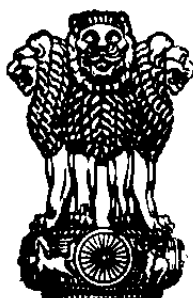


*Ministry of Education*  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, INDIA  
Publication No. 112

**EDUCATION IN CENTRALLY  
ADMINISTERED INSTITUTIONS  
IN INDIA**

**1948-49**

**(With a list of Centrally Aided Institutions and Statistics of  
Technical Training Centres for Ex-services Men and  
Displaced Persons--1948-49)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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## PREFACE

The present publication gives an account of Centrally Administered Educational and Research Institutions in India for the year 1948-49. It contains detailed information about the subjects of study and research and the statistics of the staff, students, examination results, employment of passed students, expenditure, etc. Mention has also been made of the future programmes of development and expansion of institutions where such schemes exist.

I express my thanks to various Ministries of the Government of India, and educational authorities for their valuable co-operation in supplying the statistics.

NEW DELHI

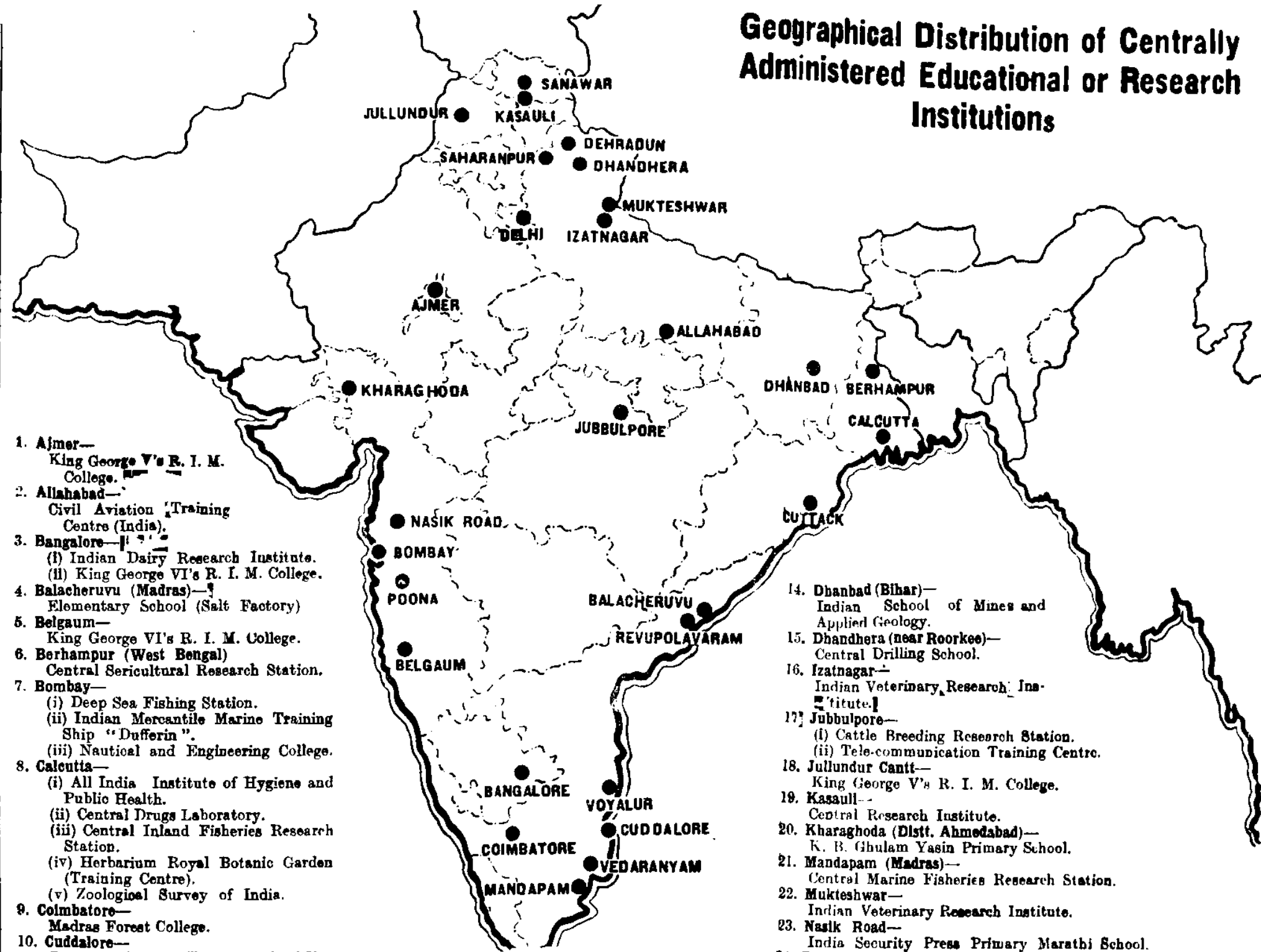
*The 27th March, 1951.*

TARA CHAND

*Educational Adviser  
to the Government of India.*

	Pages
34. King George V's R. I. M. College, Ajmer . . . . .	74
35. King George V's R. I. M. College, Jullundur Cantt. . . . .	75
36. King George VI's R. I. M. College, Bangalore . . . . .	75
37. King George VI's R. I. M. College, Belgaum . . . . .	80
38. Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar (Simla Hills) . . . . .	83
39. Madras Forest College, Coimbatore . . . . .	83
40. Malaria Institute of India, Delhi . . . . .	85
41. Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay . . . . .	87
42. Prince of Wales' R. I. M. College, Dehra Dun . . . . .	89
43. Salt Factory Elementary Schools, Madras . . . . .	91
44. Tele-communication Training Centre, Jubbulpore . . . . .	93
45. Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta . . . . .	94
<i>Appendix A.</i> —List of Centrally Aided Educational or Research Institutions (Ministry-wise), 1948-49 . . . . .	96
<i>Appendix B.</i> —Statistics of Vocational and Technical Training Centres for Ex-Service-men and Displaced Persons, 1948-49, . . . . .	104

# Geographical Distribution of Centrally Administered Educational or Research Institutions



1. Ajmer—  
King George V's R. I. M. College.
2. Allahabad—  
Civil Aviation Training Centre (India).
3. Bangalore—  
(i) Indian Dairy Research Institute.  
(ii) King George VI's R. I. M. College.
4. Balacheruvu (Madras)—  
Elementary School (Salt Factory)
5. Belgaum—  
King George VI's R. I. M. College.
6. Berhampur (West Bengal)  
Central Sericultural Research Station.
7. Bombay—  
(i) Deep Sea Fishing Station.  
(ii) Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin".  
(iii) Nautical and Engineering College.
8. Calcutta—  
(i) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.  
(ii) Central Drugs Laboratory.  
(iii) Central Inland Fisheries Research Station.  
(iv) Herbarium Royal Botanic Garden (Training Centre).  
(v) Zoological Survey of India.
9. Colmbatore—  
Madras Forest College.
10. Cuddalore—  
Central Palmgur Training School.
11. Cuttack—  
Central Rice Research Institute.
12. Dehra Dun—  
(i) Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India.  
(ii) Indian Forest Research Institute and Colleges.  
(iii) Prince of Wales' R. I. M. College.
13. Delhi—  
(i) Central College of Agriculture.  
(ii) College of Nursing.

- (iii) Central Institute of Education.
- (iv) Delhi Polytechnic.
- (v) Government House Primary School.
- (vi) Indian Agricultural Research Institute.
- (vii) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Middle School.
- (viii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Statistical Branch).
- (ix) Malaria Institute of India.
- (x) Central Potato Research Institute.

14. Dhanbad (Bihar)—  
Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology.
15. Dhandhera (near Roorkee)—  
Central Drilling School.
16. Izatnagar—  
Indian Veterinary Research Institute.
17. Jubbulpore—  
(i) Cattle Breeding Research Station.  
(ii) Tele-communication Training Centre.
18. Jullundur Cantt—  
King George V's R. I. M. College.
19. Kasauli—  
Central Research Institute.
20. Kharaghoda (Distt. Ahmedabad)—  
K. B. Ghulam Yasin Primary School.
21. Mandapam (Madras)—  
Central Marine Fisheries Research Station.
22. Mukteshwar—  
Indian Veterinary Research Institute.
23. Nasik Road—  
India Security Press Primary Marathi School.
24. Poona—  
Indian Meteorological Department Training School.
25. Revu Polavaram (Distt. Vizagapatam)—  
Elementary School (Salt Factory).
26. Saharanpur—  
Communication School [Civil Aviation Training Centre (India)].
27. Sanawar—  
Lawrence Royal Military School.
28. Vedaranyam (Distt. Tanjore)—  
Elementary School (Salt Factory)
29. Voyalur (Distt. Chingalpet)—  
Elementary School (Salt Factory).

