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INDIAN STATES  
1946-47  
PART II**



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## PREFACE

The present publication constitutes Part II of an earlier publication entitled "Educational Statistics, Indian States, 1946-47, Part I". It contains information on education for 1946-47 in respect of 45 former Indian States.

The form in which information has been presented in this volume has been somewhat modified and improved as compared to Part I. It is hoped that it will be found useful by educationists and the public.

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

NEW DELHI :  
*The 12th June, 1951.*

TARA CHAND,  
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Government of India.*



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## EXPLANATIONS

1. *Academic Year*—For the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, i.e., to extend from 1st April, 1946 to 31st March, 1947.

2. *Recognised Institutions* are those in which the course of study followed is that which is prescribed or recognised by the Department of Public Instruction or by a University or a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Department or the University or the Board.

3. *Unrecognised Institutions* are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions.

4. *Secondary Schools* include Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools.

5. *Enrolment*—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions on the 31st March, 1947 is taken.

6. *Expenditure* 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.

7. *Endowments etc.* include income from endowments, subscriptions, contributions, etc.

8. *Local Boards* include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards.

9. *Indirect Expenditure* represents the money incurred on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Furniture, Scholarships and Other Miscellaneous items.

10. In calculating the *percentage of students to population*, the estimated population for the year 1946-47 has been taken into account.





## I. ATHAGARH

The erstwhile Athagarh State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before the merger, it spread over an area of 163 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 55,498 (27,521 men and 27,977 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 60,271 (29,888 men and 30,383 women).

2. During the year under report, 30 schools catered for the educational needs of the people of the State. These consisted of one High, one Middle and 28 Primary Schools. There was no school for girls alone. The Government managed 29 schools and granted aid to the remaining one which was of the Primary standard.

On an average, there was one school in every 5.4 sq. miles and it served an average population of about 2,009.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 2,168, of whom only 381 were girls. The following table gives the details of the enrolment in the High, Middle and Primary Schools :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
High . . . . .	333	7	340
Middle . . . . .	80	..	80
Primary . . . . .	1,374	374	1,748
Total . . . . .	1,787	381	2,168

About 87.0 per cent of these students were studying in the Primary stage and 13.0 per cent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the students on rolls to the total population works out to be 3.6 (6.0 for boys and 1.3 for girls). The average strength of each school was 72.

4. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 39,469. Of this Rs. 14,734 were incurred on the High schools, Rs. 3,190 on the middle schools, Rs. 18,997 on Primary schools, and the balance of Rs. 2,548 on Direction, Inspection, Buildings etc. The following table gives the sources from which this expenditure was met :—

Source	Expenditure
	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	33,880
Fees . . . . .	3,500
Other Sources . . . . .	2,089
Total . . . . .	39,469

It will be seen that about 85.8 per cent of the expenditure was met from Government funds, about 14.0 per cent from fees and the rest from endowments etc. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Secondary and Primary schools was Rs. 42.7 and Rs. 10.9 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.7.

5. The total number of teachers working in the schools for general education was 84, of whom only two were women teachers. The following table shows their distribution in the various types of schools :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	7	..	7	..	14	..
Middle . . . . .	2	..	2	..	4	..
Primary . . . . .	50	2	14	..	64	2
Total	59	2	23	..	82	2

It will be observed from the above figures that 72.6 per cent of these teachers were trained. The average number of teachers per school was 3 and the average number of pupils per teacher 26.

6. During the year under report, 18 boys passed the Matriculation examination.

## 2. ATHMALIK

The former Athmalik State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before the merger, it spread over an area of 723 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 72,765 (36,577 men and 36,188 women) and the same for the year under review is estimated to be 79,023 (39,723 men and 39,300 women).

2. The total number of schools in the state during the year was 71, which consisted of 2 Middle and 69 Primary schools. There was no school for girls alone. All these schools were managed by the Government.

On an average, there was one school in every 10.2 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,113.

3. The total number of pupils under instruction in the state was 4,698, of whom 3,268 were boys and 1,430 girls. 163 boys and 7 girls were reading in Middle schools and the rest in Primary schools.

The percentages of students in the Secondary and Primary stages to the total enrolment were 1.5 and 98.5 respectively. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population is found to be 6.0 (8.2 for boys and 3.6 for girls).

4. During the year under report, Rs. 56,784 were spent on education in the State, the details of which are given below :—

Item	Expenditure from		Total Expenditure
	Govt. Funds	Fees	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle Schools . . . . .	4,894	2,217	7,111
Primary Schools . . . . .	41,757	..	41,757
Direction, Inspection, Buildings etc.	7,916	..	7,916
Total	54,567	2,217	56,784

It will be observed from the above table that out of every one hundred rupees incurred on education, Rs. 96.1 came from Government funds and Rs. 3.9 from fees. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Middle and Primary schools was Rs. 42.1 and Rs. 9.2 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.7.

5. The total number of teachers working in the Middle and Primary schools was 153, of whom 92 (i.e., 59.0%) were trained. The details of these teachers are given below :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle . . . . .	4	..	6	1	10	1
Primary . . . . .	88	..	55	2	143	2
Total . . . . .	92	..	61	3	153	3

The average number of teachers per school was 2 and the average number of students per teacher was 30.

### 3. BAMRA

The former Bamra State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before this date, it had an area of 1,974 sq. miles. The population of the State, according to the 1941 census, was 1,78,277 (88,046 men and 90,231 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 1,93,609 (95,618 men and 97,991 women).

2. During the year under review, 82 schools catered for the educational needs of the state and all these were managed by the Government. The following table gives the number of schools according to the type of education :—

School	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High . . . . .	1	..	1
Middle . . . . .	4	1	5
Primary . . . . .	71	2	73
Industrial . . . . .	2	..	2
Others . . . . .	1	..	1
Total . . . . .	79	3	82

The Primary schools constituted about 89.0 per cent of the schools for boys and about 66.7 per cent of those for girls. On an average, there was one school in every 24.1 sq. miles, and it served an average population of 2,361.

3. The total number of children under instruction during the year was 5,694—4,617 boys and 1,077 girls. Of the girl students, as many as 909 girls (or 84.4%) were studying in the schools for boys. Some more details of enrolment are given in the following table :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
High . . . . .	262	6	268
Middle . . . . .	264	11	275
Primary . . . . .	4,065	1,056	5,121
Industrial . . . . .	11	4	15
Other . . . . .	15	..	15
Total . . . . .	4,617	1,077	5,694

Of the total number of students, about 83.8 per cent were studying in the Primary stage and 15.7 per cent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the pupils on rolls to the total population was 2.9 (4.8 for boys and 1.1 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education was Rs. 80,394, the detailed account of which is given in the following table :—

Item	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
High Schools . . . . .	13,430	..	13,430
Middle Schools . . . . .	8,790	585	9,375
Primary Schools . . . . .	41,512	1,523	43,035
Industrial Schools . . . . .	1,492	..	1,492
Other Schools . . . . .	540	..	540
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	12,049	173	12,222
Total . . . . .	78,113	2,281	80,394

The following table gives the details of the expenditure according to the sources from which it was met :—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total
	For Boys	For Girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	74,868	2,281	77,149
Fees . . . . .	2,893	..	2,893
Endowments . . . . .	352	..	352
Total . . . . .	78,113	2,281	80,394

Of the total expenditure about 96·0% was met from Government funds, about 3·6 % from fees and 0·4% from endowments etc. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Secondary and Primary schools was Rs. 42·0 and Rs. 8·4 respectively. The average expenditure on education per head of population comes to Rs. 0·4.

5. The total number of teachers working in the schools for general education was 209, of whom 130 (or 62·2%) were trained. The details of these teachers are given below :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	5	..	7	..	12	..
Middle . . . . .	5	1	13	..	18	..
Primary . . . . .	115	4	59	..	174	4
Total . . . . .	125	5	79	..	204	5

The average number of teachers per school was 3 and the average number of pupils per teacher 27.

6. During the year, 13 boys passed the Matriculation examination.

#### 4. BANARAS

The erstwhile Banaras State was merged in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) on the 15th October, 1949. Before this, it spread over an area of 866 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 4,51,428 (2,23,756 men and 2,28,672 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 4,90,251 (2,41,913 men and 2,48,338 women).

2. The State, during the year, had 100 schools and all these were for general education only. These consisted of 3 High schools, 7 Middle schools and 85 Primary schools for boys, and 2 Middle schools and 3 Primary schools for girls. Of the schools for boys, 3 High schools were managed by the Government, 7 Middle and 49 Primary schools by Local Boards while 36 Primary schools were Aided. Of the schools for girls, 2 Middle and 2 Primary schools were managed by Local Boards and 1 Primary school was Aided.

About 89·5% of the schools for boys and 60·0% of those for girls were of the Primary standard. On an average, there was one school in every 8·7 square miles, and it served an average population of 4,903.

3. The total number of students on rolls during the year was 10,173, of whom 9,798 were boys and 375 girls. Some details of enrolment are given below :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
High . . . . .	1,286	..	1,286
Middle . . . . .	1,997	232	2,229
Primary . . . . .	7,213	143	7,356
Total . . . . .	9,798	375	10,173

The Primary and Secondary classes respectively had about 71.6 and 28.4 per cents of the total number of students on rolls. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population was 1.2 (2.1 for boys and 0.2 for girls). The average student strength of each school was 102.

4. The total expenditure on education, during the year, was Rs. 1,90,652. Of this, Rs. 1,82,267 were spent on the schools for boys and Rs. 8,385 on those for girls. Of the total expenditure Rs. 12,270 were incurred as Indirect expenditure. The details of the Direct expenditure on education are given below :—

School	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High	Rs. 95,285	Rs. ..	Rs. 95,285
Middle	23,069	3,865	26,934
Primary	51,982	4,181	56,163
Total	1,70,336	8,046	1,78,382

The following table gives the details of the total expenditure according to the source from which it was met :—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total Expenditure
	For Boys	For Girls	
Government Funds	Rs. 1,01,085	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,01,085
Local Board Funds	80,582	7,380	87,962
Fees	600	1,005	1,605
Total	1,82,267	8,385	1,90,652

It will be observed that out of every one hundred rupees spent on education, Rs. 53.0 came from Government funds, Rs. 46.1 from Local Board funds and Rs. 0.9 from fees. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 7.6 and Rs. 43.4 respectively, while the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.4.

5. During the year under report 375 teachers formed the total strength of the staff in the Primary and Secondary schools. Of these only 205 teachers (i.e., 54.1%) were trained. Some details of the teachers are given in the following table :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High	44	..	17	..	61	..
Middle	39	2	11	3	50	5
Primary	120	..	133	6	253	6
Total	203	2	161	9	364	11

The average number of teachers in a school was 4, and each teacher had to teach an average number of 27 students.

6. 92 boys passed the Matriculation examination during the year.

### 5. BANSWARA

The former Banswara State was integrated with other states on the 7th April, 1948 to form Rajasthan. Before this integration, it stretched over an area of 1,606 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 2,58,760 (1,39,471 men and 1,29,289 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 2,81,014 (1,40,606 men and 1,40,408 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State was 54, all of which were under the management of the Government. The following table gives their details by standard of education :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School . . . . .	1	..	1
Middle Schools . . . . .	4	1	5
Primary Schools . . . . .	40	7	47
Other School . . . . .	1	..	1
Total . . . . .	46	8	54

About 87.0% of the schools for boys and 87.5% of those for girls were of the Primary standard only. On an average, there was one school in every 29.7 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 5,204.

3. During the year, there were 3,314 students under instruction in the state — 2,938 boys and 376 girls. Their details are given in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools . . . . .	252	..	252
Middle Schools . . . . .	307	164	471
Primary Schools . . . . .	2,361	212	2,573
Other Schools . . . . .	18	..	18
Total . . . . .	2,938	376	3,314

The percentages of the students in Secondary and Primary stages to the total enrolment were 9.0 and 90.5 respectively. The percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population was 1.2 (2.1 for boys 0.3 for girls). The average strength of each school was 61.

4. The total expenditure on education, during the year 1946-47, was Rs. 1,59,575, of which Rs. 19,705 were spent on the High school, Rs. 11,579 on the Middle school, Rs. 11,072 on the Primary schools and Rs. 944 on the other schools for boys and Rs. 5,292 on the Middle school and Rs. 1,275 on the Primary school for girls. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 72,307 was spent on Buildings and Rs. 37,401 on Direction, Inspection, Scholarship, and other miscellaneous items.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Secondary and Primary schools was Rs. 50.6 and Rs. 4.8 respectively, and the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.6.

5. During the year there were 132 teachers (115 men and 17 women) working in schools for general education in the State. Their details are given below :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools . . . . .	3	..	16	..	19	..
Middle Schools . . . . .	3	3	12	6	15	9
Primary Schools . . . . .	11	1	70	7	81	8
Total . . . . .	17	4	98	13	115	17

Only 14.8% of men teachers and 23.5% of women teachers were trained. The average strength of staff per school was 2 and the average number of students per teacher 25.

6. During the year 27 boys passed the Matriculation examination. 16 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 402 boys and 4 girls passed the Primary examination.

## 6. BARAMBA

The former Baramba State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it stretched over an area of 143 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 52,924 (25,931 men and 26,993 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 57,475 (28,161 men and 29,314 women).

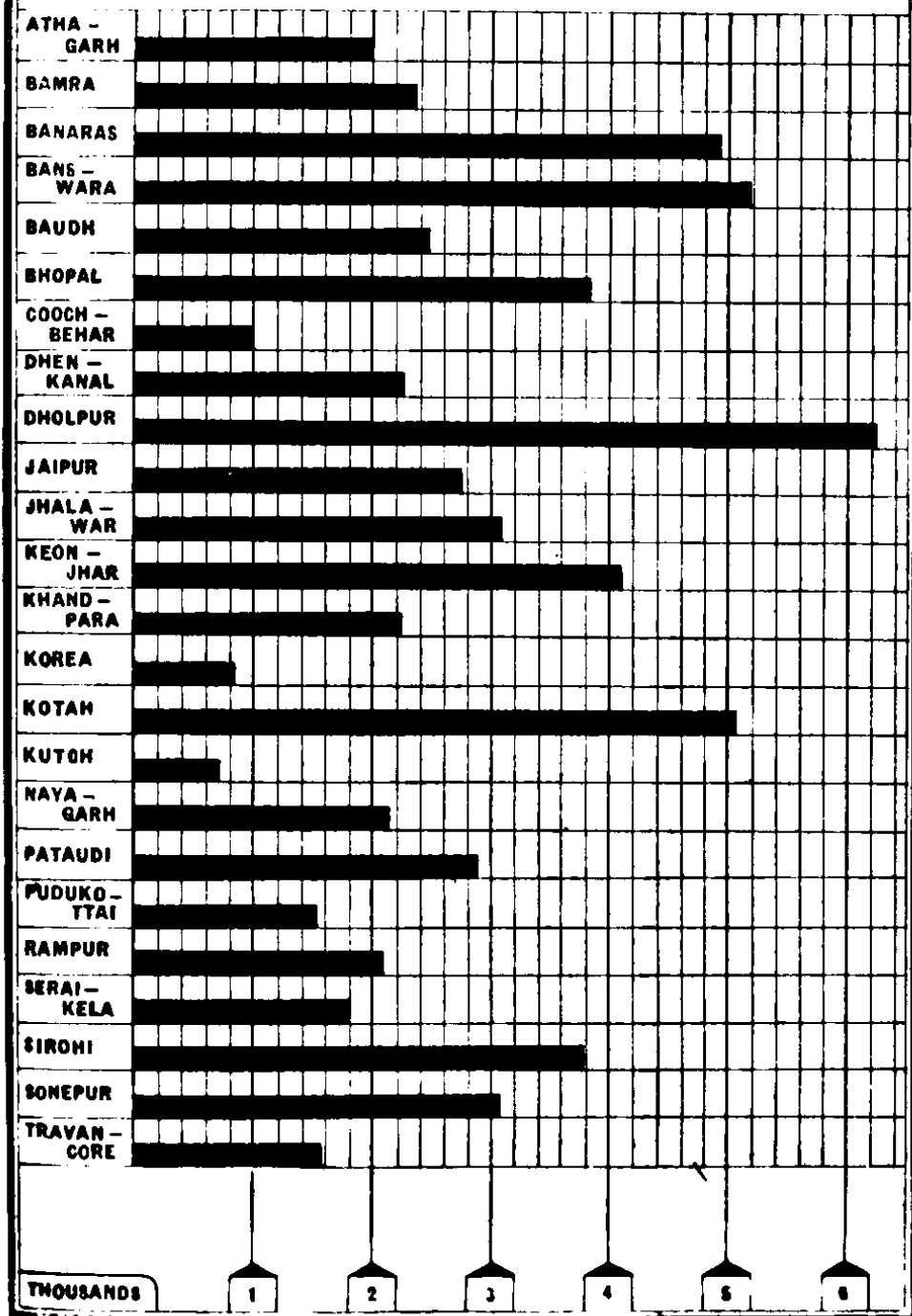
2. During the year the State had 30 schools, all of which were under the management of the Government. These are detailed below :—

School	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Middle . . . . .	1	..	1
Primary . . . . .	27	1	28
Sanskrit . . . . .	1	..	1
Total . . . . .	29	1	30

On an average there was one school in every 4.8 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,916.



