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INDIAN STATES  
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PART II



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## PREFACE

The present publication constitutes part II of an earlier one entitled "Educational Statistics, Indian states, 1945-46, Part I". It contains information on education during the year 1945-46 on 47 former Indian States.

2. It is hoped that this publication will be found useful by the educationists and the public.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the State authorities who have supplied the information on which the material incorporated in this publication is based.

New Delhi  
The 30th Nov. 1950.

TARA CHAND  
Educational Adviser  
to the Govt. of India



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#### EXPLANATIONS

1. The academic year 1945-46 means the period from April 1st, 1945 to March 31st, 1946.
2. For definiteness, enrolment has been taken to be that on March 31st, 1946.
3. Recognised Institutions are those which are recognised by the Government of the state concerned.
4. Unrecognised Institutions are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised Institutions.
5. In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Funds, all payments or contributions from fees and other sources which are credited to such funds, are deducted.





## ATHAGARH

The former Athagarh State was merged in Orissa on 1st Jan., 1948. Prior to this, it comprised an area of 163 square miles and according to the 1941 census, it had a population of 55,498 (27,521 men and 27,977 women). The population for the year under report is estimated to be 59,494 (29,503 men and 29,991 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State in the year was 30 consisting of 28 Primary schools, 1 Middle school, and 1 High school. There was no school for girls alone.

The percentage of Primary to the total number of schools works out to be 84. The number of government managed institutions was 29. The percentage of these institutions to the total is 97.7. There is, on an average, 1 institution in every 5.4 square miles and it caters for an average population of 1,983 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 2,053, of which 325 were girls. The following table shows the distribution of pupils in the various types of schools:—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	298	9	307
Middle School	70	...	70
Primary Schools	1,360	316	1,676
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>2,053</b>

There were 1,793 students under instruction in the primary and 260 in the secondary stage. The percentage of students in these stages to the total enrolment comes to 87.3 and 12.7 respectively. The average number of students per institution works out to be 68, and the percentage of pupils to population of the State to be 3.5.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education during the year was Rs. 33,088, of which Rs. 28,032 were met from government funds and the rest from fees. The details of this expenditure are given below:—

	Rs.
High School	11,688
Middle School	1,512
Primary Schools	17,442
Total	30,640

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 2,448 spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships, etc.

The percentage of the expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to 84.7. The average annual cost of educating a

pupil in Primary and secondary schools amounts to Rs.10.4 and Rs.35/- respectively, while the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 18/11.

5. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers serving in different schools for general education :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	7	...	6	...	13	...
Middle School	2	...	2	...	4	...
Primary Schools	50	2	14	...	64	2
Total	59	2	22	...	81	2

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers work out to be 73.5. The average number of pupils per teacher is 25 and the average number of teachers per institution 3.

6. During the year, 20 boys passed the Matriculation examination 52 boys and 2 girls passed the Middle school examination while 156 boys and 15 girls passed the Primary school examination.

### ATHMALIK

The former Athmalik State was merged in Orissa on 1st June, 1948. Previous to this, it comprised an area of 723 square miles. According to the 1941 census, its population was 72,765(36,577 men and 36,188 women). The population for the year under report is estimated to be 78,005(39,211 men and 38,794 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State in the year was 73, consisting of 2 Middle and the rest Primary schools. All these were schools for boys and managed by the government.

The percentage of Primary schools to the total recognised institutions is 97.3. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 9.9 square miles; and it catered for an average population of 11,069 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction was 4,147, of which 1,201 were girls studying in institutions for boys. The following table gives the distribution of pupils in different institutions :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Middle Schools	141	6	147
Primary Schools	2,805	1,195	4,000
Total	2,946	1,201	4,147

There were 4,067 students in the primary and 80 in the secondary stage. The percentage of students in these stages to the total enrolment is 98 and 2 respectively. The average number of students per institution is 57 and the percentage of student to the population of the State works out to be 5.3.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education during the year was Rs. 55,184, out of which Rs. 53,271 were met from government funds and the rest from fees. The details of expenditure on Middle and Primary schools are given below :—

					Rs.
Middle schools	..	..	..	..	6,416
Primary schools	..	..	..	..	41,587
Total	..	..	..	..	48,003

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 7,181 spent on Direction, Inspection, Building, Scholarships etc.

It is seen that about 96.5 % of the total educational expenditure is met from government funds. The average costs of educating pupils in Primary and Middle schools amount to Rs. 10.4. and Rs. 43.6 respectively, while the per capita expenditure is Rs.-/12/10.

5. The total number of teachers in the State was 157, of which only 88 were trained. The details of these are given below :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle	4	...	7	1	11	1
Primary	84	..	59	2	143	2
Total	88	...	66	3	154	3

The percentage of trained to the total number of teachers is 56.1. The average number of pupils per teacher comes to be 27, and the average number of teachers per institution to be 2.

### B A M R A

The former Bamra State was merged in Orissa on 1st January, 1948. Before this merger, it spread over an area of 1,974 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 1,78,277 (88,046 men and 90,231 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 1,91,113 (94,385 men and 96,728 women.)

2. During the year under report, the total number of institutions in the State was 77, of which only 3 schools were exclusively meant for girls. All the schools were state managed. The following table gives the details of these schools :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	..	1
Middle Schools	4	1	5
Primary Schools	66	2	68
Technical and Industrial Schools	2	..	2
Sanskrit Tol	1	..	1
Total	74	3	77

The percentage of Primary schools to total recognised institutions works out to be 82.2 for boys and 66.7 for girls. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 25.6 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 2,482 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 5,137. Of these, 4,989 were reading in schools for boys and 148 in those for girls. 84 girls were reading in institutions for boys. Other details regarding enrolment are given below :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	263	6	269
Middle Schools	248	10	258
Primary Schools	3,609	976	4,585
Technical & Industrial Schools	19	..	19
Sanskrit Tol	6	..	6
Total	4,145	992	5,137

There were 4,830 pupils in primary and 282 in Secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to 94.0 and 5.5, respectively. On an average, there is one school for every 67 pupils. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the state works out to be 2.7.

3. During the year, the total expenditure incurred on education in the State was Rs. 74,304/-, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables :—

#### I.—Institution—wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	12,142	..	12,142
Middle Schools	9,022	405	9,427
Primary Schools	33,650	1,397	35,047
Technical & Industrial Schools	3,045	..	3,045
Sanskrit Tol.	772	..	772
Total	58,631	1,802	60,433

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 13,871 spent on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings etc.

#### II.—Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Expenditure	Expenditure	Total
	On Institution for Boys	On Institution for Girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	69,036	1,961	70,997
Fees	2,984	..	2,984
Endowments	323	..	323
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,343</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>74,304</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to 95.5. The average annual costs of educating pupils in the Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 7.6 and Rs.40.9 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. -6/3.

5. The total number of teachers working in school for general education, during the year 1945-46, was 190, of which 135 (i.e.71. 1%) were trained. Below are given the details of these teachers:

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	High School	9	...	3	...	12
Middle Schools	4	...	11	...	15	...
Primary Schools	118	4	41	...	159	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>4</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 3. On an average, there was one teacher for every 27 students.

6. 17 boys passed the Matriculation examination, 33 boys passed the Middle school, and 215 boys and 27 girls passed the Primary school examination.

### BANGANPALLE

The erstwhile Banganpalle State was merged in Madras on 25th February 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 259 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 44,592 persons (22,554 men and 22,038 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 47,803 (24,178 men and 23,625 women)

2. During the year under report there were in all 31 schools which catered for the educational needs of the people of the State. Of these, only 3 schools were exclusively meant for girls. The following table gives the number of different types of institutions :—

Institutions	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	...	1
Middle Schools	3	...	3
Primary Schools	24	3	27
Total	28	3	31

The percentage of Primary schools to the total number of recognised schools works to be 85.7 for boys and 100 for girls. 24 school for boys and 1 for girls were managed by the government of the State. The percentage of these to the total number of schools works out to be 85.7 for boys and 33.3 for girls. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 8.4 sq. miles and it serves an average population of 1,542 persons.

3. The total number of pupils under instruction in the State was 1,826 of which 1,725 were studying in schools for boys and 101 in those for girls—359 girls were studying in schools for boys. The following table gives the details of these pupils :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	14	...	14
Middle Schools	452	32	484
Primary Schools	900	428	1,328
Total	1,366	460	1,826

There were 1,328 pupils in the primary and 498 in the secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to be 72.7 and 27.3, respectively. On an average there is one school for every 59 pupils. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 3.8.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education during the year 1945-46, was Rs 29,737, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables :—

#### I—Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
High School	761	...	761
Middle Schools	12,124	...	12,124
Primary Schools	10,126	12,69	11,395
Total	23,011	1,269	24,280

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 5,457/- spent on Direction, Inspection, Building, Scholarships, etc.

#### II—Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Expenditure On Institution for Boys	Expenditure On Institution for Girls	Total Expenditure
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Government Funds	27,669	1,307	28,976
Endowments	761	...	761
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,430</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>29,737</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to 97.4. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 8.6. and Rs. 25.9, respectively and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 0 9/11.

5. The total number of teachers serving the schools for general education was 78, of which 31 (39.7%) were trained and the rest untrained. The following table gives the details of trained and untrained teachers working in the various schools :

Institution	Trained		Untraied		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	1	...	...	...	1	..
Middle Schools	15	1	12	...	27	1
Primary Schools	9	5	32	3	41	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>9</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 3. On an average, there is one teacher for every 23 pupils.

6. 13 boys and 1 girl passed the Middle school and 88 boys and 9 girls passed the Primary school examinations.

### BANSWARA

The former Banswara State was integrated with other states to form Rajasthan on 7th April, 1948. Prior to this, it comprised an area of 1,606 square miles ; and according to the 1941 census its population was 2,58,760 (1,29,471 men and 1,29,289 women). The population for the year under review is estimated to be 2,77,390 (1,38,792 men and 1,38,598 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State, in this year, was 46, of which 41 were meant for boys and the rest for girls. The following table gives the detailed information about these institution :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	...	1
Middle Schools	4	...	5
Primary Schools	36	4	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>

The percentage of Primary schools to total recognized institutions works out to be 87.8 for boys and 80 for girls. All the schools were government managed. On an average, there is 1 institution in 34.9 square miles and it caters for average population of 6,030 persons.

3. The total number of students under institution in the State was 2,704, of which 2,455 were reading in institutions for boys and 249 in those for girls. 7 Girls were reading in institutions for boys. The following table gives the distribution of students in different schools :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	239	...	239
Middle Schools	308	121	429
Primary Schools	1,901	135	2,036
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>2,704</b>

There were 2,432 students under instruction in the primary stage and 272 in the secondary stage. The percentages of these students to the total enrolment come to 89.9 and 10.1 respectively. On an average the number of students per institution is 58. The percentage of students to population of the state works out to be 1.0

4. The total expenditure incurred on education, during the year under report, was Rs. 84,201. The whole of this expenditure was met from government funds. The detailed account of the expenditure is given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	14,321	—	14,321
Middle Schools	8,020	2,370	10,390
Primary Schools	13,577	4,668	18,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,918</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>42,956</b>

5. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers serving in different schools for general education in the State.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	2	...	17	...	19	...
Middle Schools	2	3	26	6	28	9
Primary Schools	4	...	44	4	48	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>13</b>



The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is calculated to be 10.2. The average number of pupils per teacher is 25 and the average number of teachers per institution works out to be 2.

6. During the year, 14 boys passed the Matriculation examination, 260 boys and 2 girls passed the Middle school, and 368 boys and 1 girl passed the Primary school examination.

### BARAMBA

The former Baramba State was merged in Orissa on 1st June 1948. Prior to this, it comprised an area of 143 square miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 52,924 (25,931 men and 26,993 women). The population for the year under review is estimated to be 56,734 (27,798 men and 28,936 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State was 30, the detailed information about which, is given below.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Middle School	1	...	1
Primary Schools	27	1	28
Sanskrit Tol	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

The percentage of Primary schools to total recognised institutions is 93.1 for boys and 100 for girls. All the institutions were government-managed. On an average, there is 1 institution in 4.8 square miles, and it served an average population of 1,981 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 1,805, of which, 1,754 were reading in institutions for boys and 51 in that for girls. 145 girls (i. e. 74.0% of the total girl students) were studying in institutions for boys. The following table shows the distribution of students in different types of institutions.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle School	196	4	200
Primary Schools	1,402	192	1,594
Sanskrit Tol	11	...	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,805</b>

There were 1,595 students under instruction in the Primary and 233 in the Secondary stage. The percentage of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to be 85.4 and 11.6 respectively. The average number of students per institution is 60, and the percentage of students to population works out to be 3.2.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education during the year was Rs. 13,404. The following two tables give the details of this expenditure.

I.—Institution-wise Expenditure.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Middle School	4,159	..	4,159
Primary Schools	8,230	474	8,704
Sanskrit Tol	541	..	541
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,930</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>13,404</b>

II.—Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Expenditure On Institutions For Boys	Expenditure On Institutions For Girls	Total Expenditure
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Government Funds	10,030	474	10,504
Fees	900	..	900
Endowments	2,000	..	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,930</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>13,404</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to be 78.4. The annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Middle schools amount to Rs 5.5 and Rs 20.8 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs 0/3/10.

5. The total number of teachers serving in these schools during the year was 60, of which 42 were trained. The following table shows the number of teachers serving in different institutions.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle School	5	..	2	..	7	..
Primary Schools	36	1	15	1	51	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>

The percentage of trained to the total number of teacher is calculated to be 70. The average number of pupils per teacher is 30 and the average number of teachers per institution works out to be 2.

6. 21 boys passed the Middle school and 168 boys and 22 girls passed the Primary school examinations.

## BARIA

The former Baria State was merged in Bombay on 5th June, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 810 square miles and its population according to the 1941 census was 1,89,062 (97,657 men and 91,405 women). The population for the year under report is estimated to be 2,02,674 (1,04,688 men and 97,986 women).

During the year 1945-46 there were 85 educational institutions in the State. Only 1 Primary school was meant exclusively for girls. The schools for boys consisted of 1 High and 83 Primary schools. All the schools were managed by the state government.

The percentage of primary schools to total recognised institutions works out to be 98.8 for boys and 100 for girls. On an average, there is 1 institution in 9.5 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 2,384 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction was 4,000, of which 3,620 were studying in institutions for boys and 380 in that for girls. The number of girls reading in institutions for boys was 222. 36.8% of the total girl students were studying in institutions for boys. The following table gives the distribution of student in different schools.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	294	72	366
Primary Schools	3,104	530	3,634
Total	3,398	602	4,000

There were 3,426 children under instruction in the Primary stage, and 574 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment comes to be 85.5 and 14.5 respectively. The average number of students per institution is 47, and the percentage of students to population of the State works out to be 2.1.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 1,03,218 the whole of which was met from government funds. The details of the expenditure are given in the following table.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
High School	27,065	..	27,065
Primary Schools	47,187	7,559	54,746
Total	74,252	7,559	81,811

To the above, should be added a sum of Rs. 21,407/- spent on Direction Inspection, Building, Scholarships etc.

5. The total number of teachers serving in recognised schools for general education was 125, of which 62 were trained. The following table shows the number of trained and untrained teachers serving in different institutions.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	12	...	3	..	15	..
Primary Schools	43	7	57	3	100	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>10</b>

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is 49.6. The average number of pupils per teacher is 32, and the average number of teachers per institution works out to be 2.

6. During the year under review, 17 boys passed the Matriculation examination, and 102 boys and 36 girls passed the Primary school examination.

### BHAJJI

The former Bhajji State was integrated on 15th April, 1948 with other States to form Himachal Pradesh. Previously, it was spread over an area of 99 square miles and according to the 1941 census it had a population of 16,474 (8,525 men and 7,949 women). Its population for the year under report is estimated to be 17,660 (9,139 men and 8,521 women).

2. There were 10 educational institutions in the State during the year consisting of 1 Middle school and 9 Primary schools. No school was meant exclusively for girls. Of the 10 schools, 7 were managed by the State government.

On an average, there is 1 institution in every 9.9 sq. miles, and it serves an average population of 1,766 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction was 508. All these were boys. The enrolment in the Middle school was 187, and that in the Primary schools was 321. 407 boys were under instruction in the Primary and 101 in the Secondary stage.