**SUBJECT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS**  
**Agriculture and Forestry**

1. Central College of Agriculture, Delhi.
2. Central Drilling School, Dhandhera (U. P.)
3. Central Palmgur Training School, Cuddalore (Madras).
4. Central Potato Research Institute, New Delhi.
5. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
6. Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
7. Herbarium Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.
8. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
9. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Statistical Branch), New Delhi.
10. Indian Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun.

**Animal Husbandry**

1. Cattle Breeding Research Station, Jubbulpore.
2. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.
3. Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

**Agriculture**

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Manirampur (24-Parganas West Bengal).
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam (Madras).
3. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay.

**Communications**

1. Communication School [C. A. T. C. (I)], Saharanpur.
2. Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli, Allahabad.
3. Tele-communication Training Centre, Jubbulpore.

**General Education**

1. Elementary School, Salt Factory, Balacheruvu (Madras).
2. Elementary School, Salt Factory, Revupolavaram (Madras).
3. Elementary School, Salt Factory, Vedaranyam (Madras).
4. Elementary School, Salt Factory, Voyalur (Madras).
5. Government House Primary School, New Delhi.
6. Indian Agricultural Research Institute Middle School, New Delhi.
7. India Security Press Primary Marathi School, Nasik Road.
8. K. B. Ghulam Yasin Primary School, Kharaghoda (Distt. Ahmedabad)
9. The Indian Railway Schools.

**Medicine and Veterinary Science**

1. All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
2. Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.
3. Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Punjab).
4. College of Nursing, New Delhi.
5. Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.
6. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteshwar and Izatnagar.

**Military Education**

1. Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship (I. M. M. T. S.) "Dufferin", Bombay.
2. King George V's R. I. M. College, Ajmer.
3. King George V's R. I. M. College, Jullundur Cantt.
4. King George VI's R. I. M. College, Bangalore.
5. King George VI's R. I. M. College, Belgaum.
6. Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar (Simla Hills).
7. Prince of Wales' R. I. M. College, Dehra Dun.

**Professional Education**

1. Central Institute of Education, Delhi.
2. Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.
3. Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.

**Miscellaneous**

1. Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal).
2. Indian Meteorological Department Training School, Poona.
3. Nautical & Engineering College, Bombay.

**STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED INSTITUTIONS**

Province and Institution(s)	Town of location	Administering Ministry
<b>BENGAL (West)--</b>		
(i) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health	Calcutta	Health
(ii) Central Drugs Laboratory	Calcutta	Health
(iii) Central Inland Fisheries Research Station	Manirampur	Agriculture
(iv) Central Sericultural Research Station	Berhampur	Agriculture
(v) Herbarium Royal Botanic Garden	Calcutta	Agriculture
(vi) Zoological Survey of India	Calcutta	Agriculture
<b>BIHAR--</b>		
Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology	Dhanbad	Works, Mines and Power
<b>BOMBAY--</b>		
(i) Deep Sea Fishing Station	Bombay	Agriculture
(ii) India Security Press, Primary Marathi School	Nasik Road	Finance
(iii) Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship 'Dufferin'	Bombay	Commerce
(iv) Indian Meteorological Department Training School	Poona	Communications
(v) K. B. Ghulam Yasin Primary School	Kharaghoda	Industry & Supply
(vi) King George VI's R. I. M. College	Belgaum	Defence
(vii) Nautical & Engineering College	Bombay	Commerce
<b>MADHYA PRADESH--</b>		
(i) Cattle Breeding Research Station	Jubbulpore	Agriculture
(ii) Tele-communication Training Centre	Jubbulpore	Communications
<b>MADRAS--</b>		
(i) Central Marine Fisheries Research Station	Mandapam	Agriculture
(ii) Central Palangur Training Centre	Cuddalore	Industry & Supply
(iii) Elementary School, Salt Factory	Balacheruvu	
(iv) Elementary School, Salt Factory	Revupolavaram	Industry & Supply
(v) Elementary School, Salt Factory	Vedaranyam	Industry & Supply
(vi) Elementary School, Salt Factory	Voyalur	Industry & Supply
(vii) Madras Forest College	Coimbatore	Agriculture
<b>ORISSA--</b>		
Central Rice Research Institute	Cuttack	Agriculture
<b>PUNJAB</b>		
(i) Central Research Institute	Kasauli	Health
(ii) King George V's R. I. M. College	Jullundur	Defence
(iii) Lawrence Royal Military School	Sanawar	Defence
<b>UTTAR PRADESH--</b>		
(i) Central Drilling School	Dhandhera	Agriculture
(ii) Civil Aviation Training Centre	Bamrauli (Allahabad).	Communications
(iii) Communication School [Civil Aviation Training Centre (I)].	Saharanpur	Communications
(iv) Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India	Dehra Dun	Agriculture
(v) Indian Forest Research Institute and Colleges	Dehra Dun	Agriculture
(vi) Indian Veterinary Research Institutes	Mukteshwar and Izatnagar	Agriculture
(vii) Prince of Wales' R. I. M. College	Dehra Dun	Defence



Province and Institution(s)	Town of location	Administering Ministry
<b>AJMER MERWARA—</b>		
King George V's R. I. M. College . . . . .	Ajmer . . . . .	Defence
<b>MYSORE—</b>		
(i) Indian Dairy Research Institute . . . . .	Bangalore . . . . .	Agriculture
(ii) King George VI's R. I. M. College . . . . .	Bangalore . . . . .	Defence
<b>DELHI—</b>		
(i) Central College of Agriculture . . . . .	Delhi . . . . .	Agriculture
(ii) Central Institute of Education . . . . .	Delhi . . . . .	Education
(iii) Central Potato Research Institute . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Agriculture
(iv) College of Nursing . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Health
(v) Delhi Polytechnic . . . . .	Delhi . . . . .	Education
(vi) Government House Primary School . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Education
(vii) Indian Agricultural Research Institute Middle School . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Education
(viii) Indian Agricultural Research Institute . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Agriculture
(ix) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Statistical Branch) . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Agriculture
(x) Malaria Institute of India . . . . .	Delhi . . . . .	Health

## **1. ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH. CALCUTTA**

The Institute was established in 1932 to provide facilities for training of Public Health Workers and for research in associated fields. With a view to keeping pace with the rapid changes in the conception of public health, the syllabus of the D. P. H. course was revised and the teaching in Microbiology was separated in 1939 from the D. T. M. Course of the School of Tropical Medicine. The process of reorganisation had, however, to be slowed down on the outbreak of the last World War. However in 1945, the academic programme of the Institute was further enlarged by introducing a number of new short courses and by doubling the strength of the existing classes. In view of the growing importance of statistics, the statistics section was separated from the section of Vital Statistics and Epidemiology in 1945 and a Sub-Section in Industrial Hygiene was created for training health personnel in Industrial Hygiene and for carrying out research in this field. For training Public Health Engineers, a degree in Master of Engineering was introduced in 1948. There was at a distance of about 21 miles from Calcutta a Rural Practice Field known as the "Singur Health Unit" for practical training of the students. A model Health Centre was also established with a Maternity Home and Field Laboratory for meeting the field requirements of the Bacteriological and other work of the centre.

Out of a number of new courses proposed, Government of India sanctioned funds amounting to Rs. 43,000 for inaugurating a Diploma Course in Dietetics. It is likely to be registered soon. The question of introducing a Diploma Course in Industrial Hygiene was still under the consideration of Government of India.

2. The institution is open to both men and women whether departmental employees or others. It is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Health. It is of a professional nature with provision for teaching as well as basic and applied research. The basic research was undertaken to a limited extent and was connected with the preparation of D. D. T., Synthesis of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> on a laboratory scale, and physiological mechanism of action of Vitamin A, evolving a method of hydrolysing protein enzymic action, sterilizing it for use among human subjects, etc. As regards applied research, such diverse subjects as given below, were engaging the attention of the institution—

- (i) Supplementing food of school children with various nutrients ;
- (ii) Sanitary disposal of industrial waste ;
- (iii) Epidemiology of Plague ;
- (iv) Typhus Fevers in West Bengal ; and
- (v) Environmental conditions in industries.

Whenever possible, a limited amount of consultation work which was mostly in relation to health problems such as water supply, waste disposal, prophylactic immunisation, etc., was also undertaken. Microbiological work

in relation to testing food and food-products for suitability of human consumption was also some times undertaken.

