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REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
1914-15.

VOLUME I

MADRAS
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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF Public INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 22nd October 1915.

C. No. 8466 of 1915.

From

THE HON'BLE MB. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.B.H.S., C.I.E.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this presidency during the year 1914-15.

2. *Events of the year.*—A brief resumed of the chief events of the year is given below, each of them being described at greater length where necessary under the appropriate heads of the report:—

(1) Pending the issue of final orders on the scheme of reorganization of the inspecting agency sanction has again been accorded by Government to the retention for another year from 1st November 1914 of the 48 temporary officers in the Sub-Assistant's cadre referred to in the last report. Sanction has also been given to the formation temporarily for a year of a new range in Malabar under the charge of a probationary Sub-Assistant Inspector with a view to equalize the work of the ordinaly Sub-Assistant Inspectors in that district. The new range under the designation of "Badagara Range" was opened on the 5th December 1914

(2) A second-grade residential college for women under departmental management was started in Madras in July 1914 as an experimental measure.

(3) Government have sanctioned, with effect from 1st January 1915 the permanent retention of the six temporary lower elementary training schools, viz., those at Chicacolo, Ongole, Anantapur, Madras (L'anciana), Cuddalore and Badagara, with the revised scale of staff sanctioned for the other lower elementary training schools under the scheme of reorganization introduced in the previous year.

(4) The post of Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools has been included in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service, the extra cost being met from the savings effected by a reduction from 6 to 5 of the number of appointments in the first grade of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

(5) The organization of a peripatetic party has been sanctioned for a year in connection with the Oriental Manuscripts Library in view to the search for and acquisition of rare manuscripts in the various languages.

(6) A recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 36,000 has been made towards the expansion of Muhammadan education and proposals for its utilization during 1915-16 were submitted to Government before the end of 1914-15.

(7) The following were the important changes sanctioned in the Madras Educational Rules during the year:—

(i) The selection of subjects for the courses laid down for teachers' certificates of the secondary and elementary grades at the preliminary examination has been left to the Director's decision, and the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been empowered to determine which of the candidates shall be declared to have passed the examinations of the above grades to notify the results in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and to enter them in the certificates of the

successful candidates in the form of marks, which shall be percentages of the maxima obtainable. This Inspector has also been allowed full discretion in regard to the appearance of a candidate who fails in the preliminary examination at a part or the whole of a subsequent examination without further attendance at a training school.

(ii) Government have sanctioned a permanent enhancement by Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem of the rate of stipends for students of the elementary grade under training in lieu of the temporary special allowance granted in consideration of the high prices of foodstuffs.

(iii) Rule 140 of the Madras Educational Rules has been amended by the addition of a provision empowering the Inspector of European and Training Schools to issue without further training on the specific recommendation of the Circle Inspector to a teacher holding a teachers' certificate of a lower grade who subsequently passes a higher literary examination a teachers' certificate corresponding to the higher literary examination that he has subsequently passed. The award of a teachers' certificate of the collegiatio grade is, however, not subject to this rule.

(S) (i) Government have approved the proposal to enhance the limit of powers of Inspectors of Schools to sanction building grants from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 and also vested the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools with the same powers.

(u) Inspectors of Schools and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools have also been authorized to sanction grants to elementary schools for boys and girls respectively for furniture, books, etc., up to Rs. 100 within the allotment assigned by the Director for the circle.

(9) (i) No change of importance was made in the Code of Regulations for European Schools during the year except the alteration providing for the signature of the inspector of European and Training Schools in the bill form for special grants to European schools (Appendix VII to the code).

(n) The Inspector of European and Training Schools has been empowered to sanction cadet grants and the Primary, Middle and High school scholarships under the Code of Regulations for European Schools, while the European School Examination Board has been empowered to appoint examiners and superintendents for the above examination P.

(iii) The number of final scholarships awardable under the Code of Regulations for European Schools has been increased by two, making four in all, of which three, which are tenable ordinarily for one year only, are to be awarded to students in the third-year class of the 33. A. Honours course, and the remaining one to a student reading for the B.L. degree.

3. *General statistics.*—Public institutions had a further accession of 946 to their number and 72,286 to their strength, the increase representing 34 and 5.4 per cent., respectively, against 3³/₅ and 8.0 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. There was an increase under private institutions also, 38 additional schools and 724 additional pupils having been returned showing an advance on the previous year of 0.8 and 0.6 per cent, in number and strength, respectively, the corresponding percentages in the preceding year being 0.6 and 7.0. It will thus be observed that the increase in the number of scholars did not keep pace with that in the number of schools. Taking the institutions of all classes and grades together it will be observed further that there was an accession of 3⁷/₀ per cent, to their number and 5.0 per cent, to their strength, against 3.1 and 7⁹/₀ per cent., respectively, in the previous year. All classes of institutions except those classed as unaided participated, as last year, in the general improvement noticed above.

The proportion of male and female scholars to the respective population of school-age also increased further from 39.0 and 8.8 to 40.8 and 9.4 per cent., respectively, and the increase was shared by all classes of the community except Europeans who showed a slight decrease. The advance made by Muhammadans in particular both under males and females was noteworthy.

There was a farther fall by 1.24 per cent, in the total number of scholars unprotected from small-pox, the decrease being shared by male pupils in all classes of schools and by female pupils in all except the elementary schools.

The number of institutions in municipal areas decreased by 2.8 per cent., while the number of scholars in them rose by 1.7 per cent. In non-municipal areas, however, both the number of institutions and scholars increased, the former by 3.5 and the latter by 5.7 per cent. The proportion of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars was 8.2 and 18.7 per cent, respectively.

The total expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 180 lakhs to Rs. 193.4 lakhs, an increase of nearly 8 per cent. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed 54 per cent, and private funds 46 per cent, the corresponding percentages of the previous year being 53 and 47 respectively. Compared with the previous year there was an increased expenditure from public funds and fees, while there was a decrease of about rupees half a lakh from private funds. This decrease is however only apparent. The accounts of the Industrial Department were shown under Scientific, etc., Departments prior to January 1911 under Education from 1st April 1914 and from this date they have been retransferred to the head "scientific, etc., Departments;" the Secretary of State having sanctioned the creation of a separate department under the control of the Director of Industries. The figures for 1914-15 exclude the statistics of the Industrial Department. An apparent decrease in expenditure from private funds is thus statistically indicated.

The total direct expenditure on education has risen from nearly Rs. 120 lakhs to over Rs. 130 lakhs. Deducting for the sake of comparison the expenditure of the Industrial Department from the figures of the previous year, it will be seen that the increase was shared by all classes of institutions, viz., colleges, secondary, elementary and special schools. The expenditure in Arts Colleges increased by over a lakh of rupees, that on secondary schools by nearly Rs. 5 lakhs and that on elementary schools by over Rs. 6 lakhs. The total expenditure by District Boards and Municipalities on Board schools increased by more than Rs. 4 lakhs while the Provincial subsidy to these schools increased by little over Rs. 1 lakh. Local Boards spent during the year unspent balances of previous years' grants as indicated in the last report.

The total indirect expenditure rose from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 63 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3 lakhs against an increase of Rs. 9 lakhs in the previous year. It will be observed that the expenditure under the heads University, Direction and Inspection decreased, while that on Bursaries, Scholarships and Miscellaneous showed an increase. The decrease under the three heads is accounted for thus:—

(1) Grants to University decreased from Rs. 6 lakhs in 1912-13 to Rs. 3 lakhs in 1913-14 and from Rs. 3 lakhs to nearly Rs. 1 lakh in 1914-15.

(2) The temporary appointment of the Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction who was appointed for two years from July 1912, the cost of which appeared under Direction, ceased to exist from July 1914.

(3) The expenditure on account of the Superintendent of Industrial Education has been excluded from the accounts of the Educational Department from April 1914 as already stated.

The budget estimate for the year 1911-15 under "22. Education" was Rs. 79.42 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 79.38 lakhs. Including the accounts relating to the printing at private presses the expenditure was Rs. 78.25 lakhs or Rs. 1.10 lakhs less than the altered grant. The bulk of the decrease was under "Europe stores and Laboratory charges" of Government Colleges, General, and "Grants for furniture, apparatus, etc.," to aided schools. This is due to the fact that on account of the war, the articles indented for from Europe could not be got in time to incur the charges during the year.

The following is the summary of the Imperial grants that were available during the year. The first was the non-recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 16.31 lakhs (the second instalment of the total grant of Rs. 40 lakhs given by the Government of India for expenditure in three years 1913-14 to 1915-16) out of which Rs. 11.09 lakhs were spent during the year. The other non-recurring assignment was Rs. 16,000 towards Muhammadan hostels which was fully spent during the year. Three recurring assignments, viz., Rs. 80,000 for the improvement of aided secondary schools, Rs. 80,000 for the extension of education among the poorer

classes of the domiciled community in the city of Madras and Rs. 30,000 for the improvement of Muhammadan education were fully spent during the year. Lastly, there was the recurring assignment of Rs. 1630 lakhs which, is made up of Rs. 8*25 lakhs sanctioned in 1912-13, Rs. 6 80 lakhs sanctioned in 1913-14 and Rs. 1*25 lakhs sanctioned in 1914-15. Of this, the amount intended for the extension and improvement of elementary and girls' education is approximately Rs. 11 lakhs. Excluding the amount of Rs. 12,000 relating to industrial education, the whole of this recurring grant of Rs. 16-18 lakhs was spent during the year. A large portion of this assignment appears under subsidies to local boards and grants-in-aid, the main objects of expenditure being the improvement of existing schools by the payment of increased teaching grants, enhanced rates of capitation grants for girls and pupils belonging to the backward classes, capitation allowances on account of pupils in the four lower standards in all elementary schools under public management irrespective of their grade and by additions to and improvements in the scale of salaries of the staff of Local Board and Municipal schools.

Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, but including the expenditure on Government educational buildings, Provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 325 lakhs and Rs. 84.80 lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 3-14 lakhs and Rs. 82 34 lakhs of the previous year. It will be noticed, however, that the expenditure decreased under the following heads, viz., University, Direction, Inspection and Grants-in-aid and Miscellaneous charges which excluded industrial schools. The decrease under grants-in-aid was only about a quarter of a lakh. Excluding furniture grants there has been a general increase. As regards furniture grants, a special grant of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned in 1913-14 while during the year 1914-15 only Rs. 86 lakh was spent on furniture, etc.

Out of Rs. 6 lakhs provided for the acquisition of sites for play-grounds for educational institutions in the Madras city and in the mufassal, a lakh of rupees was spent during the year for the latter and Rs. 1 36 lakhs for the former. In the Madras city, lands were acquired by Government and lent to institutions under private management for so long as they are utilized for the purposes for which the alienation was made.

4. *Controlling agencies.*—Sir Alfred Bourne, who availed himself of six months leave from 22nd February 1914, having retired at the end of the leave, I was appointed to the office of Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations permanently with effect from 22nd August 1914. Sir Alfred was connected with the department for the long period of 28 years and he presided over it for more than a decade. The conspicuous ability and zeal with which he discharged the duties of his office were duly recognized by Government and recorded in Gazette Notification No. 115, dated 9th September 1914.