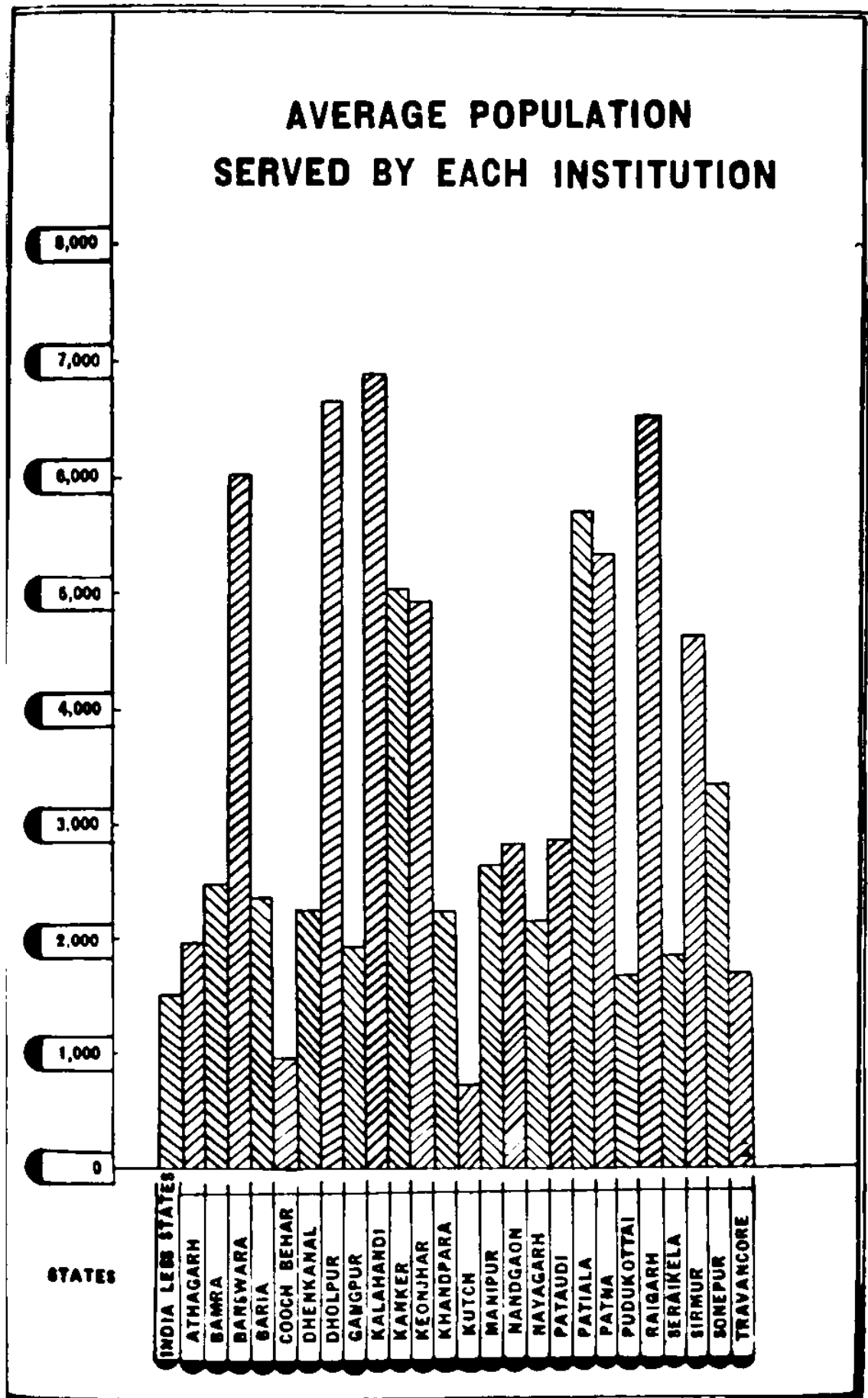
The average number of pupils per institution is 51; and the percentage of students to total population works out to be 2.9.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education, during 1945-46, was Rs. 8,297, out of which Rs. 7,995 (i.e. 96.4%) were met from government funds and the rest from endowments. Out of the total expenditure, Rs.200 were spent on Inspection and other Miscellaneous items.

The per capita expenditure on education comes to Rs. 7/6.

5. The total number of teachers serving in these schools during this year was 17. All were men teachers, 4 trained and 4 untrained teachers were working

## AVERAGE POPULATION SERVED BY EACH INSTITUTION





in the Middle school & 3 trained and 6 untrained teachers in the Primary schools.

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is 41.2. The average number of pupils per teacher is found to be 17 and the average number of teachers per institution to be 2.

6. 16 boys passed the Middle school and 140 boys passed the Primary school examinations.

### BONAI

The former Bonai State was merged in Orissa on 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it comprised an area of 1,280 square miles, and according to the 1941 census, it had a population of 92,537 (46,016 men and 46,521 women). The population for the year under review is estimated to be 99,200 (49,329 men and 49,871 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State in the year was 76 (75 for men and 1 for women). These included 13 unrecognised institutions for men. The detailed information about the recognised institutions is given in the following table.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Middle School	1	...	1
Primary Schools	61	1	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>63</b>

The percentage of Primary schools to total number of recognised institutions works out to be 9.4 for boys and 100 for girls. The number of government managed institutions was 69 and the percentage of these to the total comes to be 90.8. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 17 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 1,305 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 3,715, of which 3,648 were reading in institutions for boys and 67 in that for girls. These included 255 students of unreconised schools for boys also. It is observed that of 53 girls were reading in schools for boys. The following table gives the distribution of students under instruction.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle School	173	8	181
Primary School	2,804	475	3,279
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>3,460</b>

There were 3,369 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 91 in the secondary stage. The percentage of students in these stages to the total enrole-

ment comes to 97.4 and 2.6 respectively. The average number of students per school works out to be 50 and the percentage of students to population to be 3.7.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education, in the year under report was Rs. 50,139, all of which was met from government funds alone. The following table gives the details of expenditure incurred on the various institutions.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Middle School	4,112	...	4,112
Primary Schools	20,887	897	21,784
Total	24,999	897	25,896

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 24,243/- spent on Direction, Inspection, Building, Scholarships, etc.

The costs of educating pupils in Primary and Middle schools come to Rs. 6.6 and 27.7 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 0/5/-

5. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers serving in Middle and Primary schools.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle School	3	...	5	...	8	...
Primary Schools	31	1	80	2	111	3
Total	34	1	85	2	119	3

The percentage of trained teachers to the total is found to be 28.1. The average number of pupils per teacher is 28 and the average number of teachers per institution 2.

## COOCH BEHAR

The erstwhile Cooch Behar State was merged in West Bengal on 1st January, 1950. Prior to this merger, it comprised an area of 1,321 square miles, and according to the 1941 census, the population was 6,40,842 (3,40,981 men and 2,99,861 women). The population for the year under review is estimated to be 7,14,555 (3,88,978 men and 3,25,577 women).

\* The Statistics of Cooch Behar appear in Part I of the present publication as well. But since the authorities supplied revised statistics after Part I was out, hence its inclusion for the second time.



2. The total number of educational institutions in the State during the year was 733, of which 640 were meant for men and 93 for women. The following table gives the classification of these institutions.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Arts and Science College.	1	...	1
High Schools	8	1	9
Middles Schools	67	7	74
Primary Schools	482	85	567
Teachers Training School	1	...	1
Adult Schools	75	...	75
Other Schools	6	...	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>733</b>

The percentage of Primary schools to the total number of institutions works out to be 75.4 for boys and 91.4 for girls. There were 15 government managed institutions for men and 6 for women. The percentages of these institutions to total are calculated to be 2.3 and 6.5 respectively. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 1.8 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 976 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 28,932, of which 26,034 were reading in institution for boys and 2,898 in those for girls. The number of girls reading in the institution for boys was 2,258. The following table shows the distribution of pupils in the various institutions.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Arts and Science College	299	40	339
High Schools	3,169	411	3,580
Middle Schools	4,274	1,055	5,329
Primary Schools	14,249	3,612	17,861
Teachers Training School	20	...	20
Adult Schools	1,627	...	1,627
Others Schools	138	38	176
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,776</b>	<b>5,156</b>	<b>28,932</b>

There were 21,910 children under instruction in the Primary and 4,860 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of student in these stages to the total enrolment come to be 76 and 17 respectively. On an average, the number of students in an institution is 40. The percentage of students to population works out at 4.0.

4. During the year under report, the total expenditure incurred on education amounted to Rs 3,53,611, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables.

## I--Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Arts College	41,467	...	41,467
High Schools	99,460	12,388	1,11,848
Middle Schools	56,797	4,862	61,659
Primary Schools	72,088	9,626	81,714
Training School	3,401	...	3,401
Adult Schools	2,087	...	2,087
Other Schools	1,016	...	1,016
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,76,316</b>	<b>26,876</b>	<b>3,03,192</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs 50,419 spent on Direction, Inspection, Building etc.

## II--Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Expenditure On institutions for boys	Expenditure On institutions for girls	Total Expenditure
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Government Funds	1,58,750	30,794	1,89,544
Fees	1,10,647	602	1,11,249
Endowments etc	48,329	4,489	52,818
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,17,726</b>	<b>35,885</b>	<b>3,53,611</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to total expenditure comes to 53.6. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary school amount to Rs. 4.6 and 19.6 respectively, while the per capita expenditure is Rs. 8/-.

5. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers serving in different schools for general education.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools	14	9	95	5	109	14
Middle Schools	2	5	209	17	211	22
Primary Schools	160	...	450	7	610	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>43</b>

The percentage of trained to total number of teachers is 19.5. The average number of teachers per school works out to be 2, and the average number of pupils per teacher to be 27.

6. The results of the various examinations are given in the following table.

Examination	No. passed		Total
	Boys	Girls	
B.A. (Honours)	..	1	1
B.A. (Pass)	17	1	18
Intermediate Arts	24	3	27
Intermediate Science	27	..	27
Matriculation	130	15	145
Middle	116	31	147
Primary	424	32	456

### DATIA

The former State of Datia was integrated with other States on 2nd April, 1948 to form Vindhya Pradesh. Prior to this it had an area of 846 square miles. According to the 1941 census, its population was 1,74,072 (91,573 men and 82,499 women). Its population for the year under report is estimated to be 1,86,604 (98,166 men and 88,438 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the state during the year was 118, of which 113 were meant for boys and 5 for girls. The following table gives the distribution of these institutions.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	..	1
Middle Schools	6	1	7
Primary Schools	86	4	90
Unrecognised Schools	20	..	20
Total	113	5	118

The percentage of Primary schools to total recognised institutions works out to be 92.5 for boys and 80 for girls. The number of government managed schools was 74 for boys and 4 for girls. The percentages of these institutions to the total number of institutions are 65.5 and 80 respectively. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 7.2 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 1,581 persons.

3. The total number of children under instruction in the State was 4,647 of which 4,306 were reading in schools for boys and 341 in those for girls. Detailed information about the distribution of students studying in different types of institutions is given below.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools	445	..	445
Middle School	795	207	1,002
Primary Schools	2,766	134	2,900
Unrecognised Schools	300	..	300
Total	4,306	341	4,647

There were 3,977 students under instruction in the Primary and 370 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to be 91.5 and 8.5 respectively. The average number of students per institution works out to be 39, and the percentage of scholars to population of the State works out to be 2.5.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education in the year under report was Rs 1,50,357, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables.

#### I—Institution-Wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	63,209	..	63,209
Middle Schools	14,600	7,600	22,200
Primary Schools	18,920	1,060	19,980
Total	96,729	8,660	1,05,389

To the above should be added a sum of Rs 44,968/- spent on Direction, Inspection, Building, Scholarships etc.

#### II—Source-Wise Expenditure

Source	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	1,40,977	8,600	1,49,577
Endowments	720	60	780
Total	1,41,697	8,660	1,50,357

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to total expenditure comes to 99.5. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools come to Rs. 6.9 and Rs 58.9 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs 0/12/10.

5. The total number of teachers serving in recognised schools for general education was 243, of which 29 (i. e. 11.9%) were trained. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers serving in different types of institutions.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	7	...	15	...	22	
Middle Schools	20	2	38	12	58	14
Primary Schools	...	...	144	5	144	5
Total	27	2	197	17	224	19

The average number of pupils per teacher is worked out to be 19 and the average number of teachers per institution to be 2.

#### DHENKANAL

The former Dhenkanal State was merged in Orissa on 1st. January, 1948. Prior to this its area was 1,428 square miles and according to the 1941 census, it had a population of 3,24,212 (1,57,931 men and 1,66,281 women). The population for the year under report is estimated to be 3,47,555 (1,69,302 men and 1,78,253 women).

2. During the year under review, the total number of educational institutions in the State was 153, of which 150 were meant for boys and 3 for girls. All the schools were managed by the Government detailed information according to the type of these institutions is given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	...	1
Middle Schools	4	...	4
Primary Schools	142	3	145
Other Schools	3	...	3
Total	150	3	153

The percentage of Primary schools to total recognised institutions works out to be 94.7 for boys and 100 for girls. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 9.3 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 2,272 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction was 6,565, of which 5,417 were reading in institutions for boys and 118 in those for girls. 517 girls (79% of total number of girls) were studying in institutions for boys. The

distribution of the pupils in the various institutions is given in the following table:—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	420	5	425
Middle Schools	784	12	796
Primary Schools	4,160	618	4,778
Other Schools	55	11	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>6,065</b>

There were 5,348 students under instruction in the primary and 1,151 in the secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to be 81.5 and 17.5 respectively. The average number of students to population of the State works out to be 1.9.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education in this year was Rs. 75,087. Its details are given below.

#### I.—Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	14,338	..	14,338
Middle Schools	6,305	..	6,305
Primary Schools	45,484	1,343	46,827
Other Schools	3,253	..	3,253
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,380</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>70,723</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 4,364/- spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships etc. etc.

#### II.—Source-wise Expenditure

Source	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	66,708	1,343	68,051
Fees	7,022	..	7,022
Endowments	14	..	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,744</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>75,087</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from Government funds to the total expenditure comes to be 90.6. The average annual costs of education of pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools amount to Rs. 9.8 and Rs. 16.9, respectively and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 13/6.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools was 307, of which 204 (66.1%) were trained. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	9	..	6	..	15	..
Middle Schools	13	..	8	..	21	..
Primary Schools	181	1	87	2	268	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>3</b>

The average number of pupils per teacher comes to be 21 and the average number of teachers per institution comes to be 2.

6. During the year under review, 44 boys passed the Matriculation Examination, 95 boys passed the Middle School, and 807 boys and 33 girls passed the Primary school examinations.

## DHOLPUR

The former Dholpur State was merged in Rajasthan on 17th March, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 1,173 square miles. According to the 1941 census, its population was 2,86,901 (1,58,538 men and 1,28,363 women). Its population for the year under report is estimated to be 3,07,558 (1,69,953 men and 1,37,605 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State during 1945-46, was 46, of which 43 were meant for boys and 3 for girls. The following table gives the details of these institutions :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	..	1
Middle Schools	8	1	9
Primary Schools	24	..	24
Other Schools	4	..	4
Unrecognised Schools	6	2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>

The percentage of Primary schools to total number of institutions works out to be 64.9. The number of government managed institutions was 33 for boys and 1 for girls. The percentages of these institutions to the total number of institutions are calculated to be 76.7 for boys and 33.3 for girls. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 25.5 square miles and it caters for an average population of 6,686 persons.

3. The total number of students in the State was 2,156, of which 2,036 were studying in institutions for boys and 120 in those for girls. The following table gives the distribution of children studying in different institutions:-

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	296	..	296
Middle Schools	410	92	502
Primary Schools	985	..	985
Other Schools	180	..	180
Unrecognised Schools	165	28	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2,156</b>

There were 1,362 children under instruction in the primary and 421 in the secondary stage. The percentage of students in these stages to the total enrolment in recognised institutions come to 69.3 and 21.4 respectively. The average number of students in an institution is found out to be 47, and the percentage of pupils to population to be 0.7.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education during the year under report was 42,951, the whole of which was met from government funds. The following table gives the details of expenditure :-

Institution	For Boys		For Girls		Total	
	Rs		Rs		Rs	
High School	21,212	..	..	..	21,212	..
Middle Schools	10,848	..	1,086	..	11,934	..
Primary Schools	5,425	..	..	..	5,425	..
Other Schools	1,580	..	..	..	1,580	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,065</b>		<b>1,086</b>		<b>40,151</b>	

To the above should be added a sum of Rs, 2,800/- spent on Direct on Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships etc.

The costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs 5.0 and Rs 46.9 respectively while the per capita expenditure on education is Rs, -/2/2.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education during the year was 109, of which 5 (i. e. 4.6 %) were trained. The detailed information about trained and untrained teachers is given in the following table:-

Institution	Trained		Untraindd		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	5	..	11	..	16	..
Middle Schools	..	..	53	4	53	4
Primary School	..	..	34	2	34	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>6</b>



The average number of pupils per teacher works out to be 17, and the average number of teachers per institution to be 3.

6. 64 boys passed the Matriculation Examination, 312 boys and 6 girls passed the Middle school, and 835 boys and 71 girls passed the Primary School examinations.

### GANGPUR (Sunder Garh)

The former State of Gangpur was merged in Orissa on 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 2,477 square miles. According to the 1941 census its population was 3,98,171 (1,97,280 men and 2,00,891). Its estimated population for the year under report is 4,26,839 (2,11,484 men and 2,15,355 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State was 224, of which 90 were unrecognised institutions. All the 134 recognised schools were managed by the Government. The classification of these institutions is given as under :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	TOTAL
High School	1	..	1
Middle Schools	11	2	13
Primary Schools	109	7	116
Teachers Training Schools	2	..	2
Technical and Industrial School	1	..	1
Sanskrit Tol.	1	..	1
Unrecognised Schools	89	1	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>224</b>

The percentage of Primary Schools to total recognised institutions works out to be 87.2 for boys and 77.8 for girls. On an average, there is one institution in every 11.1 square miles and it caters for an average population of 1,906 persons.

