddapah
Neilore
Chittor

| Chittoor : | - | ${ }_{4}$ | 5 | 1 . | 28 | 37 | 1,390 | 696 | 2,086 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Medras |  | 5 | .. | 30 | 22 | 57 | 6,023 | 3,456 | 9,479 |
| Chingleput |  | 112 | 35 | $!1$ | 116 | 264 | 7,043 | 3,647 | 10,690 |
| South Areot |  | 169 | 24 | 3 | 155 | 351 | 17,713 | 8,789 | 26,502 |
| Tapjore, East | . | 65 | 17 | 3 | 44 | 129 | 6,561 | 3,003 | 9,564 |
| Tanjore, West |  | 88 | 14 | 4 | 26 | 132 | 6,347 | 2,839 | 9,186 |
| Madurai |  | 6 | 9 | 3 | 32 | 50 | 6,080 | 3,251 | 9,331 |
| Ramanathapuram | - | 13 . | 14 | + 1 | 67 | 95 | 4,485 | 2,322 | 6,807 |
| Tirunelveli, East |  | 8 | 14 | - . | 42 | 64 | 2,304 | 1,347 | 3,651 |
| Tirunelveli, West | . | 2. | 23 | 3 | 120 | 148 | 7,669 | 3,586 | 11,255 |
| North Arcot |  | 145 | 2 | 8 | 147 | 302 | 16.315 | 9,059 | 25,374 |
| Salem | 1 | 15 | 19 | , 6 | 16 | 56 | 3,241 | 1,206 | 4,447 |
| Tiruchirappalli |  | 130 | 26 |  | 29 | 185 | 9,775 | 4,112 | 13,887 |
| Pudukkottai |  | .. | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 49 | 12 | 61 |
| Coimbatore | .. | $\cdots$ | 3 | - 3 | 5 | 11 | 628 | 236 | 864 |
| Nilgiris | . | 2 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 149 | 77 | 226 |
| Malabar, North | - | 12 | . | . | 1 | 13 | 762 | 449 | 1,211 |
| Malabar, South | . | 12 | . | - | 3 | 15 | 1,005 | 700 | 1,705 |
| Malabar, Central | . | 16 | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 16 | 1,061 | 492 | 1,553 |
| South Kanara | $\cdots$ | 45 | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 48 | 1,970 | 1,144 | 3,114 |
| Total | -• | 1,242 | 341 | 103 | 2,399 | 4,085 | 109,698 | 120,548 | 320,246 |

(49) Number of Elemeutary Schools mainlyintended for Scheduled Tribes

(50) Number of Elementary Schools mainly intended fur Backward Communities.

(51) Institurious chiefly intended for Anglo-Indians.


(52) Expenditure on Anglo-Indian Schools.

## Expenditure from

| Expenditure from |  |  |  | Expenditure durlng |  | Percentage to total expenditure in |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1949-50. | 1050-51. | ; 4 | 1940-60. |  | 1950-51. |
|  |  | - |  | RB. | H8. |  |  |  |  |
| Publio funds | - | - | -• | 7,38,225 | 7,77,081 |  | , 80.58 | - | $20 \cdot 64$ |
| Fees | . | - | $\cdots$ | -.6,00,051 | 7,91,000 |  | 32-17 |  | 80.20 |
| Other mources | - | - | - | 5,20,845 | 10.52,828 |  | 2825 |  | 40.16 |
|  |  | Tot | ** | 18,65,121 | 26,21,515 |  | 100.00 |  | 100-00 |

(53) Teachers in Anglo.Indian Schools for Genoral Education


EDUCATION DEPARTAENT

## G.O. No. 7\%76, 6th April 1953

Report on Public Instruction-1950-51—Reviewed.

Read-the following paper:-
From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th May 1952, No. 29-F/51.

Order-No. 776, Education, dated 6th April 1953.
Recorded.
2. There was an all round increase in the enrolment of pupils and students in schools and colleges as the following figures reveal :-

1049-60. 1950-61.

| Arts colleges- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | . | . | . | 37,285 | 40,323 |
| Women |  |  | .. | 4,242 | 4,551 |
| Professional colleges--. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  | . | . | 6,390 | 6,631 |
| Women | . |  | - | 794 | 906 |
| Secondary schools- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boys | ... | - | . | 486,128 | 534,122 |
| Girls |  | - | . | 111,126 | 123,527 |
| Primary schools | - | - | . | 3,989,822 | 4,069,882 |

3. In the year under review, the number of institutions for primary education rose from 37,982 to 38,443 showing an increase of 461. The increase in the total enrolment of pupils, however, was very slight, about 2 per cent. On the basis that a pupil becomes permanently literate only if he passes the $V$ Standard, the number of pupils in Standard V to those in Standard I has shown greater increase than in the last two years, the percentage being 36.8, as against 34.7 in 1949-50 and 34.1 in 1948-49. Vigorous efforts should be continued to make the pupils, once enrolled in the schools complete the $V$ standard.