I was in charge of the department almost the whole year towards the close of which unforeseen contingencies compelled me to proceed on six months' combined leave. Mr. H. S. Duncan who was appointed to succeed me took charge of the department on the afternoon of 10th March 1915.

During the year, I made six tours, during one of which I conferred with the Honourable the Resident in Mysore on educational matters affecting Coorg and Bangalore. I visited several places and inspected a large number of schools in about 16 districts.

During the year Rao Bahadur M. Kameswara Rao Pantulu, Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, died on the 1st July 1914 after a brief illness. He was unostentatious and gentlemanly in his dealings with his subordinates and was well known as a methodical and conscientious worker during a service of over 37 years in the department.

I presided over a conference of inspecting officers at Ootacamund in June 1914, at which several important educational questions were discussed some of which were dealt with in my letter No. 5536-14, dated 9th March 1915.

My revised proposals for the reorganization of the inspecting agency are still under the consideration of Government and consequently no relief could be given to the inspecting officers most of whom have had to work at high pressure, I am, however, glad to state that the inspecting officers of all grades have striven energetically to maintain the level of efficiency attained in previous years.

6, *University and Collegiate education*.—Among the University Regulations passed during the year may be mentioned the following :—

(1) In accordance with a resolution passed by the Senate at its meeting held on 30th October 1914 the Syndicate has issued a circular to all affiliated colleges notifying the "rules and directions" to come into force in 1916 in connection with the admission of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates to University courses of study under Regulation 166 (a) and directing that, while for the current year they may be regarded as recommendations only, after the year 1915—16 no student admitted other than in accordance therewith will be eligible for registration as a-Matriculate of the University.

Agreeably to this resolution a system of moderation was worked out under the supervision of the Commissioner for Government Examinations and the moderated marks were entered in each secondary school-leaving certificate issued in May last by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The rules and directions drawn up were, however, found unsatisfactory in practice and require considerable modification before they can be enforced.

(2) In their order No. 1318, Educational, dated 21st November 1914, Government sanctioned the amendment to Transitory Regulation 41G relating to the continuance of the B.A. degree examination under the old by-laws for the years 1915 and 1916.

(3) Certain alterations in the Law Regulations passed by the Senate with a view to make somewhat less rigid the conditions governing the grant of attendance certificates to law students have been sanctioned by Government, who have further sanctioned since the close of the year the new regulations providing for a three-year course involving the institution of three examinations entitled the "First Examination in Law," the "Second Examination in Law," and the "B.L. Degree examination" in lieu of the two examinations under the existing regulations, and a Transitory Regulation dealing with the continuance of the existing regulations until the introduction of the new courses.

(4) A revised body of regulations for the B.E. degree examination passed by the Senate in November last has been sanctioned by Government with effect from the examinations of 1917.

(5) Certain alterations in Regulations 185 and 187 relating to vernacular languages for the Intermediate Examination in Arts have been sanctioned.

(6) A revision of Regulations 197 and 198 relating to the B.A. degree examination has also been sanctioned by Government, the object of the alterations being (1) to revise and expand the syllabus in physics prescribed for optional Group (II-B.) of the B.A. degree courses, (2) to improve and simplify the courses in Sanskrit for the B.A. degree examination and (3) to improve the syllabus of studies for the B.A. degree examination under Group VI—Arabic and Persian.

(7) Certain amendments to Regulations 203, 209 and 210 relating to the B.A. (Honours) degree examination in Physical and Natural sciences and in Branch VII—English have been sanctioned in G.O. No. 1350, Educational, dated 1st December 1914.

(8) (i) M.R.Ry. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., has been appointed University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, and the results of his researches in these subjects will, it is expected, be announced in the form of University lectures for the benefit of students in History studying for the B.A. degree and B.A. (Honours) degree examinations.

(ii) Dr. Mark Collins, the University Professor of Philology, who has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit, etc., and has also been entrusted with the supervision of the University Readers the number of whom has been increased from 4 to 5 including the newly appointed Reader in Tolugu, has been lecturing on "Comparative Philology" to students of the Sanskrit Honours course.

(iii) Special University lectures on "Drainage works" were delivered by Mr. J. W. Madeley, Special Engineer, Madras Corporation, in the College of Engineering in November and December 1914 to qualified persons likely to profit thereby and a course of similar lectures on "Cities in Evolution" was given in the

Presidency College, Madras, from 1st to 6th February 1915 by Professor P. Geddes the cost being met from the annual recurring Imperial grant of Ha. 65,000.

A lecture on " Investigations in Acoustics " was delivered in the Presidency College in January 1915 by M.R.Ry. C. Venkataraman Avargal, M.A., of the finance Department in connection with the Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar Lectureship of 1915.

(iv) Arrangements have also been made for courses of special University lectures being delivered during the year 1915-16 on (i) Tropical diseases including Malaria, Kala Azar, etc., (u) Indian Ethnology and (iii) Architecture, the cost being met from the recurring Imperial grant referred to above.

iv) At the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction arrangements were made for holding a series of vacation lectures in Laboratory Practice under the auspices of the University for the benefit of Science teachers in secondary schools, the lectures being delivered at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the Government College, Rajahmundry, and the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, by the respective lecturers in physics.

(9) (1) During the year the Government Madras College for Women and the Madanapalle High school were affiliated to the University in Group III of the Intermediate courses, and further affiliation was granted in Group III of the same courses to the Central College, Bangalore.

The affiliation of the Fmdlay College, Mannargudi, as a first-grade college in Group V—History and Economics, of the B.A. degree courses has also been sanctioned by Government after a protracted discussion by the Senate.

(u) JDuring the year the Saivaprakasa Vid^a S^il-i, Chidambaram, and the Raja's Sanskrit Patasala, Pailalumodi, were rocgmzeu by the Syndicate as qualified to give instruction under the regulations for the Oriental Title Examination, the former for the title of Vidwan in Tamil and the latter for the title of Vidwan in Sanskrit and Uriya.

The revision of the regulations for the Oriental Title Examination is under the consideration of a committee appointed by the Syndicate for the purpose

The number of first-grade colleges continued to be 11, while that of second-grade colleges rose from 20 to 21 in consequence of the opening by Government in July 1914 of the Madras College for Women. There was a further accession to the strength of Arts colleges which had on the 31st March h.st 8,159 students on the rolls or 1,159 more than in the previous year, the increase being shared by all the departments. The post-graduate class disappeared altogether from the scene presumably as the result of the regulation permitting graduates m arts who desire to qualify for tho M.A. degree to present themselves for the B.A. (Honours) degtee examination in the subjects in which they qualified for the B.A. degree. For the B.A. (Honours) course there were in all 401 students, of whom 213 were in the Presidency College, 109 in the Madras Christian College and 79 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, against L:04, 6\$ and 52 respectively in the preceding year,

A summary of the results of the various University examinations held under both the old and new regulations will be found in the supplemental statistics. The results of the B.A. (Honours) degree examination were on the whole satisfactory, but those of the Intermediate examination were poor, the percentage of success having fallen from 39 to 27.5. The lower percentage was presumably due to inchsminatB admissions and promotions in the Intermediate classes.

In the three professional colleges under the control of the department, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering and the Teachers' College, Saidapet, all of which maintained their level of usefulness and efficiency durmg the year, there were 500, 429 and 100 students respectively on the rolls on the 31st March last, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 504, 380 and 102.

The new equipment of the Electrical Engineering laboratory in the College of Engineering has been completed under the direction of Mr. Cartwnght, the Professor of Mechanical Engineering, while the ppointment of a Professor of Electrical Engineering in the Indian Educational Service and of a laboratory assistant to him on a salary of *lis.* 200—40—400 has been sanctioned since the close of the yearr

6. *Secondary education.*—During the year the number of secondary schools increased from 332 to 333, the number of pupils reading therein from 115,42a to 123,140, *i.e.*, by 6.7 per cent and the number of teachers employed from 4,748 to 5,004 or by 5.4 per cent. Two schools were newly opened—Georgetown Secondary school for Muhammadans and Palni Sri Dandsipam National Secondary school; two elementary schools became secondary—Tiruppur Local Board school and Rentachintala A. E. L. M. school; the Proddatur Local Board school was amalgamated with the Proddatur National Secondary school, the Chebrole Hindu school containing 44 pupils has become a private institution, while the Adoni Hindu Secondary school which contained 21 pupils has been closed. There were 159 complete secondary schools, as against 155 last year, and in addition schools were in course of becoming complete. Five of these contained forms up to and including the fifth and six contained forms up to and including the fourth. The number of pupils reading in the three highest forms increased from 24,755 to 26,818, *i.e.*, by 8³ per cent, as compared with a 7 per cent, increase the previous year. The percentage of male pupils attending secondary schools to the male population of school-going age has increased from 3.75 to 4 per cent. Anantapur remains the most backward district from the point of view of secondary education, Madras and Tanjore the most advanced. There is a notable increase in the number of Pauchamas and non-Brahman caste Hindus reading in secondary schools. The number of teachers professionally qualified shows a steady increase though the increase is not sufficiently large to prevent a slow decrease in the percentage of professionally qualified teachers employed in secondary schools. The opening of the Teachers' College in the Circars will, it is expected, eventually arrest this percentage decrease of professionally qualified teachers.

During the year Government approved the proposal to improve the study of languages other than English under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme by (i) making Sanskrit and other classical languages and modern European languages in Group C alternative with vernacular translation and composition under Group A and (ii) stiffening the vernacular course under Group A by setting text-books and insisting on a modicum of grammar. Those proposals have not yet been given effect to as the revision of syllabuses under certain subjects and the drawing up of text-books under vernacular are still under the consideration of the School-Leaving Certificate Board. During the year 5,52.9 secondary school-leaving certificates were completed, while 2,339 candidates were taking a supplementary course in order to improve their certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 4,860 and 2,241 respectively.

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 28.7 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs. To this increase of Rs. 4.3 lakhs, Board schools contributed about Rs. 1.5 lakhs and schools under private management about Rs. 2.6 lakhs. In addition thereto, non-recurring grants-in-aid to the extent of about Rs. 2.5 lakhs were sanctioned to aided schools on account of school buildings, hostels and playgrounds. Out of the recurring Imperial assignment of Rs. 80,000 made during the year for the improvement of aided English secondary schools, over Rs. 48,500 was given as extra teaching grant to cover the loss of fee income foregone on account of Muhammadans, Urijas, girls and pupils of the backward classes and castes and about Rs. 31,500 as additional teaching grants to secondary schools. To the total direct expenditure, public funds contributed 13 per cent., fees 78 per cent and other sources 14 per cent., the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 10, 77 and 13 respectively. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 27-3-0. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 19-14-0. In the case of Municipal and Board secondary schools fees met 76 per cent, of the total expenditure, Board funds 21 per cent., the balance of 3 per cent, being met by Government. As regards aided schools, fees met 74 per cent., Government grant 0 per cent, and manager's funds 17 per cent." of the total expenditure.