3. The total number of children under instruction in the State was 11,434, out of which 10,956 were studying in institutions for boys and 478 in those for girls. The distribution of students in the different types of institutions is given below :-

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	338	..	338
Middle Schools	894	97	991
Primary Schools	7,073	332	7,405
Teachers Training School	28	..	28
Technical and Industrial School	20	..	20
Sanskrit Tol	3	..	3
Unrecognised Schools	2,600	49	2,649
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>11,434</b>

There were 6,352 children under instruction in the primary and 2,382 in the secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment of recognised institutions come to be 72.3 and 27.1 respectively. The average number of students in an institution is calculated to be 51, and the percentage of scholars to population of the state works out to be 2.7.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 1,41,913, the detailed account of which is given in the following table :—

#### I. Institution—Wise Expenditure.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	21,137	..	21,137
Middle Schools	16,500	2,900	19,400
Primary Schools	68,889	3,177	72,066
Teachers Training Schools	5,238	..	5,238
Technical and Industrial School	6,200	..	6,200
Sanskrit Tol	706	..	706
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,18,670</b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>1,24,747</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 17,166 spent on Direction, Inspection, Building, Scholarships etc.

#### II—Source-wise Expenditure

Source	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	1,34,912	6,377	1,41,289
Fees	624	..	624
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,35,536</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>1,41,913</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to total expenditure comes to be 99.6. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 9.7 and Rs. 30.5 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. -/5/3.

5. The total number of teachers serving during this year was 328, of which 228 (i. e. 67.5%) were trained. The details of trained and untrained teachers are given as under.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	8	..	6	..	14	..
Middle Schools	16	2	26	2	42	4
Primary Schools	200	2	59	7	259	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>13</b>

The average number of pupils per teacher is 26, and the average number of teachers per institution works out to be 3.

6. The results of the various examinations held in the state during the year are given as under :—

Examination	No. of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Matriculation	16	...	16
Middle Course	75	4	79
Primary Course	679	83	762
Technical and Industrial Course	20	..	20
At Sanskrit Tol	1	...	1

#### HINDOL

The erstwhile Hindol State was merged in Orissa on 1st June, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 291 square miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 58,505 (28,283 men and 30,222 women) and the population for the year under report is estimated to be 62,717 (30,319 men and 32,398 women).

2. The number of educational institutions in the State was 46 of which 45 (44 Primary schools and 1 High school) were meant for boys and 1 Primary school for girls.

The percentage of Primary schools to total number of institutions works out to be 97.8 for boys and 100 for girls. All the institutions were government managed. On an average, there is one institution in every 6.3 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 1,363 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 2,039 of which 2,003 were studying in schools for boys, and 36 in that for girls. The number of girls studying in boys' institutions was 34. The following table gives the distribution of pupils in different types of institutions:—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	114	2	116
Primary Schools	1855	68	1,923
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,039</b>

There were 1,897 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 140 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment is calculated to be 93.1 and 6.9 respectively. The average number of

students per school is 44 and the percentage of students under instruction to population of the state works out to be 3.6.

4. The total expenditure incurred on public instruction in the year under report was Rs. 12,412/-, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables.

1. Institution-wise Expenditure.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	4,472	...	4,472
Primary Schools	6,110	758	6,868
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,582</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>11,340</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 1,072/- spent on Direction, Inspection, Building, Scholarships etc.

II. Source-wise Expenditure.

Source.	On Institution For Boys	On Institution For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	10,690	758	11,448
Fees	964	...	964
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,654</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>12,412</b>

It is observed that 92.2% of the total educational expenditure is met from government funds. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools come to be Rs. 3.6 and Rs. 38.6 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 0/3/2.

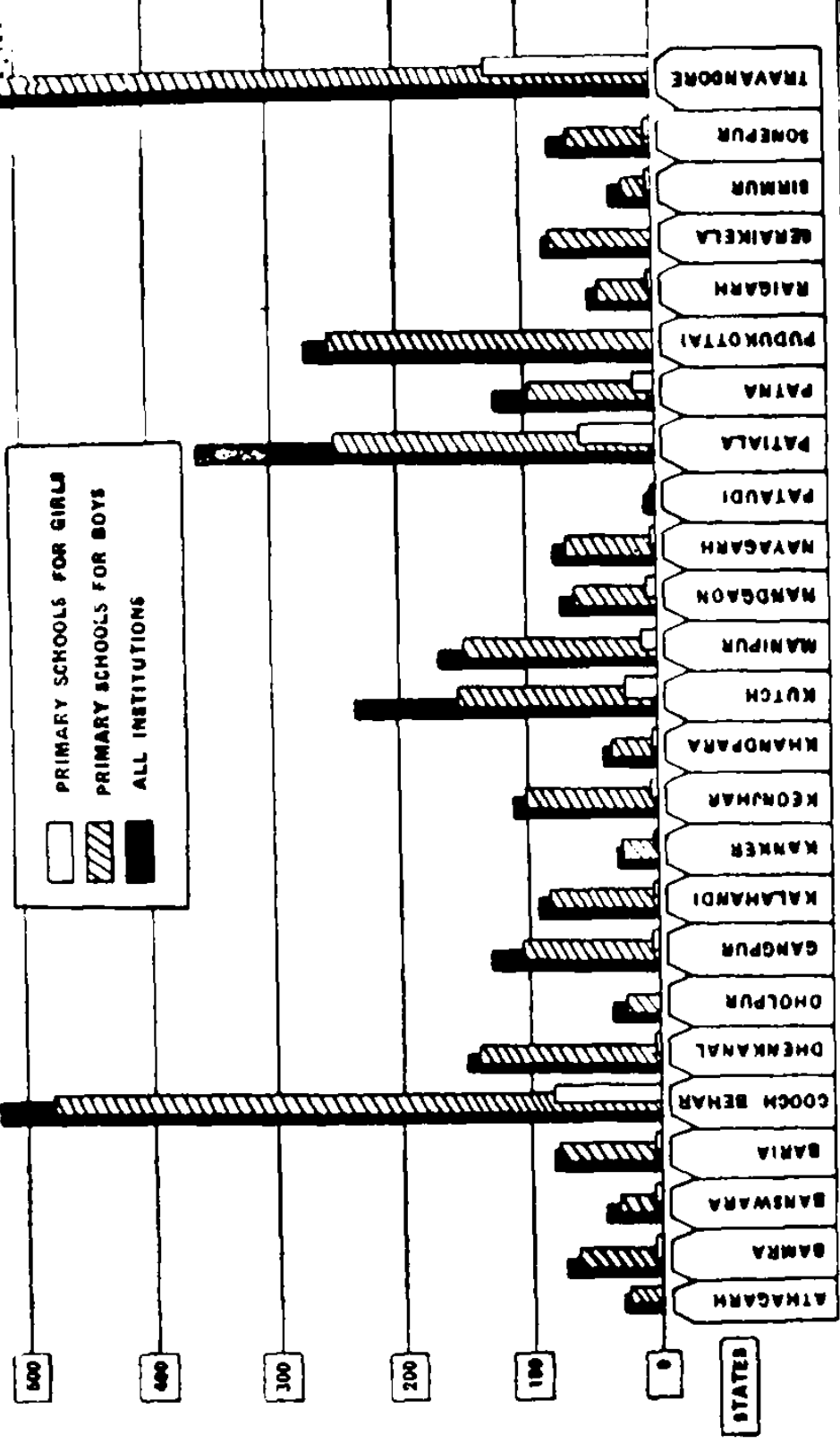
5. The total number of teachers in the state was 90, of which only 20 were trained. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers employed in schools for general education.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	2	...	9	...	11	...
Primary Schools	17	...	61	...	78	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>

The percentage of trained to total number of teachers is found to be 21.3. The average number of pupils per teacher is 23, and the average number of teachers per institution 2.

6. 24 boys and 1 girl passed the Middle and 75 boys and 3 girls passed the Primary school examinations.

# PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND ALL RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS





## KALAHANDI

The erstwhile Kalahandi State was merged in Orissa on 1st Jany., 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 3,559 square miles and according to the 1941 census its population was 5,97,940 (2,93,369 men and 3,04,571 women). The population for the year under review is estimated to be 6,40,991 (3,14,491 men and 3,26,500 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State in this year was 93, of which 92 were meant for boys and 1 for girls. The following table gives the classification of these institutions.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	...	1
Middle Schools	3	1	4
Primary Schools	86	...	86
Teachers Training School	1	...	1
Sanskrit Tol	1	...	1
Total	92	1	93

There were 88 government-managed schools for boys and 1 for girls. The percentages of these to total number of institutions are calculated to be 95.7 and 100. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 38.3 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 6,892 persons.

3. The total number of students in the State was 10,252 of which 10,224 were reading in institutions for boys and 28 in that for girls. The number of girls reading in institutions for boys was 878, which constituted 96.9 % of the total girl students. The following table shows the distribution of students in the various types of institutions.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	385	...	385
Middle Schools	166	31	197
Primary Schools	8,759	875	9,634
Teacher Training School	20	...	20
Sanskrit Tol	16	...	16
Total	9,346	906	10,252

There were 9,885 students under instruction in the primary stage and 331 in the secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to 96.4 and 3.2 respectively. The average number of students per educational institution is 110. The percentage of students to the population of the State works out to be 0.2.

4. During the year under report the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 74,358/, a detailed account of which is given in the following two tables.

I-Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	15,141	...	15,141
Middle Schools	6,222	2,834	9,056
Primary Schools	39,236	...	39,236
Teachers Training School	3,846	...	3,846
Sanskrit Tol	1,437	...	1,437
Total	65,882	2,834	68,716

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 5,642/- spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships etc.

II-Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Institution For Boys	Institution For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	61,997	2,894	64,891
Fees	9,259	-	9,259
Endowments etc.	208	..	208
Total	71,464	2,894	74,358

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to be 87.4. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 4.1. and 43.7. respectively, while the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. -/1/11.

The total number of teachers serving in different schools for general education was 292, their details according to the institutions in which they were working are given below :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	11	..	5	..	16	-
Middle Schools	8	1	8	3	16	4
Primary Schools	121	..	135	..	256	...
Total	140	1	148	3	288	4

The percentage of trained to total number of teachers is calculated to be 48.3. The average number of pupils per teacher is 35, and the average number of teachers per school comes to be 3.



6. The following table gives the results of the various examinations held during the year.

Examination	No. of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Matriculation	25	—	25
Middle course	61	1	62
Primary Course	741	39	780
Teachers Training	12	..	12

#### KANKER

The former Kanker State was merged with C.P. & Berar (Now Madhya Pradesh) on 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 1,413 square miles and according to the 1941 census its population was 1,49,471 (73,818 men and 75,623 women). Its population for the year under report is estimated to be 1,60,233 (79,165 men and 81,068 women).

2. During the year under review, there were 32 educational institutions which catered for the educational needs of the State. Of these, only 1 Primary school was meant for girls. The institution for boys consisted of 30 Primary and 1 High School. The percentage of Primary schools to total number of institutions is 96.8 for men and 100 for women. All the schools were government managed. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 44.2 square miles, and it serves an average population of 5,007 persons.

3. The total number of children under instruction in the State was 3,242, of which 3,146 were reading in institutions for boys and 96 in that for girls. 335 girls (i. e. 77.7 % of the total number of girls students) were reading in institutions for boys. The following table gives the distribution of students according to institutions

Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	203	26	229
Primary Schools	2,608	405	3,013
Total	2,811	431	3,242

There were 3,013 pupils in the Primary stage and 229 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to be 92.9 and 7.1 respectively. The average number of students per institution is worked out to be 101, and the percentage of students to population of the state to be 1.8.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education in the State was Rs. 42,066, whole of which was met from government funds. The details of this expenditure are given below :—

Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	16,057	..	16,057
Primary Schools	22,417	902	23,319
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,474</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>39,376</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 2,690 spent on Direction, Inspection, Building, Scholarships etc.

The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 7.7 and Rs. 70.1 respectively, while the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 0.4.6.

6. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 125, of which 45 (i. e. 36%) were trained. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers according to institutions :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	7	..	6	..	13	..
Primary Schools	37	1	71	3	108	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>4</b>

The average number of pupils per teacher works out to be 26, and the average number of teachers per institution to be 4.

12 boys passed the Matriculation Examination and 1,004 boys and 58 girls passed the Primary Course Examination.

### KEONJHAR

The former Keonjhar State was merged in Orissa on 1st June, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 3,206 square miles and according to the 1941 census its population was 5,29,786 (2,63,475 men and 2,66,311 women). The population for the year under review is estimated to be 5,67,930 (2,82,445 men and 2,85,485 women).

2. During the year the total number of educational institutions in the State was 115, of which 112 were meant for boys and 3 for girls. All the schools

were managed by the State govt. The following table gives the classification of these institutions :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	2	—	2
Middle Schools	3	..	3
Primary Schools	106	3	109
Sanskrit Tol	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>115</b>

The percentage of Primary Schools to total recognised institutions works out to be 94.6 for boys and 100 for girls. On an average, there is institution in every 27.9 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 4,607 persons.

3. The total number of students in the State was 7,388, of which 7,208 were reading in schools for boys and 180 in those for girls. 1,021 girls (i. e. 85% of the total girl students) were under instruction in boy's schools. The following table shows the distribution of pupils in the various schools.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	666	14	680
Middle Schools	297	5	302
Primary Schools	5,213	1,182	6,395
Sanskrit Tol	11	..	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,187</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>7,388</b>

6,807 pupils were under instruction in Primary and 570 in Secondary stage. The percentages of the pupils in those stages to the total enrolment come to be 92.2 and 8 respectively. The average number of students per educational institution comes to 64. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of State works out to be 1.3.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education was Rs.1,07,959 of which Rs. 99,050 (91.7%) were contributed by the government and the remaining expenditure was met from fees. The following table shows the details of expenditure incurred on different types of institutions :—

#### Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	16,052	..	16,052
Middle Schools	7,322	..	7,322
Primary Schools	35,125	2,960	38,085
Sanskrit Tol	602	..	602
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,101</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>62,061</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 45,898 spent on Direction Inspection, Building, Scholarships, etc.

The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 6.0 and Rs. 23.8 respectively, while the per capita expenditure on education is Re. -/3.0.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 232, of which 146 (i.e. 62.9%) were trained. The following table gives the details of trained and untrained teachers :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	14	..	8	..	22	..
Middle Schools	9	..	6	..	15	..
Primary Schools	118	5	72	..	190	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>5</b>

The percentage of trained to total number of teachers is 62.9. The average number of pupils per teacher works out to be 32 and the average number of teachers per institution to be 2.

6. The results of the various examinations are given in following table :—

Examination	Number of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Matriculation	32	..	32
Middle Course	104	..	104
Primary Course	984	93	1,077

#### KHANDPARA

The former Khandpara State was merged in Orissa on 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 229 square miles and its population according to the 1941 census was 87,341 (41,718 men and 45,623 women). The population for the year under review is estimated to be 93,630 (44,722 men and 48,908 women).

2. During the year under review there were 42 institutions which catered for the educational needs of the state. Of these, 40 were meant for boys and 2 for girls. All the institutions were managed by government. The following table gives the classification of these institutions.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	..	1
Primary Schools	37	2	39
Technical and Industrial School	1	..	1
Sanskrit Tol	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>42</b>

The percentage of Primary schools to total no. of institutions works out to be 92.5 for boys and 100 for girls. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 5 square miles, and it caters for 2,229 persons.

3. The total number of students in the State was 2,456, of which 2,383 were reading in institutions for men and 73 in those for women. Full details of the distribution of students in different types of institutions are given in the following table.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	258	2	260
Primary Schools	1,968	166	2,134
Technical and industrial School	42	..	42
Sanskrit Tol	20	..	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2,456</b>

There were 2,253 students under instruction in the Primary and 141 in the Secondary stage. These constitute respectively 91.7 and 5.7 percent of the total enrolment. The average number of students per institution works out to be 58, and the percentage of students to population to be 2.6.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education was Rs: 19,575. The portion of this expenditure to the extent of Rs. 16,819 (i.e. 85.9 % of the total) was met from government funds and the rest from fees. A detailed account of expenditure on different types of institution is given in the following table.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	7,450	..	7,450
Primary Schools	7,886	594	8,480
Technical & Industrial School	2,824	..	2,824
Sanskrit Tol	180	..	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,340</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>18,934</b>
Direction, Inspection, Building and Miscellaneous	641	..	641
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>19,575</b>

The average costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 4.0 and Rs. 28.7 respectively, while the per capita expenditure on education is calculated to be Rs. 0.34.

5. The total number of teachers serving in recognised schools for general education was, 71, of which 34, (47.9 %) were trained and the rest untrained.

The details showing the no. of trained and untrained teachers in the different schools for general education are given below.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	6	..	7	..	13	..
Primary Schools	28	..	30	..	58	..
Total	34	..	37	..	71	..

The average number of pupils per teacher is 33, and the average number of teachers per institution 2.

6. The following table gives the results of various examinations held during the year.

Examination	No. of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Matriculation	10	..	10
Middle Course	27	..	27
Primary Course	137	3	140
Sanskrit Tol	7	..	7

### KHARSWAN

The former Kharswan State was merged in Bihar on 18th May, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 157 square miles and according to the 1941 census it had a population of 50,580 (24,645 men and 25,935 women). The population for the year under review is estimated to be 54,221 (26,419 men and 27,802 women).