## AVERAGE POPULATION SERVED BY EACH INSTITUTION





3. The total number of pupils under instruction in the State was 1,878 (1,668 boys and 210 girls) whose details are given in the following table :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle . . . . .	196	10	206
Primary . . . . .	1,463	200	1,663
Sanskrit . . . . .	9	..	9
Total . . . . .	1,668	210	1,878

About 74.3 percent of the girl students were studying in the schools for boys. The percentage of students in Secondary and Primary stages to the total enrolment was 8.8 and 90.7 respectively. The percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population works out to be 3.3 (5.9 for boys and 0.7 for girls). The average strength of each school was 63.

4. During the year the total expenditure on education in the State was Rs. 14,302, the details of which are given in the following table :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle Schools . . . . .	5,057	..	5,057
Primary Schools . . . . .	8,230	474	8,704
Sanskrit Tols . . . . .	541	..	541
Total . . . . .	13,828	474	14,302

Below are given the details of this expenditure as it was met from the different sources :—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total expenditure
	For Boys	For Girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	10,928	474	11,402
Fees . . . . .	900	..	900
Endowments etc. . . . .	2,000	..	2,000
Total . . . . .	13,828	474	14,302

It will be seen from the above table that about 79.7% of the expenditure was met from Government Funds, 6.3% from fees and 14.0% from endowments etc. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Middle and Primary school was Rs. 24.6 and Rs. 5.2 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education comes to Rs. 0.3.

5. The total strength of the staff working in the Middle and Primary schools consisted of 62 teachers—60 men and 2 women. Their details are given in the following table :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle . . . . .	7	..	2	..	9	..
Primary . . . . .	38	1	13	1	51	2
Total . . . . .	45	1	15	1	60	2

The percentage of trained to the total number of teachers was 74.2 (75 for men and 50 for women). The average number of teachers working in a school was 2 and the average number of students per teacher was 30.

6. During the year under report, 24 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage, and 187 boys and 14 girls that at the Primary stage.

## 7. BAUDH

The former Baudh State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Prior to the merger, it stretched over an area of 1,156 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 1,46,175 (72,722 men and 73,453 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 1,58,746 (78,976 men and 79,770 women).

2. During the year under report there were 65 schools to cater for the educational needs of the State. These consisted of 1 High, 4 Middle, 59 Primary and 1 Other schools. There was only one school (of Primary standard) which imparted education exclusively to the girls. The management and control of all these schools rested entirely with the government.

On an average, there was one school in every 17.8 sq. miles, and it served an average population of 2,442.

3. The total number of pupils under instruction in the State was 3,228, of whom 2,857 were boys and 371 girls. Of the girl students, 317 (or 85.4%) were studying in the schools for boys. Some more details of the enrolment are given in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools . . . . .	303	4	307
Middle Schools . . . . .	298	15	313
Primary Schools . . . . .	2,247	352	2,599
Other Schools . . . . .	9	..	9
Total . . . . .	2,857	371	3,228

About 91·0% of these students were studying in the Primary stage and 8·7% in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population of the State works out to be 2·0 (3·6 for boys and 0·5 for girls). The average strength of each school was 50 students.

4. The total expenditure on the educational institutions was Rs. 64,353 during the year under review. Its details are given in the following table :—

Item.	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
High Schools . . . . .	12,988	..	12,988
Middle Schools . . . . .	6,457	..	6,457
Primary Schools . . . . .	30,237	968	31,205
Other Schools . . . . .	1,920	..	1,920
Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	11,779	..	11,779
Total . . . . .	63,385	968	64,353

The following table gives the contribution from each source towards this expenditure :—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total
	For Boys	For Girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	56,217	968	57,185
Fees . . . . .	7,168	..	7,168
Total . . . . .	63,385	968	64,353

It is apparent from the above table that on the whole the government contributed about 88·9% of the total expenditure and the rest came from fees. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in the Secondary and Primary schools was Rs. 31·4 and Rs. 12·0 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education comes to Rs. 0·4.

5. During the year 187 teachers were working in the schools for general education, of whom only 3 were women. The details of these teachers are given below :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools . . . . .	7	..	6	..	13	..
Middle Schools . . . . .	14	..	6	..	20	..
Primary Schools . . . . .	89	2	62	1	151	3
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>110</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>3</b>

The percentage of the trained teachers to the total number of teachers was 59.8 for men and 66.7 for women. The average number of teachers per school was 3 and the average number of students per teacher 17.

6. During the year 1946-47, 23 boys passed the Matriculation examination, 19 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 264 boys and 14 girls that at the Primary stage.

### 8. BHOPAL

The former Bhopal State was taken over by the Central Government on the 1st, June, 1949. It has an area of 6,921 sq. miles. Its population, according to 1941 census, was 7,85,322 (4,09,915 men and 3,75,407 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 8,52,860 (4,45,168 men and 4,07,692 women).

2. The State, during the year, had 222 institutions—191 for boys and 31 for girls. These are detailed below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	2	..	2
Medical College (Unani) . . . . .	1	..	1
High Schools . . . . .	5	1	6
Middle Schools . . . . .	10	2	12
Primary Schools . . . . .	171	28	199
Normal and Training School . . . . .	1	..	1
Technical and Industrial School . . . . .	1	..	1
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>191</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>222</b>

The Government managed 182 institutions for boys (2 Intermediate colleges, 1 Unani College, 4 High schools, 10 Middle schools, 163 Primary schools, 1 Normal and Training school and 1 Technical and Industrial school) and 27 institutions for girls (1 High school, 2 Middle schools and 24 Primary schools) and granted aid to 1 High and 2 Primary schools for boys and 2 Primary schools for girls. The remaining 6 Primary Schools for boys and 2 Primary schools for girls were Unaided.

On an average, there was one institution in every 31.2 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 3,842.

3. There were 11,826 students (10,000 boys and 1,826 girls) under instruction in the State during the year. The following table shows the distribution of these students in the different types of institutions :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	93	26	119
Medical Colleges (Unani) . . . . .	16	..	16
High Schools . . . . .	1,926	320	2,246
Middle Schools . . . . .	1,841	330	2,171
Primary Schools . . . . .	6,010	1,160	7,160
Normal and Training Schools . . . . .	18	..	18
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	96	..	96
Total . . . . .	10,000	1,826	11,826

About 88.8 per cent of these students were studying in the Primary stage and 9.1 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 1.4 (2.2 for boys and 0.5 for girls). The average strength of each institution was 53 students.

4. During the year under report, the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 4,84,633, which was spent on the various types of institutions as detailed below :—

Item	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	66,557	..	66,557
High Schools* . . . . .	1,15,379	17,280	1,32,659
Middle Schools . . . . .	62,045	11,770	73,815
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,23,551	31,650	1,55,201
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	6,612	..	6,612
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	49,798	..	49,798
Total† . . . . .	4,23,933	60,700	4,84,633

\* Includes expenditure on Normal and Training School for boys.

† Excludes expenditure on Medical College (Unani) the figures for which are not available.

The following table gives the details of the expenditure by sources :—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total Expenditure
	For Boys	For Girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	3,95,630	56,446	4,52,076
Fees . . . . .	7,845	..	7,845
Endowments etc. . . . .	20,458	4,254	24,712
Total . . . . .	4,23,933	60,700	4,84,633

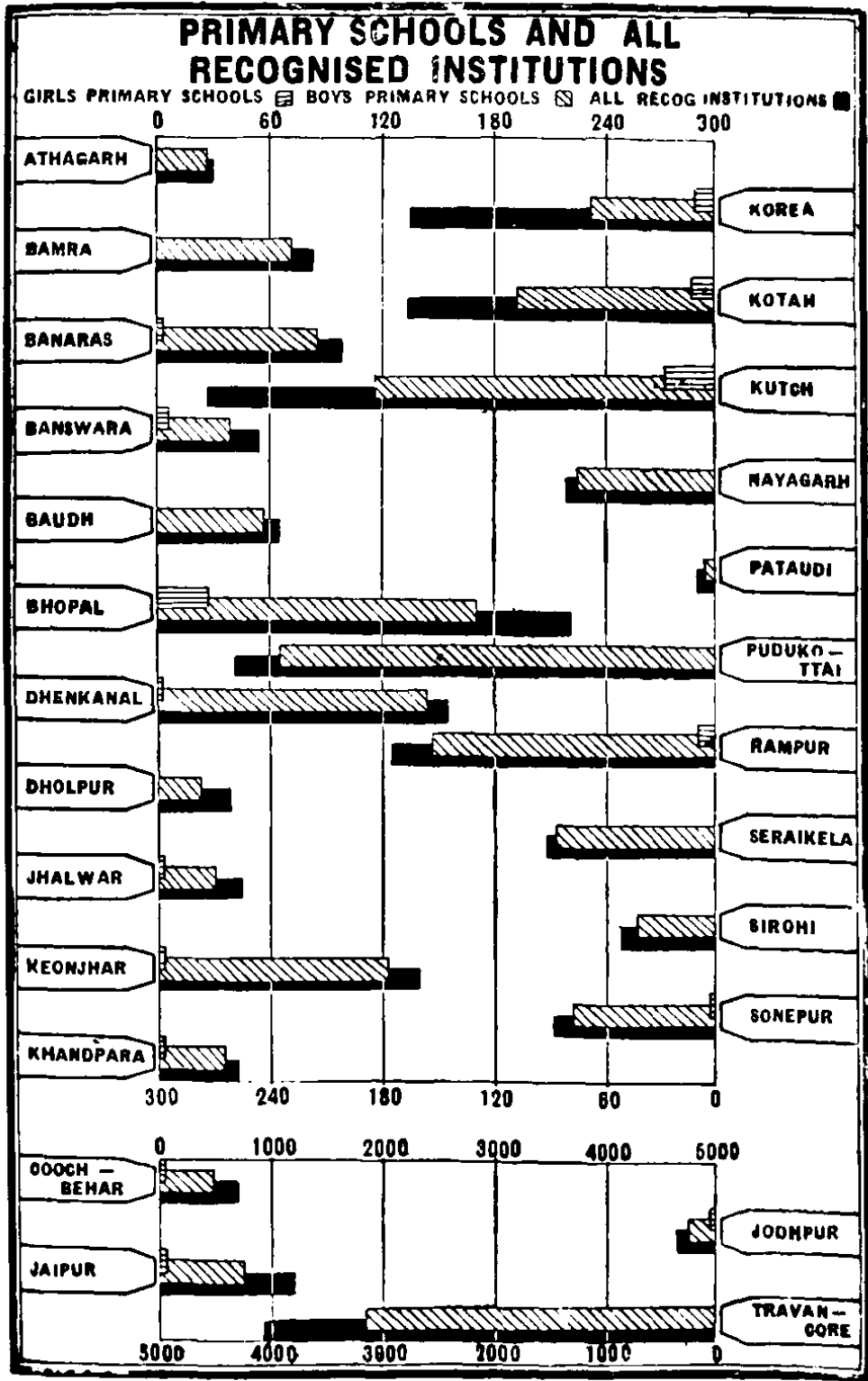
It will be observed that about 93·3 percent of the total expenditure was met from Government funds, about 1·6 percent from fees and about 5·1 % from endowments etc. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Secondary and Primary schools was Rs. 46·8 and Rs. 21·7 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·6.

5. The teaching staff of the Primary, Middle and High Schools of the State consisted of 673 teachers—583 men and 90 women as shown below :—

Institution	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High Schools . . . . .	41	1	106	16	147	17
Middle Schools . . . . .	40	3	83	18	123	21
Primary Schools . . . . .	109	..	204	52	313	52
Total . . . . .	190	4	393	86	583	90

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers works out to be 32·6 for men and 4·4 for women. The average number of teachers per school for general education was 3 and each had to teach on an average 17 students.







6. The results of the various examinations held during 1947 are given in the following table :

Examination	Number of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
At Medical College (Unani) . . . . .	8	..	8
Matriculation . . . . .	73	14	86
At Middle Stage . . . . .	157	32	189
At Primary Stage . . . . .	959	91	1,050
At Normal and Training School . . . . .	16	—	16
At Technical and Industrial School . . . . .	6	..	6

### 9. BONAI

The former Bonai State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before the merger, the state spread over 1,280 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 92,537 (46,016 men and 46,521 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 1,00,495 (49,973 men and 50,522 women).

2. During the year under report, there were 76 institutions in the state, of which 16 were unrecognised. The recognised institutions consisted of 1 High and 59 Primary schools. There was no institution exclusively for girls. All the recognised schools were managed by the government, while all the unrecognised institutions were unaided.

On an average there was one institution in every 16.8 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 1,322.

3. The total number of students under instruction in the State was 3,969—3,385 boys and 584 girls. These included 200 boys and 64 girls of the unrecognised institutions also. The following table gives the details of the enrolment in recognised schools only :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
High . . . . .	218	8	226
Primary . . . . .	2,967	512	3,479
Total . . . . .	3,185	520	3,705

The percentage of the students in Secondary and Primary stages to the total enrolment in the recognised schools was 3.6 and 96.4 respectively. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population was 4.0 (6.8 for boys and 1.2 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on the recognised schools amounted to Rs. 42,299. The whole of this expenditure was met from Government funds alone. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 4,721 were spent on the High school, Rs. 23,459 on Primary Schools and the rest on Direction, Inspection, Buildings etc.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in the High and Primary schools was Rs. 20.9 and Rs. 6.7 respectively while the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.4.

5. The total number of teachers working in the recognised Primary and High Schools was 127, of whom only 3 were women. The details of these teachers are given in the following table:—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	10	..	3	..	13	..
Primary . . . . .	30	1	81	2	111	3
Total . . . . .	40	1	84	2	124	3

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers works out to be 32.3 (32.3 for men and 23.3 for women). The average number of teachers per recognised school was 2 and the average number of students per teacher 29.

6. During the year, 42 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 190 boys and 8 girls that at the Primary stage.

## 10. CHHUIKHADAN

The erstwhile Chhuikhadan State was merged in C.P. and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh) on the 1st January, 1948. Before the merger, it spread over an area of 158 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 32,731 (15,800 men and 16,931 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 35,546 (17,150 men and 18,397 women).

2. During the year there were 20 schools in the State—19 for boys and 1 for girls. These consisted of 1 Middle, 17 Primary and 1 Urdu schools for boys and 1 Primary school for girls. One Primary school for boys and one Primary school for girls were Aided while the remaining 18 schools were all under the management of the Government.

On an average there was one school in every 9.7 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,800.

3. The total number of pupils under instruction in the State was 1,619 of which 1,555 were boys and 64 girls. The details of these students are shown in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle Schools . . . . .	58	..	58
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,476	64	1,540
Urdu Schools . . . . .	21	..	21
Total . . . . .	1,555	64	1,619

About 95·1 percent of these students were studying in the Primary and 3·6% in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population comes to be 4·6 (9·1 for boys and 0·4 for girls).

4. During the year under report, the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 14,325, of which Rs. 339 were spent as Indirect Expenditure. The details of the Direct Expenditure are given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle Schools . . . . .	2,175	..	2,175
Primary Schools . . . . .	10,848	843	11,691
Urdu Schools . . . . .	120	..	120
Total . . . . .	13,143	843	13,986

The Government's contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 12,076 (or 84·3 %), while the rest came from Municipal funds.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Middle and Primary schools was Rs. 37·5 and Rs. 7·6 respectively. The per capita cost on education is found to be Rs. 0·4.

5. The total number of teachers working in the Middle and Primary Schools was 51. Of these, all the 3 women teachers and 42 men teachers were working in the Primary schools and the remaining 6 men teachers in the Middle schools. The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers was 17·6.

6. During the year, 37 boys passed the Middle stage, 60 boys and 4 girls passed the Primary stage and 8 boys the Urdu school examination.

## II. COOCH BEHAR

The administration of the erstwhile Cooch Behar State was first taken over by the Central Government on the 12th September 1949 and subsequently it was merged in West Bengal on the 1st January, 1950. Before this merger, it spread over an area of 1,321 square miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 6,40,842 (3,40,981 men and 2,99,861 women) and the same for the year under review is estimated to be 6,95,954 (3,70,305 men and 3,25,649 women).

2. During the year, there were 692 educational institutions in the state—618 for boys and 74 for girls. Of the institutions for boys, 112 were managed by Government, 464 were Aided and 42 Unaided. Of the schools for girls, 8 were managed by government, 52 were Aided and the rest Unaided. Some more details of these institutions are given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Arts & Science College . . . . .	1	..	1
High Schools . . . . .	8	1	9
Middle Schools . . . . .	63	7	70
Primary Schools . . . . .	488	66	554
Normal & Training School . . . . .	1	..	1
Schools for Adults . . . . .	51	..	51
Other Schools . . . . .	6	..	6
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>618</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>692</b>

The percentage of the Primary schools to the total number of institutions was 80.1 (79.0 for boys and 89.2 for girls). It is observed that about 17.3% of the institutions were managed by Government, about 74.6 per-cent were Aided and the rest Unaided. On an average, there was one institution in every 1.9-square miles and it catered for an average population of 1,006.