7. *Elementary education.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys increased from 26,005 to 26,905 or by 35 per cent., while the number of pupils in them rose from 1,088,686 to 1,143,995 or by 5¹ per cent. The increase was shared by all the three grades of elementary schools. The number of schools with standards above the fourth increased by 10⁶ per cent.; and of this increase

72.7 per cent. was among schools under public management. This latter increase was evidently due to the removal of the restriction that formerly existed of paying capitation allowance only to those elementary schools under public management, which contained the four lower standards only. The percentage of male pupils attending public elementary schools to the male population of school-age rose from 31.1 per cent, to 82.7 per cent.

Municipal Councils and Local Boards opened 32 and 388 new schools respectively during the year, the cost being met mainly out of a portion of the Imperial grant of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. These schools accounted for 37.2 per cent, of the net increase in the number of public elementary schools, and for 58.3 per cent, of the net increase in the number of pupils attending them.

The increase in the number of public elementary schools led to an increase of 1,949 in the number of teachers employed in them. The number of teachers holding professional certificates was 32.6 per cent, of the total number employed. In seven districts every village with a population of over 2,000 was supplied with a school.

During the year 571 buildings were constructed to provide accommodation for public elementary schools. Of these 274 were constructed for schools under the management of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. On the 31st March 1915 38.3 per cent, of the public elementary schools were held in buildings of their own, 33.6 per cent, in rented buildings and 28.1 per cent, either in chavadies, choultries or in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 48.37 lakhs to Rs. 53.17 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 7.1 per cent., fees-13 per cent, and other sources 14 per cent., the corresponding percentages of the previous year being 70, 14 and 16 respectively. Out of the increase of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs which was to a large extent met, as usual, from public funds, about Rs. 2 lakhs was spent on Board schools and more than Rs. 2.5 lakhs as teaching grant to aided elementary schools. This large increase of teaching grant is accounted for thus. Against a total demand of Rs. 14.44 lakhs in 1913-14 only Rs. 13.41 lakhs was paid in that year as teaching grant to aided elementary schools. In view, however, of the desirability of paying in full the teaching grant to elementary schools, the balance, viz., Rs. 1.03 lakhs, was sanctioned during 1914-15. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-12-1 against Rs. 4-10-0. Each pupil in a Government school (mostly in Agency tracts) cost Rs. 13-8-9, in a Board school Rs. 4-ii-b' and in an aided school Rs. 4-ii-b'. Fees met 3 per cent, of the expenditure in Government schools, 5 per cent, in Board schools and 17 per cent, in aided schools.

S. Special education.—The number and strength of schools for special education fell from 204 and 9,008 to 106 and 7,154, respectively, the decrease, which is nominal, being due mainly to the transfer of Industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries. The institutions classed as technical and intended for non-Europeans were fewer in number by six and contained consequently 296 students less than in the previous year, while the single European Technical school had an accession of 28 students.

During the year the six Government temporary lower elementary training schools for masters, viz., those at Ghicacolo, Ongole, Anantapur, Madras (Panchama), Ouddalore and Badagara (Malabar) were placed on a permanent footing with the revised scale of staff and establishment sanctioned for schools of the same grade under the scheme of reorganization but without claim to grain compensation allowance. The absence of separate Drill instructors in this class of training schools having interfered with the work of the staff and indirectly with the efficiency of the schools, separate instructors on Rs. 20 per mensem each have been sanctioned for all the lower elementary training schools. The existing higher elementary training schools having failed to meet the requirements of some districts, higher elementary sections have been opened as a temporary measure in the lower elementary school-] at Berhampur, Madras (Muharamadan) and Tanjore, while an extra batch of higher elementary teachers had to be admitted into the higher elementary training school at Nellore under a special temporary assistant on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. The question of opening additional training schools in some

of the districts where training schools already exist and new schools in such districts as Kistna, Ramnad, etc., which, it is reported, have need for such schools is under consideration. The existing facilities for the training of caste mistresses not being considered sufficient to meet the growing demand for qualified women teachers, the conversion of some of the large and important Government Girls' schools into training schools for mistresses is being urged and I intend remitting the question of selecting the seats of such schools and formulating the necessary proposals to the conference of the Inspectresses which it is proposed to summon in December next.

Of the two Manual Training Instructors stated to have been appointed by the Secretary of State in the last report, the senior, viz., Mr. C. R. Porrett, has been attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the junior, viz., Mr. W. Fyfe, has been placed at the disposal of the Inspector of European and Training Schools. A class for training Manual Instructors has been working in connection with the Teachers' College, Saidapet, since January 1915 with the sanction of Government accorded in their Order No. 27, Educational, dated 8th January 1915, and ten stipends of R*. 15 per mensem each have been awarded to the students who are required to undergo the course for two years, and who being either Matriculates or holders of secondary school-leaving certificates are also permitted to receive instruction in the secondary training section attached to the college in the methods of teaching the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum with a view to qualify themselves as ordinary secondary teachers.

The construction of a manual training workshop has been administratively approved by Government and the preparation of the necessary detailed plans and estimates for the work by the Public Works Department has been ordered.

The number of training schools for masters rose from 54 to 56 and their strength from 3,780 to 3,979, in consequence of the opening of three temporary training schools at Guntur (Muhammadan), Triplicane (Madras) and Coonoor and the closing at the end of the year of the temporary training school at Amaiapuram.

The training schools for non-European mistresses increased by one and the numbers under training by 180, the addition to the list having been brought about by the conversion of the C.M.S. Secondary Girls' School, Masnlipatam, into a Training school for mistresses. Twenty-three mistresses or 4 more than in the previous year were under training on the 31st March 11*15 in the single European Training school, viz., the Presentation Convent Training class, Georgetown. Forty-six sessional schools were at work at the close of the year with 875 students, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 43 and 821

No progress worth recording has been made with regard to the construction of buildings for training schools. The question of erecting a new building in the Johannes Gardens, Saidapet, in place of the existing buildings which are in a dilapidated condition is still under consideration.

The School of Arts, Madras, the School of Commerce, Calicut, the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Art class, Kumbakonam, continued to work on the usual lines. There was a further fall in the strength of the first two institutions, the decrease being but slight in the one case and due in the other case to the introduction of commercial subjects for the school final course in many secondary schools. During the year four students of the School of Commerce qualified themselves for the diploma in commerce and six for group certificates, two in book-keeping and four in shorthand.

The Art class, Kumbakonam, had 48 pupils only on the 31st March last, the attendance being subject to frequent fluctuations in the course of the year. It is noteworthy that six female pupils were in attendance in the class from June to November 1914.

There were on the 31st March last 2,839 students receiving education of a technical character, of whom 463 were pursuing art education, 47 technical education dealing with engineering subjects and telegraphy, 420 industrial education and 1,409 commercial education. None were returned under the head "agriculture". The decrease under industrial education was due to causes already explained.

The total number of subject candidates examined for the three grades of the Government Technical examinations was 18,867 (including 898 females), of whom 6,430 (including 236 females) were successful. Eight diplomas of which six were for commerce and 134 group certificates, of which three were for letter press printing, were issued during the year.

9. *Female education.*—The number of schools intended for non-European girls increased by 72 (of which 69 were public institutions) and their strength by about 10,000; while the total number of girls under instruction on the 31st March last, including those in schools not solely intended for them, showed an advance of nearly 18,500 over the figure for the corresponding day of the previous year. During the past year a college for women under departmental management was opened in Madras with a staff consisting of a lady Principal and the requisite number of assistant professors and Language teachers, most of whom are part-time officers; it has been affiliated to the local University as a second-grade college fitted to impart instruction for the intermediate course in Group III, though arrangements have also been made for instruction in Groups I and II which the students taking Mathematics and Science and Natural Science are receiving at present in the Presidency College and is virtually a residential college with a hostel attached to it. The institution was started at first tentatively for a year and its retention for another year from 1st July 1915 has since been sanctioned. The necessary buildings have been acquired for the college and a hostel has recently been built. The establishment of this institution resulted in the increase in the number of colleges for women from two to three and in their strength from 28 to 65. There were besides 39 female students in non-European colleges for men, of whom 25 belong to the Presidency College. The number of public secondary schools for girls was 38 as in the previous year, while their strength increased by nearly 6 per cent. There was a further advance of 41 per cent, in the number of Brahman girls receiving secondary education and the number of Muhammadan girls in public secondary schools also rose from 14 to 31. Elementary schools for girls increased by 82 in number (of which 48 were managed by local or municipal boards) and by about 9,600 or 9 per cent, in their strength. In all classes of public institutions the total number of girls in the elementary stage of instruction showed an increase of about 17,300 or 7 per cent, over the figure for the 31st March 1914. Of the total number of teachers employed in non-European public secondary and elementary schools for girls 57 per cent, held professional certificates and only 7 per cent, were entirely unqualified. The hostel for Brahman widows, which is attached to the Government Secondary and Training School for Indian Girls, Triplicane, had 31 boarders on the 31st March last and worked successfully during the year; a hostel for Indian Christians was also opened in connection with this school and it had 12 boarders on the last day of the year. The number of widow scholarships allotted for the Brahman hostel has been increased tentatively from 30 to 34, the excess number having been transferred from the unutilized scholarships available from the Hostel attached to Queen Mary's Girls' School, Vizagapatam, in which 38 Brahman widows are studying.

The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 10,80,085 to Rs. 12,25,253, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 7,78,523 or 63 per cent., fees Rs. 80,138 or 7 per cent, and other sources Rs. 8,66,592 or 30 per cent., the corresponding percentages for the year 1913-14 being 59.7 and 34 respectively. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 1.45 lakhs of which Rs. 1.35 lakhs was met from public funds. The increase of nearly Rs. 75,000 in the expenditure on Board schools was mainly due to the opening of additional elementary schools for girls. The teaching grant for aided schools also increased by over Rs. 50,000.

10. *European education.*—Two schools, viz., the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway School, Donakonda and the Home Missionary Society's Children's Home, Coonoor, were recognized under the Code of Regulations for European Schools during the year. One school (Holy Trinity Church School, Bellary) was closed, while another (St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Bellary) was transferred to the

Director of Industries. The total number of institutions intended for Europeans remained the same as last year, viz., 87, while the number receiving instruction fell slightly from 8,139 to 8,080. There has been an increase from 613 to 618 in the number of teachers employed in the schools, but the number holding diplomas and professional certificates has decreased from 153 to 427. No great improvement can be expected in the number of qualified teachers until additional facilities are provided for the training of European teachers. A scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community in conjunction with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacaraund, is now under the consideration of Government. Six teachers from this Presidency were undergoing training in the Government Training Class, Sanawar, at the end of the year.

The recurring grants provided from Imperial funds for the education of the domiciled community mentioned in last year's report continued to be utilized for the several objects indicated therein. Out of the non recurring grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs from Imperial funds mentioned in the last year's report, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was allotted for expenditure during the year and it was utilized for the payment of building grants.

The accommodation and equipment in schools continued to improve. The results of the Middle School examination were much better than those of the previous year. The failures in these examinations continue to be mainly in English.

Final orders on the resolutions of the Simla Conference relating to education of the domiciled community have not yet been received.