The institute is non-residential and had one hostel with 50 residential seats. The average monthly hostel expenses per student came to Rs. 100 approximately. The scientific control over the institute vested in the Scientific Control Committee, which also functioned as the Recruitment and Appointment Board for the appointment of the professional and other gazetted staff of the institute. The Scientific Control Committee consisted of eight members, including the Hon'ble Minister for Health who acted as the Chairman of the Committee. The institute had a sports club, catering for the outdoor games such as Foot-Ball, Badminton, etc. Periodical tours were also arranged. During the year in question, 15 such tours were undertaken. The expenses on these tours were borne by the students themselves.

3. The instruction in the institute leads to Degree, Diploma and Certificate in various subjects. The Degree and Diploma courses commence in the first week of June and the Certificate Courses in early October or January. The particulars of these courses are given in the following table :—

#### I—Courses of Study

Name of Certificate, etc.	Minimum Admission Requirements	Duration of course	Tuition fee (full course)
<b>(a) Certificate Courses :</b>			
Maternity and Child-Welfare	Graduates or Licentiatees in Medicine with 1½ year's practical experience.	3 months . . . . .	Rs. 25
Industrial Hygiene	Do. without practical experience.	3 months . . . . .	150
Nutrition	Medical men or Science graduates associated with Public Health work.	3 months . . . . .	150
Laboratory Techniques.	I.Sc. or Matriculation with laboratory experience.	6 months . . . . .	150
Biometric Technique	Medical graduates or P. H. Workers with Maths. up to I.Sc. Standard.	3 months . . . . .	150
Public Health Engineering	Engineering qualifications lower than University Degree.	3 months followed by 3 months' supervised practical training.	150
<b>(b) Diploma Courses :</b>			
Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.)	Graduates in Medicine or equivalent with 1½ year's professional experience.	10 months . . . . .	300
Diploma in Public Health and Hygiene (I.P.H. and Hy.)	Graduates or Licentiatees in Medicine (3 to 5 years professional experience or Licentiatees).	10 months . . . . .	300

Name of Certificate, etc.	Minimum Admission Requirements	Duration of course	Tuition fee (full course)
<i>(b) Diploma Courses—</i>			
<i>condt.</i>			
Diploma in Maternity and Child Welfare (D.M. & C.W.)	Graduate in Medicine or equivalent with 1½ year's professional experience.	10 months	Rs. 150
<i>(c) Degree Courses :</i>			
Master of Engg. (Public Health)	B.E. (Cal.) or equivalent.	One academic session (June to March) followed by supervised practical training for 12 months.	300
Doctor of Science (Public Health)	Medical Graduates with D. P. H. qualifications or equivalent.	Two academic sessions (June to March each).	250

4. During the year under review, there were 113 students (106 men and 7 women) on rolls as against 90 men and 7 women during the last year. The total expenditure incurred on the institute during 1948-49 amounted to Rs. 6,28,030, of which Rs. 28,268 was met from fees, Rs. 7,500 from Development Fund of the institute, and remaining Rs. 5,92,262 from Central Revenues. Besides this, Rs. 86,597 were received from the Indian Research Fund Association for undertaking specific enquiries by the professors of the institute. The average cost of education per student during the year comes to Rs. 5,558 nearly.

5. Of the 113 students, 65 (except 16 stipendiary students) were sponsored either by the Provincial/State Governments or by other organisations and were receiving during the training their usual pay, etc., from their employers. Of the 16 stipendiary students, 4 were getting stipends from the Bihar Government and 10 from the U. P. Government. The amount spent on this account by these governments was Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. One female student of Punjab was getting an annual stipend of Rs. 1,000 from Indian Red Cross Society. Also the Government of Cutch awarded a stipend of Rs. 1,000 P.A. to her only student. Besides these 22 students who had approved war service to their credit were exempted from the payment of tuition fees.

6. The staff of the institute consisted of 1 Director, 1 Assistant Director, 6 Professors (5 men and 1 woman), 2 Associate Professors, 9 Assistant Professors (8 men and 1 woman) and 23 Research Assistants (22 men and 1 woman). While the Director and the Assistant Director were responsible for administration in addition to teaching and research duties, the professional staff was meant exclusively for teaching and research. The Research Assistants helped also in the routine work relating to research and teaching. During the year under review, 13 publications relating to public health were brought out by the staff of the institute.

7. Some more information is given in the following tables :—

**II—Course-wise Distribution**

Name of Certificate, etc.	No. of students on Rolls			Examination Results									
	Men	Women	Total	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Passed up-to-date			
				Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
<i>Certificate Courses</i>													
Maternity and Child Welfare.	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	23	23	
Industrial Hygiene	9	..	9	9	..	9	9	..	9	25	..	25	
Nutrition	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	18	..	18	
Laboratory Techniques.	15	..	15	15	..	15	15	..	15	46	1	47	
Public Health Engineering.	10	..	10	10	..	10	10	..	10	26	..	26	
Biometric Techniques.	This course was not offered during the session						..	..	5	..	5		
Malariaology, etc.	These courses were discontinued						..	..	6	..	6		
<i>Diploma Courses</i>													
Diploma in Public Health.	47	..	47	46	..	46	40	..	40	439	2	441	
Diploma in Public Health & Hygiene.	9	..	9	9	..	9	7	..	7	67	..	67	
Diploma in Maternity and Child Welfare.	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	24	24	
<i>Degree Courses</i>													
Master of Engineering (Public Health).	12	..	12	12	..	12	11	..	11	12	..	12	
Doctor of Science (Public Health).	The course was not offered during the session						..	..	4	..	4		
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>698</b>	

**II—Provincial Distribution of Students.**

Name of the Province, etc.	No. of students on Rolls		
	Men	Women	Total
Assam	2	1	3
West Bengal	37	3	40
Bihar	5	..	5
Bombay	5	..	5
C. P. & Berar	5	..	5
Madras	16	..	16
Orissa	1	..	1
Punjab	3	2	5
U. P.	11	..	11
Delhi	1	..	1
Indian States	18	..	18
Pakistan	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>113</b>

8. Attached to the Institute was a library which on 31st March, 1949, contained 7,216 books and 4,206 journals, valued at Rs. 59,000. The above figures included 153 books and an equal number of journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

9. Of the 163 students who qualified during the year, 69 men and 5 women were employed outside the Institute and 2 men and 1 woman within the Institute. The information about the employment of the remaining 25 men and 1 woman is not available. Detailed statistics about those who had qualified in earlier batches is also not available.

## 2. CATTLE BREEDING RESEARCH STATION, JUBBULPORE

The institution was started in June 1947 with the object of conducting genetical research on the evolution of a medium-sized general utility breed of cattle to cater to the needs of Central India. This is an institution of continued research and as such keeps no regular sessions. It is purely technical in nature and is open to research workers of either sex. Research by staff is obligatory.

The research staff are recruited through the U. P. S. C. and as such are governed by the same rules as are applicable to the Central Government employees. Further details about the staff are given in the following table :—

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Superintendent	1	Administration, Management and Research.
Agricultural Officer	1	Cultivation of lands, Improvement of grasslands, Hay making, Silage irrigation.
Farm Manager	3	Farm management, maintenance of cattle and live stock.
Farm Assistant	3	Experimental breeding work.
Farm Overseer	3	Assistance to Farm Managers.
Total	11*	

The institution is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture. Total expenditure on the institution during the year was Rs. 9,05,645 which was wholly met by that Ministry. This represents an increase of Rs. 4,49,768 over the last year's figure.

## 3. CENTRAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DELHI

The College was started by the Central Ministry of Agriculture in 1947 in order to meet the needs of Centrally Administered Areas and such other provinces as have no Agricultural College of their own. It has attached to it laboratories in Botany, Entomology, Chemistry, Physics and Agricultural Engineering. The library of the college contained on 31st March, 1949, 1,209 books and 45 journals inclusive of 356 books and 16 journals added during the year in question at a cost of Rs. 3,701 and Rs. 103 respectively. The

\* All men.

total value of the library (excluding building and furniture) was estimated to be about Rs. 12,000.

2. The institution provides professional type of education to both departmental employees and others of either sex. It is a residential institution and has attached to it one approved hostel, with accommodation for 200 students. Monthly hostel expenses come to about Rs. 55. Medical facilities are also available in the college, and a part-time Doctor and a full-time Compounder constitute the residential medical staff. Arrangements for out-door games (e.g. Hockey, Football, Tennis, etc.) and Physical Training exist. The college was running two students' societies, called the Speakers' Union and the Students' Union, of which all the students were members. During the year in question 7 tours and excursions were arranged. The average number of students attending each tour was 32, and the expenditure of Rs. 5,369 incurred on these was borne by the college.