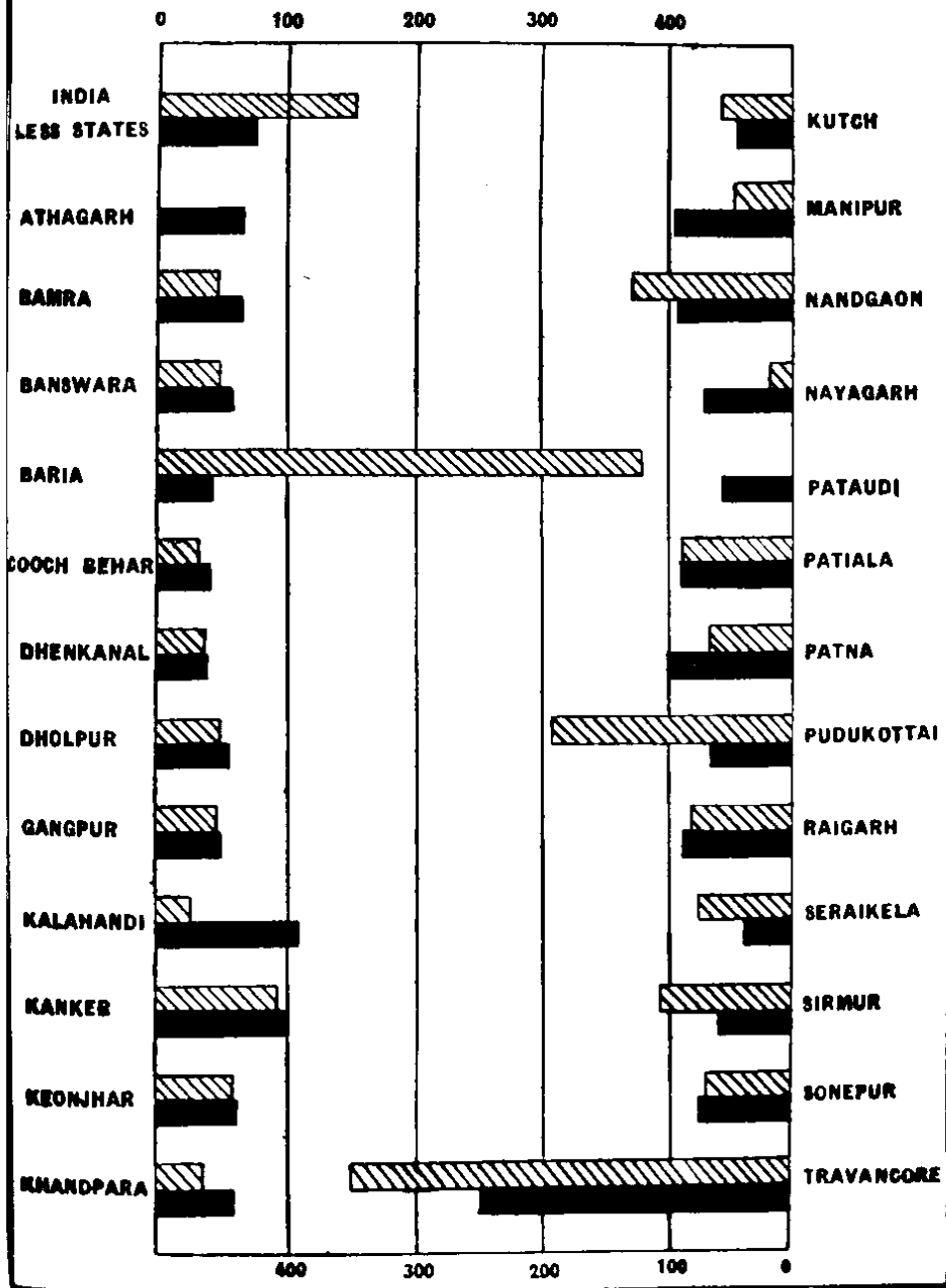
2. During the year, the total number of educational institutions in the State was 19, out of which 18 (1 Middle school and 17 Primary schools) were meant for boys and 1 Primary school for girls. 18 schools (17 for boys and 1 for girls) were managed by the State government.

On an average, there is 1 institution in every 8.3 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 2,854 persons.

3. The total number of children under instruction in the State was 1,186, of which 1,139 were studying in schools for boys and 47 in those for girls. 73 girls (60.8% of the total girl students) were studying in schools for boys. The following table gives the distribution of students in different institutions.

## AVERAGE ENROLMENT PER INSTITUTION

FOR GIRLS    
  FOR BOYS







Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle School	113	..	113
Primary Schools	953	120	1,073
Total	1,066	120	1,186

There were 1,073 pupils under instruction in the primary and 113 in the secondary stage. These constitute respectively 90.5 and 9.5 percent of the total enrolment. The average number of students per school comes to 57, and the percentage of students to population of the State works out to be 2.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 13,010, whole of which was met from government funds. The following table gives the details of expenditure incurred on the various institutions.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle School	4,372	..	4,372
Primary Schools	6,582	600	7,182
Total	10,954	600	11,554

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 1,456/- spent on Direction, Inspection, Building, Scholarships etc.

The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools come to Rs. 6.7 and Rs. 38.7 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 0/3/10.

5. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers in schools for general education.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle School	2	..	4	..	6	..
Primary Schools	8	..	26	..	34	..
Total	10	..	30	..	40	..

The percentage of trained to total number of teachers is calculated to be 25. The average number of pupils per teacher works out to be 30 and the average number of teachers per school to be 2.

6. 8 boys passed the Middle school examination and 93 boys and 6 girls passed the Primary school examination.

## KUSHALGARH

The former Kushalgarh State was merged in Bombay on 7th April, 1948. Prior to this, it comprised of an area of 340 square miles. According to the 1941 census, its population was 41,153 (20,785 men and 20,368 women) and for the year under report its population is estimated to be 44,116 (22,282 men and 21,834 women).

2. There were in 1945-46, 18 institutions catering for the educational needs of the State. Of these, 17 were meant for boys and 1 for girls. All the recognised schools were managed by the Government. These were as detailed below.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Middle School	1	..	1
Primary Schools	11	1	12
Unrecognised Schools	5	..	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>

On an average, there is 1 institution in every 18.9 square miles, and it serves an average population of 2,451 persons.

3. The number of children under instruction in the State in the year was 628, of which 568 were studying in schools for boys. The distribution of students in different types of institutions is given in the following table :

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle Schools	200	..	200
Primary Schools	235	60	295
Unrecognised Schools	133	-	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>628</b>

There were 472 students under instruction in the Primary and 23 in the Secondary stage. These constitute respectively 95.4 and 4.6 percent of the total enrolment. The average number of students per institution is 35 and the percentage of students to population is 1.4.

4. The total number of teachers in recognised schools for general education was 30, of which only 1 was trained. The following table gives the distribution of teachers serving in different institutions.

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle School	1	..	11	..	12	..
Primary Schools	..	..	16	2	16	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>

The average number of pupils per teacher is calculated to be 17, and the average number of teachers per institution to be 2.

5- 30 boys passed the Middle and 412 boys and 49 girls passed the Primary school examinations.

### KUTCH

The erstwhile Kutch State was taken over by the centre on 1st June, 1948. It comprises of an area of 8,461 sq. miles. and its population according to the 1941 census was 5,00,800 (2,38,825 men and 2,61,975 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 5,36,857 (2,56,020 men and 2,80,837 women).

2. During the year under report, there were 759 schools which caters for educational needs of the people of the State. Of these, 591 were meant for boys and 168 for girls. These included 520 unrecognised schools (376 for boys and 144 for girls). The following table gives the details of recognised institutions :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	3	..	3
Middle Schools	37	..	37
Primary Schools	158	24	182
Teacher's Training School	1	..	1
Adult Schools	12	..	12
Other Schools	4	..	4
Total	215	24	239

The percentage of Primary schools to total number of recognised schools works out to be 73.5 for boys and 100 for girls. 141 schools for boys and 17 for girls were run by the government of the State, and the percentages of these to the total recognised institutions works out to be 65.6 and 70.8 respectively. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 35.4 Sq. miles and it serves an average population of 2,246 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction, during the year 1945-46, was 35,675. Of these, 26,039 were studying in the schools for boys and 9,636 in those for girls. These included 13,379 pupils of unrecognised schools for boys and 7,998 of those for girls. 496 girls and 3 boys were reading in schools meant for boys and girls respectively. The following table gives the details of pupils under instruction in the State.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools	780	70	850
Middle Schools	2,012	100	2,112
Primary Schools	9,021	1,961	10,982
Teachers Training School	14	..	14
Adult Schools	219	..	219
Other Schools	121	..	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,167</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>14,298</b>

There were 10,647 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 3,297 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 74.5 and 14.9 respectively. On an average, there is one school for every 47 pupils. The percentage of students to the population of State works out to be 6.6.

4. During the year the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 2,65,016, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables

#### I. Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Schools	41,569	..	41,569
Middle Schools	30,966	..	30,966
Primary Schools	92,265	14,819	1,07,084
Normal & Training Schools	1,468	..	1,468
Adult Schools	1,117	..	1,117
Other Schools	13,149	..	13,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,80,534</b>	<b>14,819</b>	<b>1,95,353</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 69,663 spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships etc.

#### II—Source-wise Expenditure

Source	On Institution for Boys	On Institution for Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	1,68,630	11,605	1,80,235
Fees	21,668	..	21,668
Endowments	59,899	3,214	63,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,50,197</b>	<b>14,819</b>	<b>2,65,016</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to 68. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs 9.8 and Rs 24.5 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education is calculated to be Rs. 0.710.

5. During the year under review, the total number of teachers working in schools for general education was 508, of which 22 were trained. The following table gives the details of trained and untrained teachers working in different schools:—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools	8	..	35	..	43	..
Middle Schools	..	..	79	..	79	..
Primary Schools	11	3	312	60	323	63
Total	19	3	426	60	445	63

The percentage of trained to total number of teachers is calculated to be 4.3. The average number of teachers per school works out to be 2. On an average there is one teacher for every 27 students.

6. The results of the various examinations held during the year are given in the following table:—

Examination	No. of Passes		Total
	Men	Women	
Matriculation	59	..	59
Middle School	1,493	..	1,493
Primary School	4,692	784	5,476
At other Schools	88	..	88

## LOHARU

The former Loharu State was merged in East Punjab (now known as Punjab) on 23rd February, 1948. Prior to this it comprised of an area of 226 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 Census was 27,892 (14,669 men and 13,223 women) and the same for the year under review is estimated to be 29,900 (15,700 men and 14,200 women).

In the year under report, there were in all 26 schools which catered for the educational needs of the State. These comprised of 8 Middle and 18 Primary schools. No school was meant exclusively for girls. All these were schools under the direct management of the government of the State.

The percentage of Primary schools to the total number of recognised institutions works out to be 69.2. On an average, there is 1 school in every 8.7 sq miles, and it serves an average population of 1,150 persons.

3. There were in all 1,292 students under instruction. Of these, 685 were studying in Middle and 607 in Primary schools. There was not a single girl student in the State.

939 boys were under instruction in the Primary and 353 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 72.7 and 27.3 respectively. The average number of students per educational school is calculated to be 50. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 0.4.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education in the State, during the year 1945-46 was Rs. 38,355, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables.

#### I. Item-wise Expenditure,

School	Expenditure
	Rs.
Middle	21,464
Primary	7,920
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 29,384</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 8,971 spent on direction, inspection, Buildings, Scholarships, etc.

Source	Amount
Government Funds	23,672
Fees	1,829
Endowments	12,854
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,355</b>

The contribution of the government in the expenditure was to the extent of 85.2%. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs.13.0 and Rs.31.3 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 14-.

5. The total number of teachers working in schools for general education was 43 (all men) of which (18 i.e. 41.9%) were trained. The details of trained and untrained teachers are given below.

Institution	Trained	Untrained	Total
Middle Schools	6	12	18
Primary Schools	12	13	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 2. There is one teacher for every 30 pupils.

6. During the year under review 314 boys passed the Middle school and 874 boys passed the Primary school Examinations.

### MAKRAI.

1. The former Makrai State was merged in C.P. & Berar (now known as Madhya Pradesh) on 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 151 sq. miles. According to the 1941 census its population was about 14,000. Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 15,000.

2. The total number of institutions during the year was 15. These comprised of 2 Middle schools and 11 Primary schools for boys and 2 Primary schools for girls. All the schools were run by the government of the State.

On an average there is 1 school in every 10 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 1,000 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 565 of which 498 were boys & 67 girls. Their details are given below.

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle	151	1	152
Primary	347	66	413
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>565</b>

There were 500 Students in the Primary and 65 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to 88.5 and 11.5 respectively. For every 38 students there is one school. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 3.8

4. During the year 1945-46, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 13,908, the whole of which was met from government funds alone. The amounts spent on Middle and Primary schools were as follows:—

School	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Middle	4,800	..	4,800
Primary	6,684	1,296	7,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,484</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>12,780</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 1,128 spent on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships etc.

The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Middle schools amount to Rs. 19.3 and Rs. 31.6 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education is 0/13/9.

5. The total number of teachers working in a school for general education was 31, of which 3 were women teachers. The number of teachers working in the Primary and the Middle schools was 21 and 10 respectively.

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 2. There comes to be one teacher for an average No. of 18 students.

6. 28 boys passed the Middle school and 42 boys and 6 girls passed the Primary school examinations in 1945-46

## MANIPUR

Manipur State is situated on the eastern border of Assam and is at present under the direct administration of the government of India. It has an area of 8,620 square miles, and according to the 1941 census its population was 5,12,069 (2,49,183 men and 2,62,886 women). Its population for the year under report is estimated to be 5,48,938 (2,67,124 men and 2,81,814 women).

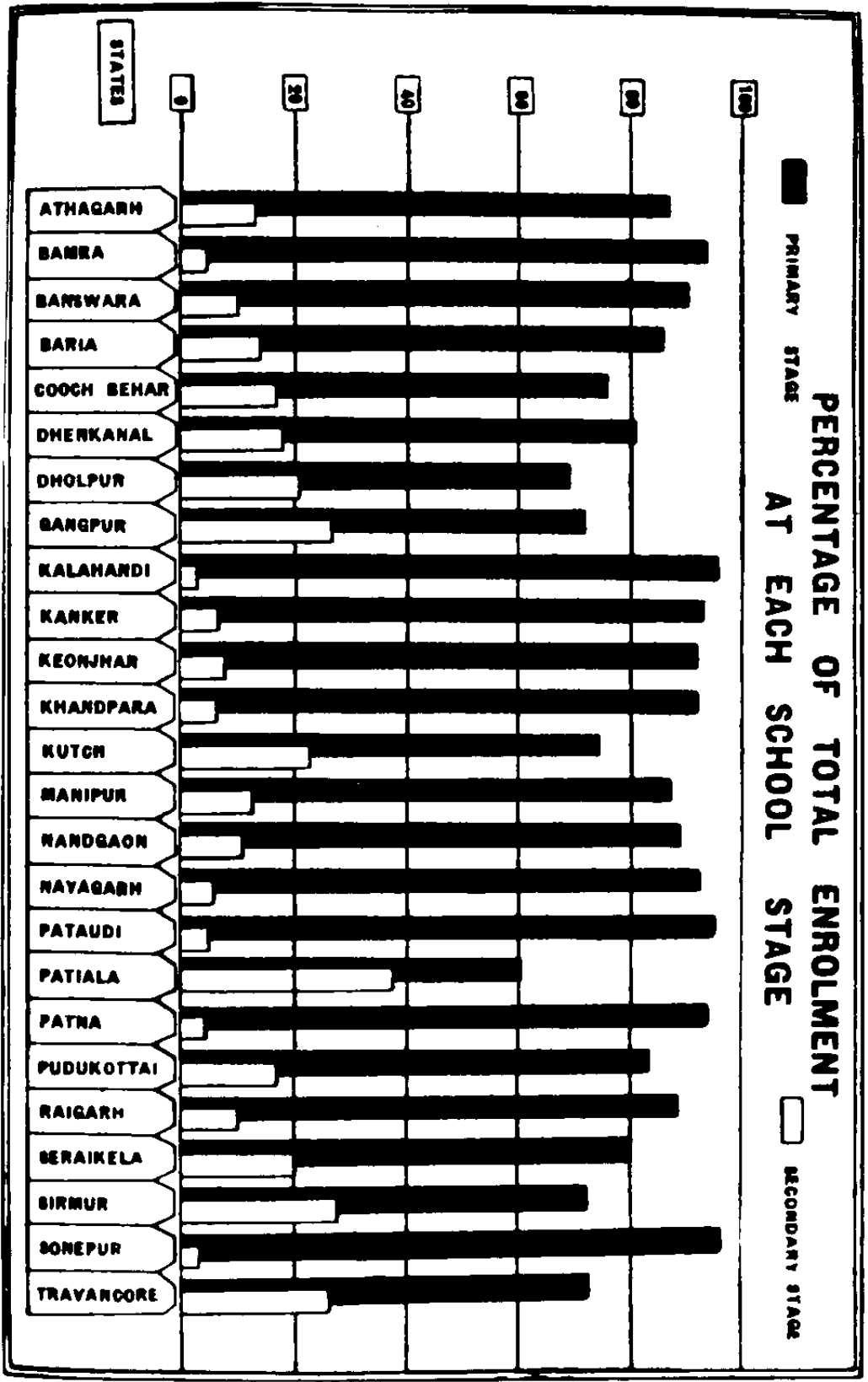
2. The total number of educational institutions in the State was 207, of which 190 were meant for boys and 17 for girls. These included 36 unrecognised institutions also (30 for men and 6 for girls.) The detailed information about the recognised institutions is given as under :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High Schools	5	1	6
Middle Schools	4	0	4
Primary Schools	151	10	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>171</b>

The percentage of Primary schools to total number of recognised institutions works out to be 94.4 for boys and 90.9 for girls. The total number of government managed schools was 115 for boys and 10 for girls. The percentages of these to the total number of institutions are 60.5 and 90.9 respectively. On an average there is 1 institution in every 41.6 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 2,652 persons

3. The total number of students in the State was 18,975, of which 18,205 were studying in institutions for boys and 770 in these for girls. These included 1,900 pupils of unrecognised institution for boys and 120 of those for girls. It is found that 456 girls (i.e. 41.2 % of the total girl students) were studying in institutions for boys. The following table gives the distribution of students in different types of recognised schools.







Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High Schools	1,245	100	1,345
Middle Schools	960	..	960
Primary Schools	14,644	1,006	15,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,849</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>17,955</b>

There were 15,590 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 2,365 in the Secondary stage. The percentage of students in these stages to the total enrolment comes to 86.8 and 13.2 respectively. The average number of students per school is 92 and the percentage of students to population 3.5.

4. During the year under report the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 2,40,089/-. The following tables give the details of this expenditure

#### I. Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Schools	22,359	4,460	26,819
Middle Schools	7,340	..	7,340
Primary Schools	1,97,480	6,000	2,03,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,27,179</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>2,37,639</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 2,450/- spent on Direction, Inspection, Building, Scholarships etc.

#### II. Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Boys	Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	2,12,273	7,463	2,19,736
Fees	14,000	3,060	17,060
Endowments	3,056	237	3,293
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,29,329</b>	<b>10,760</b>	<b>2,40,089</b>

It is found that 91.5 % of the total educational expenditure is met from government funds. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 13.0 and Rs. 14.8 respectively, while the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. -7/-.

5. The total number of teachers working in the schools for general education was 463, of which 408 were trained. The following table gives the

number of trained and untrained teachers serving in the different types of institutions:

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools	62	14	..	..	62	14
Middle Schools	16	..	..	..	16	..
Primary Schools	296	20	55	..	351	20
Total	374	34	55	..	429	34

The percentage of trained teachers to total number of teachers works out to be 88.1. The average number of pupils per teacher is 33, and the average number of teachers per school 3.

6. During the year under review 40 boys passed Matriculation and 737 boys and 71 girls passed the Primary school examinations.

#### NAGOD

The former Nagod State was integrated with other States on 2nd April, 1948, to form Vindhya Pradesh. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 532 square miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 87,911 (44,040 men and 43,871 women) and for the year under review it is estimated to be 94,241 (47,211 men and 47,030 women).

The total number of educational institutions in the State in the year was 29, of which 27 were meant for boys and 2 for girls. All the schools were managed by the government. The following table gives the details of these institutions.

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	..	1
Middle Schools	2	..	2
Primary Schools	24	2	26
Total	27	2	29

On an average there is 1 institution in every 18.3 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 3,250 persons.

3. The total number of students in the State was 2,200, of which 2,060 were studying in institutions for boys and 140 in those for girls. The following table gives the distribution of pupils in different types of institutions.

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	72	..	72
Middle Schools	420	..	420
Primary Schools	1,568	140	1,708
Total	2,060	140	2,200

There were 2,030 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 170 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to be 92.3 and 7.7 respectively. The average number of students per educational institution works out to be 76, and the percentage of students to the population of the State works out to be 2.3.

4. During the year under report, total educational expenditure was Rs. 18,674-, the whole of which was met from government funds. The following table gives the details expenditure incurred on different types of institutions :-

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	3,351	..	3,351
Middle Schools	5,025	..	5,025
Primary Schools	5,575	1,220	6,795
Total	13,951	1,220	15,171

To the above should be added a sum of Rs.3 503 - spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, and Scholarships, etc.

The costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools come to Rs. 4.0 and Rs. 17.0 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education is Rs. - 3 -.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 89, of whom 2 were trained. More details of trained and untrained teachers are given below :-

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	1	..	9	..	10	..
Middle Schools	1	..	22	..	23	..
Primary Schools	..	..	50	6	50	6
Total	2	..	81	6	83	6

The average number of pupils per teacher is 25 and the average number of teachers per institution 3.

6. 316 boys passed the Middle school Course and 198 boys and 120 girls passed the Primary school examinations.

## NANDGAON

The former State of Nandgaon was merged in Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh) on 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it comprised an area of 872 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 2,02,973 (98,132 men and 1,04,841 women) and the same for the year under review is estimated to be 2,17,500 (1,05,200 men and 1,12,300 women).

2. During the year under report, there were in all 77 schools in the State which catered for the educational needs of the people. Of these, only 8 were meant exclusively for girls. The following table gives the details of these institutions :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	..	1
Middle Schools	3	1	4
Primary Schools	64	7	71
Teachers' Training School	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>77</b>

The percentage of Primary schools to the total number of institutions works out to be 92.8 for boys and 87.5 for girls. The government of the State managed 62 schools for boys and 5 for girls; and the percentages of these to the total number of institutions are calculated to be 92.8 and 62.5 respectively. On an average there is 1 institution in every 11.3 sq. miles, and it serves an average population of 2,826 persons.

3. The total number of pupils in the State was 7,291, of whom 6,267 were reading in institutions for boys and 1,024 in those for girls. 29 girls were reading in institutions for boys. The following table gives the distribution of students under instruction :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	498	23	521
Middle Schools	266	25	291
Primary Schools	5,455	1,004	6,459
Teachers' Training School	20	..	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,239</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>7,291</b>

There were 6,495 pupils in the Primary and 776 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to be 89.1 and 10.6 respectively. The average number of students per school comes to 95. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 3.4.

4 During the year under review, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 1,23,599.- the detailed account of which is given below :—

I. Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	Expenditure
	Rs
High School .. .. .	27,410
Middle schools .. .. .	2,995
Primary Schools .. .. .	75,050
Teachers' Training School .. .. .	9,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,15,152</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs 8,447 - spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, and Scholarships, etc.

II. Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Amount
	Rs
Public Funds .. .. .	1,11,016
Fees .. .. .	12,583
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,23,599</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to be 89.8. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools amount to Rs. 11.6 and Rs. 37.5 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. - 9.1.

5 The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 315. Of these, only 149 (i.e. 47.3 %) were trained. The following table gives the distribution of trained and untrained teachers :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	6	..	14	..	20	—
Middle Schools	3	..	11	3	14	3
Primary Schools	135	5	119	19	254	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>27</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 4 and the average number of pupils per teachers to be 23.

6. The following table gives the results of the various examinations held during the year:—

Examination	No of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Matriculation	10	1	11
Middle Schools	28	4	32
Primary Schools	535	37	572
Teachers' Training	19	1	20

#### NAYAGARH

The former Nayagarh State was merged in Orissa on 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 552 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 1,61,409 (76,158 men and 85,251 women), and the same for the year under review is estimated to be 1,73,000 (81,600 men and 91,400 women).

2. The total number of institutions in the State was 80. Of these, only one was meant exclusively for girls. All the institutions were managed by the state government. The following table gives the classification of these schools:—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	—	1
Middle Schools	3	..	3
Primary Schools	73	1	74
Sanskrit Tols	2	..	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>

On an average, there is 1 institution in every 6.9 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 2,163 persons.

3. During the year under report, there were 5,636 students under instruction in the State. Of these, 19 were reading in the one Primary School for girls. 741 girls were reading in institutions for boys. The following table shows the distribution of pupils in the various types of schools:—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	323	7	330
Middle Schools	203	12	215
Primary Schools	4,309	741	5,050
Sanskrit Tols	41	..	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,876</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>5,636</b>



There were 5,230 pupils in the Primary and 365 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 92.8 and 6.5 respectively. The average number of students per school is found to be 63. The percentage of student under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 3.3.

4. During the year in question the total expenditure incurred on education in the State was Rs. 57,784/-, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables:—

#### I. Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	14,800	..	14,800
Middle schools	5,304	..	5,304
Primary Schools	21,559	126	21,685
Sanskrit Tols	978	..	978
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,641</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>42,767</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 15,017/- spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, and Scholarships, etc.

#### II. Source-wise Expenditure

Source	On Institutions For Boys	On Institutions For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	46,845	126	46,971
Fees	10,813	..	10,813
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,658</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>57,784</b>

The percentage of expenditure from government funds to the total expenditure comes to be 81.3. The average annual costs of educating a pupil in the Primary and the Secondary schools amount to Rs. 4.3 and Rs. 36.0 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. - 5.4.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 213, of whom 147 (i.e. 69%) were trained. The details of trained and untrained teachers are given below:—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	10	..	9	..	19	..
Middle Schools	6	..	5	..	11	..
Primary Schools	130	1	52	—	182	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 3. On an average, there is one teacher for every 26 pupils.

6. The following table gives the results of the various examinations held during the year under review :—

Examination	Number of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Matriculation	25	..	25
Middle School	49	3	52
Primary School	644	90	734
Sanskrit Tol	11	..	11

### NILGIRI

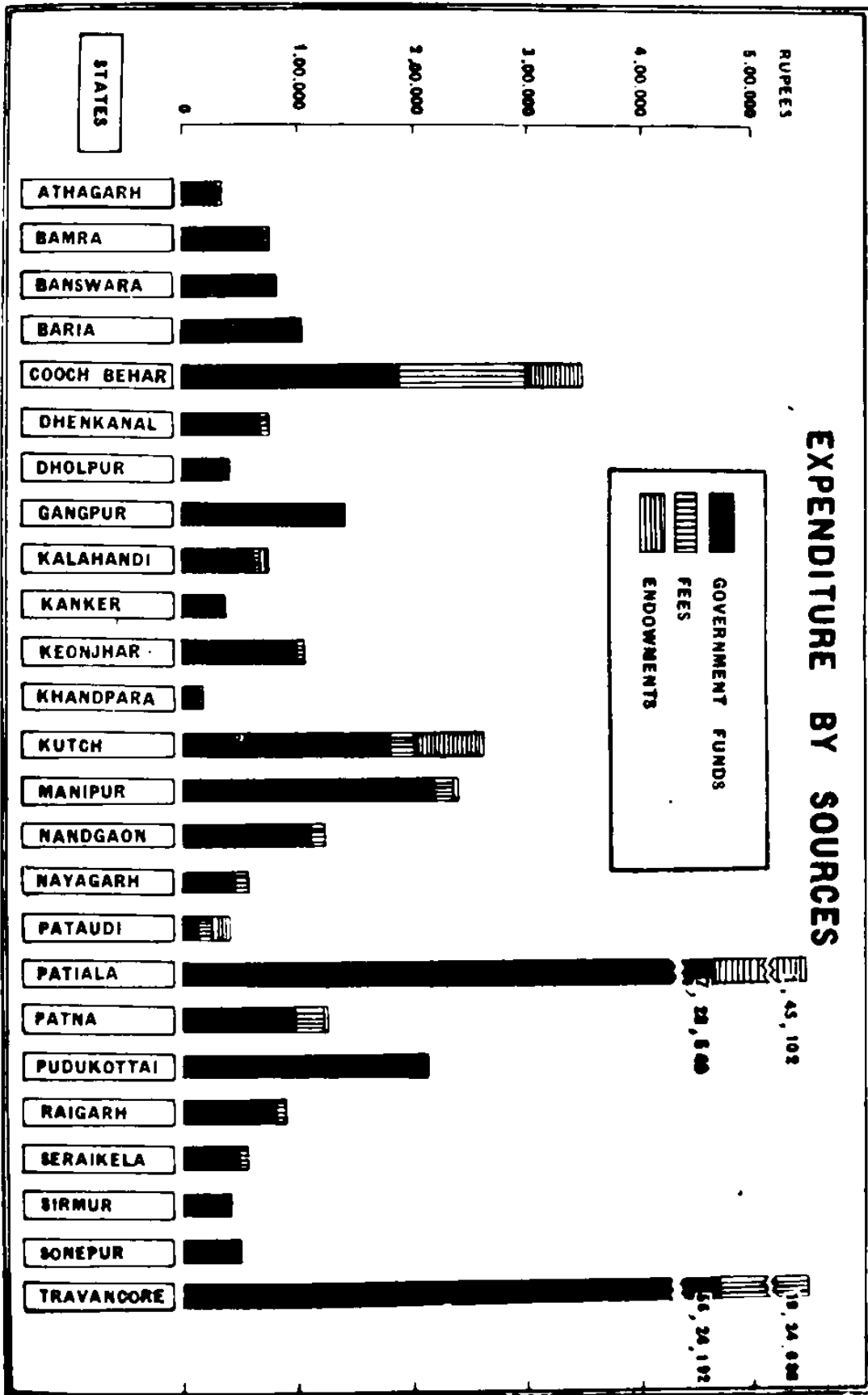
The former Nilgiri State was merged in Orissa on 1st June, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 263 sq. miles, and according to the 1941 census its population was 73,109 (36,261 men and 36,848 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 78,373 (38,872 men and 39,501 women).

2. The number of educational institutions in the State was 43, of which 41 were meant for boys and 2 for girls. The following table gives the classification of these institutions :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Primary Schools	31	2	33
Adult Schools	10	..	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>

The percentage of Primary to the total number of schools works out to be 75.5 in the case of boys and 100 in that of girls. There were 40 government managed institutions for boys and 2 for girls, and the percentages of these to the total number of institutions work out to be 97.6 for boys and 100 for girls. There is on an average, 1 institution in every 6.1 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 1,823 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 2,004, out of whom 1,724 were studying in institutions for boys and 280 in those for girls. The distribution of pupils in different types of institutions is given below :—





Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools	1,551	280	1,831
Adult Schools	173	..	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>2,004</b>

The average number of pupils per educational institution works out to be 97, and the percentage of students to the population of the State to be 2.9.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education in the State was Rs. 15,911/-, the whole of which was met from government funds. The per capita expenditure on education is Rs. -,3,2.

5. During the year under report, the total number of teachers working in Primary schools was 68, of whom 66 (43 trained and 23 untrained) were men and 2 (both trained) women.

6. 86 boys passed the Primary School Examination.

### PALLAHARA

The erstwhile Pallahara State was merged in Orissa on 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it comprised an area of 450 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 34,130 (16,877 men and 17,253 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 36,500 (18,100 men, and 18,400 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State was 27, of which only one was meant exclusively for girls. All the institutions were managed by the State. Detailed information about these institutions is given in the following table :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Middle School	1	..	1
Primary Schools	25	1	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>

On an average, there is 1 institution in every 16.7 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 1,355 persons.

3. During the year under review, the total number of students under instruction was 1,108. Of these 1,073 students were in schools for boys and

35 in those for girls. 193 girls were studying in schools for boys. The following table gives the distribution of students under instruction :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle School	83	2	85
Primary Schools	797	226	1,023
<b>Total</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,108</b>

There were 1,041 pupils in the Primary and 67 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 94 and 6 respectively. The average enrolment in each school comes to 41. The percentage of students to the population of the State works out to be 3.

4. During the year under report, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 13,272. The whole of this was met from government funds. The following table gives the detailed account of expenditure on the two types of schools :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle School	2,682		2,682
Primary Schools	8,054	586	8,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,736</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>11,322</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 1,950 - spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, and Scholarships etc.

The costs of educating pupils in Primary and Middle school come to Rs. 8.4 and Rs. 31.6 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education is calculated to be Rs. - 5.9.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 51, of whom 28 (i.e. 54.9 %) were trained. The details of trained and untrained teachers serving in schools are given below :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle School	3	..	3	..	6	..
Primary Schools	25	..	19	1	44	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>

On an average, there is one teacher for every 22 students. The average number of teachers per school is calculated to be 2.

6. During 1945-46, 9 Boys and 2 girls passed the Middle school and 94 boys and 4 girls passed the Primary School Examinations.

## PATAUDI

The former Pataudi State was merged in East Punjab (now Punjab) on 7th April, 1948. Prior to this, it comprised an area of 53 Sq. Miles. Its population according to the 1941 Census was 21,520 (11,106 men and 10,414 women), while for the year under report is estimated at 23,070 (11,905 men and 11,164 women).

2 The total number of educational institutions in the State was 8, which consisted of 2 High Schools, 1 Middle School and 5 Primary Schools. All the schools were meant for boys. Of the 8 schools, 7 were managed by the government.

On an average, there is 1 institution in every 6.6 square miles, and it caters for an average population of 2,883 persons.