The Government of India State scholarship of £200 per annum tenable in England for European or Anglo-Indian women which was instituted in 1913 and which is open to all the provinces of India was awarded during the year to a teacher in this Presidency.

The total expenditure in European institutions rose from Rs. 12,93,632 to Rs. 14,42,923 towards which Provincial fund; contributed Rs. 6,01,985 or 42 per cent., fees Rs. 2,00,031 or 14 per cent., and private funds Rs. 0,40,907 or 44 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1913--14 being 41, 16 and 43 respectively.

11. *Education of Muhammadans*—The number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 243 to 2,535 and their strength from 124,065 to 130,525. Of secondary schools there was one more in consequence of the opening of a Government Secondary School for Muhammadan boys in Georgetown, while public elementary schools for boys as well as girls contributed to the general advance both in number and strength. There was an increase also in the total number of institutions managed by Government and local boards, which rose from 62 and 777 to 65 and 821, respectively, with a corresponding increase in their strength. The number of Muhammadan scholars in Arts Colleges and in Secondary schools for non-Europeans continued to advance, the figures for the 31st March List being 195 and 6,769 against 167 and 0/129, respectively, at the close of the previous year. The percentage of the total number of Muhammadan scholars in all classes of institutions, both public and private, to the Muhammadan population of school age also rose from 39.6 to 42.4. The proportion of Muhammadan scholars in the high and middle stages of secondary education to the total number of scholars in each of those stages on the 31st March last stood at 4 and 5 per cent. respectively. At Guntur a temporary training school for Muhammadan masters was opened under Government management, which increased the number of training schools for masters of this class of the community from 7 to 8, while their strength rose from 247 to 260. The question of opening one or two additional training schools for the benefit of the Muhammadan teachers in the inland and southern districts is under consideration. The three special schools shown in the statistics of the previous year have since been transferred to the control of the Department of Industries. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans 102 were elementary schools for girls attended by 9,800 pupils, these figures showing an increase of 8 and 1,349, respectively, over those for the previous year. Private institutions also showed an advance both in number and strength. The Collector of Malabar states that no

report on the condition of education in the Laccadives has been received as the islands were not visited by an officer during the past year.

Secondary school-leaving certificates were awarded to 170 Muhammadans, while 81 others passed through a supplementary course under the scheme for the award of such certificates. Of the two Muhammadans who appeared for the Matriculation examination one was successful, while at the Intermediate examination in Arts, 25 Muhammadans passed out of 113 that appeared. In the English Language and Science divisions of the B.A. degree examination under the old by-laws 6 and 2 Muhammadans passed out of 15 and 8 that were examined; while in the examination under the new regulations 4 Muhammadans appeared in Part I and 5 in Part II, of whom 2 and 8, respectively, were successful. At the F.L. examination one Muhammadan passed out of three that appeared and at the B.L. degree examination also one passed out of the three that were examined.

The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools aggregated Rs. 6.7 lakhs towards which public funds contributed Rs. 4.89 lakhs or 71 per cent, fees Rs. 70 lakh or 10 per cent, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1.28 lakhs or 19 per cent. The Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for the improvement of Muhammadan education was utilized during the year on objects of a non-recurring character as it was not possible to give effect during the year to the proposals to spend the amount on recurring objects. In addition to this, Over Rs. 76 lakh was spent on account of buildings, hostels and play-grounds for Muhammadan schools.

12. *Educatim of Panchmas.*—There was a further advance in the number of institutions intended for this class of the community as well as in their strength, the former having risen by 128 and the latter by about 4,900, the increase being noticeable chiefly under public elementary schools for boys. As many as 84 schools were opened by local boards, while 182 schools more than in the previous year received aid from public funds. The total number of Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction in all classes of public schools also increased from 97,196 to 104,528 or by about 8 per cent.

13. *Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.*—In the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam and Godavari districts there was an increase in the number of schools intended for these tribes, while it remained stationary in the Ganjam district. During the year nine more Government schools were opened in these tracts, while the number of schools under local boards rose by two in each of the three districts. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes in the Presidency as a whole increased from 5,786 to 6,592.

Proposals for affording facilities for the education of Savara pupils and for the training under the direct supervision of the Agency officers of teachers for employment in schools intended for them in Ganjam have, since the close of the year, been sanctioned by Government.

During the year Telugu translations of Savara readers, songs, and dialogues and a Telugu-Savara dictionary prepared by Rao Sahib G. Ramamurti Pantulu of Parlakimedi were published at the Government Press, Madras, and copies thereof distributed to the offices and schools in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

14. *Education of the blind and of deaf mutes.*—The schools at Palamcottah for the blind and deaf mutes continued to show a record of good work done in all the departments. In the blind boys' school six pupils passed the Elementary examination in cotton-weaving and in the deaf and dumb school under Miss Swainson 5 pupils appeared for the Elementary examination in freehand drawing, of whom 3 passed. The Deaf and Dumb School at Vepery was removed to Mylapore where a building was purchased for it and the school continued to do useful work, though the strength was small. The South Indian Blind School in Madras contained 18 pupils, of whom 3 were girls, but the work in the industrial section is reported to have suffered for want of funds. The Blind School at Rentachintala was attended by 11 pupils (4 boys and 7 girls).

15. *Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.*—The institution maintained at Newington for the education of the minors of the estates under the Court of Wards continued to be the only one in the Presidency specially intended for

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Special Education.

General Education.

			FOURTH YEAR	
				Arta Collegiate.
			THIRD YEAR	
			Nil.	
			Second Year	
			Nil.	Inter mediate Course.
			First YEAR.	
			Nil.	
	Advanced. [0 + 3.]			
			Ninth Standard ..	
			[95 + 89.]	High Department.
	Intermediate. [1 + 3 8]		Eighth Standard ...	
			[98 + 90.]	
			Seventh Standard .	
			[240 + 209.]	
	Elementary. [I + 7 .]		Sixth Standard ..	Middle Depart-
			[267 + 236.]	
	Standard D. [NIL.]		Fifth Standard ..	
			[306 + 314.]	
	Standard O.		Fourth Standard ..\	
			[859 + 419.]	
			Third Standard	
			[426 + 483.]	Primary Depart-
	Standard B.		Second Standard	ment.
			[479 + 535.]	
	Standard A.		First Standard	
			[464 + 503.]	
			Upper	
			[494+455.]	Infant Stand-
			Lower	ard.
			[689+758.]	

Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right, females kobokra

Native Chiefs and Noblemen.. In this institution ten minors of estates, two sons of zamindars and one of the Nawab of Banganapalle and a minor zamindar were in residence during the year or part of it. Their physical training was as usual well cared for during the year and they were given regular religious and moral instruction, by the religious Superintendent and by pandits specially employed for the purpose. Their educational progress and conduct are reported to have been satisfactory.

Final orders have not yet been passed on the question of establishing near Madras a Rajakumar college.

16. *Private institutions.*—Private schools showed a slight increase both in number and strength, the increase in both respects having occurred mainly under secondary schools for boys. It is noteworthy that while the total number of private schools increased by '8 per cent, the number of pupils attending them advanced by only .5 per cent, which suggests the ephemeral character of schools of this class.

17. *Books.*—As usual two meetings of the Text-Book Committee were held during the year under report, and out of 557 books considered in them 358 were found suitable for use in schools. A list of the books so approved was issued as a supplement to the general consolidated list mentioned in the report for last year and duly published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The number of manuscripts acquired for the Oriental Manuscripts Library fell from 934 to 524, the decrease being partly attributable to the strict rejection of unnecessary duplicates and triplicates and partly to the reduction in the number of tours undertaken by the permanent staff in view of the organization with reference to G.O. No. 1096, Educational, dated 18th September 1914, of a separate search party sanctioned for a period of one year for systematically conducting the search and acquisition of manuscripts. A classification, according to subject-matter, of the manuscripts acquired shows that works relating to Religion, Philosophy, Science and Poetry were most numerous. There was a decrease in the number of visitors to the library and consequently the number of manuscripts consulted by them fell from 3,034 to 2,703. This decrease in the number of visitors appears to be largely due to the doors of the library on the Archaeological room-side of Museum being kept closed for many months during the year on account of the work of re-arranging the stone exhibits carried on in the said Archaeological room. The figures for the current official year are, however, very promising and it is reported that normal conditions have already been restored.

The library still continues to be under the management of Government, the question of its transfer to the local University having been deferred at the request of the Syndicate until the new University buildings are erected and ready for occupation.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 4,538 which, it is observed, was the highest figure on record since the enforcement of the Act XXV of 1867 and which is evidence of the steady growth in printing and publishing activity in this presidency. Of the above publications 2,610 were classed as books and 1,928 as periodicals, 1,398 being again works in English and 3,140 in the vernacular. Classified according to the subject-matter the largest number came under Religion. Vernacular publications in an easily intelligible modern prose style, being mostly translations or adaptations of English and Sanskrit works, have continued to be put forth in a noticeable manner contributing to the enrichment of the popular literature in the Presidency. A good number of publications relating to the great war in Europe have been registered during the year, and all of them indicate that the people of the Presidency are taking a keen and loyal interest in its progress.

18. *Miscellaneous remarks.*—The two diagrams on the opposite page show for the year under report the number of pupils in each year of the school or University course on the one side and the numbers under instruction in special or technical subjects on the other in non-European and European institutions. A comparison of the statistics for the past two years is favourable to the year under report pointing to a steady numerical progress in respect of both collegiate and school education

in all classes and forms and in all the standards of elementary schools except- the seventh on the non-European side, while there have been greater fluctuations in the attendance of European schools.

The Deputy Director of Public Instruction calculates from these tables the average duration of school life in elementary schools for boys as 2.19 years. A similar calculation on last year's figures gives 2.22 years.

There was evidence of increasing interest displayed in the matter of physical education, 1,084 more institutions than in the previous year having made provision for the teaching of gymnastics according to the Educational rules.

The supplemental statistics appended to the report indicate that the progress made in the previous year in regard to school accommodation, libraries, hostels and educational associations and reading rooms was well maintained during the year:

A conference of Inspectors of Schools and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools was held at Ootacamund on the 15th Juno 1914 and three other days under the presidency of the Director with Mr. R. Littlehnilos, the present Deputy Director as Secretary. Messrs. E. W. Middlemast, and H. S. Duncan were also present at the conference throughout and Messrs. D. T. Chadwick, the Director of Agriculture, and Cecil Wood, the Principal of the Agricultural College, Ooimbatore, on one day. The topics of discussion included the following*. (1) the improvement of Muhammadan education, (2) the duration of school life in public elementary schools, (3) rates of fees in elementary schools and their appropriation by headmasters, (4) capitation allowances, (p) relation of elementary to secondary education, (6) grants-in-aid to secondary schools, (7) introduction into training schools of nature study, elementary rural science and instruction in agriculture, (8) the reorganization of the inspecting agency, (9) administration of schools under local boards and municipal councils, (10) formation of village educational committees, (11) publication of books for the use of teachers and pupils in elementary schools, (12) Secondary School-Loaving Certificate scheme, (13) sessional schools and (14) mstitu'icn of circulating libraries. Some of the recommendations of the conference have already taken a practical shape and the rest are under consideration.