3. During the year under report, the total number of students in the state was 34,452, of whom 28,999 were boys and 5,453 girls. Of the girl students, 2,350 (*i.e.*, 43.1 percent) were studying in the institutions for boys. Of the total enrolment, 27,096 students (*i.e.*, 78.6 percent) were in the Primary stage and 5,893 students (*i.e.*, 17.1 percent) in the Secondary stage. Some more details of the enrolment are given in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Arts & Science Colleges . . . . .	285	39	324
High Schools . . . . .	3,585	513	4,098
Middle Schools . . . . .	5,344	1,473	6,817
Primary Schools . . . . .	18,676	3,398	22,074
Normal & Training Schools . . . . .	40	..	40
Schools for Adults . . . . .	939	..	939
Other Schools . . . . .	130	30	160
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>28,999</b>	<b>5,453</b>	<b>34,452</b>

The percentage of the students on rolls to the total population comes to 5.0 (7.8 for boys and 1.7 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education was Rs. 5,56,223 which was spent as shown in the following table :—

Item	For Boys	For Girls	Total
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts & Science Colleges . . . . .	45,023	..	45,023
High Schools . . . . .	1,08,439	15,111	1,23,550
Middle Schools . . . . .	92,922	17,059	1,09,981
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,44,244	10,543	1,54,787
Normal & Training Schools . . . . .	7,650	..	7,650
Schools for Adults . . . . .	5,870	..	5,870
Other Schools . . . . .	1,080	..	1,080
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	96,459	11,823	1,08,282
Total . . . . .	5,01,687	54,536	5,56,223

Below will be found the source wise details of the expenditure :—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions for		Total Expenditure
	Boys	Girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	3,32,191	50,257	3,82,448
Fees . . . . .	1,15,154	..	1,15,154
Endowments etc. . . . .	54,342	4,279	58,621
Total . . . . .	5,01,687	54,536	5,56,223

It will be seen from the above figures that out of every one hundred rupees incurred on education, Rs. 68·8 were met from Government exchequer, Rs. 20·7 came from fees, and Rs. 10·5 from endowments etc. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 7·0 and Rs. 21·4 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·8.

5. The total number of teachers working in the schools for general education was 1,078, of whom only 46 were women. Of these, 209 men and 12 women teachers were trained. The following table shows the distribution of these teachers according to the various types of schools :—

Schools	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	23	8	100	6	123	14
Middle . . . . .	3	4	222	19	225	23
Primary . . . . .	183	..	501	9	684	9
Total . . . . .	209	12	823	34	1,032	46

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers works out to be 20·5. On an average there was one teacher for every 31 pupils.

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

Examination	Number of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
B. A.	22	1	23
Matriculation	197	20	217
At Middle Stage	147	48	195
At Primary Stage	801	61	862

## 12. DATIA

The erstwhile Datia State was merged in Rajasthan on the 2nd April, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 846 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 1,74,072 (91,573 men and 82,499 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 1,89,042 (99,448 men and 89,594 women).

2. During the year, there were 122 schools in the state to cater for the educational needs of its people of which only 5 imparted education exclusively to girls. The schools for boys included 20 unrecognised institutions also. Of the recognised schools, 93 for boys and 5 for girls were managed by the Government and the remaining 4 schools for boys, which were of the Primary standard, were Aided.

Some details of the recognised schools are shown in the following table :—

School	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High	1	..	1
Middle	6	1	7
Primary	90	4	94
Total	97	5	102

The percentage of the Primary to the total number of the recognised schools was 92·2 (92·8 for boys and 80·0 for girls). On an average, there was 1 school in every 6·9 square miles and it served an average population of 1,550.

3. The total number of children under instruction during the year was 4,959, of whom 4,603 were boys and 356 girls. Of the boy students, 300 were studying in the unrecognised schools. 4,092 students of the recognised schools (or 87·8%) were in the Primary and 567 students (or 12·2%) in the Secondary stage. More



Details of the students in recognised schools are given in the following statement :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
High	472	..	472
Middle	838	244	1,082
Primary	2,993	112	3,105
Total	4,303	356	4,659

The percentage of the students on rolls to the total population of the State comes to 2.6 (4.6 for boys and 0.4 for girls).

4. During the year the total expenditure on the recognised educational institutions was Rs. 1,22,405, of which only Rs. 10,644 were spent on schools for girls. The State Government contributed Rs. 1,22,045 towards the total expenditure while the balance of Rs. 360 came from endowments etc. The following table shows the amount incurred on the different types of schools as direct expenditure only; the total indirect expenditure being Rs. 20,500.

School	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High	49,628	..	49,628
Middle	10,210	9,107	28,317
Primary	22,423	1,537	23,960
Total	81,261	10,644	1,01,905

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools as Rs. 7.1 and Rs. 50.2 respectively while the per capita expenditure on education as Rs. 0.6.

5. The recognised schools for general education during the year had 219 teachers in their teaching staff—201 men and 18 women. Of these only 32 men and 2 women teachers were trained. The details of these teachers are given in the following table :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High	7	..	17	..	24	..
Middle	23	2	39	12	62	14
Primary	2	..	113	4	115	4
Total	32	2	169	16	201	18

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers works out to 15.5 (15.9 for men and 11.1 for women). On an average, there was 1 teacher for every 21 students.

6. During the year, 34 boys and 7 girls passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 279 boys and 35 girls that at the Primary stage.

### 13. DHENKANAL

The erstwhile Dhenkanal State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before the merger, it spread over an area of 1,428 square miles. Its population according to the 1941 census, was 3,24,212 (1,57,931 men and 1,66,281 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 3,52,094 (1,71,513 men and 1,80,581 women).

2. During the year under report, 154 schools catered for the educational needs of the State. These consisted of 1 High, 4 Middle, 146 Primary and 3 'Other' schools. Only 3 of these schools, which were all of the Primary standard, imparted education exclusively to girls. All these schools were under the management of the State Government.

On an average, there was one school in every 9.3 square miles and it served an average population of 2,264.

3. The total number of students under instruction was 8,160—7,410 boys and 750 girls. Of the girl students, as many as 633 (i.e., 84.4%) were studying in the schools for boys. Other details about the enrolment are given below :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools . . . . .	426	5	431
Middle Schools . . . . .	817	17	834
Primary Schools . . . . .	6,061	726	6,788
Other Schools . . . . .	108	3	109
Total . . . . .	7,410	750	8,160

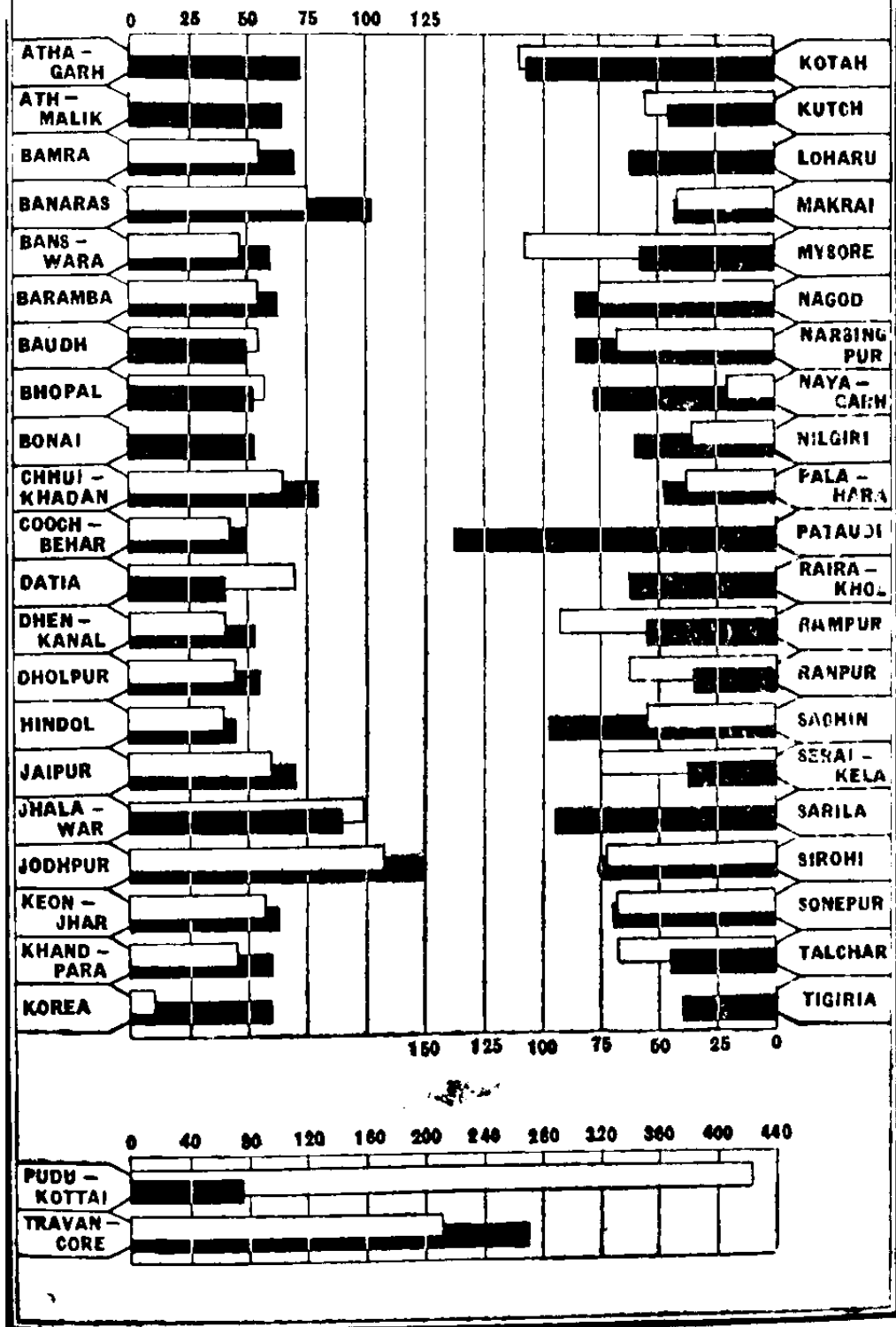
About 84.8% of the students were studying in Primary and 13.9% in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students on rolls to the total population of the State was 2.3 (4.3 for boys and 0.4 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on the educational institutions amounted to Rs. 96,717. The details of this expenditure are given in the following table :—

Item	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
High Schools . . . . .	21,902	..	21,902
Middle Schools . . . . .	8,668	..	8,668
Primary Schools . . . . .	54,180	1,346	55,526
Other Schools . . . . .	3,447	..	3,447
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	7,168	..	7,168
Total . . . . .	95,371	1,346	96,717

# AVERAGE ENROLMENT PER INSTITUTION

FOR GIRLS
  FOR BOYS





The following table gives the details of the total expenditure as met from the various sources :—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total Expenditure
	For boys	For girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	84,819	1,346	86,165
Fees . . . . .	6,954	..	6,954
Endowments etc. . . . .	3,598	..	3,598
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,371</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>96,717</b>

It will be observed that about 89·1 percent of the total expenditure was met from Government funds, about 7·2 percent from fees and the rest from endowments etc. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools comes to Rs. 8·2 and Rs. 24·2 respectively. The per capita cost on education comes to Rs. 0·3.

5. The total number of teachers working in the Secondary and Primary schools was 333 of whom only 3 were women teachers. Their details are given in the following table :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	15	..	..	..	15	..
Middle . . . . .	22	..	..	..	22	..
Primary . . . . .	182	3	111	..	293	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>3</b>

6. During the year 1947, 56 boys passed the Matriculation examination, 110 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 1,043 boys and 7 girls passed the final examination at the Primary stage.

#### 14. DHOLPUR

The former Dholpur state was integrated with other states on the 17th March, 1948 to form the former Matsya Union. Prior to this integration, it stretched over an area of 1,173 square miles. Its population according to the 1941 census, was 2,86,901 (1,58,538 men and 1,28,363 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 3,11,574 (1,72,172 men and 1,39,402 women).

2. The state during the year had 50 institutions of which 47 were for boys and 3 for girls. These included 12 unrecognised institutions (10 for boys and 2 for girls). 34 of the recognised institutions were managed by the Government and 4 were Aided.

All the unrecognised institutions were Unaided. The following table gives the details of the recognised schools :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High Schools . . . . .	1	..	1
Middle Schools . . . . .	8	1	9
Primary Schools . . . . .	24	..	24
Other Schools . . . . .	4	..	4
Total . . . . .	37	1	38

On an average, there was one institution in every 23·5 square miles and it catered for an average population of 6,231 persons.

3. The total number of children under instruction during the year was 2,706—2,570 boys and 136 girls. These included 180 boys and 34 girls studying in the unrecognised institutions also. The details of the enrolment in the recognised institutions are shown in the following table :—

Institution	Enrolment by type of Institutions		
	Boys	Girls	Total
High School . . . . .	264	..	264
Middle Schools . . . . .	922	102	1,024
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,005	..	1,005
Other Schools . . . . .	199	..	199
Total . . . . .	2,390	102	2,492

The percentage of the total number of students to the total population comes to 0·9 (1·5 for boys and 0·1 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on the recognised educational institutions in the year amounted to Rs. 51,836 all of which was met from Government funds alone. It details are given in the following table :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
High School . . . . .	31,273	..	31,273
Middle Schools . . . . .	10,504	975	11,479
Primary Schools . . . . .	4,704	..	4,704
Other Schools . . . . .	1,580	..	1,580
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	2,800	..	2,800
Total . . . . .	50,861	975	51,836

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 4.7 and Rs. 33.2 respectively and the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.2.

5. During the year, 96 teachers were working in the recognised Primary and Secondary schools of whom only 4 were women teachers. The following table gives the details of the trained and untrained teachers according to types of schools :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	5	..	11	..	16	..
Middle . . . . .	..	..	53	4	53	4
Primary . . . . .	..	..	23	..	23	..
Total . . . . .	5	..	87	4	92	4

The percentage of trained to the total number of teachers works out to be 4.2. On an average, there was one teacher for every 26 students.

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

Examination	Number of Passes		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Matriculation . . . . .	30	..	30
At Middle Stage . . . . .	98	13	111
At Primary Stage . . . . .	1,514	72	1,586
At other Schools . . . . .	148	29	177

## 15. HINDOL

The former Hindol State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before the merger, it spread over an area of 291 square miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census was 58,505 (28,283 men and 30,222 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 63,536 (30,715 men and 32,821 women).

2. During the year, the State had 47 schools to cater for the educational needs of its people. These consisted of 1 High and 45 Primary schools for boys and 1 Primary school for girls. All these schools were managed by the Government.

On an average there was 1 school in every 6.3 square miles and it served an average population of 1,353.

3. The total number of children under instruction during the year was 2,045 of whom only 65 were girls students. Of the total, 1,877 students (or 91.8%) were

in the Primary and 168 students (or 8·2%) in the Secondary stage. Other details about the enrolment are given below :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
High	127	2	129
Primary	1,853	63	1,916
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2,045</b>

About 41·5 percent of the girl students were studying in the schools for boys. The percentage of the students to the total population of the State works out to be 3·2 (6·4 for boys and 0·2 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 19,425 of which Rs. 6,827 were spent on the High school for boys, Rs. 8,858 on the Primary schools for boys, Rs. 768 on the Primary school for girls and Rs. 2,962 on Direction, Inspection and Other miscellaneous items. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 16,998 (or 87·6%) were met from Government funds and the balance of Rs. 2,417 (or 12·4%) came from fees.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and High schools was Rs. 5·0 and Rs. 52·9 respectively while the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·3.

5. The total number of teachers working in the Primary and Secondary schools was 90 of whom only one was woman teacher. 77 men and 1 woman teachers were working in the Primary schools and 12 men teachers in the High school. Of the total, only 20 teachers (or 22·2%) were trained.

6. During the year, 133 boys and 3 girls passed the final examination at the Primary stage.

## 16. JAIPUR

The former Jaipur State was merged in Rajasthan on the 7th April, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 15,610 square miles. Its population according to the 1941 census was 30,40,876 (15,95,067 men and 14,45,809 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 33,02,392 (17,32,243 men and 15,70,149 women).

2. The State during the year had 1,268 institutions of which 1,171 were for boys and 97 for girls. The Government managed 594 schools for boys and 88 for girls, and granted aid to the remaining 577 schools for boys and 9 for girls. Other details of these schools are given in the following table :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High Schools	33	2	35
Middle Schools	132	11	143
Primary Schools	757	73	830
Art School	1	..	1
Normal & Training Schools	8	1	4
School for Defectives	1	..	1
Other Schools	244	10	254
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,268</b>



It will be observed that about 65·5 percent of these schools were of the Primary standard. On an average, there was one school in every 12·3 square miles and it catered for an average population of 2,605.

3. The total number of students on rolls in the State was 81,787 of whom 76,190 were studying in schools for boys and 5,597 in those for girls. Their details are given below :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools . . . . .	13,624	527	14,151
Middle Schools . . . . .	27,645	1,210	28,855
Primary Schools . . . . .	29,798	3,578	33,376
Art School . . . . .	75	..	75
Normal & Training Schools . . . . .	239	20	259
School for Defectives . . . . .	12	..	12
Other Schools . . . . .	4,797	262	5,059
Total . . . . .	76,190	5,597	81,787

The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 2·5 (4·4 for boys and 0·4 for girls).