3. The college course which leads to the degree of B. Sc. (Hons.) (Agr.) is of 4 years' duration—one year for pre-University Course and 3 years for University Course. The annual academic session commences in the middle of July. The students with Matriculation or Higher Secondary Certificates are eligible for admission. Maximum intake per year is 60 students in the pre-University class. The students are charged a monthly tuition-fee of Rs. 15, which includes Science fee, Hostel-rent, Electrical charges, Club subscription and Medical fee.

4. During the year under review, 122 students (all boys) were on rolls, 56 in the Pre-University class, 53 in the 1st Year class and 13 in the 2nd year class as against 76 students during 1947-48. Of the former, 36 students were deputed by the Central Government, 58 by Provincial Governments and 28 by Indian State Governments. In all 48 students were receiving stipends. The provincial distribution of students and the amount shared by provinces, etc., towards the stipends of various students is given below :—

Province etc.	Students on rolls	Getting Stipends	Annual Amount shared by Provinces, etc., towards stipends.
			Rs.
Azam	3	2	1,200 0 0
Bengal	4	..	.. ..
Bihar	1	..	.. ..
Madras	2	..	.. ..
Orissa	7	7	6,468 0 0
Punjab	34	5*	1,920 0 0
Sind	3	..	.. ..
U.P.	2	..	.. ..
Delhi	36	24	5,100 0 0
Nepal	2	2	1,783 8 0
Indian States	28	8†	3,900 0 0
Total	122	48	20,371 8 0

\*Includes 4 students getting stipends to the extent of Rs. 1,620 from Other Agencies.

† Includes 3 students whose stipendiary amounts are not known.

5. The total expenditure incurred on the college amounted to Rs. 3,76,201 as against Rs. 1,28,064 during the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 34,550 was met from fees and the remaining from the Central Government funds. This gives the average annual expenditure per scholar to be about Rs. 3,034.

The gazetted staff of the college is selected by the U.P.S.C., while the appointments to the subordinate posts are made on the recommendation of the Employment Exchanges and such other agencies. The detailed information about the staff is given in the following table :—

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Principal . . . . .	1	Administration and Teaching.
Professor . . . . .	4	Teaching
Asstt. Professor . . . . .	5	Teaching
Administrative Officer . . . . .	1	Office Administration.
Demonstrator . . . . .	15	Teaching
Farm Asstt. . . . .	2	Do.
Farm Overseer . . . . .	1	Do.
Total . . . . .	29*	

#### 4. CENTRAL DRILLING SCHOOL DHANDHERA (U.P.)

The School was originally established at Dhanauri (near Roorkee) in August, 1946, to train Indian personnel in mechanical drilling of tube-wells. But during 1947-48 it was transferred to Dhandhera, P.O. Roorkee. From 1949-50, however, the school has been abolished.

2. This was a residential school under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture. It was of technical nature with provision for teaching only. The school was open to men only—both departmental employees and others.

3. The course of instruction in mechanical drilling comprised of three months' elementary training at the school in the maintenance and operation of portable drilling rigs followed by six months' practical training in actual drilling of tubewells in the field. At the end of the course a Certificate of Proficiency was awarded. No tuition-fees were charged.

4. Of the 37 students who were on rolls during the year under reports as against 56 during the preceding year, 19 were deputed by the Central Government. The latter availed of stipends, the total expenditure on which amounted Rs. 2,767-14-0. The remaining 18 students, who were nominees of the Provincial and State Governments, were also getting some sort of financial concessions from their respective Governments. The total expenditure incurred on the school during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,333-2-9 as against Rs. 1,01,919 during the previous year. The whole of the expenditure was met by the Central Government.

5. The staff of the school consisted of one Drilling Engineer (Chief Drilling Instructor), who was also acting as Principal, and 3 Drilling Instructors.

\*7 vacant, which include 1 Professor, 3 Asstt. Professors, 1 Administrative Officer, 1 Demonstrator, and 1 Farm Overseer.



Besides, one post each of Principal and Supervising Drilling Engineer, 2 posts of Drilling Engineer and one post of Drilling Instructor remained unfilled.

6. Distribution of the students by Provinces, etc., is given in the following table :—

Province/State	Students on Rolls	Province/State	Students on Rolls
Bengal . . . . .	2	East Punjab . . . . .	11
Bihar . . . . .	1	U. P. . . . .	11
Bombay . . . . .	1	Delhi . . . . .	2
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	3	Baroda . . . . .	1
Madras . . . . .	4	Travancore . . . . .	1
		Total . . . . .	37

#### 5. CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY, CALCUTTA

The Biochemical Standardisation Laboratory (established 1937) was converted into the Central Drugs Laboratory in 1947. It is open to departmental employees as well as others irrespective of caste, creed or sex for training and research in professional and technical subjects pertaining to drugs pharmaceuticals, insecticides and disinfectants etc. Research is obligatory on teaching staff but research facilities are available to post-graduate students specializing in Pharmacology and Biological Standardisation. During the year under report the institution published 19 research papers on allied subjects.

The institution offers a one-year training course in Pharmacology and Biological Standardisation and 6-months' training courses in Analytical Chemistry pertaining to Drugs. Minimum admission qualifications are M.B./M.B.B.S. degree for the former and M.Sc. (Chemistry) degree for the latter followed by at least 1 or 2 years' experience in either case. The laboratory at present can train only 1 person for each course and the fee charged is Rs. 100 p. m. Special courses in Analytical Chemistry (drugs) extending over 1 month or 3 months are also offered. During the year under report there were 4 research scholars of whom 3 completed their investigations successfully thus bringing the total number trained up-to-date to 7.

The institution has a well qualified staff consisting of a Director, a Pharmaceutical Chemist, a Pharmacologist, a Biochemist and a Bacteriologist. Appointments to the staff are made through the Union Public Service Commission and selected members are governed by the same conditions of service as apply to Central Government employees.

The institution has a small library containing 343 books and 21 volumes of journals including 56 books and 2 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 424 and Rs. 108 respectively. Total number of books and journals issued during the year was 1,500 which gives an average frequency issue of 375 books/journals per scholar per annum. Approximate value of the library excluding the furniture and the building was Rs. 2,985.

The institution is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health. The total expenditure on the institution in 1948-49 increased by Rs. 25,601 to

Rs. 2,27,401 which was wholly met by that Ministry. In addition, the institution realised Rs. 41,371 as testing fees on account of registration of patent and proprietary drugs. The Indian Research Fund Association gave a grant of Rs. 28,490 for undertaking specific enquiries.

Future development plans include the erection of a special building at Delhi to house all the 5 sections of the laboratory in one place. The scheme, however, has not been finalised.

#### **6. CENTRAL INLAND FISHERIES RESEARCH STATION, MANIRAMPUR (24 PARGANAS), WEST BENGAL**

Stray attempts at solving some problems relating to Inland Fisheries had been made in certain cases by different Fishery Departments and Universities in India ; but the limitation of facilities, staff, finance, etc., stood in the way of planned inland fishery research on any comprehensive basis. With the growing importance of agriculture and the desirability of utilizing all cultivable waters in the country for fish production, the need for planned and co-ordinated inland fishery research on an all-India basis came to be recognised. Under these conditions, the Governor-General-in-Council sanctioned in February 1947, the scheme for taking up research work in Inland Fisheries for a period of 5 years in the first instance in connection with the Interim Fisheries Scheme. The main Station and Laboratory are located at Manirampur with units working at Chilka Lake, Calcutta and Hirakud. Sub-stations and field observation centres are proposed to be opened at suitable representative places in different parts of the country *in due course*.

2. The station is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Agriculture and admits both men and women workers. It is open mainly to the departmental employees, but others interested in fisheries are also admitted in special cases. The station is of a technical nature with provision for both teaching and research. The research by the staff is obligatory. During the year, only one scholar was availing of the research facilities in the station, but in due course, with the proposed expansion of the Station, facilities for basic research in Fishery and Hydrobiology and applied research on fisheries of the inland waters are to be made available to the students as well as the staff. Help was rendered to fishery workers in provinces and states and fish farmers as and when required.

The station is residential only for the trainees, for whom one hostel with 10 seats was available. The trainees were charged lodging fee at Rs. 15 p.m. and messing, etc., was the concern of the students themselves. The facilities for outdoor games such as Volley Ball, etc., are available in the premises of the station and the Fisheries Training Superintendent, who is a Trained Physical Organizer, looked after the outdoor activities of the trainees. Extensive tours to the important Fishery Centres in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Orissa, C. P. & Berar and the states of Bhopal, Cochin, and Travancore covering a period of about 5 months for practical training were undertaken. The travelling expenses incurred during such tours were borne by the respective deputing governments.