The Postmaster-General, Madras, considers that the system of utilizing the services of (Jovernmont and Local Hoard schoolmaeteis as branch postmasters continued to work satisfactorily. The number of post offices in charge of such teachers increased by 2'3 per cent and the percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters of all classes on the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 36.12 as against 30.45 in the previous year.

The proper maintenance of service registers and verified copies of them continued to receive due attention

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. STONE,

Director of Public Instructions

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Total area in square	Population		Institutions and scholars	Public			
	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Collegiate education.		School education, general.	
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	secondary schools. (b)	Primary schools. (c)
	2	3		6	6	7	8
			Institutions	84	8		26,917
			' For males				
			' For females	3		364	1,52
			Total	37	3	69	28,444
(a)	Towns (a) 879	Males (a) 20,382,986				433	
142,330	Villages (a) 68,855	Females (a) 21,022,440	Scholars	8,180	1,027	186,460	999,685
	Total (a) 54,114	Total (a) 41,405,404	Males	10		10,030	
			Females				1,265,688
			Total	8,284	1,029	130,086	106,308

(a) Excludes the statistics of the Native State of Sandur
 (b) These relate to European High and Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools
 (c) These relate to European Primary and all Elementary schools

Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction									
Total									
Collegiate education		School education, general		School education, schooled special		Training		All other special	
Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary schools	Training	All other special	Total,			
4		6		6		it			
Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs			
1,94,612	2,77,820	56,54,858	9,99,933	1,36,993	1,13,18,412				
2,105		6,01,716	1,87,798	19,852	17,88,404				
Total	12,21,747	2,77,820	41,68,674	63,50,41	8,55,011	1,47,845	1,30,41,616		
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction		3.10				1.64	60	43	
(b) Percentage of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total District Fund expenditure on public instruction	0.22		989	74	73	24		78	
(c) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in columns 1-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction	1.50		7	15	42	66	0	27	916
(d) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction	6.31		21	40	32	81	167		0.76
8 Average annual cost of educating each pupil in -									
Government (Cost to Provincial revenues									
District Board (cost to Provincial revenues", institutions Cost to District fund"									
Municipal (Cost to Provincial revenues institutions (Cost to Municipal funds									
Institutions in (Cost to Native State)revenues Native States (cost to District and Municipal funds									
Added institutions cost to District and Municipal funds									
Unaided Institutions Total cost									
All institutions (cost to District and Municipal funds									
Total cost									

These relate to European High and Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools.
 These relate to European Primary and Non-European Elementary schools.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15,

Institutions.		Total of public institutions.	Private institutions		Grand total	Percentage of
School education, special.	Advanced		Elementary			
Training All other						
9	10	11	12	13 ;	14	15
102	39	27,660	87	4,233	12,084	Institutions to number of towns, and villages 50'8 3 2
24	1		4	121	1,749	
129	40	29,088	391	4,359		33838 62,5
4,640	1,546	1,140,713	11,609	94,060	1,216,382	Male scholars to male population of school-going age 40 8
708		277,187	354	19,092	206,573	Female scholars to female population of school-going age 9'4
5,525	1,61	1,417,840	11,963	113,152	1,542,955	46

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15,

University		Total indirect expenditure on public instruction					Total.	Total expenditure in instruction
Direction.	Inspection	Scholarships.	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous			
9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	
Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.		Rs	
366,602	96,278	3,35,573	1,75,702		1,00,087	18,81,244	1,93,52,8E-4	
355,602	1,6,378	8,15,578	1,75,702	28,00,884	1,06,097	18,61,244	1,93,52,994	
148	144	12 63	199	18 04	159		100 00	
			02	20 06		39	100 00	
			01	48 16			100 00	
1'84	0'50	4 32	0 81	14 70	0 54	0 72	100 00	

(3)—*Merrn of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15—floatimwfl.*

Class of institutions—cont.		Number of scholars on the First March (including— <i>pas</i>)		Classification of scholars on the First March according to race or creed											Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	
		A vernacular language.		Hindus													
		Mal.	Tamil	European and European	Indian Christian	Brahmins	Non-Brahmins	Mohammedans	Buddhists	Pariahs	Others.	1	2				
College and university schools—																	
Arts Colleges—																	
English	For boys	6,178	32	24	408	6,576	1,200	138	1	2							
	For girls	62				62	55										
Oriental																	
Total		6,240	32	24	408	6,700	1,255	138	1	2							
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—																	
Law					9	9	471	100	1								
Medicine					12	12	302	90									
Engineering					1	1	96	9									
Teaching																	
Agriculture																	
Total					12	12	771	100	1								
Secondary schools—																	
For boys	High schools	85,081	871	1,918	8,276	92,136	89,758	6,927	18	96	16					301	
	Medium schools	19,302	961	1,652	8,528	27,443	17,739	7,933	29	20	16					1,289	
For girls	High schools	101	1,799	1,072	1,028	3,900	1,007	35	14	3							742
	Medium schools	220	2,895	1,338	1,897	5,350	160	493	37	23	3						853
Total		116,512	7,535	4,980	14,730	154,352	108,558	15,932	54	138	38					2,393	1,623
Primary schools—																	
For boys	Upper (a)	16,617	41,917	469	21,841	37,424	326,132	11,711	47						3,301		48,136
	Lower (b)	176,779	100,237	21	35,192	44,201	1,17,748	77,941	99						6,779		108,864
For girls	Upper (a)	1,061	73,802	334	12,779	18,876	48,761	2,272	5						61		2,215
	Lower (b)	2,434	40,378	1	2,006	6,728	26,722	6,284	1						61		2,640
Total		1,010,160	408,618	1,478	47,136	176,861	934,118	221,407	78	5	1,141				10,096		136,707
Schools for special castes—																	
Training schools for masters		2,660			87	1,235	1,082								20		54
Schools for students		191	541	20	96	774	174	14	2						14		14
Religious schools																	
Kangri and school for training schools																	
Technical and industrial schools																	
Commercial schools		45			13	89	64	96									
Agricultural schools		64			15	7	106	71									
Technical schools		161			81	180	332	81	6								
Other schools (a)		5,748	867	173	1,414	8,202	2,207	207	16						62		81
Total of all open and schools of public instruction		1,216,426	574,767	3,276	144,121	177,256	906,820	249,767	174	60	9,253				128,898		16,676
Private institutions.																	
1. Advanced, teaching—																	
(a) English in Form		698						6,726									78
(b) Sanskrit		1,465	80		13	2,610	1,013	9									5
(c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil																	
2. Elementary, teaching—																	
(a) vernacular only or mainly—																	
For boys		11,598	1,676		901	5,127	49,376	5,192							415		6,461
For girls		38	917		66	322	304	1,192									21
For boys		1,202	1,462					11,009									6,462
For girls		48	300					3,446									408
3. Other schools and conforming to the regulations—																	
For boys		10,571	748		17	1,618	9,745	371							31		748
For girls		2	194			50											50
Total of private institutions		16,278	7,651		1,077	7,282	51,800	48,640							467		12,871
Grand total		1,232,704	582,418	3,373	145,198	177,537	1,007,220	278,216	104	66	9,720				139,277		17,707

(a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms higher than the third.
 (b) European Middle schools and Non-European secondary schools with no form higher than the third and also Preparatory Secondary schools with classes up to the fourth.
 (c) European Primary schools, Elementary schools with standards above the fourth and Elementary schools with standards up to and including the fourth.
 (d) Elements' schools with standards below the fourth.
 (e) Those rotate to Higher class Technical or Art schools.

8 (a)—Number of scholars on the 31st March 1915, classified into to sex or mod.

Classes of institutions	European Entrances	Native Entrances	Races		Madrassahs	Buddhists	Parsees	Others	
			European	Non-European					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Collegiate education.									
Arts Colleges—									
English	Male	17	114	2,653	1,804	106	1	1	
	Female	11	11	2	5				
Oriental	Male	15	88	7	22				
	Female								
Colleges for professional training—									
Law	Male	2	4	741	100	1			
	Female								
Medicine	Male								
	Female								
Engineering	Male	12	21	218	30			1	
	Female								
Teaching	Male	5	7	66	5				
	Female								
Agriculture	Male								
	Female								
Total	49	122	4,611	3,811	207	1	2	1	
Secondary schools.									
Part-time	(a) High schools, English	Male	1,827	6,125	41,746	16,164	5,237	71	14
		Female	27	398	1,081	174			2
	(b) Middle schools etc.	Male	1,178	2,396	12,117	11,564	1,071		11
		Female	124	127	185	846	9		11
Part-time	(a) High schools, English	Male	279	81	21	67	5		5
		Female	1,278	1,372	781	961	18		11
	(b) Middle schools etc.	Male	107	68	16	87	7		2
		Female	1,111	1,761	752	430	10		21
Primary schools.									
For boys	(a) Upper	Male	578	17,194	24,827	226,271	5,261	21	1,195
		Female	261	1,511	2,241	20,256	1,789	18	136
	(b) Lower	Male	14	43,861	31,227	6,07,231	16,928	16	2,247
		Female	11	14,409	14,513	7,345	12,941	6	308
For girls	(a) Upper	Male	267	763	1,127	1,111	188		12
		Female	164	11,227	18,331	14,717	5,472	4	27
	(b) Lower	Male	115	215	370	1,118	140		5
		Female	2,121	8,774	27,254	6,710	1		89
Total	4,021	112,776	117,327	961,122	128,136	10	21	9,228	
Schools for special instruction.									
Training schools for masters	Male		710	1,251	1,375	351		23	
	Female		37	1	4				
Training schools for sub-teachers	Male	91	266	2	68	11			
	Female	11	27	11	174	7	5		
School of Arts	Male								
	Female								
Law schools	Male								
	Female								
Medical schools	Male								
	Female								
Engineering and Surveying schools	Male								
	Female								
Technical and Industrial schools	Male	2	12	19	42	16			
	Female								
Commercial schools	Male	1	1						
	Female								
Agricultural schools	Male								
	Female								
Reformatory schools	Male		17	2	236	71			
	Female								
(c) Other schools	Male	18	66	105	430	68			
	Female	67			5				
Total	171	1,614	2,714	2,022	167	18		31	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	8,278	106,131	170,130	108,950	129,907	116	106	9,259	

(a) European High schools and Non-European Secondary schools with forms higher than the third.
 (b) European Middle schools and Non-European Secondary schools with no form higher than the third and Preparatory Sanny schools with class up to the fourth.
 (c) European Primary schools, Elementary schools with standards above the fourth and below the fourth.
 (d) Those relate to higher class Technical or Art schools.

8 (a)—Kumbtr of schlor on the 31st March 1915, according to * M , rao\$ or orud--continued.