3. The total number of students in the State was 1,042, all of whom were boys. The enrolment figures of the various types of schools is given below :—

High Schools	..	..	666
Middle Schools	..	..	93
Primary Schools	..	..	283
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>1042</b>

There were 550 students under instruction in the Primary and 492 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to 52.8 and 47.2 respectively. The average number of students per educational institution is 130. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 4.5.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education during the year, under report was Rs. 41,527 -. Its detailed account is given below :—

			<b>Rs.</b>
High Schools	..	..	31,516
Middle School	..	..	972
Primary Schools	..	..	2,436
Indirect Expenditure	—	..	6,553
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>41,527</b>

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 41,527, Rs. 12,963 came from government funds, Rs. 12,712 from fees and Rs. 15,852 from endowments.

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure works out to be 31.2. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools amount to Rs. 8.6 and Rs. 42.9 respectively, while the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 12.10.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 43 (all men). The following table gives the details of trained and untrained among them:—

Institution	Trained	Untrained	Total
High Schools	8	24	32
Middle School	1	2	3
Primary Schools	..	8	8
Total	9	34	43

6. In the year under review, 42 boys passed the Matriculation Examination; 314 boys passed the Middle and 371 boys passed the Primary School Examinations.

#### PATIALA

The former Patiala State was integrated with other States on the 20th Aug, 1948 to form the P.E.P.S.U. Prior to this it comprised an area of 5,942 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 19,36,259 (10,66,105 men and 8,70,154 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 20,75,600 (11,42,800 men and 9,32,800 women).

2. During the year under review, there were in all 364 institutions which catered for the educational needs of the State. Of these, 301 were meant for boys and 63 for girls. The following table shows the classification of these institutions :—

Institution	For Men	For Women	Total
Arts & Science College	1	..	1
Intermediate College	1	..	1
High Schools	20	1	21
Middle Schools } Primary Schools }	277	62	339
Medical School	1	..	1
Teachers' Training School	1	—	1
Total	301	63	364

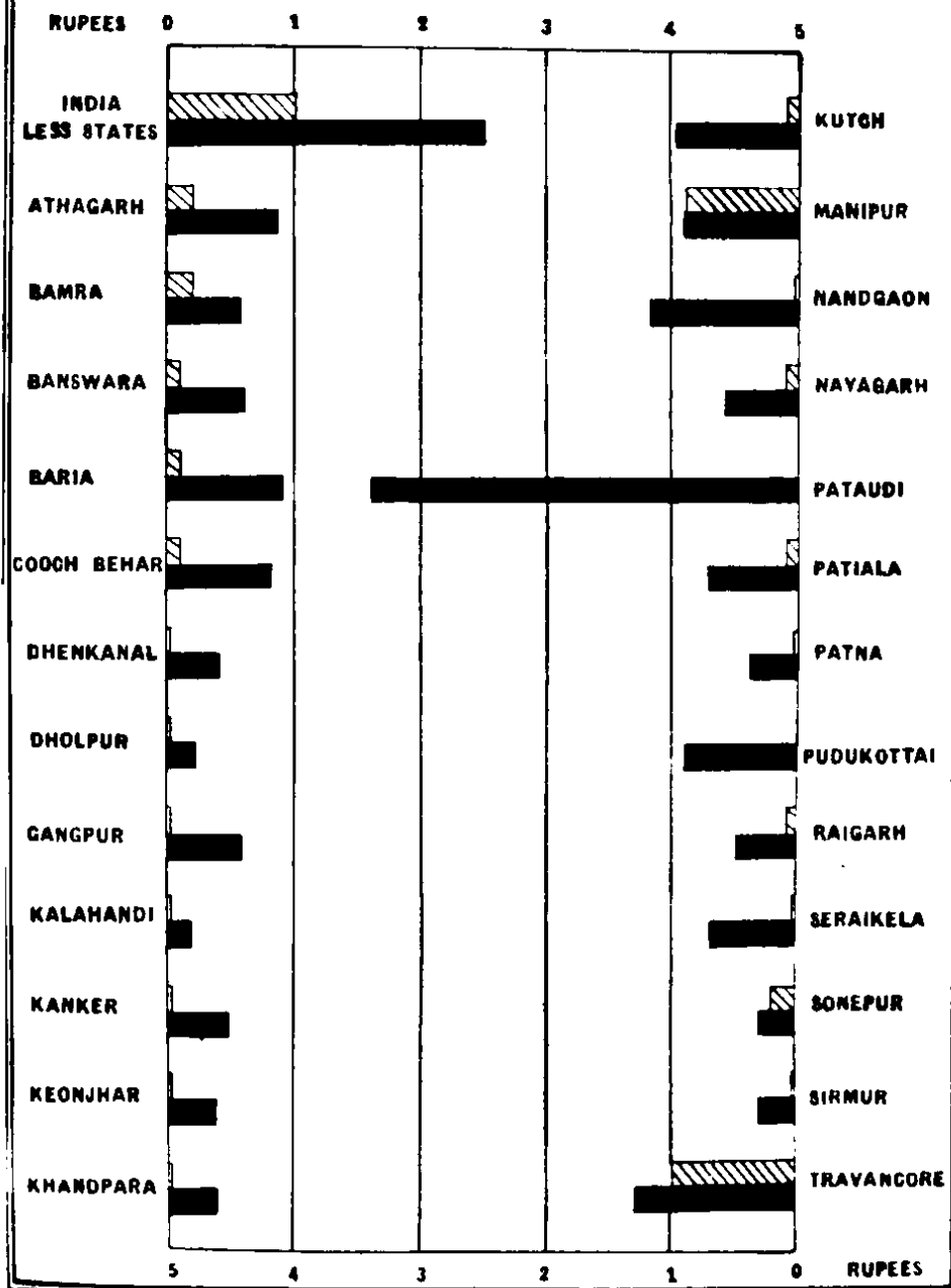
The government of the State managed 274 institutions for boys and 63 for girls. The percentages of these to the total number of institutions are calculated to be 91 and 98.4 respectively. On an average, there is one institution in every 16.3 sq. miles and it served an average population of 5,802 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 32,596. Of these 26,964 were studying in institutions for boys and 5,632 in those for girls. The details of these are given below :—



## EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION

WOMEN
  MEN





Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Arts and Science College (including Intermediate College)	597	..	597
High Schools	9,646	153	9,799
Middle Schools } Primary Schools }	16,671	5,479	22,150
Medical School	25	..	25
Teachers' Training School	25	..	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,964</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>32,596</b>

There were 19,682 pupils under instruction in the Primary stage and 12,267 in Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 60.4 and 37.6 respectively. The average number of students per school comes to 90. The percentage of student to population works out to be 1.6.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education in the year 1945-48. was Rs. 8,76,642-. Its detailed account is given in the following two tables :-

#### I. Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts & Science College	98,713	..	98,713
Intermediate College	28,585	..	28,585
High Schools	2,57,987	33,964	2,91,951
Middle Schools } Primary Schools }	2,56,129	67,027	3,23,156
Medical School	5,933	..	5,933
Teachers Training School	7,350	..	7,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,54,697</b>	<b>1,00,991</b>	<b>7,55,688</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs 1,20,954- spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, and Scholarships, etc.

#### II. Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds (including Fees)	6,25,566	1,02,974	7,28,540
Endowments	1,43,983	4,119	1,48,102
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,69,549</b>	<b>1,07,093</b>	<b>8,76,642</b>

The per Capita expenditure on education is calculated to be Rs

5. The total no. of teachers working in the schools for general education was 1,098, whose details are given below :

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High	128	18	170	30	298	48
Middle	28	2	224	22	252	24
Primary	110	2	302	62	412	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>136</b>

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers comes to be 17.1. The average number of teachers per school works out to be 3 and the average number of pupils per teacher to be 29.

6. During the year under report, 38 boys passed the B. A. Examination and 469 boys and 35 girls passed the Matriculation Examination.

#### PATNA

The former Patna State was merged in Orissa on 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 2,530 sq. miles. According to the 1941 census its population was 6,32,220 (3,12,783 men and 3,19,437 women) and the same for the year under review is estimated to be 6,77,700 (3,35,300 men and 3,42,400, women).

2. During the year under report there were in all 127 educational institutions, of which 110 were meant for boys and 17 for girls. These are classified below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High Schools	2	—	2
Middle Schools	7	1	8
Primary Schools	99	16	115
Technical and Industrial School	1	—	1
Sanskrit Tol	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>127</b>

The percentage of Primary to total number of schools works out to be 90 for boys and 94.1 for girls. 88 schools for boys (i. e. 80 %) and all the 17 schools for girls were under the management of the State Government. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 19.9 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 4,978 persons.

3. In the year 1945-46, 12,188 students were under instruction in the State, of whom 11,074 were reading in schools for boys and 1,114 in those for girls. The following table shows the distribution of these students in the various schools:—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools	642	1	643
Middle Schools	777	222	999
Primary Schools	8,684	1,827	10,511
Technical and Industrial School	5	..	5
Sanskrit Tol	30	..	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,138</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>12,188</b>

There were 11,498 pupils in the Primary and 655 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to 94.3 and 5.4 respectively. The average number of students per educational institution comes to 96. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 1.7.

4. During the year under report, Rs. 1,26,009 were spent on education in the State, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables:—

#### I. Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Schools	26,780	..	26,780
Middle Schools	10,923	2,057	12,980
Primary Schools	43,535	5,049	48,584
Technical & Industrial School	6,549	..	6,549
Sanskrit Tol	1,819	..	1,819
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,605</b>	<b>7,106</b>	<b>96,712</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 29,297 spent on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, etc.

#### II. Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	90,871	7,106	97,977
Fees	27,782	..	27,782
Endowments	250	..	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,18,903</b>	<b>7,106</b>	<b>1,26,009</b>

About 77.8 % of the expenditure is met from government funds. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 4.6 and Rs. 24.2 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. -/2.4.

5. The total number of teachers working in schools for general education was 378, of whom 165 (i. e. 43.7 %) were trained. The details of trained and untrained teachers serving in different types of schools are given below:—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools	11	..	21	..	32	..
Middle Schools	19	7	38	4	57	11
Primary Schools	122	6	132	18	254	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>35</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 3, and the average number of pupils per teacher to be 32.

6. The results of various examinations held during the year under review are given below:—

Examination	No. of Passes		Total
	Men	Women	
Matriculation	38	1	39
Middle School	89	4	93
Primary School	624	83	707
At Sanskrit Tols	12	..	12

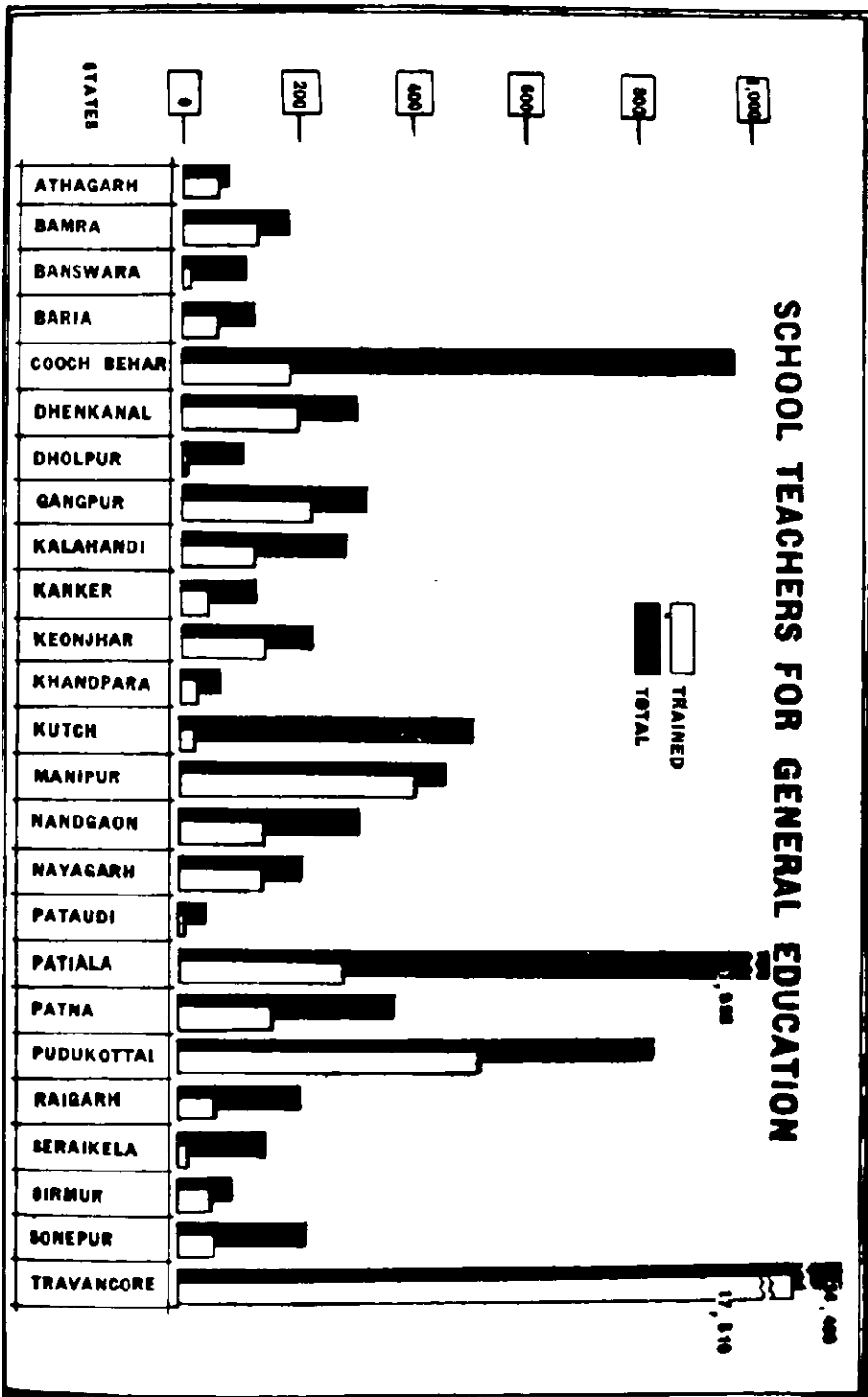
#### PUDUKOTAI

The former Pudukotai State was merged in Madras on the 3rd March, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 1,185 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 4,38,348 (2,12,592 men and 2,25,756 women) and the same for the year under review is estimated to be 4,69,900 (2,27,900 men and 2,42,000 women).

2. In the year under report, there were in all 277 educational institutions in the state, of which only one school was meant exclusively for girls. The following table gives the distribution of these institutions:—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High Schools	6	1	7
Middle Schools	12	..	12
Primary Schools	258	..	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>258</b>

# SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION







The percentage of Primary schools for boys to the total number of schools was 93.5. The government managed 189 schools for boys and 1 for girls. These constituted 68.5 and 100 percent respectively of the total no. of respective institutions. On an average, there is 1 school in every 4.3 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 1,696 persons.

3. During the year under review, the total number of pupils under instruction in the State was 17,765, of whom 17,574 were reading in schools for boys and 191 in that for girls. 3,811 girls (i.e. 95% of the total girl-students) were reading in institutions for boys. The following table gives the distribution of these students :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools	640	191	831
Middle Schools	1,662	441	2,103
Primary Schools	11,461	3,370	14,831
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,763</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>17,765</b>

There were 14,831 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 2,934 in the secondary stage. The percentages of scholars in these stages to the total enrolment come to 83.5 and 16.5 respectively. The average number of students per School is 64. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 3.8.

4. During this year the total expenditure incurred on education in the State was Rs. 2,16,850. All this was met from government funds only. Its details are given below :—

Institutions	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools	39,850	12,000	51,850
Primary Schools	1,65,000	..	1,65,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,04,850</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>2,16,850</b>

The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools amount to Rs. 11.1 and Rs. 17.6 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education works out to be Rs. 0.74.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 834. Of these, 526 teachers (i.e. 63%) were trained. The details of the teachers working in different types of schools are as under :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools	27	2	19	3	46	5
Middle Schools	65	5	50	15	115	20
Primary Schools	403	24	206	15	609	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>64</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 3 and the average number of pupils per teacher to be 21.

6. In this year, 103 boys and 18 girls passed the Matriculation examination, 1,421 boys and 371 girls passed the Middle School examination, and 8,967 boys and 2,001 girls passed the Primary School examination.

### RAIGARH

The former Raigarh State was merged in C. P & Berar (now Madhya Pradesh) on the 1st June, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 1,444 square miles, and according to the 1941 census its population was 3,12,643 (1,54,575 men and 1,58,068 women). The population for the year under review is estimated at 3,35,153 (1,65,704 men and 1,69,449 women).

2. The total number of institutions in the state was 51, out of which 47 were meant for boys and 4 for girls. The number of government managed institutions for boys and for girls was 41 and 1 respectively. The following table gives the classification of these institutions:—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	..	1
Middle Schools	1	1	2
Primary Schools	44	3	47
Sanskrit Patshala	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>

The percentage of Primary to the total number of institutions works out to be 93.6 for boys and 75 for girls. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 28.3 sq. miles, and it catered for an average population of 6,571 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State during the year was 4,386, of whom 4,068 were studying in schools for boys and 318 in those for girls. The number of girls studying in institutions for boys was 256 (i. e. 44.6 % of the total no. of girl students). The enrolment of these students according to the type of school was as under:—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	298	..	298
Middle Schools	81	64	145
Primary Schools	3,407	510	3,917
Sanskrit Patshala	26	..	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>4,386</b>

There were 3,921 students under instruction in the Primary and 439 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 89.4 and 10.1 respectively. The average number of students per school comes to be 86 & the percentage of students to population works out to be 1.3.