3. The training scheme came into operation during the year under report. The duration of the training course, called the Inland Fisheries Training Course, is 10 months for graduates with Zoology as one of their subjects. Candidates having inferior qualifications were also admitted ; but they were expected to undergo 2 months preliminary training in Natural Science prior to the commencement of the course. The training leads to a Certificate in Inland Fisheries Training. Monthly tuition-fee for the course was Rs. 20 ; but a few poor private candidates, preferably belonging to fishermen community, were exempted from the payment of this fee.

4. During the year in question, 9 men students joined the training course. Of these, 3 were deputed by the Government of Bihar, 2 by the Government of Assam, and 1 each by the Governments of East Punjab, U. P., Baroda and Bhopal. The candidates deputed by the Governments of Bihar and East Punjab were the Provincial Government employees and as such were getting their salaries. The remaining students were getting stipends from their deputing Governments ; and the total yearly amount foregone on this account was Rs. 1417-7-0 in case of Assam and Rs. 750 in case of U. P., Baroda and Bhopal. Besides, Rs. 10,800 was spent by the deputing Governments towards other expenses of the candidates. All the 9 candidates obtained the certificate after passing the examination and were given employment in the Fishery Departments of the deputing provinces and states. The total expenditure incurred on the station during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,93,600 including Rs. 69,258-11-0 spent on the training section. The whole of the expenditure, except Rs. 1,800 obtained from fees, was met by the Central Government. The annual cost of training per candidate came to Rs. 7,695-6-7.

5. The gazetted staff of the Station is selected through the U. P. S. C. while the appointments to the non-gazetted posts are made by the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with Chief Research Officer. The staff of the station consisted of 1 Chief Research Officer, 2 Research Officers, 1 Fisheries Training Superintendent, 8 Asstt. Research Officers, and 8 Research Assistants. Besides these, 1 post of Research Officer, 2 posts of Assistant Research Officers, and 4 posts of Assistants were lying vacant. The Fisheries Training Superintendent was in charge of training in addition to his duties in connection with research, which was conducted by the remaining staff.

6. Attached to the station was a library which on 31st March, 1949, contained 176 books and 186 journals inclusive of 143 books and 112 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,443-9-0. The library books were valued at Rs. 4,000 approximately.

#### 7. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, DELHI

The institute was started in December, 1947. It has so far been housed in a rented bungalow ; and its permanent building is yet to be constructed. Attached to this institute were some 15 local schools for practical training. Although the maximum capacity of enrolment in B.T. and M.Ed. Courses during 1948-49 was 80 and 15 respectively, this is expected to be increased to 150 men and 150 women in both the courses as originally provided in the scheme. The institute will it is proposed, develop into a centre of educational research.

2. The institute is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education. It is open to both men and women. Although so far provision exists for teaching only, research work by the staff is likely to be initiated. It has a well equipped library and psychological laboratory. In addition to this, the students have access to other libraries and are provided facilities at local schools for experimentation and observation.

The institute has no hostel of its own ; but a few students are accommodated in the Delhi University hostels. There are ample facilities for the physical education of the students. Satisfactory arrangements for outdoor games, viz. Table-Tennis, etc., exist. There is one students' society with an average membership of 70 students.

3. Admission to the B.T. Course started in September. Duration of each of the B.T. & M. Ed. Courses is nine months. Ordinary graduates are admitted to the B.T. Course ; whereas those desiring to take up M. Ed. Course, are required to be trained graduates with 3 years' teaching experience. Education in B. T. Course was free only to the students who came from Centrally Administered areas, but a capitation fee of Rs. 350 for the whole course was charged from those who came from other States. Monthly tuition fee in M. Ed. Course was Rs. 30.

4. During the year under report, 57 men and 24 women students were on rolls, against 38 men and 23 women during the previous year. Of these, 15 men and 8 women came from rural areas. The total expenditure incurred on the institute, during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,55,595, of which 94.8 per cent was met by the Central Government and the remaining from fees.

5. Only 1 B. T. student was getting a stipend of Rs. 80 p. m. from the East Punjab Government. Besides this, the Central Govt. had granted maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,250 to 5 other B.T. students.

6. Some other information about the institute may be found in the following tables :—

#### I—Course-wise Distribution of Students

Name of Certificate/Diploma/Degree.	No. of Students on Rolls		
	Men	Women	Total
Bachelor of Teaching (B.T.) . . . . .	49	21	70
Master of Education (M.Ed.) . . . . .	8	3	11
Total . . . . .	57	24	81

### II—Provincial Distribution of Students

Name of Province/State	No. of Students on Rolls		
	Men	Women	Total
Bombay . . . . .	1	..	1
Punjab (East) . . . . .	14	2	16
U. P. . . . .	7	..	7
Delhi . . . . .	28	21	49
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2	..	2
Madhya Bharat . . . . .	1	..	1
Indian States . . . . .	4	1	5
Total . . . . .	57	24	81

### III—Administrative and Teaching Staff

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Principal . . . . .	1	Administration and Teaching
Vice-Principal . . . . .	1*	Teaching
Reader . . . . .	1	Do.
Lecturer . . . . .	7	Do.
Demonstrator . . . . .	1	Do.
Artist . . . . .	1	Do.
Physical Director . . . . .	1	Physical Training
Total . . . . .	13	

### IV—Examination Results

Name of the Certificate/Diploma/ Degree	No. Appeared		No. Passed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bachelor of Teaching (B.T.) . . . . .	46	22	41	20
Master of Education (M.Ed.) . . . . .	7	3	6	2
Total . . . . .	53	25	47	22

7. Attached to the institute is a library with 6,192 books and 45 journals including 392 books and 45 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 31,084-7-3. The estimated value of the library on 31st March, 1949, was Rs. 35,000.

\* This is the only woman, teacher all others are men.

### 8. CENTRAL MARINE FISHERIES RESEARCH STATION, MANDAPAM (MADRAS)

The Station commenced functioning on 3rd February, 1947, as an independent Research Laboratory in a few rooms of the Biological Laboratories of the Madras University. It had 3 sub-stations, one each at Bombay, Calicut, and Karwar. The first two sub-stations were started in September, 1947, while the last one was established in August, 1948. The Bombay sub-station was located in the buildings of the Royal Institute of Sciences. The permanent headquarters of the main station are to be located in the Naval Hospital Buildings at Mandapam camp by about August, 1949. The permanent station at Mandapam would have special laboratories for Physiology, Chemistry, and Marine Biology and an Aquarium. It is proposed to have a Research Vessel, to increase the equipment and the strength of the scientific staff, and to provide reasonable research and training facilities for advanced research workers.

2. The station is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Agriculture, and is of a technical nature. It is open to both men and women. Provision exists for both training and research. At present, it was open to only departmental employees; but on shifting to Mandapam, facilities for research in Fisheries, Marine Biology, and allied subjects are to be provided for interested research workers. The station was non-residential and the trainees were provided with dormitories. Average monthly hostel expenses came to nearly Rs. 95 p. m. On shifting to Mandapam, the station is proposed to be made a residential institution.

3. The commencement of training session of the station depended upon the availability of the trainees. The training course, which is of 10 months' duration in case of graduates in Zoology and 12 months for others, leads to the Certificate in Marine Zoology and Marine Fishery Training. During the year under review the first batch of 9 trainees (2 deputed by the Baroda State Government and 7 non-deputed trainees from Madras) was on rolls. The 2 Baroda State trainees were in the employment of the State government, and, as such, were getting their pay to the tune of Rs. 1,950 p. a. each. All the 9 trainees completed the course successfully and were awarded the Certificate, 2 of them with credit. The total expenditure incurred on the station during the year in question amounted to Rs. 3,69,891 of which Rs. 1800 was met from fees and the remaining from the Central Government funds.

4. The details about the administrative, technical and the research staff of the station are given in the following table :—

Designation	Number of posts			Duties
	Men	Women	Total	
Chief Research Officer . . . . .	1	..	1	Administration, Co-ordination and Direction of Research.
General Physiologist . . . . .	1	..	1	Research in Marine Fisheries
Fishery Survey Officer . . . . .	1	..	1	Do.
Fishery Biologist . . . . .	1	..	1	Do.
Marine Algologist . . . . .	..	1	1	Do.