4. During the year under report, the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 17,06,965 of which Rs. 83,555 were spent as Indirect Expenditure. The details of the Direct Expenditure are given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Schools . . . . .	1,93,446	24,353	2,17,799
Middle Schools . . . . .	2,64,970	72,623	3,37,593
Primary Schools . . . . .	5,03,077	78,292	5,81,369
Art School . . . . .	38,607	..	38,607
Normal & Training Schools . . . . .	1,02,200	56,813	2,19,013
School for Defectives . . . . .	10,437	..	10,437
Other Schools . . . . .	1,75,824	42,768	2,18,592
Total . . . . .	13,48,561	2,74,849	16,23,410

The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·5.  
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5. The teaching staff of the schools for general education consisted of 2,977 teachers—2,756 men and 221 women. The following table gives the details of the trained and untrained teachers in the Primary, Middle and High Schools :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	317	12	325	12	642	24
Middle . . . . .	648	92	327	16	975	108
Primary . . . . .	411	80	728	9	1,139	89
Total . . . . .	1,376	184	1,380	37	2,756	221

It will be observed that about 52·4 percent of the teachers were trained. There was one teacher for an average number of 26 students.

6. During the year, 573 boys and 24 girls passed the Matriculation examination. 1,236 boys and 53 girls passed the final examination at Middle stage and 156 boys and 9 girls passed that at Normal and Training schools.

## 17. JHALAWAR

The former Jhalawar State was merged in Rajasthan on the 7th April, 1948. Before this, it had an area of 824 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 1,22,299 (63,613 men and 58,686 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 1,32,817 (69,084 men and 63,733 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State during the year was 43 consisting of 1 Intermediate college, 2 High, 3 Middle and 31 Primary schools for boys, and 3 Middle and 3 Primary schools for girls. All these institutions were managed by the Government.

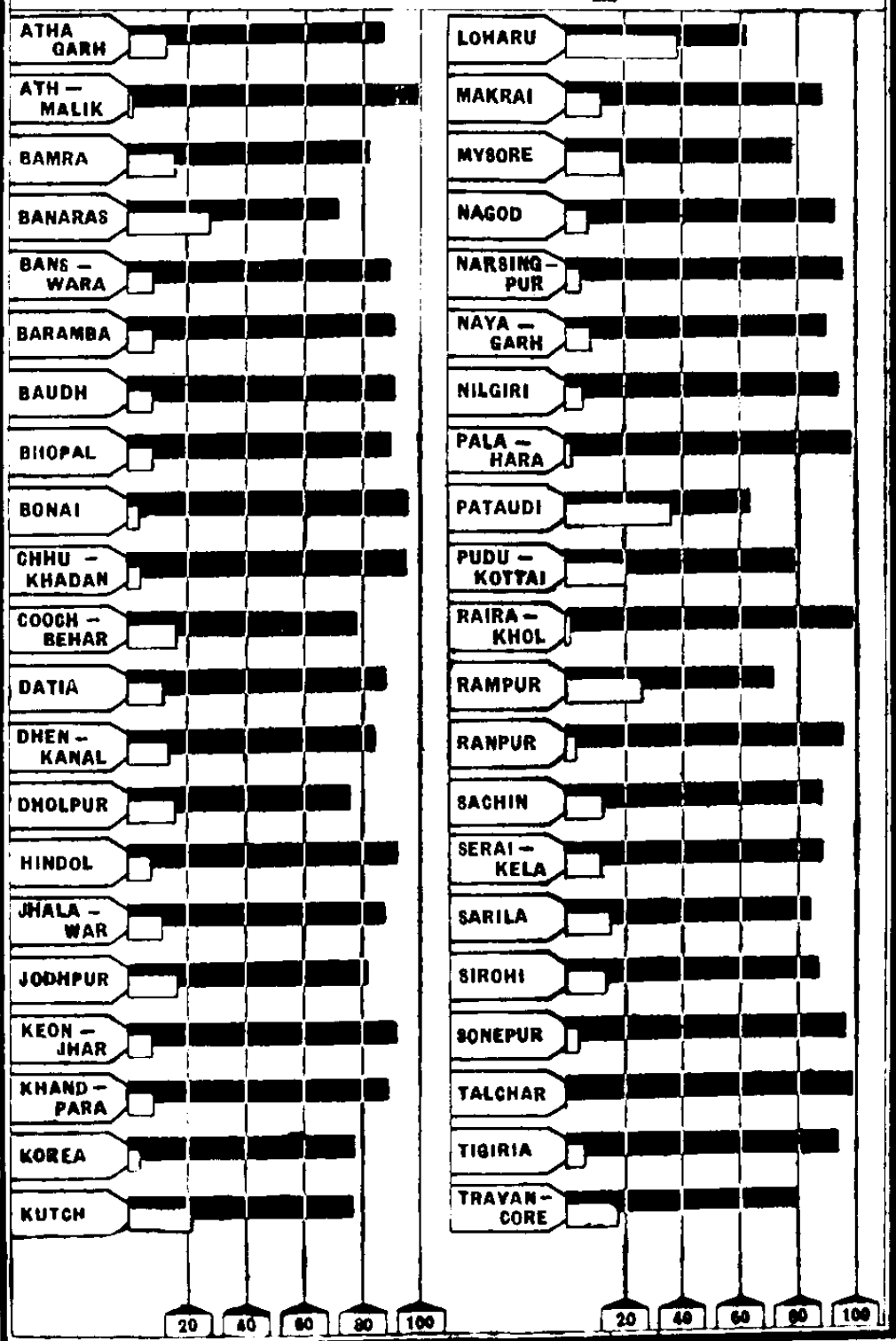
The percentage of the primary schools to the total number of institutions was 79·1 (83·8 for boys and 50·0 for girls). On an average, there was one institution in every 19·2 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 3,089.

3. During the year the total number of students in the State was 3,889 whose details are given in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Intermediate College . . . . .	583	..	583
High Schools . . . . .	524	..	524
Middle Schools . . . . .	679	490	1,178
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,500	104	1,604
Total . . . . .	3,286	603	3,889

# PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT AT SCHOOL STAGE

PRIMARY ■ SECONDARY □





About 87·4 percent of the total number of students were studying in the Primary and about 12·2 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the students to the total population comes to 2·9 (4·8 for boys and 0·9 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 89,125, the whole of which was met from Government funds. Of this, Rs. 6,265 were spent as indirect expenditure. The details of the direct expenditure are given in the following table :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate College . . . . .	23,334	..	23,334
High Schools . . . . .	14,015	..	14,015
Middle Schools . . . . .	13,978	12,120	26,098
Primary Schools . . . . .	18,615	793	19,413
Total . . . . .	69,942	12,918	82,860

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 12·1 and Rs. 23·6 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·7.

5. The Primary and Secondary schools of the State had 90 teachers on their staff whose details are shown in the following table :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	4	..	23	..	27	..
Middle . . . . .	1	..	14	12	15	12
Primary . . . . .	..	..	83	3	33	3
Total . . . . .	5	..	70	15	75	15

Only 5·6 percent of the teachers were trained. On an average, there was one teacher for every 37 students.

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

Examination	Number of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Intermediate . . . . .	3	1	4
Matriculation . . . . .	35	1	36
At Middle Stage . . . . .	67	14	81
At Primary Stage . . . . .	391	76	467

## 18. JODHPUR

The erstwhile Jodhpur State was merged in Rajasthan on the 7th April, 1948.

2. The State, during the year 1946-47, had 346 educational institutions, of which 292 were for boys and 54 for girls. The following table gives the details of these institutions :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Arts and Science College . . . . .	1	..	1
High Schools . . . . .	14	..	14
Middle Schools . . . . .	49	2	51
Primary Schools . . . . .	221	51	272
Normal and Training Schools . . . . .	1	1	2
Oriental Schools . . . . .	6	..	6
Total . . . . .	292	54	346

It will be observed that about 75·7 percent of the institutions for boys and 94·4 percent of those for girls were of the Primary standard and there were only two institutions (both Normal and Training schools) for professional education.

3. During the year the total number of students on rolls was 42,189 whose details are given in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Arts and Science College . . . . .	290	..	290
High Schools . . . . .	6,916	..	6,916
Middle Schools . . . . .	9,687	613	10,300
Primary Schools . . . . .	19,421	4,948	24,369
Normal and Training Schools . . . . .	38	6	44
Oriental Schools . . . . .	270	..	270
Total . . . . .	36,622	5,567	42,189

Of the total enrolment about 81·5 percent of the students were studying in the Primary and about 17·1 percent in the Secondary stage.

4. The total strength of the staff in the Primary and Secondary schools was 1,168 teachers of whom 974 were men and 194 women. The following table shows the details of these teachers according to the various types of schools :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	101	4	132	12	233	16
Middle . . . . .	154	14	210	18	364	32
Primary . . . . .	157	78	220	68	377	146
Total . . . . .	412	96	562	98	974	194

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers comes to 44.4 (42.3 for men and 49.5 for women). The average number of teachers per Primary school was 2, per Middle School 8 and per High school 18. On an average, there was one teacher for every 36 students.

5. During the year, 523 boys and 20 girls passed the Matriculation examination.

## 19. KANKER

The erstwhile Kanker State was merged in C. P. & Berar (now Madhya Pradesh) on the 1st the January, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 1,413 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 1,49,471 (73,848 men and 75,623 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 1,62,326 (80,199 men and 82,127 women).

2. The State during this year had 31 Primary schools—30 for boys and 1 for girls. All these schools were managed by the Government.

On an average there was one school in every 45.4 sq. miles and it served an average population of 5,236.

3. During the year under report, 3,219 children were on the rolls of the schools of whom 2,788 were boys and 431 girls. 346 of the girl students (or 80.3 percent) were under instruction in the schools for boys.

The percentage of the students to the total population comes to 2.0 (3.5 for boys and 0.5 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 27,779, of which Rs. 22,886 were incurred on Primary schools for boys, Rs. 1,021 on the Primary school for girls and Rs. 3,872 on Direction, Inspection etc. The whole of the expenditure was met from Government funds alone. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.2.

5. The teaching staff of the schools in the State comprised of 112 teachers—103 men and 9 women. Of these, only 31 men teachers were trained and the percentage of the trained teachers to the total number of teachers was 27.7 only. There was one teacher for an average number of 29 students.

6. During 1947, 127 boys and 12 girls passed the final examination at the Primary schools.

## 20. KEONJHAR

The erstwhile Keonjhar State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before this, it spread over an area of 3,206 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 5,29,786 (2,63,475 men and 2,66,311 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 5,75,348 (2,86,134 men and 2,89,214 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State during the year was 140 of which only 3 imparted education exclusively to girls. The details of these schools are given below :—

School	Managed by						Total	
	Government		Private Bodies					
	For Boys	For Girls	Aided		Unaided		For Boys	For Girls
			For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls		
High	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Middle	4	..	4	..	3	..	11	..
Primary	116	3	7	..	..	..	123	3
Sanskrit Tol	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	123	3	11	..	3	..	137	3

The percentage of the Primary schools to the total number of schools was 90.0 (89.8 for boys and 100 for girls). It is observed that about 90.0 percent of the schools were managed by the Government and about 10.0 percent by private bodies. On an average, there was one school in every 22.9 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 4,110.

3. During the year, there were 8,371 children under instruction of whom 1,146 were girls. Of the girl students, 972 (or 84.8 percent) were studying in the schools for boys. Some more details of the enrolment are given in the following table :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
High Tol	632	13	645
Middle Tol	581	7	588
Primary Tol	5,999	1,126	7,125
Sanskrit Tol	13	..	13
Total	7,225	1,146	8,371

About 91.9 percent of the total number of students were in the Primary stage and about 8.0 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the students to the total population comes to 1.5 (2.5 for boys and 0.4 for girls).



4. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,756 which was spent as shown below :—

Item	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
High Schools . . . . .	19,624	..	19,624
Middle Schools . . . . .	14,449	..	14,449
Primary Schools . . . . .	40,141	2,933	43,074
Banskrit Tol . . . . .	677	..	677
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	55,504	428	55,932
Total . . . . .	1,30,395	3,361	1,33,756

The following table gives the details of the expenditure by source:—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total
	For Boys	For Girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	1,15,116	3,361	1,18,477
Fees . . . . .	12,663	..	12,663
Endowments . . . . .	2,616	..	2,616
Total . . . . .	1,30,395	3,361	1,33,756

It will be seen from the above table that about 88·5 percent of the expenditure was met from Government funds, 9·5 percent from fees and 2·0 percent from endowments etc. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 6·0 and Rs. 27·6 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·2.

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5. During the year, 269 teachers were working in the Primary and Secondary schools of whom 264 were men and 5 women. Of the men teachers, 154 (or 58.3 percent) and of the women teachers, 4 (or 80.0 percent) were trained. The details of these teachers are given in the following table :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	14	..	8	..	22	..
Middle . . . . .	15	..	15	..	30	..
Primary . . . . .	125	4	87	1	212	5
Total . . . . .	154	4	110	1	264	5

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

School	Number of Passes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Matriculation . . . . .	31	1	32
At Middle Stage . . . . .	109	..	109
At Primary Stage . . . . .	982	113	1,095
At Sanskrit Tol . . . . .	8	..	8

## 21. KHANDPARA

The erstwhile Khandpara State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 229 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 87,341 (41,718 men and 45,623 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 94,953 (45,306 men and 49,547 women).

2. The State had, during the year under review, 1 High, 37 Primary, 1 Technical and Industrial and 1 Sanskrit schools for boys and 2 Primary schools for girls. All these schools were managed by the Government.

About 92.5 percent of the schools for boys and all the schools for girls were of the Primary standard. On an average, there was one school in every 5.5 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 2,258.

3. During the year, the total number of students in the State was 2,555—2,365 boys and 190 girls. 101 of the girl students (or 54.7 percent) were under instruction in the schools for boys. The details of enrolment are given in the following table :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
High . . . . .	253	1	254
Primary . . . . .	2,052	189	2,241
Technical and Industrial . . . . .	42	..	42
Sanskrit . . . . .	18	..	18
Total . . . . .	2,365	190	2,555

About 88.6 percent of the total number of students were under instruction in the Primary stage and 9.0 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the students to the total population comes to 2.7 (5.2 for boys and 0.4 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on the educational institutions in the State was Rs. 24,581 of which Rs. 10,642 were spent on High, Rs. 8,039 on Primary, Rs. 2,005 on Technical and Industrial and Rs. 180 on Sanskrit schools for boys ; Rs. 594 on Primary schools for girls and Rs. 3,121 on Direction, Inspection, Buildings and other miscellaneous items. Of the total expenditure, the Government contributed Rs. 21,811 (or 88.7 percent) and the rest came from fees.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and High Schools was Rs. 3.8 and Rs. 41.9 respectively while the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.3.

5. During the year, the total number of teachers working in the Primary and High schools was 90—all men. Of these 34 teachers (or 37.8 percent) were trained. 77 teachers were working in the Primary schools and 13 in the High schools.

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

Examination	Number of Passes		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Matriculation . . . . .	13	..	13
At Middle Stage . . . . .	38	..	38
At Primary Stage . . . . .	222	5	227
At Sanskrit Tol . . . . .	8	..	8

## 22. KOREA

The erstwhile Korea State was merged in C. P. & Berar (now Madhya Pradesh) on the 1st January, 1948. Before the merger, it spread over an area of 1,647 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 1,26,874 (65,918 men and

60,956 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 1,37,785 (71,587 men and 66,198 women).

2. During the year, the State had 164 schools to cater for the educational needs of its people. These consisted of 1 High, 3 Middle, 67 Primary, 1 Normal and Training, 80 Adults and 1 'Other' schools for boys and 1 Middle and 10 Primary schools for girls. Of these, 6 schools were managed by the Government, 157 by District Boards, 4 by Municipal Boards and 1 was Aided.

The percentage of the Primary schools to the total number of school was 47.0 (43.8 for boys and 90.9 for girls). On an average, there was one school in every 10.0 sq. miles and it served an average population of 840.