4. During the year under report, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 90,627, a detailed account of which is given in the following two tables :—

#### I. Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	
High School	26,978	..	26,978
Middle Schools	4,759	3,894	8,653
Primary Schools	43,742	5,381	49,123
Sanskrit Patshala	1,687	..	1,687
Total	77,166	9,275	86,441

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 4,186 - spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships etc.

#### II. Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Funds	53,016	1,038	54,054
Municipal Board Funds	20,401	7,237	27,638
Fees	7,935	1,000	8,935
Total	81,352	9,275	90,627

5. The total number of teachers working in schools for general education was 214, out of whom 62 were trained and 152 untrained. The following table gives the distribution of trained and untrained teachers :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
High School	7	..	8	..	15
Middle Schools	..	..	5	4	9
Primary Schools	52	3	124	11	176
Total	59	3	137	15	196

The percentage of trained to total number of teachers is calculated to be 29. The average number of pupils per teacher comes to be 21, and the average number of teachers per institution to be 4.

6. The results of the different examinations held during the year under report are given below :—

Examination	No. of Passes		Total
	Men	Women	
Matriculation	10	..	10
Middle Course	50	2	52
Primary Course	1,898	211	2,109

#### RAIRAKHOL

The erstwhile Rairakhhol State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 857 sq. miles, and according to the 1941 census its population was 38,185 (19,129 men and 19,056 women). Its population for the year under report is estimated to be 40,900 (20,500 men and 20,400 women).

2. During the year under report, there were in all 32 schools which catered for the educational needs of the people of the State. These consisted of 31 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School. No School was meant exclusively for girls. All the schools were managed by the government of the State.

On an average, there is 1 school in every 26.1 sq. miles and it serves an average population of 1,279 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 2,112. Of these, 1,578 were boys and 534 girls. The following table shows the distribution of students in the various types of schools:—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle	64	4	68
Primary	1,514	530	2,044
Total	1,578	534	2,112

There were 2,085 students in the Primary and 27 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to 98.7 and 1.3 respectively. The average enrolment in each school is 66. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State is calculated to be 5.2.

4. During the year under review, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs.15,616/- the whole of which was met from government funds. Its distribution on the two types of schools is as follows:—

	Rs.
Middle School.....	3,592
Primary Schools.....	10,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,632</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 1,984 - spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships, etc.

The costs of educating a pupil in the Primary and the Middle Schools come to Rs. 4.9 and Rs. 52.8 respectively. The per capita educational expenditure is calculated to be Rs 0 6 1 .

5. The total number of teachers serving in Schools for general education was 62, of whom 13 (i.e. 21 %) were trained. Three trained and 2 untrained teachers were working in the Middle School, and 10 trained and 47 untrained teachers in the Primary Schools. There is one teacher for every 34 students. The average number of teachers per institution works out to be 2.

6. During the year under review, 10 boys passed the Middle School examination and 64 boys and 4 girls passed the Primary Schools examination.

#### RANPUR.

The erstwhile Ranpur State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before this, it comprised an area of 204 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 Census was 51,366 (23,788 men and 27,578 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated at 55,365 (25,501 men and 29,864 women).

2. During the year under report, the total number of institutions in the State was 52, of which only 2 were meant for girls. These included 20 unrecognised schools for boys. All the institutions were managed by the government of the State. The following table gives the classification of the recognised schools in the state :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Middle Schools	2	..	2
Primary Schools	26	2	28
Night School	1	..	1
Sanskrit Tol	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	30	2	32

The percentage of Primary to the total no. of recognised schools works out to be 86.7 for boys and 100 for girls. On an average there is 1 institution in every 6.4 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 1,721 persons.

3. The total number of pupils under instruction in the State was 1,936. Of these, 1,796 were studying in schools for boys and 140 in those for girls. These included 250 boys in unrecognised schools also. 119 girls were studying in schools for boys. The details of students reading in recognised institutions are given below:—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle Schools	193	1	194
Primary Schools	1,196	258	1,454
Night School	24	..	24
Sanskrit Tol	14	..	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,686</b>

There were 1,303 scholars under instruction in the Primary and 86 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of scholars in these stages to the total enrolment come to 67.3 and 4.4 respectively. The average number of students per educational institution comes to be 61. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 3.5.

4. During the year in question, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 17,630, of which Rs. 16,684 were met from government funds and the rest from fees. The following table gives the details of expenditure incurred on the various schools:—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle School	4,163	..	4,163
Primary School	8,031	1,200	9,231
Night School	96	..	96
Sanskrit Tol	240	..	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,530</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>13,730</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 3,900 spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships etc.

The percentage of expenditure met from Govt. funds to the total expenditure comes to be 94.6. The average annual costs of educating a pupil in the Primary and Middle Schools amount to Rs. 6.3 and Rs. 21.5 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education amounts to Rs. - 5.1.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 66, of whom 24 (i.e. 36.4%) were trained. The following table shows the the number of trained and untrained teachers in different schools:—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle Schools	5	1	5	1	10	2
Primary Schools	18	..	36	..	54	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 2. There is one teacher for every 24 students.

6. 34 boys passed the Middle School, examination. 97 boys and 6 girls passed the Primary School, examination and 3 boys passed the final examination held by the Sanskrit Tol.

## SACHIN

The erstwhile Sachin State was merged in Bombay on the 5th June, 1948. Before this, it comprised an area of 49 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 26,231 (13,101 men and 13,130 women) and the same for the year under review is estimated to be 28,000 (14,000 men and 14,000 women).

2. During the year under report, there were in all 24 institutions in the State. Of these, 20 were meant for boys and 4 for girls. The details of these institutions are given below:—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Middle Schools	2	..	2
Primary Schools	18	4	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>

All these schools were managed by the State government.

On an average, there is 1 institution in every 2 sq. miles and it serves an average population of 1,172 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 2,278. Of these, 2,065 were studying in schools for boys and 213 in those for girls. 452 girls were studying in schools meant for boys. The distribution of these pupils according to schools is as under:—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle	130	3	133
Primary	1,483	662	2,145
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>2,278</b>

7. There were 2,188 pupils in the Primary and 90 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 96 and 4 respectively. There is one school for every 95 students. The percentage of students to the population of the state works out to be 8.1.

4. During the year in question, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 29,013. The whole of this was met from government funds. The following table gives the distribution of this expenditure on the two types of schools:—

School	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle	2,167	..	2,167
Primary	25,061	1,785	26,846
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,228</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>29,013</b>

The costs of educating pupils in Primary and Middle Schools come to Rs. 12.5 and Rs. 16.3 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education is calculated to be Rs. 1,0,6.

5. The total number of teachers working in the schools for general education was 71. Of these, 57 (80.3%) were trained and 14 untrained. The following table gives the details of trained and untrained teachers serving in different types of schools:—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle	7	..	..	..	7	..
Primary	50	..	13	1	63	1
Total	57	..	13	1	70	1

On an average there is 1 teacher for every 33 students. The average number of teachers per institution is calculated to be 3.

6. During the year under report, 97 boys passed the Middle School and 957 boys and 107 girls passed the Primary School examination.

#### SANDUR

The former Sandur State was merged in Madras on the 1st April, 1949. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 158 sq miles, and its population according to the 1941 census was 15,814 (8,020 men and 7,794 women). Its population for the year under report is estimated to be 16,900 (8,600 men and 8,300 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State, during the year, was 4, comprising of 1 High school and 3 Primary schools. All the schools were meant for boys. 3 schools were managed by the Government of the State.

On an average, there is 1 institution in every 40 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 4,238 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 444. Of these, 347 were boys and 97 were girls. 67 boys and 11 girls were studying in High School and 280 boys and 86 girls in Primary schools.

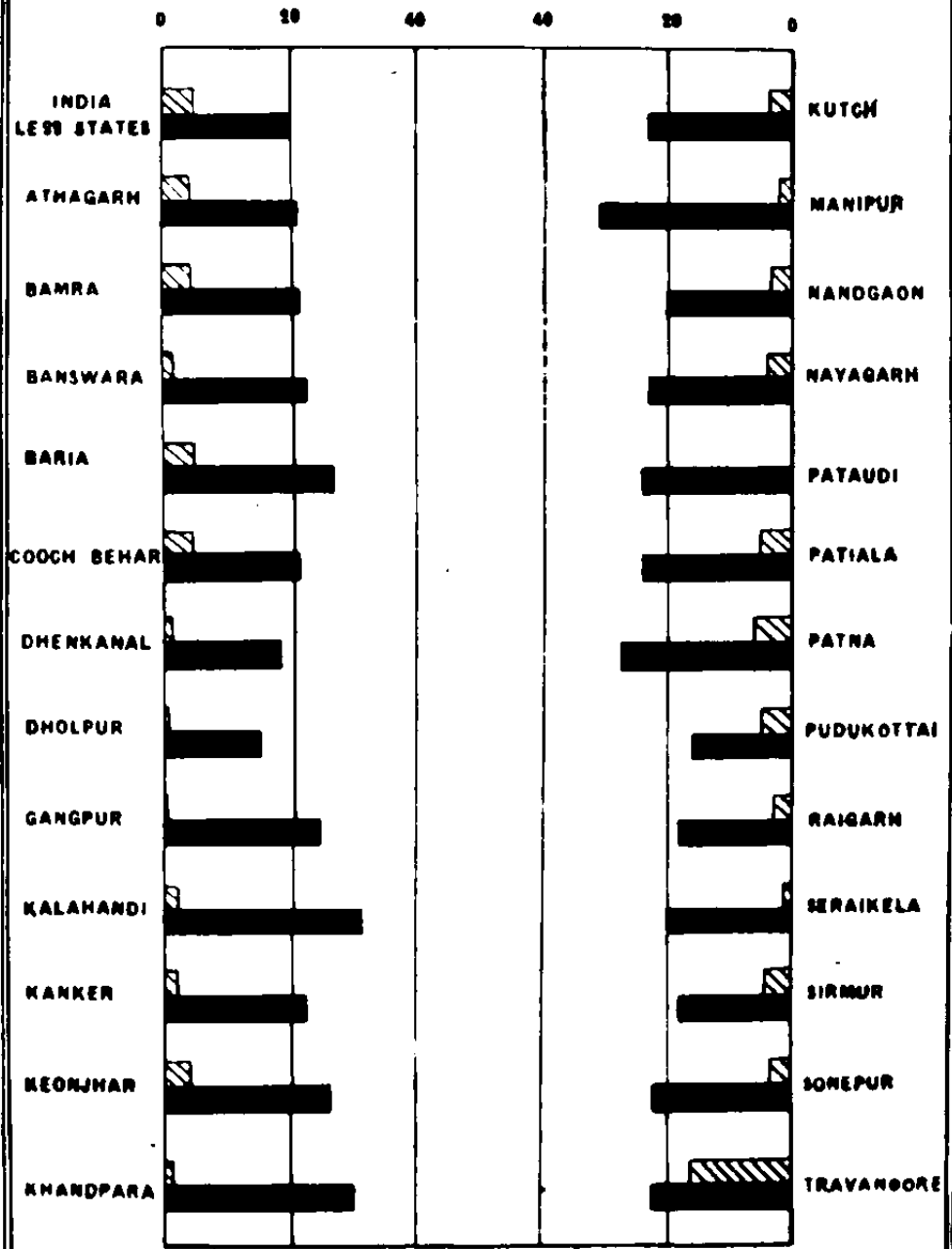
There were 366 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 78 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of pupils in these stages to the total enrolment come to 82.4 and 17.6 respectively. The average number of students per school comes to 111. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the state works out to be 26.2.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education during the year 1945-46 was Rs. 15,402, of which Rs. 15,001 were met from government funds and the rest from fees. The expenditure incurred on different types of institutions is given below:—



## AVERAGE NUMBER OF SCHOOL STUDENTS PER TEACHER

GIRLS
  BOYS





	Rs.
High School .....	7,170
Primary Schools .....	3,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,190</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 5,212 spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships etc.

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to 97.4. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 8.3 and Rs. 91.9 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 0.147.

5. During this year, the total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 21, of whom 11 were trained. The following table gives the details of these teachers :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	6	..	3	..	9	..
Primary Schools	5	..	5	2	10	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 5. On an average, for every 21 students there is 1 teacher.

6. One boy and 1 girl passed the Middle School examination and 14 boys and 1 girl passed the Primary School examination.

### SARILA

The erstwhile Sarila state was merged in Vindhya Pradesh on its formation on the 2nd April, 1948. Before this, it spread over an area of 35 sq. miles. According to the 1941 census its population was 7,233 (3,719 men and 3,514 women) and for the year under report it is estimated to be 7,700 (4,000 men and 3,700 women).

2. During the year 1945-46 there was only 1 Middle School for boys which catered for the educational needs of the people of the state. This school was run by the government of the state. 91 students were on its rolls. Of these 79 boys were in the Primary and 12 boys in the Secondary stage.

The percentage of students on rolls to the population of the state works out to be 1.2.

3. The number of teachers serving in the school was 5, all of whom were untrained.

4. During the year in question, 50 boys passed the Middle School examination.

## SERAIKELA

The former Seraikela state was merged in Bihar on the 16th April, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 446 sq. miles. According to the 1941 census its population was 1,54,844 (76,075 men and 78,769 women). Its population for the year under report is estimated to be 1,65,900 (81,500 men and 84,400 women).

2. During the year 1945-46, there were 89 institutions which catered for the educational needs of the people of the state. Of these, only one was meant exclusively for girls. The following table shows the classification of these schools :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	..	1
Middle Schools	2	1	3
Primary Schools	84	..	84
Sanskrit Tol	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>

All the institutions were managed by the state government.

On an average, there is 1 institution in 5 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 1,865 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the state was 3,300, of whom 3,227 were studying in schools for boys and 73 in those for girls. 91 girls were studying in institutions for boys. The distribution of students is as under :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	330	..	330
Middle Schools	393	73	466
Primary Schools	2,403	91	2,494
Sanskrit Tol	10	..	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>3,300</b>

There were 2,638 pupils in the Primary and 652 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 79.9 and 19.8 respectively. There is one school for every 37 pupils. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the state works out to be 2.1.

4. During the year in question, the total expenditure incurred on education in the state was Rs. 57,311, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables :—

## I. Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School	36,792	..	36,792
Middle Schools	2,876	2,571	5,447
Primary Schools	11,673	..	11,673
Sanskrit Tol	503	..	503
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,844</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>54,415</b>

To the above should be added, a sum of Rs. 2, 896 - spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships etc.

## II. Source-wise Expenditure

Source	On Institutions For Boys	On Institutions For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	48,176	2,571	50,747
Fees	6,564	..	6,564
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,740</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>57,311</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to be 88. 5. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary schools amount to Rs. 4.7 and Rs. 53. 1 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education is calculated to be Rs. 0 5 11.

5. The total number of teachers working in schools for general education was 158. Of these, only 10 (i.e. 6.3%) were trained. The following table gives the details of trained and untrained teachers:--

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High School	5	..	11	..	16	..
Middle Schools	1	3	15	..	16	3
Primary Schools	1	..	122	..	123	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>3</b>

The average number of teacher per school works out to be 2. On an average there is one teacher for every 21 students.

6. During the year under review 14 boys passed the Matriculation examination, 2 boys and 1 girl passed the Middle School examination, and 124 boys and 9 girls passed the Primary School Examination.

## SIRMUR

The erstwhile Sirmur State was merged in Himachal Pradesh on its birth on the 15th April, 1948. Prior to this, it comprised an area of 1,091 sq miles and according to the 1941 census it had a population of 1,56,028 (85,837 men and 70,189 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 1,67,000 (92,000 men and 75,000 women).

2. During the year under report, the total number of educational institutions in the State was 36. Of these only 4 were meant exclusively for girls. There were 3 unrecognised schools for boys. The following table gives the classification of the recognised institutions in the State:—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High Schools	1	1	2
Middle Schools	4	..	4
Primary Schools	23	3	26
Teachers' Training School	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>

The percentage of Primary Schools to the total number of recognised institutions works out to be 79.3 for boys and 75 for girls. There were 2 schools for boys and 1 school for girls which were managed by the government of the State. The percentages of these to the total number of institutions are calculated to be 6.9 and 25 respectively. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 30.3 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 4,646 persons.

3. The total number of pupils under instruction in the State was 2,227, of whom 1,807 were reading in schools for boys and 420 in those for girls. These included 82 boys studying in unrecognised schools. The following table gives the classification of pupils studying in different types of institutions:—

School	No. of Students in Schools		Total
	For Boys	For Girls	
High	613	375	988
Middle	381	..	381
Primary	713	45	758
Teachers' Training	18	..	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>2,145</b>

There were 1,681 student in the Primary and 464 in the Secondary stage and the percentages of these to the total enrolment come to 78.3 and 21.6 respectively. The average number of students per school comes to be 62. The percentage of students to population works out to be 1.3.