Designation	Number of post			Duties
	Men	Women	Total	
Marine Biologist	1	..	1	Research in Marine Fisheries
Macherel Research Officer	1	..	1	Do.
Reference Collection Officer	..	1	1	Do.
Malluses Research Officer	1	..	1	Do.
Sardines Research Officer	1	..	1	Do.
Bacteriologist	1	..	1	Do.
Statistician	1	..	1	Do.
Biochemist	1	..	1	Do.
Prawns Research Officer	1	..	1	Do.
Marine Zoologist	1	..	1	Do.
Shark Rays Officer	..	1	1	Do.
Asstt. Research Officer	3	1	4	Do.
Fishery Training Supdt.	1	..	1	Do.
Asstt. Fishery Training Superintendent.	1	..	1	Do.
Research Assistant	9	1	10	Do.
Survey Assistant	12	..	12	Do.
Total	39	5	44	

5. Attached to the station is a library which, on 31st March, 1949, contained 260 books and 60 journals inclusive of 84 books and 10 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,266. The estimated value of the library was Rs. 18,855.

#### 9. CENTRAL PALMGUR TRAINING SCHOOL, CUDDALORE (MADRAS)

The school was started in September 1948 and is intended to impart training in the manufacture of palmgur, to develop the palm gur industry generally, and to train organizers and instructors in that line. It is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and is of technical nature with provision for teaching alone. Both men and women are admitted in the school. The institution is of an all-India character and admits nominees of the Central and State Governments, Social Service Institutions, Business Firms, and other Commercial organizations. No tuition-fees are charged from government nominees, while others have to pay a certain amount of training fee. It is a residential school having one hostel (yet unapproved), with 50 seats. Average monthly hostel expenses per student came to about Rs. 50.

2. There are two courses conducted by the school, viz., Organizers' Course and Instructors' Course, each being of 4 months' duration. Candidates for training in either course should possess sound health with capacity to do hard manual labour. Trainees in the Organizers' Course should be within the age-group 25-40 years, while those in Instructors' Course in the age-group 20-30 years. Besides, for admission to the Organizers' Course, a practical experience of at least two years of organizational work of village development is necessary. Maximum intake in both the courses combined is 50.

3. During the year under review 19 trainees, 18 deputed by the Provincial Governments and 1 by an Indian State were on rolls. All of them were receiving stipends at Rs. 50 p.m. from the nominating authorities. Only two batches could be started during the year, although provision had been made for three

viz., (i) 1st August to 30th November, (ii) 1st December to 31st March ; and (iii) 1st April to 31st July. The first batch of 9 trainees—4 of the Organizers' Course and 5 of the Instructors' Course—was awarded Certificate of Proficiency on the successful conclusion of their training and got employed. The remaining 10 trainees of Instructor's Course of the 2nd session, however, continued their training. The total expenditure incurred on the school during the year amounted to Rs. 59,560, which was wholly met by the Government of India. A library for the school was still under organization.

4. The distribution of the trainees according to States and information about the staff are given in the following two tables :—

#### I—Distribution of Trainees by States

State	Students on Rolls
West Bengal . . . . .	11
Bombay . . . . .	3
Madras . . . . .	1
Orissa . . . . .	1
Coorg . . . . .	2
Saurashtra Union . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	19

#### II—The Staff

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Principal . . . . .	1	Administration, Supervision and Instruction.
Chief Instructor . . . . .	1	Supervision & Examination
Senior Instructor . . . . .	1	Instruction
Instructor . . . . .	12*	Do.
Total . . . . .	15*	

#### 10. CENTRAL POTATO RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI

The Institute was started in 1946 with a Director and a nucleus staff to work out the preliminaries in connection with the setting up of the institute. The scheme was finally approved by the Government of India in March, 1949, and it was hoped that it would come into full working order during 1949-50. The institution was temporarily located in the premises of I.A.R.I., New Delhi, with no laboratories or experimental farms of its own. It was carrying out small scale field experiments in potato growing areas in the country with the facilities obtained from the provincial governments. According to the scheme, the institute is to be located at Patua (Bihar) with sub-stations at Simla, Bhowali, and Kufri. These sub-stations are already in existence under the I. C. A. R. and are to be taken over by the institute. The institute and its sub-stations are proposed to have their own laboratories and experimental farms.

\*4 vacant



2. This non-residential institute is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Agriculture. It is open to both men and women students. It is of a technical nature and is to provide facilities for fundamental as well as applied research for departmental employees only. Fundamental research will deal with all aspects of potato improvement, such as breeding of improved varieties of potatoes, resistance to disease and pests, etc., while applied research would include large scale field trials of improved varieties of potatoes, storage of potatoes, marketing, etc. The advisory and consultation work concerning all aspects of potato production and utilization would form a part of the activities of the institute.

3. The staff of the institute (excluding the clerical staff) consisted of 1 Director, 1 Assistant Plant Pathologist, and 3 Research Assistants. The post of Potato Breeder was lying vacant. The Director was to look after administration, co-ordination, and direction of research, while the duties of the remaining staff were purely of research type. Appointments to Class I and II posts are made through the U. P. S. C. and the subordinate non-gazetted staff is recruited by the Director. Salaries of the staff and other contingencies were the only items of expenditure during the year. Total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 48,494-1-9, which was wholly met by the Central Government.

#### 11. CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KASALI (PUNJAB)

The institution was opened in 1906. It functions as a medical research laboratory of the Central Government and its activities are essentially of an all-India character. It is administered by the Director General of Health Services on behalf of the Ministry of Health. It has well-equipped laboratories and arrangements exist for breeding of experimental animals—provision having been made for research and preparation of biological products of vaccine and sera.

The institution held no regular sessions and provided no regular course of instruction. Only specialized training in Immunology was given to specially selected bacteriologists. Selection was open to medical officers and technicians of either sex. Research work was obligatory on the staff, and the following types of research was being conducted :—

- (1) Immuno-chemical studies of *Vibrio Cholera* and studies of Immunity.
- (2) Observations in Cholera and Antirabic Vaccines.
- (3) Testing of biological products on behalf of the Government of India under the Drug Act (1946).
- (4) Observation in snake venoms, Leprosy and Tuberculosis etc.

The following publications and papers were brought out by the institutes :—

- (1) Observation on Cholera Vaccine.
- (2) Estimation of the Immunity Potency of Antirabic Vaccine.
- (3) Mode of Action of Russell's Viper Venom.
- (4) Mode of Circulation and Excretion of Toxines, Anti-Toxines, Venoms and Bacteria in Animal Body.
- (5) Immuno-Chemical studies of *Vibrio Cholera*.

The total expenditure on the institution during the year was Rs. 6,17,471, which was wholly met by the Central Government. This represents a decrease of Rs. 81,887 over the last year's figure. The institution also received grants of Rs. 2,535 Rs. 10,834 and Rs. 21,521 from the Indian Research Fund Association for I. R. F. A. Library, Microfilm Service Unit, and Cholera Enquiry respectively. The total expenditure excludes the grants and endowments which were expended on researches carried out on behalf of the donating associations. The institution sold Rs. 6,31,992 worth of drugs etc. in addition to Rs. 1,746. charged as fees for testing specimens for private bodies.

All appointments to the staff of the Institute are made through the U. P. S. C. and conditions of service are the same as apply to other Central Government employees. Further details are given in the following table :--

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Director . . . . .	1	Direction, Administration and Advice.
Asstt. Director . . . . .	1	Medical research and manufacture of
Permanent . . . . .	3	biological products.
Temporary . . . . .	2	
Medical Asstt. . . . .		Do.
Permanent . . . . .	3	
Temporary . . . . .	5	
Total . . . . .	14*	

The institution has under its consideration plans to establish separate Bacterial Vaccines, Virus Vaccines, Serum Concentration, Serum Standardisation and Anti-rabic sections and a Rabic Research centre.

#### 12. CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CUTTACK

This institute was started in September, 1946 and was still in a formative stage. Whole land requirements had been met and a part of the staff appointed. New laboratories are yet to be built and full quota of the staff is yet to be recruited. When complete, the institute is expected to conduct fundamental research on all aspects of rice crop.

The institute is open to departmental employees as well as others of either sex. However, no regular sessions had yet been started and those interested in different aspects of rice research and working in other parts of India were welcome to stay for short periods to study research methods.

The institute is of a technical nature where provision will be made for research and training in research methods. Some facilities are already available for admitting a limited number of students for research in Genetics, Plant Breeding and Agronomy in relation to rice. The research to be conducted was mainly fundamental but some aspects of applied research as have scope for a wide application were also tackled. Research by staff is obligatory.

The superior staff of the institute is recruited through the U.P.S.C. while appointments to subordinate posts are made by the Director of the institute

\*All Men

on the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture. Further details about the staff are given in the following table :—

Designation	No. of posts	Duties
Director . . . . .	1	Guidance in Research and Administration.
Geneticist & Botanist . . . . .	1	Incharge Botany Division.
Mycologist . . . . .	1	Research on rice diseases and their control.
Agronomist . . . . .	1	Research on Agronomical aspects of rice crop with special reference to manurial and cultural requirements of crop.
Entomologist . . . . .	1	Guidance in Entomological research.
Statistician . . . . .	1	Designing of experiments and statistical interpretation of the results.
Farm Supdt. . . . .	1	Running the Farm area.
Asstt. Chemist . . . . .	1	Research on Agricultural Chemistry with respect to soil and paddy crop growth.
Asstt. Botanist . . . . .	1	Research work in rice Genetics.
Asstt. Mycologist . . . . .	1	Research on diseases of rice.