3. The total number of students in the State was 9,305—9,184 boys and 121 girls. Of the girl students, only 2 were studying in the schools for boys. Some details of the enrolment are given in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School . . . . .	172	..	172
Middle Schools . . . . .	110	19	129
Primary Schools . . . . .	7,178	110	7,278
Normal & Training School . . . . .	9	2	11
Schools for Adults . . . . .	1,700	..	1,700
Other Schools . . . . .	15	..	15
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>9,184</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>9,305</b>

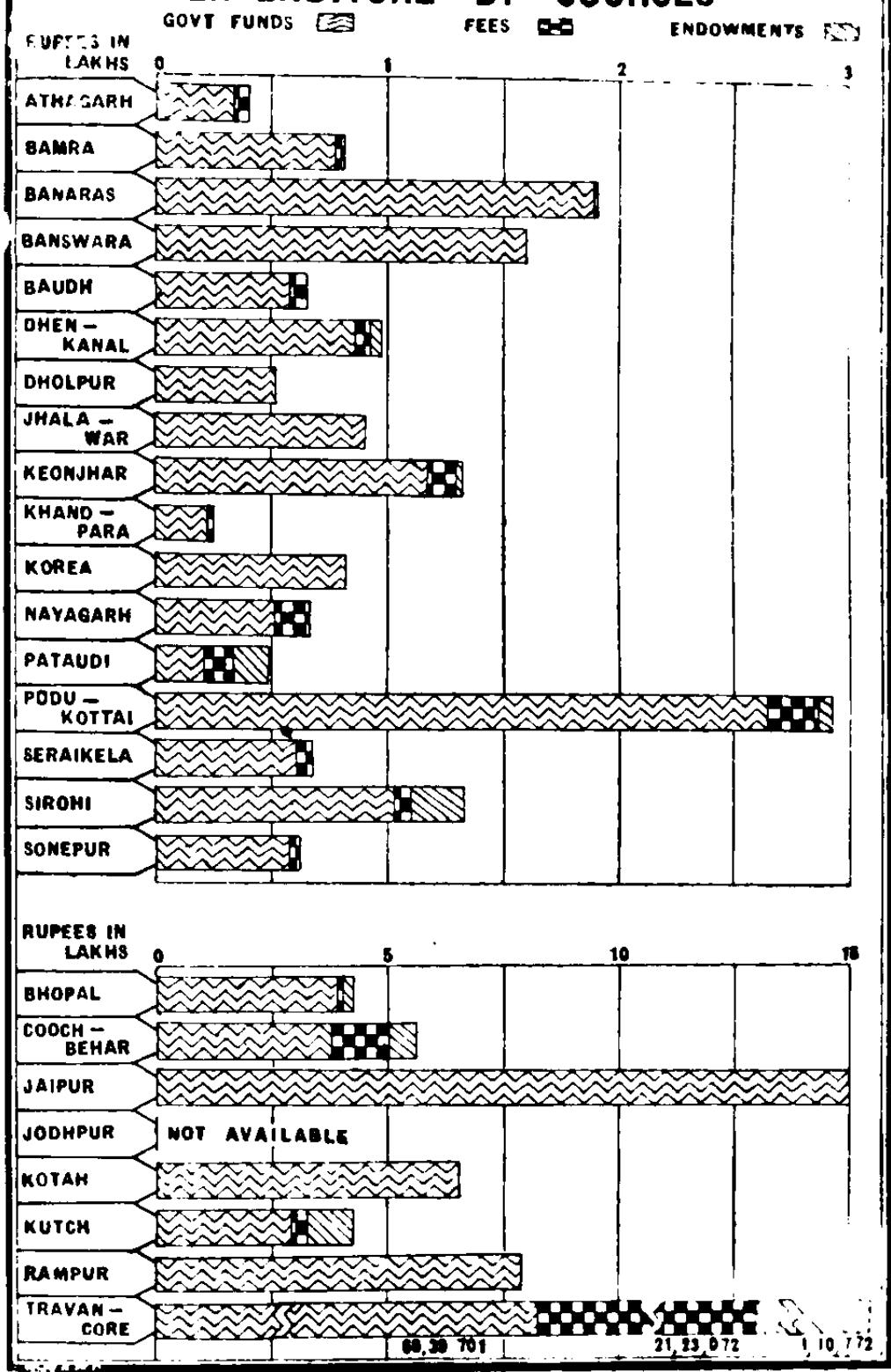
About 78.2 percent of the total number of students were under instruction in the Primary and about 3.2 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 6.8 (12.8 for boys and 0.2 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education was Rs. 83,081 so that the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.6.

5. The total number of teachers working in the Primary and Secondary schools was 165 of whom 150 were men and 15 women. The following table shows the details of these teachers by types of schools :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	1	..	8	..	9	..
Middle . . . . .	..	..	10	2	10	..
Primary . . . . .	25	2	106	11	131	1
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1</b>

## EXPENDITURE BY SOURCES





Only 17.3 percent of the men teachers and 13.3 percent of the women teachers were trained. On an average, there was one teacher for every 46 pupils.

6. During the year, 10 students passed the Matriculation examination, 67 students passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 269 students that at the Primary stage.

### 23. KOTAH

The erstwhile Kotah State was merged in Rajasthan on the 7th April, 1948. Before this merger, it spread over an area of 5,714 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 7,77,398 (4,03,501 men and 3,73,897 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 8,44,254 (4,38,202 men and 4,06,052 women).

2. During the year the State had 166 institutions to cater for the educational needs of its people. Of these, 150 were under the management of the Government, 10 were Aided and 6 Unaided. The details of these institutions are given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Arts & Science College . . . . .	1	..	1
High Schools . . . . .	4	1	5
Middle Schools . . . . .	32	6	38
Primary Schools . . . . .	109	13	122
Total . . . . .	146	20	166

The percentage of the Primary schools to the total number of institutions works out to be 73.5 (74.7 for boys and 65.0 for girls). On an average, there was one institution in every 34.4 sq. miles and it served an average population of 5,086.

3. The total number of students during this year was 17,831 of whom 15,592 were boys and 2,239 girls. Only 21 girls were under instruction in the institutions for boys. The following table shows the distribution of these students in the different types of schools :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Arts and Science College . . . . .	393	21	414
High Schools . . . . .	998	400	1,398
Middle Schools . . . . .	7,529	861	8,390
Primary Schools . . . . .	6,674	957	7,631
Total . . . . .	15,592	2,239	17,831

The percentage of the total number of students to the total population comes to 2.1 (3.6 for boys and 0.6 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education in the State amounted to Rs. 6,58,342 of which Rs. 69,199 were spent as indirect expenditure. The direct expenditure as spent on the different institutions is given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts and Science College . . . . .	98,444	..	98,444
High Schools . . . . .	88,206	28,770	1,17,066
Middle Schools . . . . .	2,06,699	20,915	2,27,614
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,22,611	23,408	1,46,019
Total . . . . .	5,16,050	73,093	5,89,143

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 19.1 and Rs. 35.2 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.8.

5. During the year there were 908 teachers in the Primary and Secondary schools of whom 800 were men and 108 women. Of the men teachers, 329 (or 41.1 percent) and of the women teachers, 58 (or 53.7 percent) were trained. Some more details of these teachers are given in the following table :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	74	22	..	1	74	23
Middle . . . . .	227	15	138	24	365	39
Primary . . . . .	28	21	333	25	361	46
Total . . . . .	329	58	471	50	800	108

The average number of students per teacher was 19.

6. The results of the examinations held in the State during the year are given below :—

Examination	Number of passes		
	Boys	Girls	Total
B. A. and B. So. . . . .	49	3	52
Matriculation . . . . .	192	13	205
At Middle Stage . . . . .	574	42	616
At Primary Stage . . . . .	2,598	357	2,955



## 24. KUTCH

The administration of Kutch State was taken over by the Central Government on the 1st June, 1949. It spreads over an area of 8,461 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 5,00,800 (2,38,825 men and 2,61,975 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 5,43,869 (2,59,364 men and 2,84,505 women).

2. There were 751 schools in the State to cater for the educational needs of its people. 585 of these were for boys and 166 for girls. These included 478 unrecognised schools (337 for boys and 141 for girls). Of the total number of schools, 176 (or 23 percent) were managed by the Government, 3 were Aided and the remaining 572 were Unaided. Some more details of the recognised schools only are given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High Schools . . . . .	3	..	3
Middle Schools . . . . .	46	..	46
Primary Schools . . . . .	184	25	209
Art School . . . . .	1	..	1
Normal and Training School . . . . .	1	..	1
Schools for Adults . . . . .	10	..	10
Other Schools . . . . .	3	..	3
Total . . . . .	248	25	273

About 74.2 percent of the schools for boys and all those for girls were of the Primary standard. On an average, there was one school in every 12.2 sq. miles and it served an average population of 724.

3. During the year, the total number of children under instruction was 35,777 of whom 9,922 were girls. 12,383 boys and 7,306 girls were studying in the unrecognised institutions. Of the girls students, only 664 (or 6.7 percent) were reading in the schools for boys. The details of the enrolment in the recognised schools are given in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High Schools . . . . .	899	80	979
Middle Schools . . . . .	2,263	120	2,383
Primary Schools . . . . .	10,911	2,405	12,416
Art School . . . . .	33	2	35
Normal & Training School . . . . .	8	9	17
Schools for Adults . . . . .	91	..	91
Other Schools . . . . .	167	..	167
Total . . . . .	13,472	2,616	16,088

About 74·0 percent of the students in the recognised schools were under instruction in the Primary and 24·1 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the students to the total population works out to be 6·6 (10·0 for boys and 3·5 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on the recognised educational institutions in the State mounted to Rs. 4,24,624 which was spent as shown in the table given below :—

Item	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
High Schools . . . . .	55,363	..	55,363
Middle Schools . . . . .	49,029	..	49,029
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,62,984	23,836	1,86,820
Arts School . . . . .	7,616	..	7,616
Normal & Training School . . . . .	5,548	..	5,548
Schools for Adults . . . . .	1,395	..	1,395
Other Schools . . . . .	5,606	..	5,606
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	1,13,247	..	1,13,247
Total . . . . .	4,00,788	23,836	4,24,624

The following table gives the details of the expenditure as met from various sources :—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total Expenditure
	For Boys	For Girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	2,70,388	19,961	2,90,349
Fees . . . . .	31,351	..	31,351
Endowments etc. . . . .	99,049	3,875	1,02,924
Total . . . . .	4,00,788	23,836	4,24,624

It will be seen that the percentages of expenditure met from Government funds, fees and endowments etc. to the total expenditure were 68·4, 7·4 and 24·2 respectively. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 15·0 and Rs. 31·1 respectively, while the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·8.

5. During the year, 551 teachers were working in the recognised Primary, Middle and High Schools. Their details are given below :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	9	..	34	..	43	..
Middle . . . . .	1	..	90	..	91	..
Primary . . . . .	25	4	328	60	353	64
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>64</b>

Only 7.2 percent of men teachers and 6.3 percent of women teachers were trained. The average number of students per teacher was 29.

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

Examination	Number of passes		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Matriculation . . . . .	44	..	44
At Middle Stage . . . . .	1,721	..	1,721
At Primary Stage . . . . .	5,081	702	5,843
At Normal & Training School . . . . .	14	..	14
At Art School . . . . .	8	..	8
At Other Schools . . . . .	92	..	92

## 25. LOHARU

The erstwhile Loharu State was merged in the East Punjab (now Punjab-I) on the 23rd February, 1948. Prior to this merger, it stretched over an area of 226 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 27,892 (14,669 men and 13,223 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 30,291 (15,931 men and 14,360 women).

2. The State during the year had 26 schools. These consisted of 8 Middle and 8 Primary schools—all for boys. The Government managed 4 Middle and 12 Primary schools and granted aid to 1 Middle school, while 3 Middle and 6 Primary schools were Unaided.

On an average, there was one school in every 8.7 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,165.

3. The total number of students under instruction during the year was 1,631—all boys, of whom 844 were in the Middle schools and 787 in the Primary schools.

About 62.2 percent of the students were studying in the Primary stage and 37.0 percent in the Middle stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population comes to 5.4.

4. During the year, Rs. 55,292 were incurred on education of which Rs. 24,970 were spent on Middle schools, Rs. 8,568 on Primary schools and Rs. 21,754 on Direction, Inspection, Buildings etc. The Government contributed Rs. 31,846 (or 57.6 %) towards this expenditure while Rs. 2,232 (or 4.0 %) came from fees and Rs. 21,214 (or 38.4 %) from endowments etc.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Middle schools amounted to Rs. 10.9 and Rs. 29.6 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 1.8.

5. The strength of the teaching staff of these schools during the year was 48—all men. Of these, 18 were working in Primary and 30 in Middle schools.

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers was 47.9. On an average, there was one teacher for every 34 pupils.

6. During the year 1947, 562 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 924 boys that at the Primary stage.

## 26. MAKRAI

The former Makrai State was merged in C. P. & Berar (now Madhya Pradesh) on the 1st January, 1948. Prior to this merger, the State comprised an area of 151 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was about 14,000 and that for the year under review is estimated to be 15,200.

2. There were in all 15 schools in the State to impart education to its people. These consisted of 2 Middle and 11 Primary schools for boys and 2 Primary schools for girls. All these schools were managed by the Government.

About 86.7 percent of these schools were of the Primary standard and about 13.3 percent of a higher standard. On an average, there was one school in every 10.1 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,014.

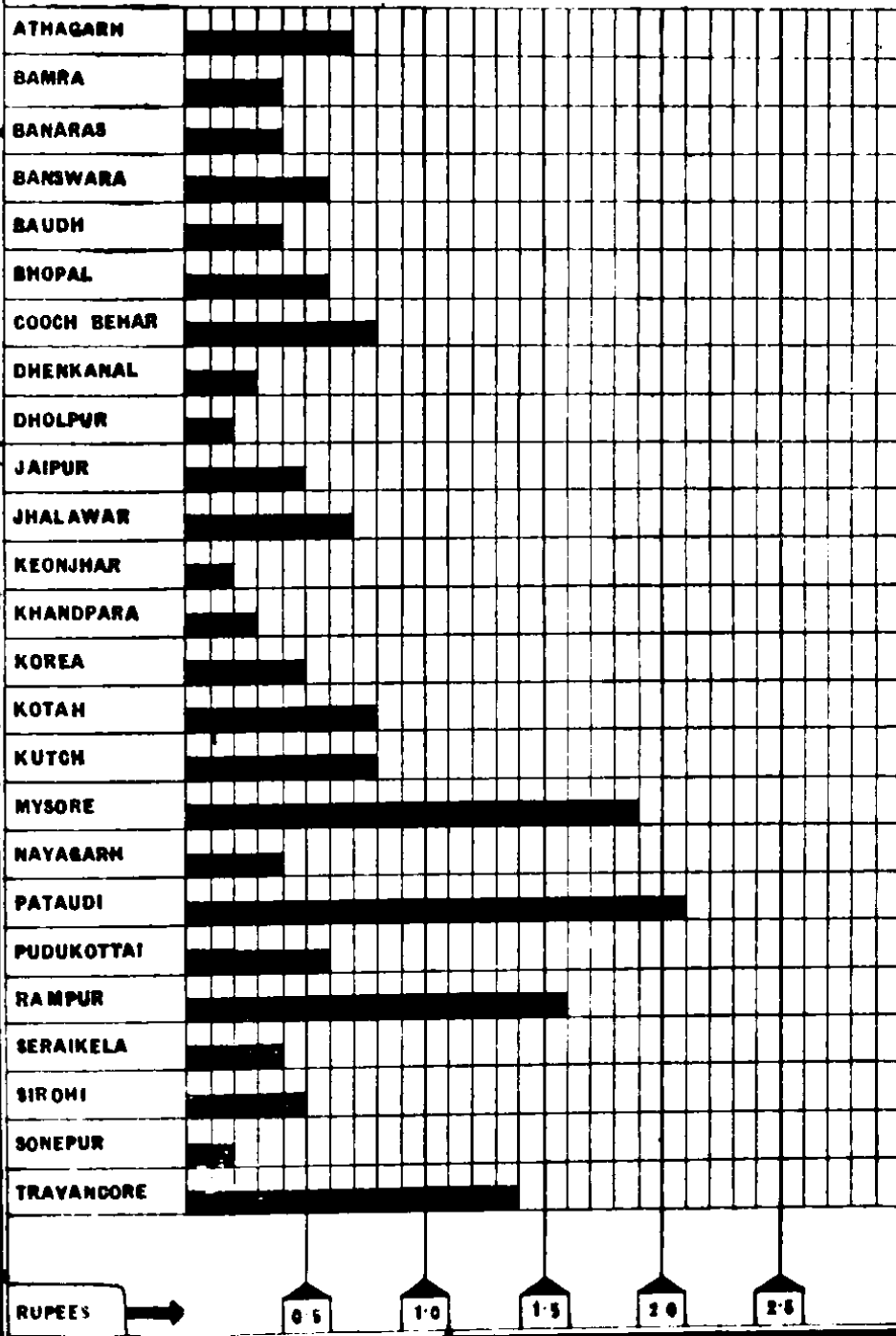
3. During the year, the total number of pupils on rolls was 640—532 boys and 108 girls. 160 boys and 1 girl were studying in the Middle schools for boys, 372 boys and 22 girls in the Primary schools for boys and 85 girls in the Primary schools for girls.

It will be observed that 88.0 percent of the total enrolment was under instruction in the Primary stage and 12.0 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 4.2.

4. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 16,770 of which Rs. 5,436 were incurred on Middle schools for boys, Rs. 8,292 on Primary schools for boys, Rs. 1,860 on Primary schools for girls and Rs. 1,182 on Direction, Inspection etc. The whole of this amount was met from Government funds alone.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Middle schools was Rs. 21.0 and Rs. 33.8 respectively while the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 1.1.

## PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION





5. During the year, there were 32 teachers (29 men and 3 women) working in the Primary and Middle schools. 11 men teachers were working in the Middle schools and 18 men and 3 women teachers in the Primary schools. The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers comes to 15.6.