4. The total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 42,582 the detailed account of which is given in the following table:—

Schools	For Boys		For Girls		Total
	Rs.		Rs.		
High	14,465		12,720		27,185
Middle	7,048				7,048
Primary	4,100		15,00		5,600
Teachers' Training	1,300				1300
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,913</b>		<b>14,220</b>		<b>41,133</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 1,449.- spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships etc.

The cost of educating a pupil in the Primary and the Secondary schools comes to Rs 7.4 and Rs. 25 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education comes to Rs - 4 -.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education during the year in question, was 93, of whom 53 were trained. The following table gives the details of trained and untrained teachers:--

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools	13	10	8	3	21	13
Middle Schools	20	..	7	..	27	..
Primary Schools	15	..	17	3	32	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16</b>

The percentage of trained to total number of teachers comes to 60.4. On an average, there is one teacher for every 22 pupils. The average number of teachers per institution is calculated to be 3.

6 During the year under report, 20 boys and 7 girls passed the Matriculation examination and 85 boys and 35 girls passed the Primary School examination.

## SONEPUR

The erstwhile Sonepur State was merged in Orissa on the 1st Jaquary, 1948. Before this it spread over an area of 948 sq miles, and according to the 1941 census its population was 2,48,875 (1,23,397 men and 1,25,478 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 2,66,700 (1,32,200 men and 1,34,500 women).

2. During the year in question, the total number of institutions in the State was 80. Of these, 76 were meant for boys and 4 for girls. All the

schools were managed by the Government of the State. The detailed information about these institutions is given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School	1	..	1
Middle Schools	3	..	3
Primary Schools	69	4	73
Teachers' Training School	1	..	1
Technical & Industrial School	1	..	1
Other School	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>

The percentage of Primary Schools to the total number of schools works out to be 90.8 for boys and 100 for girls. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 11.9 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 3,335 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 5,926, of whom 5,660 were reading in schools for boys and 266 in those for girls. 470 girls were studying in schools for boys. The following table gives the distribution of these students :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	245	..	245
Middle Schools	130	..	130
Primary Schools	4,761	736	5,497
Teachers' Training School	20	..	20
Technical & Industrial School	15	..	15
Other School	19	..	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>5,926</b>

There were 5,692 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 180 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 96 and 3 respectively. For every 74 students there is one school. The percentage of students under instruction to the population works out to be 2.2.

4. During the year under review, the total expenditure incurred on education in the State was Rs. 46,457, the detailed account of which is given in the following two tables :—



## I. Institution-wise Expenditure

Institution	For Boys		For Girls		Total
	Rs.		Rs.		
High School	12,170		..		12,170
Middle Schools	3,084		..		3,084
Primary Schools	19,284		2,256		21,540
Teachers' Training School	1,548		..		1,548
Technical & Industrial School	1,176		..		1,176
Other School	960		..		960
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,222</b>		<b>2,256</b>		<b>40,478</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 5,979 spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships, etc.

## II. Source-wise Expenditure

Source	Institutions For Boys		Institutions For Girls		Total
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government Funds	42,998		2,256		45,254
Fees	1,203		..		1,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,201</b>		<b>2,256</b>		<b>46,457</b>

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to be 97.4. The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools amount to Rs. 3.9 and Rs. 40.7 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education is calculated to be Rs. 0 2 9.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 226, of whom only 66 (i.e. 29.2 %) were trained. The following table gives the details of these teachers :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools	4	..	7	..	11	..
Middle Schools	4	..	12	..	16	..
Primary Schools	58	..	139	2	197	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 3. On an average, there is one teacher for every 26 students

6. The results of the various examinations held during the year under review are given below :—

Examination	Number of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Matriculation	15	..	15
Middle School	39	..	39
Primary School	185	12	197
Teachers Certificate Course	15	..	15
At Other Schools	4	..	4

#### TALCHER

The former Talcher State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Previous to this, it comprised an area of 388 sq. miles, and according to the 1941 census its population was 86,432 (43,859 men and 42,573 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 92,600 (47,000 men and 45,600 women)

2. During the year under review, there were 47 educational institutions (all Primary Schools) in the State. Of these, only 1 school was meant exclusively for girls. 45 schools for boys and 1 for girls were managed by the State government.

On an average there is 1 school in every 8.3 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 1,971 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 1,989 of whom 1,931 were studying in schools for boys and 58 in those for girls. 193 girls were studying in schools for boys.

The average number of students per school is calculated to be 42. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of State comes to 2.1.

4. During the year, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 15,444; the whole of which was met from government funds only. Out of the above, Rs. 3,978 – were spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings Scholarships, etc.

The cost of educating a pupil in the Primary Schools comes to Rs. 5.6, and the per capita educational expenditure is calculated to be Rs. -2.9.

5. The total number of teachers serving in these schools was 70, of whom 39 (i.e. 57.7 %) were trained. The average number of teachers per school works out to be 2, and the average number of pupils per teacher to be 29.

6. In 1945-46, 189 boys and 15 girls passed the Primary School examination in the State.

## TIGRIA

The erstwhile Tigiria State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Previous to this merger, it comprised an area of 46 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 26,313 (12,846 men and 13,467 women) and for the year under review it is estimated (to be 28,200 (13,800 men and 14,400 women).

2. During the year 1945-46, the total number of institutions was 20, comprising 1 Middle School and 19 Primary Schools. No School was meant exclusively for girls. All the schools were run by the government of the State.

The percentage of Primary schools to the total recognised schools works out to be 76. On an average, there is 1 institution in every 2.3 sq. miles and it caters for an average population of 1,317 persons.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 747, of whom 634 were boys and 113 girls. The distribution of pupils in the various types of schools is given in the following table :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle	98	7	105
Primary	536	106	642
<b>Total</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>747</b>

There were 680 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 67 in the secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment come to 91 and 9 respectively. The average number of students per school comes to be 37. The percentage of students to population works out to be 2.8.

4. During the year under review, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 8,944, of which Rs. 8,542 (i. e. 95.5%) were spent from government funds and the rest from fees. The details of the expenditure incurred on different types of institutions is given below :—

Middle School	....	Rs. 2,615
Primary Schools	....	5,454
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,069</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 875 spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships, etc.

The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Middle Schools amount to Rs. 8.5 and Rs. 24.9 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education is calculated to be Rs. 0.54.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 34. Of these, 7 were trained. The following table gives the distribution of trained and untrained teachers :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle School	1	..	4	1	5	1
Primary Schools	6	..	22	..	28	..
Total	7	..	26	1	33	1

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is calculated to be 20.6. There is one teacher for every 22 students. The average number of teachers per school worked out to be 2.

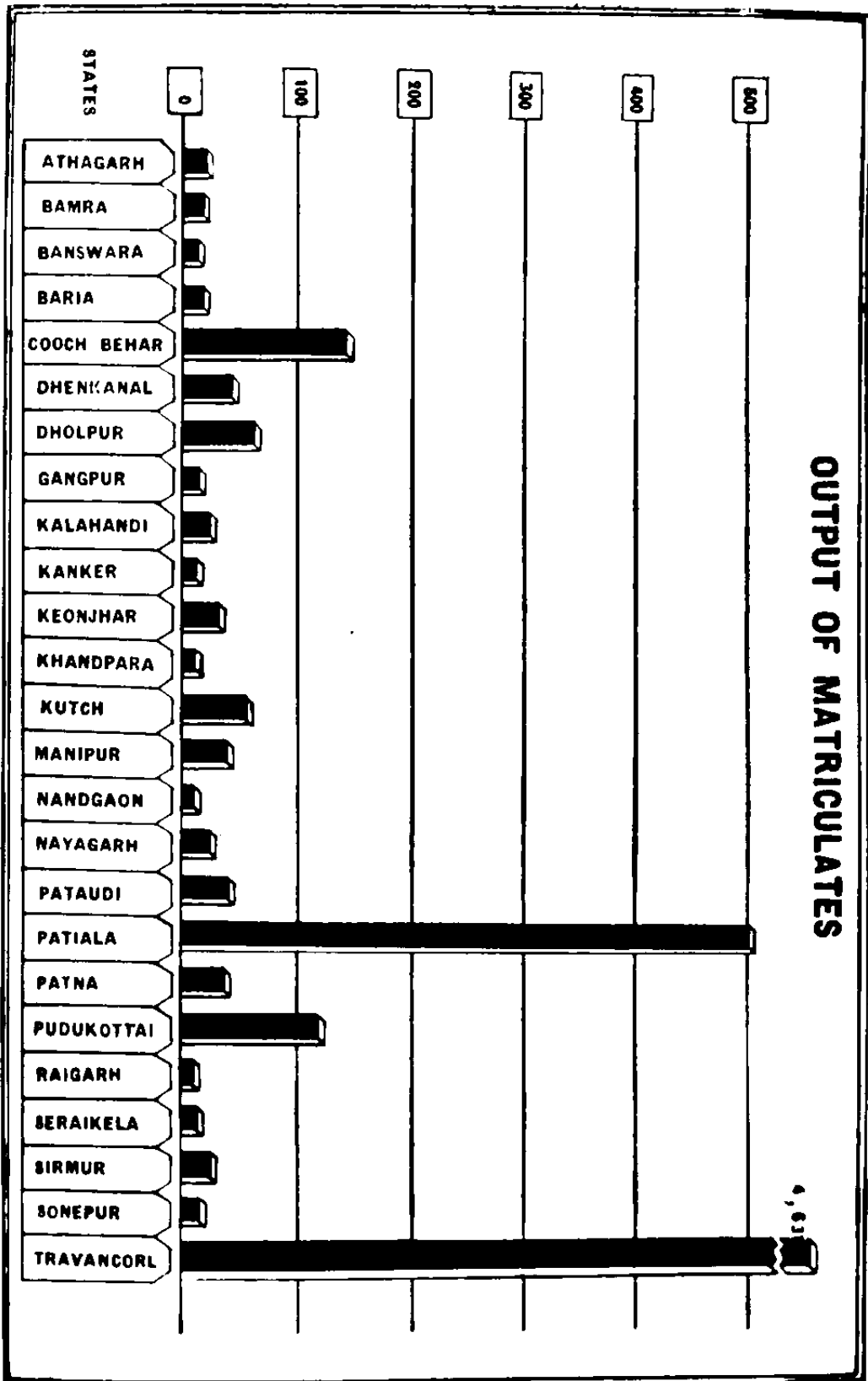
6. During the year under report, 10 boys passed the Middle School examination and 23 boys and 1 girl passed the primary Schools examination.

#### TRAVANCORE

The erstwhile Travancore state was merged in the union of Travancore and Cochin which was formed on the 1st July, 1949. Before this, it comprised an area of 7,682 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 60,70,018 (30,45,100 men and 30,24,918 women), and its estimate for the year under review is about 65,07,100 (32,64,300 men and 32,42,800 women).

2. During this year, the total number of educational institutions in the state was 3,827. Of these, 3,664 were for boys and 163 for girls. These included 99 unrecognised schools for boys and 7 for girls. Distribution of the recognised institutions is given in the following table :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
University	1	..	1
Arts & Science Degree Colleges	4	..	4
Intermediate Colleges	2	1	3
Teacher's Training College	1	..	1
Engineering College	1	..	1
Technological College	1	..	1
Law College	1	—	1
High Schools	126	30	156
Middle Schools	595	125	720
Primary Schools	2,735	..	2,735
Teacher's Training Schools	38	—	38
Reformatory School	1	—	1
Other Schools	59	..	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3,721</b>





The percentage of Primary Schools to the total number of recognised institutions works out to be 73.5. 1,135 institutions for boys and 164 for girls were managed by the state government. The percentages of these to the total number of institutions are 31.0 for boys and 39.2 for girls. On an average there is 1 institution in every 2.1 sq. miles, and it caters for an average population of 1,749 persons.

3. The total number of persons under instruction during the year was 9,65,734. Of these, 9,08,564 were studying in institutions for boys and 57,170 in those for girls. These included 13,985 studying in unrecognised institutions for boys and 472 in those for girls. The details of students reading in recognised institutions are given below :--

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Arts & Science Colleges including Intermediate Colleges	3,283	976	4,259
Law College	148	4	152
Teacher's Training College	43	35	78
Engineering College	220	..	220
Technological College	77	1	78
English High Schools	87,270	13,981	1,01,251
English Middle Schools	48,980	3,828	52,808
Malayalam and Tamil High and Middle Schools	1,73,494	38,427	2,11,921
Primary Schools	5,71,037	..	5,71,037
Teachers' Training Schools	1,112	..	1,112
Reformatory School	39	..	39
Other Schools	8,322	..	8,322
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,94,025</b>	<b>57,252</b>	<b>9,51,277</b>

There were 6,87,471 pupils under instruction in the Primary and 2,49,546 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of students in these stages to the total enrolment in the state come to 72.3 and 26.2 respectively. On an average, there is 1 school for every 256 pupils. The percentage of students to the population works out to be 14.6.

4. During the year under report, the total expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 75,48,880, of which Rs. 56,24,192 were met from government funds and the remaining from fees and endowments. The following table gives the details of expenditure :--

#### 1. Expenditure on Institutions Controlled by the University

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	1,72,400	..	1,72,400
Arts & Science Colleges	6,52,025	69,202	7,21,227
Law College	35,615	..	35,615
Teacher's Training College	52,401	..	52,401
Engineering College	1,38,049	..	1,38,049
Technological College	52,585	..	52,585
Intermediate Colleges	88,075	..	88,075
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,91,150</b>	<b>69,202</b>	<b>12,60,352</b>

## II. Expenditure on Institutions Controlled by the Education Department

Institution	Expenditure
	Rs.
English Schools	12,63,925
Malayalam and Tamil Schools	41,88,267
Special Schools	1,25,218
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,77,410</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 7,11,118 spent on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships, etc.

The percentage of expenditure met from government funds to the total expenditure comes to be 74.5. The average annual costs of educating pupils in English Schools and Malayalam and Tamil Schools amount to Rs. 8.2 and Rs. 19.7 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education is Rs. 12.7.

5. The total number of teachers working in schools for general education was 24,400. Of these, 17,519 (*i.e.* 71.8%) were trained. The following table gives the details of trained and untrained teachers:—

Institution	Trained	Untrained	Total
English High Schools	2,031	1,548	3,579
Malayalam & Tamil High Schools	170	111	281
English Middle Schools	830	961	1,791
Malayalam and Tamil Middle Schools	4,089	1,555	5,644
Primary Schools	10,399	2,706	13,105
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,519</b>	<b>6,881</b>	<b>24,400</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 7, and the average number of pupils per teacher to be 58.

6. The results of the examinations held during the year 1945-46 are given in the following table:—



Examination	No. of Passes		Total
	Men	Women	
Master of Arts	5	5	10
Master of Science	6	4	10
Master of Science (by research)	5	..	5
Bachelor of Arts (Hons.)	13	6	19
Bachelor of Science (Hons.)	7	3	10
Bachelor of Arts (Pass)	75	23	98
Bachelor of Science (Pass)	136	45	181
Master of Laws	1	..	1
Bachelor of Laws	55	2	57
Bachelor of Engineering	9	..	9
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	5	..	5
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	6	..	6
B. E., B. T. and L. T.	53	32	85
Intermediate in Arts & Science	898	267	1,165
Matriculation	4,631	1,765	6,396
Trained Teacher's Certificate	701	553	1,254

#### UDAIPUR

The former Udaipur State was merged in C.P. and Berar (now known as Madhya Pradesh) on the 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it had an area of 1,045 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 1,18,331 (59,892 men and 58,439 women). Its population for the year under report is estimated to be 1,26,800 (64,200 men and 62,600 women).

2. There were in all 30 schools in the State. These comprised 28 Primary and 1 Middle School for boys and 1 Primary School for girls. All the schools were run by the government of the State.

On an average there is 1 institution in every 34.8 sq. miles and it served an average population of 4,228 persons.

3. The total number of students in the State was 2,035, of whom 1,950 were studying in institutions for boys and 85 in that for girls. 49 boys and 113 girls were reading in schools meant for girls and boys respectively. The distribution of pupils in different types of schools is given in the following table:—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle School	82	5	87
Primary Schools	1,804	144	1,948
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2,035</b>

1948 pupils were under instruction in the Primary and 87 in the Secondary stage. The percentages of these to the total enrolment come to 95.7 and 4.3 respectively. The average number of pupils per educational institution comes to be 68. The percentage of students under instruction to the population of the State works out to be 1.6.

4. During the year under review the total expenditure incurred on education in the State was Rs. 24,521. All of this was met from government funds only. The following table gives the details of expenditure on different types of schools :—

Institution	For Boys		For Girls		Total
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Middle School	5,517				5,517
Primary Schools	17,750		1,222		18,972
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,267</b>		<b>1,222</b>		<b>24,489</b>

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 32. - spent as indirect expenditure.

The average annual costs of educating pupils in Primary and Middle Schools amount to Rs. 9.7 and Rs. 63.4 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education comes to be Rs. 0.37.

5. The total number of teachers serving in schools for general education was 86. 15 teachers (*i. e.* 17 %) were trained. The following table gives the distribution of these teachers :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle School	1	..	4		5	..
Primary Schools	13	1	63	4	76	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5</b>

The average number of teachers per school works out to be 3 and the average number of pupils per teacher to be 24.

6. During the year, 9 boys passed the Middle School examination and 95 boys and 3 girls passed the Primary School examination.

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