The institute has a small library containing 262 books and 313 journals including 112 books and 63 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,821 and Rs. 1,008 respectively. Total number of books issued during the year was 204. The value of the library, excluding the furniture and the building was Rs. 6,500 approximately.

The institute is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture. The total expenditure of the institute increased this year by Rs. 1,83,956 to Rs. 3,66,149 which was wholly met by that Ministry.

The institute is expected to have two sub-stations for special studies on rice growing in salt water, inundated lands and deep water conditions. Central laboratories will also be set up.

### 13. CENTRAL SERICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, BERHAMPUR (WEST BENGAL)

This research station was established in the year 1943 for the improvement of sericulture and silk industry in India. This is an All India institute and had a sub-station at Kalimpong and a number of special laboratories, viz., Biochemical section for analysis of soil and mulberry leaf, a Pathological section for study of silk worm diseases, a Botanical section for taxonomic and ecological study of mulberry and a Biological section for improvement of silk worm races. Under the expansion scheme several sub-stations will be established at different sericultural tracts in India.

The institution is of a technical nature with provision for both teaching and research. It is open to departmental employees as well as others without distinction of caste, creed or sex. Research, both basic and applied, is obligatory on the staff and research facilities are available to students also. Refresher courses were also held.

The staff of this institution are appointed through the U. P. S. C. Conditions of service for the staff are the same as for other Central Government employees. Further details about them are given in the following table :—

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Officer-in-charge . . . . .	1	Administration and Technical guidance
Biologist . . . . .	1	Research on silk worms.
Pathologist . . . . .	1	Research on silk worm diseases.
Biochemist . . . . .	1	Research on silk and mulberry leaves.
Botanist . . . . .	1	Research on Taxonomy, Morphology and germination of mulberry.
Total . . . . .	5	

The institution has a small library containing 74 books including 24 added during the year at a cost of 245. It also subscribed for 5 monthlies, 1 half-yearly, 3 quarterlies and a weekly at a cost of Rs. 51. The total value of the library excluding the furniture and the building was Rs. 1,300 approximately.

The institution is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry and Supply. The total expenditure of the institution during the year came to Rs. 86,304 which was wholly met by that Ministry. The institution earned Rs. 3,555 through consultation work and sale of silk worm seeds etc.

#### 14. CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRE (INDIA), BAMRAULI, ALLAHABAD

This centre was established by the Government of India in August, 1948 according to the post-war development plans for Civil Aviation. Attached to the Centre is a workshop for the purpose of maintenance and repairs of the aircraft used for training purposes.

2. The School is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications through the Director General of Civil Aviation in India and is of professional and technical nature with provision for training alone. The admission is open to both men and women. The institution is residential provided with one hostel with 110 residential seats. Average monthly hostel expenses come to about Rs. 120 per trainee. Though provision exists for a hospital, but it could not start functioning during the year. A clinic was however, run by an honorary Medical Officer on a restricted basis. One swimming pool and play ground for Volley-ball and Badminton have also been provided for the students.

3. The only course conducted at the Centre was Assistant Pilot Instructor's Course, extending over a period of 6 to 16 weeks. Candidates possessing Matriculation Certificate and having done a minimum of 150 hours flying were eligible for admission to the Course. No tuition fees were charged.

4. During the year in question, two courses were started, one in September and the other in December. The total number of students admitted to both the courses was 14, who were sponsored by different flying clubs in India. Of these, 4 belonged to United Provinces, 3 each to Bihar and Bombay, 1 each

to Madras and Orissa, and 2 to Bengal. All the 14 students completed the course successfully and got employment. The total expenditure incurred on the Centre during the year under review amounted to Rs. 23,25,970 which was wholly met by the Central Government. The average cost of education per student was Rs. 1,66,140-11-0 nearly.

5. Selection of the gazetted staff is made through the Union Public Service Commission, while the non-gazetted staff is appointed by the Director General of Civil Aviation. Detailed information about the staff is given below :--

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Principal	1	General Administration.
Vice Principal and Chief Instructor	1	Administration and Instruction.
Assistant Director of Administration.	1	Administration etc.
Welfare Officer	1	Welfare work.
Instructor	5	Instruction.
Chief Engineer	1	Head of Engineering section.
Dy. Chief Engineer	1	Assistance to Chief Engineer.
Licensed Engineer	2	Maintenance of Aircraft.
Meteorologist	1	Instruction in Meteorology.
Stores Superintendent	1	Supervision of stores.

#### 15. COLLEGE OF NURSING, NEW DELHI

In 1943 when owing to war the need for special preparation of Indian nurses in the fields of administration and teaching was keenly felt, the Government of India established a "School of Nursing Administration". As a result of the recommendation of a Committee of Nurses, Doctors and Members of the University Faculty, the school developed in July, 1946, into the "College of Nursing" to provide for B.Sc. (Hons.) Course in Nursing. Future development schemes envisage the construction of a more spacious building for this college in the vicinity of the Irwin Hostel and consequently increase in admission to the B.Sc. (Hons.) Course, and introduction of Public Health Courses for certificated nurses.

The college is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Health and is of a professional nature with provision for teaching only. The institution is of an All-India character and admitted both men and women, except in B. Sc. (Hons.) in Nursing which is open to women only. For women students it is a residential institution, having attached to it one approved hostel with 60 seats. Average monthly hostel expenses, including hostel-fee, games-fee, etc., per student came to about Rs. 56. The students had to undergo a medical examination at the beginning of the session. The college had been provided with an infirmary to look after cases of minor ailments. As regards physical education, one Badminton Court and one Ping Pong table had been provided. The college was running a students' society called the "Student Nurses Association", of which all students were members

3. The academic session of B. Sc. (Hons.) in Nursing commenced on 20th July, 1948, and that of Post Graduate and P.T.S. Courses on 5/6th August, 1948. Detailed information about these courses is given in the following table :—

Certificate	Minimum Admission Requirements	Duration of Course	Tuition-fee
<i>Post-Graduate Courses</i>			
B.Sc. (Hons.) in Nursing	Higher Secondary or equivalent.	4 years	Rs. 150 (yearly).
Nursing Administration Course	Matriculate, Certificated, & Registered Nurses with 3 years' experience in a responsible post.	8 months	Rs. 400 (full course).
Sister Tutor Course	Do.	9 months	Rs. 400 (full course).
P.T.S. Course	No prescribed qualifications Deputed by hospitals.	3 months	Nil

4. During the year under report the enrolment in all the courses was 67 women as against 50 women and 1 man during 1947-48. Of these, 56 students were getting stipends—12 from the Central Government, 21 from Provincial Governments, and 23 from other bodies. The total amount spent on this item by the awarding agencies was respectively Rs. 12,011-8-0, Rs. 17,035-12-0 and Rs. 16,551. The last figure, however, excluded the amount of 8 stipends which was not known. The course-wise information about the students on rolls and examination results are given in the following table :—

Course	No. on Rolls	Number Appeared	Number Passed	Passed up-to-date	
				Men	Women
B.Sc. (Hons.) in Nursing	49	..	..	..	..
Nursing Administration Course	4	4	3	..	10
Sister Tutor Course	6	6	4	3	21
P.T.S. Course	8	8	8	..	48
Total	67	18	15	3	79

The expenditure incurred on the college amounted to Rs. 1,67,573, of which Rs. 14,905 was met from fees and the rest by the Government of India. This gives an increase of Rs. 36,181 over the previous year's figures. The average annual cost of education per student comes to Rs. 2,501.

5. Some more information about the college is given in the following two tables :—

**I—Provincial State-wise Distribution of Students**

Name of Province State	On Roll	Name of Province State	On Roll
West Bengal . . . . .	15	U. P. . . . .	3
Bihar . . . . .	2	Coorg . . . . .	1
Bombay . . . . .	12	Delhi . . . . .	7
Madras . . . . .	3	Travancore . . . . .	9
Orissa . . . . .	2	Ceylon . . . . .	2
East Punjab . . . . .	11	Total . . . . .	67

**II—The Staff**

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Principal . . . . .	1	Administration and Teaching.
Asst. to Principal . . . . .	1	Administration.
Vice-Principal . . . . .	2	Supervision and Teaching
Public Health Teacher . . . . .	1	Do.
Sister Tutor . . . . .	4	Do.
Sister Supervisor . . . . .	2	Do.
Ward Teaching Sister . . . . .	4	Do.
Total . . . . .	15*	

6. The library attached to the college contained on 31st March, 1949, 1,115 books and 324 journals, inclusive of 385 books and 3 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,297 and Rs. 205 respectively. The total estimated value of the library, excluding building and furniture, was Rs. 10,070.