6. During the year, 19 boys passed the final examination at Middle stage and 43 boys and 8 girls that at the Primary stage.

## 27. MYSORE

Mysore State spreads over an area of 29,458 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 73,29,140 (37,63,318 men and 35,65,822 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 79,59,446 (40,86,963 men and 38,72,483 women).

2. The State during the year had 10,449 educational institutions of which 9,814 were for men and 635 for women. These also included 578 unrecognised institutions for men. Of the total, 7,982 institutions were managed by the Government, 46 by Municipal Boards, 1,802 were Aided and 619 Unaided. Some more details of the recognised institutions are given below :—

Institution	For Men	For Women	Total
Arts and Science Colleges } Professional Colleges }	22	3	25
High Schools . . . . .	92	20	112
Middle Schools . . . . .	478	92	570
Primary Schools . . . . .	8,392	513	8,905
Training Schools . . . . .	5	3	8
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	14	1	15
Commercial Schools . . . . .	27	..	27
Engineering School . . . . .	1	..	1
Medical School . . . . .	1	..	1
Agricultural School . . . . .	4	..	4
Schools for Adults . . . . .	79	..	79
Other Schools . . . . .	121	3	124
Total	9,236	635	9,871

The percentage of the Primary schools to the total number of institutions was 90.2 (90.9 for boys and 80.8 for girls). On an average, there was one institution in every 2.8 sq. miles and it served an average population of 762.

3. The total number of students in the State, during 1946-47 was 6,28,452 of whom 4,52,539 were men and 1,75,913 women. These included 8,425 men and 1,509

women students studying in the unrecognised institutions. Some more details of the enrolment in the recognised institutions are given in the following table :—

Institution	Men	Women	Total
Arts and Science Colleges } Professional Colleges }	8,144	1,014	9,158
High Schools . . . . .	23,479	4,086	27,565
Middle Schools . . . . .	71,325	18,429	89,754
Primary Schools . . . . .	3,31,390	1,49,018	4,80,408
Training Schools . . . . .	523	165	688
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	1,669	81	1,750
Commercial Schools . . . . .	1,715	30	1,745
Engineering Schools . . . . .	402	..	402
Medical School . . . . .	181	54	235
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	96	1	97
Schools for Adults . . . . .	1,955	139	2,094
Other Schools . . . . .	3,235	1,307	4,542
Total . . . . .	4,44,114	1,74,324	6,18,438

It will be observed that about 74·6 per cent. of the men students and 85·5 per cent of women students were studying in the Primary schools. Hardly 1 per cent of the total number of students were receiving technical and professional education. The percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population of the State works out to be 7·9 (11·1 for boys and 4·5 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on the recognised educational institutions in the State was Rs. 1,54,33,037 of which Rs. 1,37,85,004 were incurred on institutions for men and Rs. 16,48,033 on those for women. This expenditure was spent as shown below :—

Item	For Men	For Women	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
Arts and Science Colleges } Professional Colleges }	16,24,227	1,06,849	17,31,076
High Schools . . . . .	9,05,965	1,80,229	10,86,194
Middle Schools . . . . .	12,40,835	2,58,403	14,99,238
Primary Schools . . . . .	53,08,635	10,59,837	63,68,472
Training Schools . . . . .	1,45,447	27,983	1,73,430
Other Institutions . . . . .	3,04,190	14,732	3,18,922
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	42,55,705	..	42,55,705
Total . . . . .	1,37,85,004	16,48,033	1,54,33,037



The following table gives the details of this expenditure as met from different sources :—

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total
	For Men	For Women	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	1,17,42,270	15,28,161	1,32,70,431
Local Board Funds . . . . .	5,54,103	18,445	5,72,548
Fees . . . . .	12,93,610	40,619	13,34,229
Endowments etc. . . . .	1,95,021	60,808	2,55,829
Total	1,37,85,004	16,48,033	1,54,33,037

It will be observed that about 86.0 percent of the expenditure was met from Government funds, 3.7 percent from Local Board funds, 8.6 percent from fees and 1.7 percent from endowments etc. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 13.3 and Rs. 22.0 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 1.9.

## 28. NAGOD

The former Nagod State was integrated with some other States on the 21st April 1948 to form Vindhya Pradesh. Before this integration, it had an area of 532 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census was 87,911 (44,010 men and 43,871 women) and that for the under review is estimated to be 95,471 (47,827 men and 47,644 women).

2. The State during the year had 29 schools. These consisted of 1 High, 2 Middle and 24 Primary schools for boys and 2 Primary schools for girls. The management of all these schools rested with the State Government.

On an average, there was one school in every 18.3 sq. miles and it served an average population of 3,292.

3. The total number of children under instruction in the State was 2,437 whose details are shown in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	148		148
Middle Schools	559		559
Primary Schools	1,578	152	1,730
Total	2,285	152	2,437

Only 6.8 percent of the total number of students were studying in the secondary stage and 93.2 percent in the Primary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 2.6 (4.8 for boys and 0.3 for girls)

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 22,476 of which Rs. 4,930 were incurred on the High School, Rs. 3,599 on the Middle schools Rs. 10,334 on Primary schools for boys, Rs. 1,200 on Primary schools for girls and Rs. 2,393 on Direction Inspection etc. The whole of the expenditure was met from Government funds alone.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 6.7 and 12.1 respectively. The per capita cost on education was Rs. 0.2.

5. The total number of teachers working in the Primary and Secondary schools was 87 of whom only 2 were trained. 8 men teachers were working in the High, 23 men teachers in Middle and 50 men and 6 women teachers in Primary schools.

6. During the year, 31 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage.

## 29. NARSINGPUR

The former Narsingpur State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before the merger, it spread over an area of 204 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 48,448 (23,933 men and 24,515 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 52,614 (25,991 men and 26,623 women).

2. During the year, there were 33 schools in the State. These consisted of 1 High, 29 Primary and 1 'Other' schools for boys and 2 Primary schools for girls. All these were recognised schools and their management rested with the Government.

The percentage of the Primary to the total number of schools was 93.9 (93.5 for boys and 100.0 for girls). On an average, there was 1 school in every 6.2 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 1,594.

3. The total number of students in the State was 2,761 of whom 608 were girls. Of the girl students, 475 (or 78.1 percent) were studying in the schools for boys. Further details of the enrolment are given below :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School	222	..	222
Primary Schools	1,920	608	2,528
Other School	11	..	11
Total	2,153	608	2,761

About 94.7 percent of the enrolment was under instruction in the Primary stage and 4.9 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the students to the total population comes to 5.2 (8.3 for boys and 2.3 for girls).

4. During the year, the expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 17,476 of which Rs. 4,061 were spent on the High School, Rs. 11,105 on Primary schools for boys, Rs. 203 on 'Other' school for boys, Rs. 881 on Primary schools for girls and Rs. 1,226 on Direction, Inspection etc. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 15,782 were met from Government funds and Rs. 1,694 from fees.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and High schools was Rs. 4.7 and Rs. 18.3 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.3.

5. The total number of teachers in the Primary and High schools was 90 including 1 woman teacher. 9 men teachers were working in the High school and 80 men and 1 woman in the Primary schools. Of the total, 53 teachers (or 58·9 percent) were trained.

6. During the year, 231 boys and 43 girls passed the final examination at the Primary stage.

### 30. NAYAGARH

The erstwhile Nayagarh State was merged in Orissa on 1st the January, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 562 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census, was 1,61,409 (76,158 men and 85,251 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 1,75,291 (82,708 men and 92,583 women).

2. The State during the year had 81 schools to cater for the educational needs of its people. These consisted of 1 High, 3 Middle, 74 Primary and 2 Sanskrit schools for boys and 1 Primary school for girls. All the schools were recognised and were under the management of the Government.

The percentage of the Primary to the total number of schools was 92·6 (92·5 for boys and 100·0 for girls). On an average, there was 1 school in every 6·9 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 2,164.

3. The total number of children under instruction during this year was 6,163 of whom 5,396 were boys and 767 girls. Of the girl students, 748 (or 97·5 percent) were studying in the schools for boys. Some more details of the enrolment are given below :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School . . . . .	371	9	380
Middle Schools . . . . .	335	..	335
Primary Schools . . . . .	4,652	758	5,410
Sanskrit Schools . . . . .	38	..	38
Total . . . . .	5,396	767	6,163

About 90·4 percent of the total number of students were studying in the Primary and 9·0 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population of the State works out to be 3·5 (6·5 for boys and 0·8 for girls).

4. During the year, Rs. 66,042 were spent on education in the State of which Rs. 17,166 were incurred on the High schools, Rs. 7,488 on Middle schools for boys, Rs. 27,641 on Primary schools for boys, Rs. 1,096 on Sanskrit schools for boys, Rs. 180 on the Primary school for girls, and Rs. 13,561 on Direction, Inspection etc. The State Government contributed Rs. 51,731 (or 78·3 percent) towards the total expenditure, whereas the balance of Rs. 14,311 came from fees.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 5·1 and Rs. 34·5 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·4.

5. The total number of teachers working in Primary and Secondary schools was 215, of whom only one was woman teacher. Of the total, 19 men teachers were working in High, 12 men teachers in Middle and 183 men and 1 woman teachers in Primary schools.

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers works out to be 63.8.

6. During the year, 43 boys passed the Matriculation examination, 99 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 697 boys and 63 girls that at Primary stage.

### 31. NILGIRI

The erstwhile Nilgiri State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before this merger, it spread over an area of 263 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 73,109 (36,261 men and 36,848 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 79,396 (39,379 men and 40,017 women).

2. During the year, there were in all 35 educational institutions in the State consisting of 1 Middle and 32 Primary schools for boys and 2 Primary schools for girls. The management of all the schools excepting 1 Unaided Primary school for boys rested with the Government.

3. The total number of students under instruction during the year was 1,946 of whom 1,656 were boys and 290 girls. Of the total enrolment, 223 boys and 7 girl were studying in the Middle school for boys, 1,433 boys and 209 girls in the Primary schools for boys and 74 girls in the Primary schools for girls.

The percentage of the girls reading in the schools for boys to the total number of girl students was 74.5. About 94.2 percent of the total number of students were under instruction in the Primary stage while only 5.8 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the students to the total population works out to be 2.5 (4.2 for boys and 0.7 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 27,999 of which Rs. 5,089 were spent on the Middle school, Rs. 17,509 on Primary schools and Rs. 5,401 on Direction, Inspection, Buildings etc. The whole of this expenditure came from Government funds alone. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.4.

5. There were 76 teachers working in the Primary and Middle schools of the State. Of these, only 2 were women. 8 men teachers (4 trained and 4 untrained) were working in the Middle school and 66 men (42 trained and 24 untrained) and 2 women teachers (both trained) in the Primary schools. On an average, there was one teacher for every 25 students.

6. During the year, 168 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 204 boys and 28 girls that at the Primary stage.

### 32. PALLAHARA

The former Pallahara State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over 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 37,066 (18,328 men and 18,737 women).

2. The State, during the year, had 27 schools. These consisted of 1 Middle and 26 Primary schools for boys and 1 Primary school for girls. All these were recognised schools and their management rested with the State Government.

3. The total number of students on rolls in these institutions was 1,253 of whom 998 were boys and 254 girls. 85 boys and 3 girls were under instruction in the Middle school, 913 boys and 213 girls in the Primary schools for boys and 38 girls in the Primary school for girls.

The percentage of girls studying in the schools for boys to the total number of girl students was 85.2. About 98.2 percent of the total number of students were under instruction in the Primary and only 1.8 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of students to the total population comes to 3.4 (5.4 for boys and 1.4 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 17,075 of which Rs. 3,543 were incurred on the Middle school, Rs. 10,005 on Primary schools for boys, Rs. 662 on the Primary school for girls and Rs. 2,865 on Direction and Inspection etc. The whole of this expenditure came from the Government exchequer.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Middle and Primary schools was Rs. 40.3 and Rs. 9.2 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.5.

5. The total number of teachers in the Middle and Primary schools was 56 whose details are given below :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle	3	..	3	..	6	..
Primary	27	..	22	1	49	1
Total	30	..	25	1	55	1

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers comes to be 53.6. On an average, there was one teacher for every 22 students.

6. During the year, 5 boys and 1 girl passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 95 boys and 8 girls that at the Primary stage.

### 33. PATAUDI

The former Pataudi State was merged in the East Punjab, now Punjab (I) on the 1st April 1948. Before the merger, it spread over an area of 53 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 21,520 (11,106 men and 10,414 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 23,371 (12,061 men and 11,310 women).

2. During the year, there were 8 schools in the state (all recognised). These consisted of 2 High, 1 Middle and 5 Primary schools. All these were schools for boys. The Government managed all the schools excepting 1 High school which was Unaided.

3. The total number of students on rolls in these schools was 1,099 (all boys) of whom 668 were under instruction in High, 119 in the Middle and 312 in the Primary schools.

About 64·5 percent of the pupils were studying in the Primary and about 35·5 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of students to the total population comes to 4·7.

4. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 48,892. Of this, Rs. 17,276 were incurred on High schools, Rs. 1,771 on Middle schools Rs. 3,123 on Primary schools and Rs. 26,722 on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Furniture etc. Of the total expenditure, the Government contributed Rs. 21,455 (or 43·9 percent) while Rs. 12,621 (or 25·8 percent) came from fees and Rs. 14,816 (or 30·3 percent) from endowments.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools as Rs. 10·0 and Rs. 24·2 respectively, while the cost per capita on education was Rs. 2·1.

5. There were 41 teachers in these schools (all men). 28 teachers (6 trained and 22 untrained) were working in High, 6 teachers (1 trained and 5 untrained) in the Middle and 7 teachers (all untrained) in Primary schools. The percentage of the trained teachers to the total number of teachers comes to be 17·1. On an average there was one teacher for every 27 students.

6. During this year, 16 boys passed the Matriculation examination and 51 boys passed the final examination at the Primary stage.

### 34. PUDUKOTTAI

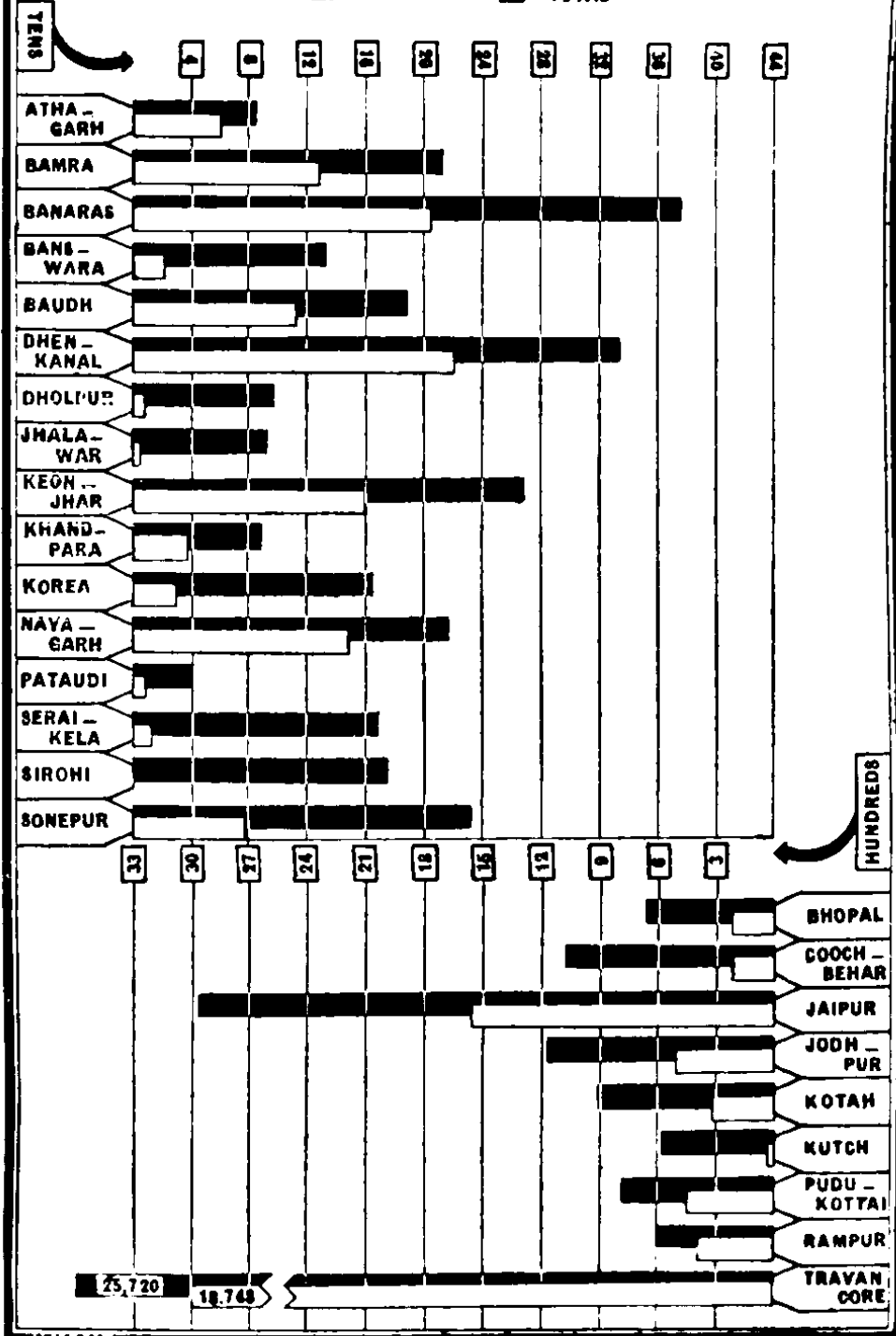
The erstwhile Pudukottai State was merged in Madras on the 3rd March, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 1,185 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 4,38,348 (2,12,592 men and 2,25,756 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 4,76,046 (2,30,875 men and 2,45,171 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions during the year was 303 of which 302 were for boys and only 1 for girls. Those for boys included 46 unrecognised institutions. Of the 257 recognised institutions, the Government managed 144 (143 for boys and 1 for girls) and granted aid to 113, while all the unrecognised institutions were unaided. Some more details of the recognised institutions are given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Arts and Science College	1	..	1
High Schools	6	1	7
Middle Schools	15	..	15
Primary Schools	233	..	233
Other School	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>257</b>

# SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

□ TRAINED ■ TOTAL







About 90·7 percent of these institutions were of the Primary standard. On an average, there was one institution in every 3·9 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 1,571.