Basic education being the accepted policy of the Government further steps were taken for its expansion. On account of the gradual conversion of ordinary elementary schools into basic ones, the number of the latter increased from 171 in 1949-50 to 402. The number of basic training sohools was 48 as against 37 in the last year.
4. The number of secondary schools rose by 153 over the previous year's figure of 1,246 . The increase is marked, the percontage being 123. The scheme of re-organization of secondary education introduced during 1948-49 became effective in Forms III and VI also during the year under review. The first S.S.L.C. Examination under the revised scheme was held in March 1951. Diversified courses of studies were introduced in 46 secondary schools, the number of schools giving instruction in those courses totalling 134.
5. The number of Arts Colleges for men rose from 51 to 55 and that of the Professional Colleges for them from 17 to 26 eight of the new Professional Colleges being Teachers' Training Colleges. The numbers of the Arts and Professional Colleges for Women remained the same as in the previous year-11 and 5 respectively. The existing Government Colleges were affiliated in manv new courses of studies.

The B.T. Regulations were revised during the year, to be in keeping with the reorganized scheme of secondary education.
6. There was great progress in the field of Social (Adult) Education. The number of adult literacy schools increased from 846 in the last year to 1,157 and the number of adults under instruction from 22,813 to 31,126 . The number of Rural Colleges was 10, as against 7, and they had a strength of 225 men and 64 women. A scheme of Social Adult Education through the agency of University students was introduced.
7. The number of puhlic libraries and reading rooms was 2,515 against 1,580 in 1949-50. The Children's library in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, which is the first of its kind in India, was started in November 1950.
8. The Scheme of providing Visual Education through motion pictures and other projected pictures was pursued with vigour. The Central Film Library in the office of the Director of Public Instruction was considerably enlarged...Seventy-five teachers working in secondary schools were given intensive training in the use of several types of Audio-Visual aids.
9. The Scheme of National Cadet Corps was extended to the Andhra University.
10. During the year under review, the three Scout Associations, viz., the Hindustan Soout Association, the Boys' Scouts Associ ation, the Girl Guides Association were merged under the name of "Bharat Scouts and Guides, Madras State".
(By order of the Governor)

K. M. Unnithan, Secretary to Government.

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[^0]:    (a) Formerly employed under the Pudukkottai Durbar ; since merged with the Madras State and sbsorbed as regular members of the Madras Educational Service with effect from lst January 1949.
    (b) Orders issued during 1950-51-

[^1]:    (a) G.O. Ms. No. 57, Education, dated 28th January 1951-proviso to rule 1 of the rules for recognition.

[^2]:    (a) As amended by G.O. No. 789, Education, dated 18th April 1847.

[^3]:    (a) Director's Proceedings RC. No. 624-M/50, dated 6th November 1950.
    (b) Director's Proceedings RO. No. 3-M/51, dated 5th January 1051،

[^4]:    (a) G.O. Ms. No. 2708, Education, dated 28th September 1950.
    (b) G.O. Ms. No. 40, Education, dated 6th January 1951.
    (c) G.O. No. 1217, Education, dated 17th April 1950.
    (d) Direntor's Proceedings R.O.C. No. 96-E. 4/48, dated 9th November 1949.
    (e) G.O. Ms, No. 2121, Education, dated 27th July 1950.

[^5]:    (a) The revised scheme is brought into force compulsorily in Forms I to IV in 1951-52 and the first S.S.L.C. Examination under this scheme will be held in 1954-Government Memorandum No. 13472 B. 51-1, Education, dated 24th April 1951.

[^6]:    (a) Director's Proceedings No. R.C. 470-L-2/50, dated 27th March 1950،
    (b) G.O. Ms. No. 385, Educstion, dated 15th February 1951.
    (c) G.O. Ms. No. 1864, Education, dated 26 th June 1950, as amended in Government Memorandum No. 24097.D/50-1, Education, dated 24th August 1950.
    (d) G.O. Ms. No. 183, Education, dated 29 th January 1951.

[^7]:    (u) Ex-brmy men who took the shortened cours.
    (b) For the diploma course affiliated to the Madras University, see section on Training Colleges.

[^8]:    (a) G.O. No. 1254, Education, dated 10th April 1950.
    (b) G.O. Ms. No. 1135, Education, datod 10th April 1950.

[^9]:    Yotr.-- S S L C. with the pre,cribed number of marks.
    to pay the trained teachery an extra salary of peg management, the partlculars in column 5 relate to scales of grant paid by Government. In addition the managements are required pi.

[^10]:    * Tiruvallur and Mettapalayam formerly rural areas, have since been constitated into municipalities,