Classes of institutions	Est. separate and distinct	Total no. of children	Hindus		Muzumbar- dom	Muslims	Others	Total	
			Boys	Girls					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Advanced teaching—									
(a) Arabic or Persian for boys	Male	..	..	..	5,246	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
(b) Arabic or Persian for girls	Male	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
(c) Sanskrit for boys	Male	15	5,320	980	..	..	..	80
	Female	..	37	66	..	..	..	..
(d) Sanskrit for girls	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Any other Oriental classes	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Elementary teaching—									
A. Vernacular only or nearly—									
For boys	Male	..	705	2,621	22,208	2,617	..	301	
	Female	..	339	690	2,440	84	..	31	
For girls	Male	..	11	..	62	..	..	..
	Female	..	65	307	764	123	..	..
B. Elementary, teaching the Quran only—									
For boys	Male	..	..	..	23,417	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	1,708	..	..	..
For girls	Male	..	..	..	403	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	2,882	..	..	..
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—									
For boys	Male	..	15	90	6,091	214	..	19	
	Female	..	1	..	60	37	..	1	
For girls	Male	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	33	..	..	..
Total of private institutions		..	1,077	7,862	70,846	48,260	..	497	
Grand total		8,376	146,389	676,311	1,467,350	174,218	164	86	5,758

8 (6)—Return of European colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

3 (b)—Return of European colleges, schools and scholars

Classes of institutions		Under public management												Under private				
		Managed by Government				Managed by Boards of Municipal Boards				Managed by Native States				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards				
		Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Colleges	Arts Colleges—																	
	English { For boys																	
	{ For girls																	
	Total																	
Schools (secondary, general)	Secondary schools—																	
	For boys { High schools, English	1	272	276	205									11	1,470	1,425	1,267	
	{ Middle schools													20	1,288	1,266	1,078	
	English																	
For girls { High schools, English	1	116	154	120										13	1,265	1,060	7,293	
{ Middle schools														17	1,227	1,279	1,144	
English																		
	Total	2	388	530	325									31	4,222	4,025	5,724	
Primary schools—	For boys													11	811	762	711	
	For girls													11	520	516	456	
	Total													22	1,331	1,277	1,167	
Schools for special instruction (non-regular)	Schools for special instruction—																	
	Training schools for missionaries													1	33	15	17	
	Other schools (a)													1	40	25	19	
	Total													2	73	40	36	
Total of public institutions		2	316	480	325									33	7,092	7,010	6,525	
Private institutions																		
Total of private institutions																		
Grand total			316	480	325									33	7,092	7,010	6,525	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Institutes				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning				Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Institutes						Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English	A. classical language	A. vernacular language	Parsons and Bursars	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans			Others
18	19	20	21	22	23										24	25		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March.	Average number of the scholars monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.													
12	1,724	1,724	1,724	12	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,724	
15	1,861	1,861	1,861	15	1,861	1,861	1,861	1,861	1,861	1,861	1,861	1,861	1,861	1,861	1,861	
14	1,641	1,641	1,641	14	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	
17	1,307	1,307	1,307	17	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	
20	1,621	1,621	1,621	20	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	
12	1,111	1,111	1,111	12	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	
12	1,219	1,219	1,219	12	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	
15	1,801	1,801	1,801	15	1,801	1,801	1,801	1,801	1,801	1,801	1,801	1,801	1,801	1,801	1,801	
1	23	23	23	1	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
10	31	31	31	10	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
2	71	71	71	2	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	
47	5,049	5,049	5,049	47	5,049	5,049	5,049	5,049	5,049	5,049	5,049	5,049	5,049	5,049	5,049	
27	3,061	3,061	3,061	27	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	

(a) This school was for girls

(4)—Return of expenditure on public instruction

Physical expenditure		Public											
		Managed by Government						Managed by District or					
		Provincial expenditure	District funds	Municipal funds	Local funds	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Provincial expenditure	District funds	Municipal funds	Local funds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Colleges and university	Arts Colleges— Bachelors & Post-graduate	1,40,194			1,27,007		(a) 1,623	2,68,824			14,154	40,007	
	Special Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training—	27,351			2,825			30,176		6,352		36	
	Law				1,03,044		11	76,385					
	Medicine	1,37,470			2,625		10	1,47,105					
	Engineering	10,000					960	7,114					
	Training												
	Total	1,67,400			1,32,301		1,644	3,01,380		11,482	11,514	40,033	
	School education, general	Secondary Schools—											
		For boys—											
		Hindustani, English*	1,145,296			26,116		1,279	1,171,791	1,138,562	31,000	102,150	8,19,001
Muslims (English & Urdu) & Vernacular		1,950			1,700			19,841		2,420	1,002	1,11,455	
High schools & Vernacular schools & Vernacular		2,10,015			2,100		10	2,12,125					
Total		1,149,261			28,816		1,314	1,191,757	1,138,562	33,420	103,152	8,30,456	
For girls—													
Hindustani, English*													
Muslims (English & Urdu) & Vernacular													
High schools & Vernacular schools & Vernacular													
Total													
Primary schools—													
For boys—													
Upper Primary & Lower Primary	3,10,572			1,402		17	1,13,937	1,13,937	1,13,937	2,20,274	1,09,682		
Total Primary boys	3,10,572			1,402		17	1,13,937	1,13,937	1,13,937	2,20,274	1,09,682		
For girls—													
Upper Primary & Lower Primary	2,15,796			1,197		133	2,17,126	2,17,126	2,17,126	1,13,044	77		
Total Primary girls	2,15,796			1,197		133	2,17,126	2,17,126	2,17,126	1,13,044	77		
Total Primary schools for boys and girls	5,26,368			2,599		210	3,31,063	3,31,063	3,31,063	3,33,318	1,10,759		
School education, special	Medium for special and inferior— Training schools and museums	1,13,274			1,13,274		1,134	1,24,682		1,24,682			
	Schools of technical and vocational training	51,250					7,137	44,113					
	Technical schools (Industrial and Vocational schools)	9,700						9,700					
	Commercial schools & special schools	10,770			1,200			11,970					
	Government schools (Other special schools)	10,120			870		11	6,493					
	Total	1,75,214			1,202		1,145	1,42,858		1,42,858		1,24,682	
	Buildings Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)		181						6,57,147		6,11,715		45,432
		Total	1,82,195						6,65,724		6,17,830		45,467
	University Director Inspector												
		Total											
Subsidies granted to non-departmental schools	Arts colleges												
	Technical colleges Other non-departmental secondary schools Primary schools Technical schools (Other special schools)												
Total													
Total expenditure on public instruction		22,44,380	4,577	2,800	8,17,901	10	19,754	25,15,135	18,707	26,40,629	7,00,210	6,40,240	

European With schools and Non-European Secondary schools having term, the third
 (Kunt)gan Middle schools, Non-European Secondary schools with no formal term than the third and also Preparatory Schooling school* with
 classes up to the fourth
 (i) European (Vijayar) schools, Elementary schools (Non-European) with NfandU above the fourth and those with standard* up to and including
 the fourth
 § Elementary school with standard* below the fourth
 (a) Non-departmental, Rs. 857
 (b) Law College gurputees, Rs. 11,455
 (c) Lawrence Memorial School, Male branch, total cost, Rs. 88,611
 (d) Net cost to Municipal schools
 (e) Non-departmental, Rs. 80
 (f) Lawrence Memorial School, Female branch, twicel (ii) Hnt. Ri. 11. 415.
 (g) Lawrence Memorial School, Male branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 28,01 (A) Non-departmental, Rs. 10

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16

institutions.

management

Under private management

Municipal Boards				Managed by Native States								Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards							
Subscriptions		Endowments and other sources		State Grants		District Grants		Municipal Grants		Fees		Subscriptions		Endowments and other sources		Total			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1	106	14,565								37,480				5,14,102	5,822	1,16,007	7,65,176		
		8,066								5,294				175		5,477	8,529		
										5,294				175		5,477	17,591		
	131	69,297								91,480				4,40,214	4,109	1,37,116	2,73,809		
	2,001	3,21,099								2,59,291	1,000			16,20,007	6,264	4,97,279	25,25,708		
	817	4,00,000								4,817				4,62,172	1,801	1,34,784	6,66,756		
										1,04,922				25,216	2,876	1,54,976	2,89,898		
										1,294				2,798	11,280	60,210	1,40,578		
767	1,214	8,01,707								5,85,204	1,000			11,91,911	47,841	2,31,719	87,02,696		
1,136	1,007	11,91,284								1,01,637				26,111	1,08,018	25,103	9,47,416		
	230	11,68,276								20,62,752				21,904	2,01,849	67,616	2,10,900		
1,136	4,135	14,34,824								14,12,013				17,715	1,51,927	16,764	1,51,641		
										1,74,144				11,412	1,014	16,907	2,87,761		
										15,127				1,705	1,864	19,207	11,660		
275	297	2,01,814								2,21,772				28,928	8,151	27,744	1,41,800		
1,489	2,297	25,61,583								25,74,910				62,161	1,05,281	2,04,366	9,96,673		
	26	91,716								76,711				18,162	5,900	41,969	1,30,688		
										71,741				161		60,360	84,831		
										8,026				5,577	131	719	4,241		
	54	12,119								1,24,017				9,187	3,122	81,608	2,37,010		
										(a)									
		19,21,061								5,61,520						3,20,789	4,50,419		
										1,05,937							1,66,897		
		11,61,110								6,76,756						1,50,747	1,50,615		
8,179	4,791	14,91,128								36,78,735	1,007			41,265	91,31,064	9,11,691	87,06,888		

Lawrence Memorial School, Female branch, total ovt. Ri 11415
 1 Mms-Departmental, Ri. 1577.
 1 Non-Departmental, Ri. 2189
 (c) Non-Departmental, Eg. 40.

M Jijwrenw Alnromal School, Technical branch, Pwms-ol grwi, Ri. *59.
 (n) Lawrence-Memoris, School, Inclined branch, totleoft, Rs 436
 (o) Inst of builtfupri borne by W Public Work Dwar' mcm.
 (p) Incurt-ditmate-dortam-olh, Ri. 231, etc.