3. During the year, 23,380 children were under instruction in the State. Of these 22,949 were boys and 431 girls. These included 1,619 boys studying in unrecognised institutions. The enrolment in the recognised institutions is detailed in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Arts and Science College . . . . .	267	7	274
High Schools . . . . .	1,045	424	2,069
Middle Schools . . . . .	2,455	..	2,455
Primary Schools . . . . .	16,944	..	16,944
Other School . . . . .	19	..	19
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>21,330</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>21,761</b>

About 79·1 percent of the students in the recognised institutions were studying in the Primary stage and about 19·6 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population comes to 4·9 (9·9 for boys and 0·2 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on the recognised educational institutions during the year was Rs. 2,92,485 of which Rs. 33,216 were incurred on the Arts and Science College, Rs. 70,715 on High and Middle Schools, Rs. 1,77,953 on Primary schools and Rs. 10,601 on 'Other' school. The contribution of the Government towards the total expenditure was Rs. 2,64,820 (or 90·5 percent), while Rs. 22,665 (or 7·8 percent) came from fees and Rs. 5,000 (or 1·7 percent) from endowments etc.

The average annual cost of educating a student in the Secondary and Primary schools was Rs. 17·2 and Rs. 10·5 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·6.

5. During the year, 792 teachers were working in the recognised Primary and Secondary schools. Their details are given in the following table :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	54	7	27	4	81	11
Middle . . . . .	35	..	20	..	55	..
Primary . . . . .	330	23	261	31	591	54
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>419</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>65</b>

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers was 56·7 (66·6 for men and 46·2 for women). The average number of students per teacher comes to be 27.

6. During this year 223 boys and 5 girls passed the Matriculation examination. 1,095 boys and 218 girls passed the final examination at the Middle stage and 16 boys that at other schools.

### 35. RAIRAKHOL

The erstwhile Rairakhhol State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Prior to the merger, it spread over an area of 857 sq. miles and according to the 1941 census it had a population of 38,185 (19,129 men and 19,056 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 41,469 (20,774 men and 20,695 women).

2. The State during the year had 36 schools. These consisted of 1 Middle and 35 Primary schools—all for boys. All these schools were managed by the Government. On an average there was one school in every 23·8 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,153.

3. The total number of students under instruction was 2,276—1,700 boys and 576 girls. 61 boys and 2 girls were under instruction in the Middle school and 1,639 boys and 574 girls in the Primary schools. The percentage of the students to the total population was 5·5 (8·2 for boys and 2·9 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education in the State amounted to Rs. 21,636. Of this, Rs. 3,642 were spent on the Middle school, Rs. 15,884 on Primary schools and Rs. 2,110 on Direction, Inspection, Buildings etc. The whole of this expenditure was met from Government funds alone. The per capita cost on education works out to be Rs. 0·5.

5. The staff of the Middle and Primary schools of the State consisted of 72 teachers all of whom were men. 5 teachers (3 trained and 2 untrained) were working in the Middle school and 67 teachers (11 trained and 56 untrained) in the Primary schools. Only 19·4 percent of the teachers were trained.

6. During this year, 9 boys and 2 girls passed the final examination at the Middle and 101 boys and 6 girls that at the Primary stage.

### 36. RAMPUR

The former Rampur State was first taken over by the Central Government on the 1st July, 1949 and was later merged in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) on the 1st December, 1949. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 894 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 4,77,042 (2,58,421 men and 2,18,621 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 5,18,067 (2,80,645 men and 2,37,422 women).

2. The total number of educational institutions in the State during the year was 246—237 for boys and 9 for girls. These also included 70 unrecognised institutions for boys. All the recognised and 51 of the unrecognised institutions were under the management of the Government and the remaining 19 unrecognised institutions were Aided.

Some more details of the recognised institutions are given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Intermediate College . . . . .	1	..	1
High Schools . . . . .	1	1	2
Middle Schools . . . . .	10	..	10
Primary Schools . . . . .	154	8	162
Other School . . . . .	1	..	1
Total . . . . .	167	9	176

About 92·0 percent of the recognised institutions (about 92·2 percent for boys and 88·9 percent for girls) were of the Primary standard. On an average, there was one institution in every 3·6 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 2,106.

3. During the year, 13,897 children were under instruction in the State. Of these 12,936 were boys and 961 girls. 1,419 boys were on rolls in the unrecognised schools. The details of enrolment in the recognised institutions are given in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Intermediate College . . . . .	152	..	152
High Schools . . . . .	354	239	593
Middle Schools . . . . .	2,699	8	2,707
Primary Schools . . . . .	8,037	714	8,751
Other School . . . . .	275	..	275
Total . . . . .	11,517	961	12,478

About 70·8 percent of the total number of students in the recognised institutions were studying in the Primary stage and 25·8 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 2·7 (4·6 for boys and 0·4 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on the recognised educational institutions in the State was Rs. 8,08,368 of which Rs. 1,93,263 were spent as indirect expenditure. The details of the direct expenditure are given below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate College . . . . .	87,405	..	87,405
High Schools . . . . .	43,318	72,690	1,16,008
Middle Schools . . . . .	1,84,156	..	1,84,156
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,88,000	5,604	1,93,604
Madarsa Aliya . . . . .	33,932	..	33,932
Total . . . . .	5,36,811	78,294	6,15,105

The Government's contribution to the total expenditure was Rs. 7,88,773 (or 97.6 percent) while the balance of Rs. 19,595 came from fees. The cost per capita on education is Rs. 1.6.

5. The recognised Primary and Secondary schools of the State during the year had 583 teachers on their staff. Their details are given below :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	15	8	14	6	29	14
Middle . . . . .	82	..	26	..	108	..
Primary . . . . .	284	16	121	11	405	27
Total . . . . .	381	24	161	17	542	41

About 69.5 percent of the total number of teachers were trained. On an average, there was one teacher for every 21 students.

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

Examination	Number of Passes		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Intermediate . . . . .	43	..	43
Matriculation . . . . .	30	7	37
At Middle Stage . . . . .	221	..	221
At Primary Stage . . . . .	610	89	699

### 37. RANPUR

The erstwhile Ranpur State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January 1948. Prior to the merger, it spread over an area of 264 sq. miles and according to the 1941 census, it had a population of 51,366 (23,788 men and 27,578 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 55,784 (25,834 men and 29,950 women).

2. There were 52 schools in the State during the year. Of these, 50 were for boys and 2 for girls. The schools for boys included 20 unrecognised institutions also. The recognised schools consisted of 2 Middle schools, 26 Primary schools, 1 school for Adults and 1 Sanskrit tol for boys and 2 Primary schools for girls. All these were managed by the Government. On an average, there was 1 school in every 3.9 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,073.

During the year, the total number of students on rolls was 1,906 of whom 220 were under instruction in unrecognised institutions. The enrolment in the recognised schools is detailed in the following table :-

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle Schools . . . . .	237	11	248
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,053	352	1,405
School for Adults . . . . .	20	..	20
Sanskrit Tol . . . . .	13	..	13
Total . . . . .	1,323	363	1,686

The percentage of the students to the total population is found to be 3.4 (6.0 for boys and 1.2 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on the recognised educational institutions amounted to Rs. 20,368 of which Rs. 5,016 were incurred on Middle schools, Rs. 10,904 on Primary schools, Rs. 96 on the school for Adults, Rs. 240 on the Sanskrit tol and Rs. 4,112 on Direction, Inspection etc. The contribution from the Government funds towards the total expenditure was Rs. 19,548 (or 96.0 percent) while the balance came from fees. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.4.

5. During the year, there were 66 teachers in the recognised Primary and Middle schools. Of these 64 were men and 2 women. 10 men teachers were working in the Middle Schools while 54 men and 2 women teachers in the Primary schools. The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers was 37.9 (35.9 for men and 50 for women).

6. During the year, 34 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage, 151 boys and 6 girls that at the Primary stage and 2 boys that at the Sanskrit Schools.

### 38. SACHIN

The former Sachin State was merged in Bombay on the 5th June, 1948. Before the merger, it spread over an area of 49 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 26,231 (13,101 men and 13,130 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 28,487 (14,228 men and 14,259 women).

2. The State during the year had 24 schools. These consisted of 2 Middle and 18 Primary schools for boys and 4 Primary schools for girls. All of these were recognised schools and were under the management of the Government. On an average, there was one school in every 2.0 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,187.

3. During the year, the total number of students on rolls was 2,163. Their details are given in the following table :—

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle	108	2	108
Primary	1,420	635	2,055
Total	1,528	637	2,163

About 66·1 percent of the girl students were under instruction in the schools for boys. About 88·9 percent of the total number of students were in the Primary and about 11·1 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 7·6 (10·7 for boys and 4·5 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on education during this year amounted to Rs. 76,812 all of which was met from Government funds. Some more details of the expenditure are given below :—

Item	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
Middle Schools	2,199	..	2,199
Primary Schools	25,557	1,557	27,114
<i>Total Indirect Expenditure</i>	39,582	7,917	47,499
Total	67,338	9,474	76,812

The per capita expenditure on education in the State was Rs. 2·7.

5. During the year 1946-47, there were 73 teachers working in the schools. 8 teachers (1 trained and 7 untrained) were working in the Middle schools and 64 men (7 trained and 57 untrained) and 1 woman (untrained) teachers in the Primary schools. On an average, there was one teacher for every 30 students.

6. During this year, 56 boys passed the final examination at the Middle stage.

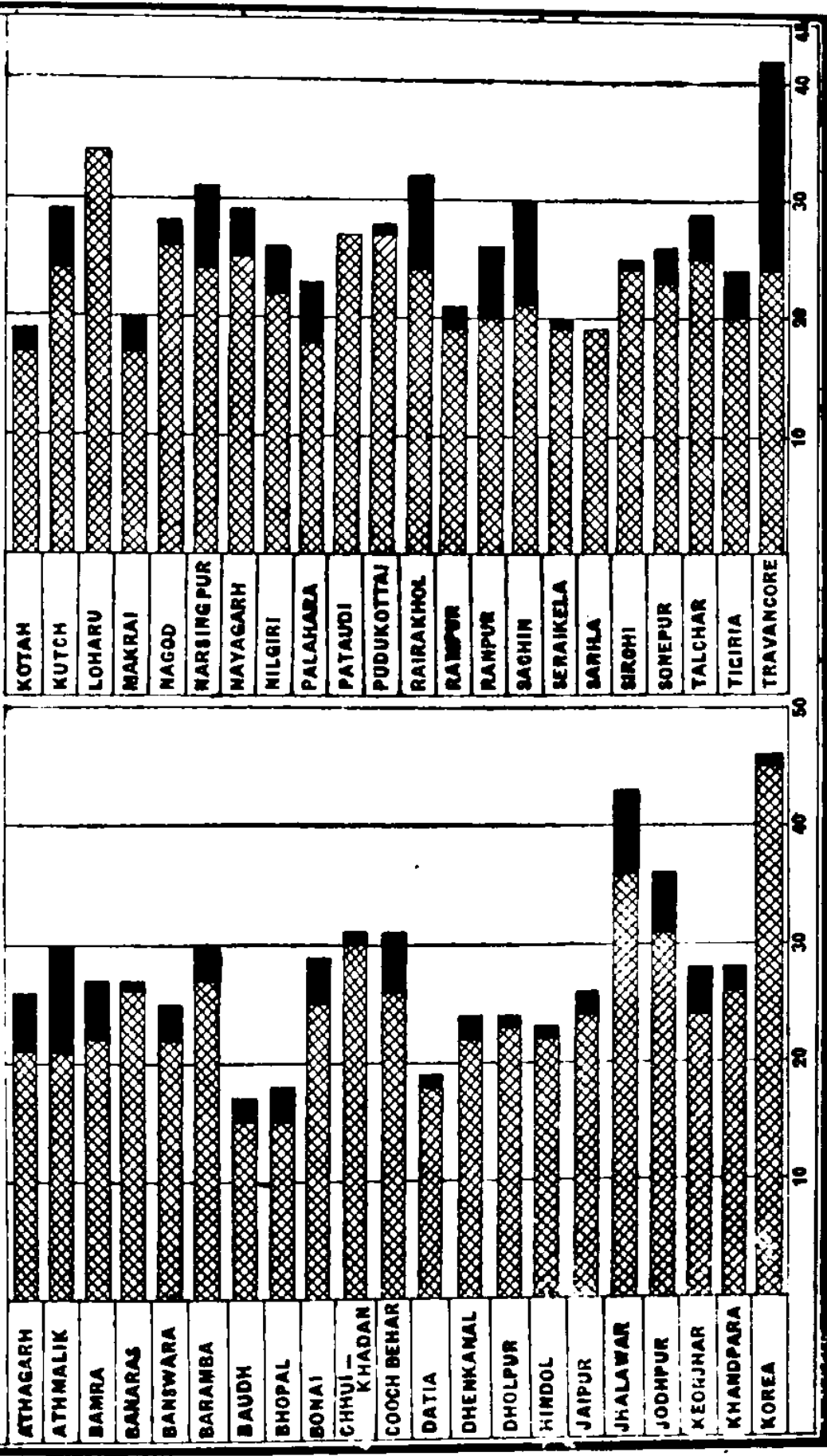
### 39. SARILA

The former Sarila State was merged in Vindhya Pradesh on its formation on the 2nd April, 1948. Prior to this, it was spread over an area of 35 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 7,233 (3,719 men and 3,514 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 7,855 (4,039 men and 3,816 women).

2. The State during the year had 8 schools of which 7 were unrecognised. The one recognised school was of the Middle standard. All these schools were meant for boys and were under the management of the Government.

# AVERAGE NUMBER OF SCHOOL-STUDENTS PER TEACHER

GIRLS
  BOYS







3. During the year, the total number of students under instruction was 164—all boys. 94 boys were studying in the recognised Middle school and 70 in the unrecognised institutions.

4. The total number of teachers working in the only recognised school was 5—all men. There was not a single trained teacher in the State. On an average, there was one teacher for every 19 students.

#### 40. SERAIKELA

The former Seraikela State was merged in Bihar on the 1st May, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 446 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 1,54,844 (76,075 men and 78,769 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 1,68,160 (82,617 men and 85,617 women).

2. The total number of institutions which catered for the educational needs of the State was 93, consisting of 1 High, 3 Middle, 87 Primary and 1 Sanskrit school for boys and 1 Middle school for girls. All these were managed by the Government.

On an average, there was 1 school in every 4.8 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,808.

3. During the year under report, 3,445 students were on rolls in the schools of the State. Their details are given in the following table :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School . . . . .	349	..	349
Middle Schools . . . . .	440	85	525
Primary Schools . . . . .	2,428	132	2,560
Sanskrit Tol . . . . .	11	..	11
Total . . . . .	3,228	217	3,445

About 88.4 percent of the students were under instruction in the Primary and about 11.3 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the students to the total population works out to be 2.0 (3.9 for boys and 0.3 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on education was Rs. 68,782. Its details are given in the following table :—

Item	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
High School . . . . .	37,792	..	37,792
Middle Schools . . . . .	4,314	2,988	7,302
Primary Schools . . . . .	12,214	..	12,214
Sanskrit Tol . . . . .	902	..	902
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	10,572	..	10,572
Total . . . . .	65,794	2,988	68,782

The Government's contribution to the total expenditure was Rs. 58,609 while the balance of Rs. 7,185 came from fees.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools was Rs. 4.8 and Rs. 51.6 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.4.

5. The State during this year had 168 teachers in its Primary and Secondary schools—165 men and 3 women. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers in the various types of schools :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	5	..	11	..	16	..
Middle . . . . .	2	3	10	..	21	3
Primary . . . . .	1	..	127	..	128	..
Total . . . . .	8	3	157	..	165	3

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers comes to 6.5 only. There was one teacher for an average number of 21 students in the educational institutions of the State.

6. The results of the examination held during 1946-47 are given in the following table :—

Examination	Number of Passes		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Matriculation . . . . .	16	..	16
At Middle Stage . . . . .	2	2	4
At Primary Stage . . . . .	18	..	18

#### 41. SIROHI

The former Sirohi State was first taken over by the Bombay Government as agents of the Central Government, on the 5th January, 1949 and was then divided between Rajasthan and Bombay on the 26th January, 1950. Before this, it spread over an area of 1,988 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 1,33,879 (1,20,476 men and 1,13,403 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 2,53,993 (1,30,837 men and 1,23,156 women).

2. During the year, there were 67 schools to cater for the educational needs of the people of the State. Of these 65 were for boys and 2 for girls. These included 17 unrecognised institutions for boys and 1 for girls also. The recognised schools consisted of 1 High, 4 Middle and 43 Primary schools for boys and 1 Primary school for girls. 44 of the 49 recognised schools were managed by the Government and 5 were

Aided while the unrecognised institutions were all Unaided. On an average, there was one institution in every 29.7 sq. miles and it served an average population of 3,791.

3. The total number of students on rolls was 5,008- 4,731 boys and 277 girls. 577 boys and 37 girls were studying in the unrecognised institutions. The details of the enrolment in the recognised schools are given in the following table :

School	Boys	Girls	Total
High . . . . .	505	25	530
Middle . . . . .	832	..	832
Primary . . . . .	2,107	215	3,032
Total . . . . .	4,154	240	4,394

The percentage of the girls reading in the schools for boys to the total number of girl students comes to 47.3. About 86.6 percent of the enrolment in the recognised schools was under instruction in the Primary and about 13.4 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 2.0 (3.6 for boys and 0.2 for girls).

4. During the year, the total expenditure on the recognised educational institutions amounted to Rs. 1,34,662. Its details are given in the following table :-

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure</i> . . . . .			
High School . . . . .	33,206	..	33,206
Middle Schools . . . . .	16,979	..	16,979
Primary Schools . . . . .	25,068	2,447	27,515
Total Indirect Expenditure . . . . .	56,062	..	56,062
Total . . . . .	1,32,215	2,447	1,34,662

The following table gives the details of the expenditure as it was met from the different sources :-

Source	Expenditure on Institutions		Total
	For Boys	For Girls	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	1,02,244	300	1,02,544
Fees . . . . .	8,375	47	8,422
Endowments etc. . . . .	21,509	2,100	23,609
Total . . . . .	1,32,215	2,447	1,34,662

It will be observed that out of every 100 rupees incurred on education, Rs. 76.1 came from Government funds, Rs. 6.3 came from fees and Rs. 17.6 from endowments etc.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in Primary and Secondary schools works out to be Rs. 9.1 and 36.8 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.5.

5. The recognised schools for general education in the State had 175 teachers on their staff. Their details are given below :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	2	..	29	..	31	..
Middle . . . . .	..	..	31	..	31	..
Primary . . . . .	..	..	101	12	101	12
Total . . . . .	2	..	161	12	163	12

Only 1.1 percent of the teachers were trained. On an average, there was one teacher for every 25 students.

6. During the year, 30 boys passed the Matriculation examination and 160 boys and 1 girl passed the final examination at the Middle stage.

## 42. SONEPUR

The erstwhile Sonepur State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before this merger, it spread over an area of 948 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1941 census, was 2,48,873 (1,23,397 men and 1,25,476 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 2,70,276 (1,34,009 men and 1,36,267 women).

2. The total number of schools in the State was 88. Their details are given in the following table :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
High School . . . . .	1	..	1
Middle Schools . . . . .	3	..	3
Primary Schools . . . . .	77	4	81
Normal & Training School . . . . .	1	..	1
Technical & Industrial School . . . . .	1	..	1
Sanskrit Tel . . . . .	1	..	1
Total . . . . .	84	4	88

Of the total number of schools, 80 schools for boys and all those for girls were managed by the Government and 4 Primary schools for boys were Aided. About 92·0 percent of these schools (91·7 for boys and 100·0 for girls) were of Primary standard. On an average, there was one school in every 10·8 sq. miles and it catered for an average population of 3,071.

3. During the year, the total number of students on rolls was 6,070—5,360 boys and 710 girls. Of the girl students, 434 (or 61·1 percent) were studying in the schools for boys. The details of enrolment are given below :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
High School . . . . .	251	..	251
Middle Schools . . . . .	133	..	133
Primary Schools . . . . .	4,933	710	5,643
Normal & Training School . . . . .	18	..	18
Technical & Industrial . . . . .	9	..	9
Sanskrit Tol . . . . .	10	..	16
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>5,360</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>6,070</b>

About 96·1 percent of the total number of students were under instruction in Primary and about 3·2 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 2·2 (4·0 for boys and 0·5 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on education in the State amounted to Rs. 62,000 which was spent as shown in the following table :—

Items	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct Expenditure—</i>			
High School . . . . .	13,227	..	13,227
Middle Schools . . . . .	4,845	..	4,845
Primary Schools . . . . .	30,277	2,376	32,653
Normal & Training School . . . . .	2,044	..	2,044
Technical & Industrial School . . . . .	2,095	..	2,095
Sanskrit Tol . . . . .	1,032	..	1,032
<b>Total Indirect Expenditure</b> . . . . .	<b>6,104</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6,104</b>
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>59,624</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>62,000</b>

Source-wise details of the expenditure are given below :—

Source	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds . . . . .	57,459	2,376	59,835
Fees . . . . .	1,535	..	1,535
Endowments etc. . . . .	630	..	630
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>59,624</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>62,000</b>

About 96·5 percent of the total expenditure was met from Government funds, 2·7 percent from fees and the rest from endowments. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0·2.

5. During the year, there were 233 teachers working in the schools for general education. The following table gives the details of these teachers :—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High . . . . .	4	..	10	..	14	..
Middle . . . . .	6	1	9	..	15	1
Primary . . . . .	65	..	137	1	202	1
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2</b>

The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers works out to be 32·6. The average number of students per teacher was 26.

6. The results of the examination held during the year are given below :—

Examination	Number of Passes		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Matriculation . . . . .	10	..	10
At Middle Stage . . . . .	25	..	25
At Primary Stage . . . . .	29	2	31
At Normal and Training School . . . . .	6	..	6
At other Schools . . . . .	4	..	4

### 43. TALCHER

The former Talcher State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 388 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1941 census, was 86,432 (43,859 men and 42,573 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 93,865 (47,631 men and 46,234 women).

2. The State during the year had 49 schools consisting of 1 Middle school for girls and 48 Primary schools for boys. Of these, 3 Primary schools for boys were Aided while the rest were managed by the Government.

On an average there was one school in every 7.9 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,916.

3. The total number of children under instruction in the State was 2,215—1,922 boys and 293 girls. 68 girls were studying in the Middle and 1,922 boys and 225 girls in the Primary schools. There were only 6 girls studying in the Secondary stage. The percentage of girls on rolls in the schools for boys to the total number of girl students was 76.8. The percentage of the students to the total population comes to 2.4 (4.0 for boys and 0.6 for girls).

4. During the year, the expenditure on education was Rs. 15,429 the whole of which was met from Government funds. Rs. 10,144 were incurred on Primary schools for boys, Rs. 1,100 on the Middle school for girls and Rs. 4,185 on Direction, Inspection, Buildings etc.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in the Middle and Primary schools was Rs. 16.2 and Rs. 4.7 respectively. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.2.

5. The Middle and the Primary schools in the State had 76 teachers on their staff of whom 75 were men and 1 woman. Their details are given in the following table:—

School	Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Middle . . . . .	2	1	2	..	4	1
Primary . . . . .	32	..	39	..	71	..
Total . . . . .	34	1	41	..	75	1

The percentage of the trained teachers to the total number of teachers comes to 46.1. On an average, there was one teacher for every 29 students.

6. During the year, 2 girls passed the final examination at the Middle stage.

### 44. TIGIRIA

The erstwhile Tigiria State was merged in Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Before this, it spread over an area of 46 sq. miles and according to the 1941 census it had a population of 26,331 (12,864 men and 13,467 women). Its population for the year under review is estimated to be 28,595 (13,970 men and 14,625 women).

2. There were 20 schools in the State to impart education to its people. These consisted of 1 Middle and 19 Primary schools. All these schools were for boys and their management rested with the Government.

3. During the year, the total number of students on rolls was 788 of whom 125 were girls. 115 boys and 6 girls were studying in the Middle and 548 boys and 119 girls in the Primary schools.

The percentage of the students in the Primary and the Secondary stages to the total enrolment was 93.9 and 6.1 respectively. The percentage of the students to the total population was 2.8 (4.7 for boys and 0.1 for girls).

4. The total expenditure on education in the State amounted to Rs. 10,336. Of these, Rs. 2,667 were incurred on the Middle school, Rs. 6,416 on Primary schools and Rs. 1,252 on Direction, Inspection etc. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 9,956 (or 96.3 percent) came from Government funds and Rs. 380 from fees. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 0.4.

5. During the year, the staff of the Middle and Primary schools consisted of 34 teachers—33 men and 1 woman. 5 men teachers (1 trained and 4 untrained) were working in the Middle and 28 men (8 trained and 20 untrained) and 1 woman (untrained) teachers in the Primary schools. The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers works out to be 26.5.

6. During the year, 19 boys passed the final examination at the Middle school.

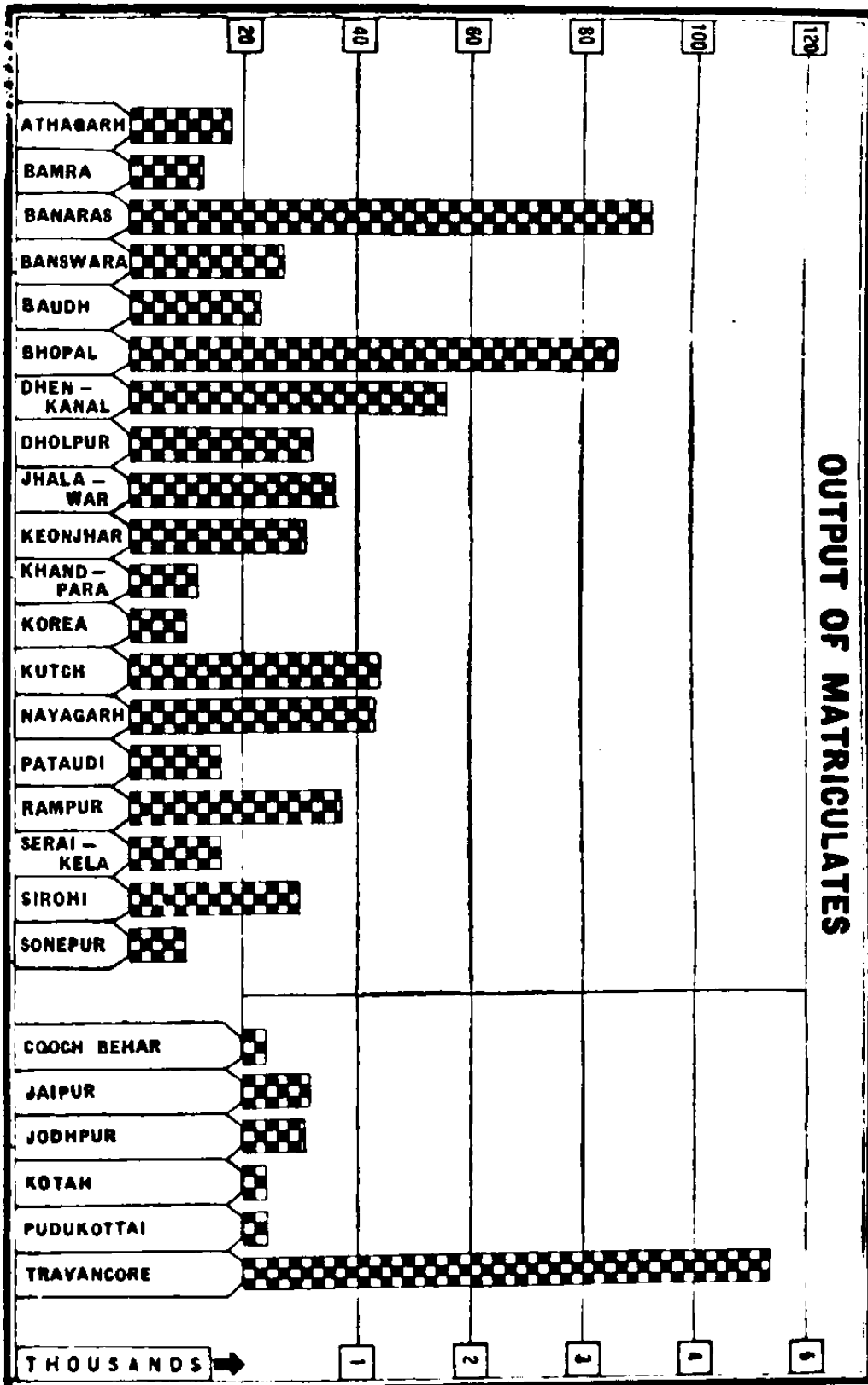
#### 45. TRAVANCORE

The erstwhile Travancore State was merged in Travancore-Cochin Union on its birth on the 1st July, 1949. Prior to this, it spread over an area of 7,662 sq. miles. Its population, according to 1941 census, was 60,70,018 (30,45,102 men and 30,24,916 women) and that for the year under review is estimated to be 65,92,040 (33,06,981 men and 32,85,059 women).

2. The state had during the year, 4,155 institutions. These included 66 unrecognised institutions also. The recognised institutions are detailed below :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
University	1	..	1
Arts and Science Colleges	5	..	5
Intermediate Colleges	2	1	3
Law College	1	..	1
Education College	1	..	1
Engineering College	1	..	1
Technological College	1	..	1
Pre-university Schools	2	..	2
High Schools	140	38	187
Middle Schools	536	103	639
Primary Schools	3,146	..	3,146
Normal & Training Schools	31	6	37
Other Schools	47	18	65
Total	3,923	166	4,089







About 77·0 percent of the recognised institutions were of the Primary standard. On an average, there was one institution in every 1·8 sq. miles and it served an average population of 1,587.

3. During the year under report, the total number of students on rolls was 11,04,203 of whom 6,624 were studying in the unrecognised institutions. Some details of the enrolment in the recognised institutions are given in the following table :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Arts & Science Colleges (including intermediate colleges)	4,459	563	5,022
Law College	200	..	200
Education College	111	..	111
Engineering College	409	..	409
Technological College	71	..	71
Pre-university Schools	641	..	641
High Schools	89,671	13,691	1,03,262
Middle Schools	99,717	19,136	1,18,853
Primary Schools	8,60,018	..	8,60,018
Normal and Training Schools	1,080	160	1,220
Other Schools	6,420	1,352	7,772
Total	10,62,777	34,802	10,97,579

Of the total enrolment in the recognised institutions, 6,27,944 were men and 4,69,635 women students. About 80·5 percent of the enrolment in the recognised institutions was under instruction in the Primary stage and about 18·1 percent in the Secondary stage. The percentage of the total number of students to the total population works out to be 16·8.

4. The total expenditure on the recognised educational institutions during the year amounted to Rs. 90,73,545 of which Rs. 14,90,810 were incurred on institutions under the control of the University and Rs. 75,82,735 on those under the Education Department. Of the latter, Rs. 63,43,198 were spent on Primary and Secondary schools and Rs. 2,44,925 on Normal and Training and other schools. Rs. 3,23,028 on

Direction and Inspection and Rs. 6,71,584 on other miscellaneous items. Some more details of the expenditure on institutions controlled by the University are given in the following table :—

Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University . . . . .	1,99,276	..	1,99,276
Arts and Science Colleges . . . . .	7,70,051	..	7,70,051
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	99,430	77,963	1,77,393
Law College . . . . .	42,050	..	42,050
Education College . . . . .	48,088	..	48,088
Engineering College . . . . .	1,93,766	..	1,93,766
Technological College . . . . .	60,186	..	60,186
Total . . . . .	14,12,847	77,963	14,90,810

Of the total expenditure, the Government's contribution was to the extent of 75.4%. The per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 1.4.

5. The teaching staff of the recognised Primary and Secondary schools consisted of 25,689 teachers. Of these, 4,059 teachers (2,273 trained and 1,786 untrained) were working in the High schools, 4,540 teachers (2,796 trained and 1,744 untrained) in the Middle schools and 17,090 teachers (13,659 trained and 3,431 untrained) in the Primary schools. The percentage of the trained to the total number of teachers works out to be 72.9. On an average, there was one teacher for every 42 students.

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

Examination	Number of Passes		
	Men	Women	Total
M.A. & M.Sc. . . . .	27	4	31
B.A. & B.Sc. (pass & Hons.) . . . . .	227	74	301
L.L.B. . . . .	54	1	55
B.E., B.T. & L.T. . . . .	62	43	105
B.E. . . . .	20	..	20
Intermediate . . . . .	797	240	1,037
Matriculation . . . . .	4,693	1,887	6,580
At Middle Stage . . . . .	14,815	6,691	21,506
At Normal & Training Schools . . . . .	664	719	1,603
At Other Schools . . . . .	433	158	591

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