(4)—*Kitturi of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1915-16—continued.*

Objects of expenditure—cont.	Public institutions—cont.										Grand total.
	Under private management—cont.					Total expenditure from					
	Unaided					Government funds					
	Private	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Provincial	District funds	Municipal Funds	Gifts	Other sources	Public	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Collegiate institutions— Arts Colleges— English & Foreign (Private) Colleges for Dependent of Colleges for professional training— Law Medicine Engineering Teachings	21,766		16,412	38,178	2,261,440	1,417,520	4,452	12,224	7,84,660	1,25,933	11,76,127
					2,261,440	1,417,520	4,452	12,224	7,84,660	1,25,933	11,76,127
Total	21,766		16,412	38,178	2,261,440	1,417,520	4,452	12,224	7,84,660	1,25,933	11,76,127
School institutions— Secondary Schools— Hindu schools & English* For boys For girls Total Primary Schools— For boys For girls Total Total Primary Schools for independent girls	30,226	1,745	21,348	53,319	3,16,118	51,200	3,309	68,448	6,21,280	6,21,280	29,27,801
	7,347	1,745	1,127	11,219	17,687	26,816	6,822	4,25,636	1,78,611	3,85,007	5,77,204
Total	58,573	1,125	5,836	65,534	3,16,118	58,016	3,309	72,704	6,21,280	6,21,280	29,27,801
School institutions— Schools for special instruction— Training schools for ministers In schools of Arts Law schools Medical schools Kiln-kennel and Marry schools Technical and industrial schools Commercial schools Agricultural schools Meteorological schools Other schools	4,798	1,275	11,277	17,350	5,15,219	11,66,215	1,29,865	1,27,741	2,29,560	2,29,560	22,52,538
	119,774	11,651	62,193	1,76,618	1,76,618	21,66,520	1,69,971	1,60,147	6,25,543	6,25,543	21,15,368
Total	124,572	12,926	73,470	2,11,968	1,81,837	21,78,135	1,71,836	1,61,888	6,35,803	6,35,803	22,52,538
School institutions— Bridges Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	11,640	1,359	4,394	17,433	19,702	19,702	4,265	19,288	6,152	6,152	56,881
	16,948	2,132	6,016	25,117	6,091,201	82,543	4,265	19,449	1,16,216	1,16,216	1,16,216
Total	28,588	3,491	10,410	42,489	19,721,903	1,81,945	8,530	38,737	12,508	12,508	113,097
Universities Zionists (unaided)	18,416			18,416	1,02,111			(g) 2,19,201	47,879		3,68,807
	18,416			18,416	1,02,111			2,19,201	47,879		3,68,807
Miscellaneous (aided)	1,747			1,747	17,540	40			2,700	2,700	9,376
	1,747			1,747	17,540	40			2,700	2,700	9,376
Miscellaneous (unaided)	221			221	6,248				276	276	1,325
	221			221	6,248				276	276	1,325
Miscellaneous (unaided)	191,267,971			191,267,971	11,645			7,95,667	9,21,613	9,21,613	4,12,81,266
	191,267,971			191,267,971	11,645			7,95,667	9,21,613	9,21,613	4,12,81,266
Total expenditure on public instruction	61,856	68,358	1,51,800	4,68,117	(f) 67,71,264	29,19,062	8,00,822	40,80,715	86,04,513	86,04,513	1,23,22,864

* European Hindu schools and Non-European Pondsai schools having forms above the third
 (g) European Middle schools, Non-European Pondsai schools with no form higher than the third and also Itaparatory, Secondary schools with class up to the fourth.
 (h) European Primary schools, Elementary schools (Non-European) with standard^a above the fourth and those with standards up to uKUnududiff the fourth.
 (i) Klementary school^b with standards below the fourth.
 (j) Surplus (Dono-ho) University, Rs. 11,785.
 (k) Include: Mndowmantrant, Rs. 1,450
 (l) Include: expenditure on private schools and hostels
 (m) Include: grant^c to orphanages not paid through the department, Rs. 1,820
 (n) Includes Provincial contribution, Rs. 11,111
 (o) Do. do. Rs. 1,54,854.

3.—Returns of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Secondary Schools	Changes of schools.	High stage			Middle stage			Upper Primary stage			Lower Primary stage			Total	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
(a) For boys	Government	1,026	547	1,573	702	175	877	17	274	0	304	40	1,000	1,494	
	Madras Board	14,613	1,021	15,634	10,621	2,574	13,195	31	2,945	6,171	126	6,297	16,513	199,432	
	Municipal	8,648	1,393	10,041	1,391	1,114	2,505	1	1,701	28	1,729	13	3,430	44,018	
	Private Native	86,119	33,312	119,431	54,913	14,431	69,344	163	14,162	1,111	56,023	919	67,067	667,109	
	Aided	6,284	918	7,202	1,042	78	1,120	5	189	26	215	21	236	4,904	64,294
	Total	102,790	39,200	141,990	68,782	18,933	87,715	314	31,112	6,216	37,328	1,011	138,129	1,192,728	
(b) For girls	Government	1,949	79	2,028	276	216	492	101	141	111	242	5	311	1,279	
	Madras Board	1,026	676	1,702	1,026	1,077	2,103	401	1,008	1,074	2,083	91	4,164	1,000	
	Municipal	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	
	Private Native	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	
	Aided	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	
	Total	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	
Total Secondary schools	Government	1,026	547	1,573	702	175	877	17	274	0	304	40	1,000	1,494	
	Madras Board	14,613	1,021	15,634	10,621	2,574	13,195	31	2,945	6,171	126	6,297	16,513	199,432	
	Municipal	8,648	1,393	10,041	1,391	1,114	2,505	1	1,701	28	1,729	13	3,430	44,018	
	Private Native	86,119	33,312	119,431	54,913	14,431	69,344	163	14,162	1,111	56,023	919	67,067	667,109	
	Aided	6,284	918	7,202	1,042	78	1,120	5	189	26	215	21	236	4,904	64,294
	Total	102,790	39,200	141,990	68,782	18,933	87,715	314	31,112	6,216	37,328	1,011	138,129	1,192,728	
(c) For boys	Government	1,026	547	1,573	702	175	877	17	274	0	304	40	1,000	1,494	
	Madras Board	14,613	1,021	15,634	10,621	2,574	13,195	31	2,945	6,171	126	6,297	16,513	199,432	
	Municipal	8,648	1,393	10,041	1,391	1,114	2,505	1	1,701	28	1,729	13	3,430	44,018	
	Private Native	86,119	33,312	119,431	54,913	14,431	69,344	163	14,162	1,111	56,023	919	67,067	667,109	
	Aided	6,284	918	7,202	1,042	78	1,120	5	189	26	215	21	236	4,904	64,294
	Total	102,790	39,200	141,990	68,782	18,933	87,715	314	31,112	6,216	37,328	1,011	138,129	1,192,728	
(d) For girls	Government	1,949	79	2,028	276	216	492	101	141	111	242	5	311	1,279	
	Madras Board	1,026	676	1,702	1,026	1,077	2,103	401	1,008	1,074	2,083	91	4,164	1,000	
	Municipal	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	
	Private Native	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	
	Aided	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	
	Total	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	2,052	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	

(1) These relate to European High and Middle schools and Madras Board and Municipal schools. (2) The statistics of pupils in Madras Board and Municipal schools with standard standards in Government Primary schools and Government schools.

GENERAL TABLES

5 (a) — Returns of the stages of instruction of pupils in public Secondary schools for general admission in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Classes of schools	Number of schools	1		2		3		4		5		6		Total
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Secondary Schools— For boys—Aided	3	277	14	291	56	118	174	290	118	118	11	11	27	277
	3	1,363	174	1,537	718	164	874	237	1,258	167	185	162	37	2,005
	6	1,641	188	1,829	797	144	941	274	1,766	367	1,405	318	173	2,196
For girls—Government	3	1,078	18	1,096	11	11	41	11	41	27	27	11	11	118
	3	2,040	122	2,162	16	134	150	24	187	1,087	1,071	20	101	2,278
	33	4,048	186	4,234	16	566	582	59	1,241	1,241	50	172	661	5,495
Total Secondary schools	16	5,027	134	5,161	711	729	1,271	405	1,674	1,878	173	228	404	2,204
	12	513												513
	18	811												811
Primary Schools— For boys—Aided	11	580			16	31	47	1,08	279	468	16	26	59	1,088
	11	826			18	13	31	118	256	448	16	24	59	1,088
	15	1,269			59	16	75	1,144	661	1,144	37	64	101	1,509
Grand total	16	5,807	152	5,959	833	739	1,377	509	2,181	2,346	199	252	451	3,898
														5,959
														2,346

Lower Primary stage
Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage

Upper Primary stage
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage and have not passed the Matriculation examination

Middle stage
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary stage but have not passed the Matriculation examination

Boys

Girls

Total

Boys

Girls

Total

Boys

Girls

Total

Boys

Girls

Total

Boys

Girls

Total

Boys

Girls

Total

Boys

Girls

Total

Boys

Girls

Total

Boys

Girls

Total

Boys

Girls

Total

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1914-16.

NAMES OF EXAMINATIONS	Number of institutions sending examinees				Number of examinees						Number passed				Race or creed of passed scholars										
	Institutions under public management	Aided institutions	Other institutions		Institutions under public management	Aided institutions	Other institutions	Private students	Total	Institutions under public management	Aided institutions	Other institutions	Private students	Total	Europeans and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus								
			Other institutions	Total													Southmen	Non-Southmen	Mahomedans	Sikhs	Parsees	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
ARTS COLLEGE.																									
1. Master of Arts				3	42	23			140	190				34		57									
2. Bachelor of Arts (Honours Final) ... Language.	1				73	47				55				35											
3. Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Preliminary English Language.										120															
4. Bachelor of Arts (New Regulations), Part I	3		4	14	162	330	91			583	110	372	47	172		32				370	306				
5. Do. (do) Part II	3		4	13	106	236	86			428	116	308	36	150		28				330	280				
6. (c) Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)																									
7. Bachelor of Science																									
(a) First B.A. (English Language Division)										50		379				70				316	15				
(b) Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)										50		30				2				22	11				
(c) Do. B.Sc. (Intermediate Examination) Previous Examination	7	21	14	42	583	3,176	704			3,740	170	408	545	1,030		16			186	406	378		26		
ORIENTAL COLLEGE.																									
1. Master of Oriental Learning																									
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning																									
3. Honours in Sanskrit																									
Do. in Arabic																									
Do. in Persian																									
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit																									
Do. in Arabic																									
Do. in Persian																									
6. Proficiency in Sanskrit																									
Do. in Arabic																									
Do. in Persian																									
Do. in Urdu																									
COLLEGE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING																									
Law																									
1. Doctor of Law																									
2. Master of Law										11		13													
3. Bachelor of Law						190				237		154		100						17		130			
4. First Examination in Law						145				277		164		124						12		116			
Medicine																									
1. Doctor of Medicine																									
2. Bachelor of Medicine (B.M. & C.M.)																									
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery																									
4. L.M. & S. (Final)																									
5. Third M.B. & C.M. Examination																									
6. Second M.B. & C.M. Examination																									
7. First M.B. & C.M. Examination																									
8. Second L.M. & S.																									

(7)—Return showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15

(7)—Returns showing the distribution of District and Municipal expenditures on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the fiscal year 1914-15—continued.

Objects of expenditure—cont.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.													Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.													
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st Dec. 1914.	Apprenticeship during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Teachers' salaries.	Municipal funds.	Diocesan funds.	Recess.	Subventions and other moneys.	Total.	Government.	Private persons or institutions.	Total.	
Art College—														
English	1	60	440	514	11,743	6,362	1,70,267	9,387	134	50,700	—	62,144	11,743	
College of Arts and Commerce—														
College of Arts and Commerce	1	7,071	7,087	6,934	19,517	43,080	1,70,267	13,007	1,000	1,48,700	—	1,62,707		
College of Education—														
College of Education	1	174	165	166	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000		
College of Engineering—														
College of Engineering	1	1,455	1,450	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	—	1,451		
College of Medicine—														
College of Medicine	1	4,000	3,616	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	—	3,600		
College of Veterinary—														
College of Veterinary	1	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	—	507		
College of Agriculture—														
College of Agriculture	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Forestry—														
College of Forestry	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Law—														
College of Law	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Music—														
College of Music	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Fine Arts—														
College of Fine Arts	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Physical Education—														
College of Physical Education	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Social Work—														
College of Social Work	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Journalism—														
College of Journalism	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Public Administration—														
College of Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of History—														
College of History	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Geography—														
College of Geography	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Mathematics—														
College of Mathematics	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Science—														
College of Science	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Literature—														
College of Literature	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Languages—														
College of Languages	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Music and Fine Arts—														
College of Music and Fine Arts	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Physical Education and Sports—														
College of Physical Education and Sports	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Social Work and Public Administration—														
College of Social Work and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Journalism and Public Administration—														
College of Journalism and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of History and Public Administration—														
College of History and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Geography and Public Administration—														
College of Geography and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Mathematics and Public Administration—														
College of Mathematics and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Science and Public Administration—														
College of Science and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Literature and Public Administration—														
College of Literature and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Languages and Public Administration—														
College of Languages and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Music and Fine Arts and Public Administration—														
College of Music and Fine Arts and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Physical Education and Sports and Public Administration—														
College of Physical Education and Sports and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Social Work and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Social Work and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Journalism and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Journalism and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of History and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of History and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Geography and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Geography and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Mathematics and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Mathematics and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Science and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Science and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Literature and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Literature and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Languages and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Languages and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Music and Fine Arts and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Music and Fine Arts and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Physical Education and Sports and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Physical Education and Sports and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Social Work and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Social Work and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Journalism and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Journalism and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of History and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of History and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Geography and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Geography and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Mathematics and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Mathematics and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Science and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Science and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Literature and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Literature and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Languages and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Languages and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Music and Fine Arts and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Music and Fine Arts and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Physical Education and Sports and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Physical Education and Sports and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Social Work and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Social Work and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Journalism and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Journalism and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of History and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of History and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Geography and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Geography and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Mathematics and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration—														
College of Mathematics and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration and Public Administration	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100		
College of Science and Public														

(8)—Return showing the attendance and expenditure of hostels and boarding houses in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1914-15.

Class of hostels or boarding houses	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of					Expenditure (Rs.)				
	Hostels or boarding houses	Boarders	Arts colleges	Colleges for professional training	Secondary schools	Elementary schools	Special schools	Provisional revenue.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and other interest.	Free	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>For Males</i>												
1. Managed by Government	24	1,200	220	170	107	170	367	16,908	—	1,90,000	1,04,404	2,00,832
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards	1	208	111	—	41	50	—	—	6,701	938	8,950	10,710
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	21	1,852	—	—	1,277	270	—	39,628	758	91,082	99,784	1,72,106
4. Unaided	109	9,275	1,616	—	4,325	7,001	160	—	—	2,10,366	2,62,744	5,10,059
Total	215	13,795	1,973	170	15,779	8,491	1,067	70,440	7,667	4,00,176	4,29,623	9,10,668
<i>For Females</i>												
1. Managed by Government	7	291	20	2	49	21	87	72,576	—	1,36,000	10,467	69,572
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	20	1,289	—	—	111	318	41	60,847	1,974	69,001	50,722	1,60,174
4. Unaided	10	3,710	23	—	1,509	5,471	206	—	—	1,21,001	78,102	3,36,186
Total	37	7,049	43	2	2,809	5,990	304	71,879	1,974	2,64,098	1,29,691	4,66,000
Grand total	252	20,844	2,016	172	18,588	14,481	1,371	1,42,319	9,641	6,64,274	5,59,314	13,76,668

* Lawrence Memorial school (Male branch), Provisional grant

† Lawrence Memorial school (Female branch), Provisional grant

Rs. 90,179

‡ Lawrence Memorial school (Male branch), Provisional grant

§ Lawrence Memorial school (Female branch), Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 38,535

TABLES 41

(9)—Number and qualifications of teachers.

Teacher turnover.	* In Primary schools.										† In Middle schools.						‡ In High schools.						§ In Colleges.						Total		
	Government.		Municipal.		Private.		Total.		Municipal.		Private.		Total.		Government.		Municipal.		Private.		Total.		Government.		Municipal.		Private.			Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30
Trained	1,251	12,460	3,188	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	
Untrained	953	7,604	1,715	2,206	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	
Total	2,204	20,064	4,893	3,279	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	
Professing a degree	1,811	12,501	3,588	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	
Not professing a degree	393	7,563	1,305	1,774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774
Total	2,204	20,064	6,198	3,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	
Trained	50	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31	172	31
Untrained	16	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6	78	6
Total	66	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37
Professing a degree	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not professing a degree	65	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36	249	36
Total	66	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37	250	37
Grand total of all schools	1,251	12,460	3,188	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	

* All figures are shown in the case of 1st to 10th class.
 † Non-graduate secondary schools with form-books.
 ‡ Non-graduate secondary schools with form-books.
 § Includes professional colleges but excludes Gramar colleges.

In schools for Indians.

In schools for Europeans.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Enclosures

1916.

Reqd.

Spare copies

G.O. &c. Nos. 1468, 1469, 29th December 1915*

Report on public instruction-

Recording,-with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for 1914-15.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

E D U C A T I O N A L D E P A R T M E N T .

**Read—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency
for the year 1914-15.****Order—No. 1468, Educational, dated 29th December 1915.**

Recorded.

2. *Imperial grants.*—During the year under review three additional grants were received from the Government of India. There were two recurring grants, one of 1 25 lakhs for education generally and one of '80 lakh for the improvement of Muhammadan education, and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 16,001 towards the construction of a Muhammadan hostel in the City of Madras. All were fully expended within the year. The final proposals for the utilization of the recurring grant for Muhammadan education not having matured before the close of the year, the year's grant was spent on non-recurring items connected with the same object.

8. *General statistics of progress*—The year was one of general advance, the total number of institutions of all grades and their strength having increased by 984, or 3 per cent and 73,010, or 5 per cent respectively, though the increase in the latter case was not as marked as in the previous year. In schools for Indians, there was an accession of 15-05, 6 6 and 5.0 per cent respectively, to the number of students receiving collegiate, secondary and elementary education

4. *Total expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from all sources amounted to 193.5 as against 180 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Provincial funds contributed 82 64 lakhs, local and municipal funds 21.77 lakhs and taxes and other sources about 89 LI lakhs. The percentages of aggregate outlay from public and private funds to the total expenditure remained practically the same as in the previous year. Of the total expenditure, the "direct" outlay advanced by nearly eleven lakhs and the "indirect" by about three. Secondary and elementary schools claimed 53*31 lakhs from public funds, or 7 42 lakhs more than in the previous year, and the major portion of this (45.52 lakhs) was allotted to elementary schools. The grants-in-aid from Provincial funds to institutions under private management aggregated 12 06 lakhs, or 25 lakh less than in the previous year; those from district board funds remained almost stationary, while those from municipal funds declined from 73 to 61 lakh. The average annual cost of education per head of the population was As. 7-6 as against As. 7 in the previous year.

A special feature of the expenditure of the year was the disbursement of a sum of 2.36 lakhs from Provincial funds on the acquisition of play-grounds.

5. *University and Collegiate education.*—Events of importance connected with the University were the appointment of a University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology and the delivery of special lectures on "Cities in Evolution", "Drainage Works" and "Investigations in Acoustics" by Professor Geddes, Mr. J. W. Madeley and M. R. Ey. C. Venkataraman, respectively. The University was also engaged with the question of the improvement of the study of vernacular languages during the intermediate course and the investigation of the important question of the regulations for admission to the collegiate course of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates. The latter question is still under examination. In the field of collegiate education the most noteworthy step taken was the opening of a college for women in Madras by the Government. This institution has been

affiliated to the local University as a second-grade college. There was a satisfactory increase in the number on the rolls in the Arts colleges. The strength of the Engineering College showed an appreciable advance, while that of the Law College and the Teachers' College remained almost stationary.

6. *Secondary and Elementary education*—The number of secondary schools increased by one; and four of the incomplete secondary schools of the previous year developed into complete secondary schools during the year under report. This factor and the general improvement in the attendance at existing secondary schools resulted in an increase of 6.7 per cent in the total number of pupils availing themselves of secondary education. The strength in the three highest forms shared in this general advance to a proportionately greater degree than in the previous year, thus evidencing the growth of a desire on the part of parents to leave students at school long enough to complete the course. Orders were passed during the year on proposals for the improvement of the study of languages other than English under the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme; but effect has not yet been given to them pending the revision of syllabuses and the drawing up of text-books. The Government have, since the close of the year, afforded special financial help to enable local boards and municipal councils to improve the pay of the pandits and other language teachers in the secondary schools and colleges maintained by them, as had already been done in the case of Government institutions.

The advance in elementary education noticed in previous years was maintained. The number of public elementary schools for boys and their strength rose from 26,005 and 1,088,686 to 26,905 and 1,143,995, respectively.

Several important questions connected with elementary and secondary education formed the subject of discussion at the informal conference of inspecting officers held by the Director of Public Instruction in June 1914. These are engaging the attention of the department, and some of them will be placed for further discussion before a conference of officials and non-officials which will be summoned shortly.

7. *Special education*—The transfer of the control of industrial education to the Director of Industries is mainly responsible for the fall in the number of schools for special education from 204 to 106. The question of opening additional training schools for masters and of converting some of the large and important, Government girls' schools into training schools for mistresses is engaging the attention of the department. There was a further fall in the attendance at the School of Arts and at the School of Corameice, Calicut, the decline being attributed in the case of the latter institution to the introduction of commercial subjects for the school final course in many secondary schools. With a view to inducing more students to avail themselves of the instruction imparted in the School of Arts, the Government have, since the close of the year, sanctioned the institution of thirty additional scholarships in the school.

The year was notable in that in it were taken the first steps towards imparting correct methods of giving manual training to students, the experts sanctioned for the purpose having arrived and commenced work.

8. *Female education*.—The education of girls exhibited a further satisfactory advance, there having been an accession of 72 to the number of schools intended solely for Indian girls and of about 18,500 to the number of girls under instruction, including those in institutions not specially intended for them. Thirty-one and 38 Brahman widows were under instruction at the close of the year in Madras and Vizagapatam, respectively.

9. *European education*.—The number of institutions intended for Europeans remained stationary, and there was a slight decline in their strength. A scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community in conjunction with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, is now under consideration.

10. *Muhammadan education*.—The improvement under this head noticed last year was sustained. The number of institutions for Muhammadans under public management rose from 839 to 886 and their strength from 51,319 to 55,551.

11. *Panchama education*.—Tins branch of education showed considerable expansion. Local boards alone opened as many as 84 new schools for people of this class. It is specially noteworthy that secondary education has begun to attract the attention of this community, there having been an increase of more than 63 per cent during the year in the total number of Panchama pupils in secondary schools.

12. The year was one of progress in all directions on which the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and his department may justly be congratulated.

(True Extract.)

C. GK TODHDNTEB,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction
.. Surgeon-General
.. Accountant-General.
.. Registrar, Madras University.
.. Local and Municipal
Editors' Table.

Endorsement- No. 1469, Educational, dated 29th December 1915.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