7. Only 15 students of Post Graduate Courses were known to have been employed after the completion of the courses. Such information about the remaining 16 was not available. As far as the students of the P. T. S. Course were concerned they went back to their hospitals concerned to complete their further training.

**16. COMMUNICATION SCHOOL [C.A.T.C. (I)] SAHARANPUR**

The school was established by the Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communications, Government of India, towards the end of 1946, in accordance with the Government's post-war plans. The primary purpose of this school was to impart training in Radio and Radar Communications. As a part of future development schemes, Advanced Refresher Courses and Specialized Courses for the staff of the Aeronautical Communication Service are being organised.

\* 2 vacant, which included one Sister Tutor and one Sister Supervisor.

2. The school is of technical nature and is open to men only. Both the departmental employees and others deputed by the Central Government are eligible for admission. It is a residential institution and had been provided with one hostel of 200 seats. The average hostel expenses for each trainee approximated to Rs. 70 p. m. All the trainees on their first admission are required to undergo a thorough medical examination. Such examinations are repeated afterwards also from time to time. To the school is attached a hospital staffed by a Medical Officer, 2 Male Nurses, 1 Compounder and 2 Nursing Orderlies. It comprised of an in-patient ward, a surgery, a dispensary, an examination room, an operating room, a family-ward, an isolation ward, and an officers' ward. Adequate facilities for outdoor as well as indoor games, with a sufficient number of play-grounds, exist in the centre, in addition to a swimming tank, a well equipped gymnasium and a full-size running track with facilities for all athletic events.

3. There are no specified dates for the Commencement of different courses. These are started according to programme set from time to time. No Certificate or Diploma is granted by the school. On successful completion of training, candidates are appointed to the Aeronautical Communication Service of the Government of India. The following courses were running at the Centre :—

#### I—Course of Study

Name of Course	Minimum Admission Requirements	Duration of Course (Weeks)
I. Radio Operators—		
Short Refresher Course	Matriculation with two years' experience as Radio Operators or Ex-service Radio Operators of L.A.C. Standard.	10-16
Extended Refresher Course		18-22
II. Radio Technicians—		
Short Refresher Course	I.Sc. or Equivalent or Ex-service Wireless or Radio Mechanics of Air Force of L.A.C. Standard.	20-26
Extended Refresher Course		
Ab-Initio Course	I.Sc. or Matriculates holding Diploma in Radio Engg. with one year's experience in Radio or Electrical Engineering.	59-66

As the students were deputed by the Central Government, no tuition-fees were charged.

4. During the year under review, 322 trainees were on rolls as against 495 during the previous year. All of them were getting a subsistence allowance of Rs. 80 p. m. from the Central Government and the total amount expended on this account was Rs. 1,04,952. The total expenditure incurred on the Centre amounted to Rs. 5,52,554 as against Rs. 9,55,754 during the previous year. The former was entirely borne by the Government of India. This gives the average cost of training per candidate as Rs. 1,716.

5. The Gazetted staff of the Centre is recruited through the U. P. S. C., while appointments to the non-gazetted staff are made by the Director-General of Civil Aviation, Government of India.

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6 Detailed information about the present staff and some more information about the Centre is given in the following three tables :—

### II—The Staff

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Chief Instructor . . . . .	1	Administration and Organisation.
Senior Technical Officer . . . . .	1	Assistance to Chief Instructor.
Technical Officer . . . . .	4	Teaching and Supervision.
Communication Officer . . . . .	3	Do.
Assistant Technical Officer . . . . .	11	Teaching, Practical Work, General Maintenance Work.
Asstt. Communication Officer . . . . .	7	Do.
Asstt. Director . . . . .	1	Assistance to Chief Instructor.
Medical Officer . . . . .	1	Hospital Incharge.
Administrative and Executive Officer . . . . .	1	Administration etc.
Stores Superintendent . . . . .	1	Stores Work.
Technical/Communication Asstt. . . . .	3	Laboratory and Instruction.
Radio Technicians . . . . .	11	Do.
Radio Operator . . . . .	1	Do.
Electrician/Charge-hand . . . . .	2	Electrical Installations.
Welfare Supervisor . . . . .	1	Co-ordination of welfare activities.
Leader (N/T) . . . . .	3	Supervision of welfare, nursing and games.
Total . . . . .	52	

### III—Enrolment and Examination Results

Course	Number of Students			Total Passed up to-date
	On Rolls	Appeared	Passed	
<i>Radio Operators—</i>				
Short Refresher Course . . . . .	23	23	23	187
Extended Refresher Course . . . . .	146	112	112	183
<i>Radio Technicians—</i>				
Short Refresher Course . . . . .	10	10	9	84
Extended Refresher Course . . . . .	82	55	54	122
Ab-Initio Course . . . . .	61	17	17	17
Air Field Supervisor's Course . . . . .	..	..	..	15
Control Operators Course . . . . .	..	..	..	18
Total . . . . .	322	217	215	626

**IV—Distribution of Students, by Provinces etc.**

Province etc.	Students on Rolls	Province etc.	Students on Rolls
Assam . . . . .	3	Madras . . . . .	103
Bengal . . . . .	56	Punjab . . . . .	44
Bihar . . . . .	4	U.P. . . . .	23
Bombay . . . . .	18	Delhi . . . . .	23
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	12	Indian States . . . . .	36
		Total . . . . .	322

7. The library attached to the Centre contained, on 31st March, 1949, 826 books and 2,214 journals, inclusive of 25 books and 1,298 journals subscribed during the year at a cost of Rs. 311 and Rs. 1,200 respectively. The estimated value of the library books was Rs. 6,611.

8. All the 626 candidates who have so far completed the training in various courses have got employment. This figure includes 9 trainees who were trained on behalf of the Pakistan Government and have been employed by the Director General of Civil Aviation in Pakistan.

**17. DEEP SEA FISHING STATION, BOMBAY**

The Basset Trawler "H.M.L.S. Berar" (renamed Meena), the charge of which was taken over on 28th December, 1946, was converted into a Fishing Trawler in January, 1948. Since then, experimental fishing is being carried out to locate fishing grounds off the Bombay Coast. The future development schemes of the Station include the establishment of a Central Marine Fisheries Research Station to carry out research work in the extraction of liver oils, manufacture of fish meal, curing of fish, etc. A cold-storage factory also is proposed to be established for the preservation of fish.

2. The station was under the direct administration of the Central Ministry of Agriculture and is of a technical nature with provision for research only. The admission till 1948-49 was confined to departmental employees and no tuition fees were charged. The old batch of 1947-48 consisting of 6 Government of India nominees, who had their theoretical training in Grimsby Nautical School (U.K.), continued their practical training in Deep Sea Fishing during the year in question. After successful completion of training, the trainees are entitled to Mates' and Skippers' Tickets of the Fishing Trawlers.

Out of the total grant of Rs. 8,03,000 from the Central Government for resettlement and industrial development as a part of "Grow-more-food" campaign Rs. 4,91,693 were spent during the year under review. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 13,657 was spent towards the stipends of the trainees.

The Station staff consisted of a Superintendent Engineer-in-charge who looked after the administration of the station, and an Assistant Fishery Technologist to carry out research on fish curing, fish preservation, and manufacture of fish by-products. The selection of the staff is made through the U.P.S.C. and their conditions of service are governed by the Civil Service Rules.

The question of employment of the trainees did not arise as they were departmental employees.

#### 18. DELHI POLYTECHNIC, DELHI

The institution was started in 1941 with the object of providing trained hands for industrial and commercial concerns and also of imparting advanced training to those already employed in such concerns. The institution maintains laboratories in Applied Science, Textile and Electrical Engineering Workshops for practical training of the students, and a Commercial-cum-Industrial Museum. The future development scheme envisages expansion of all departments and starting of Mechanical and Civil Engineering Courses. The institution is administered by the Central Ministry of Education who have constituted a Governing Body consisting of 16 members to advise on all administrative matters including appointments of the subordinate staff, except ministerial establishment. Different sub-committees of the Governing Body look after the working of different Departments.

2. The Polytechnic is of technical, professional and academic nature and provides facilities only for teaching to both boys and girls. The institution was partly residential and had 3 hostels attached to it with 180 residential seats. Average monthly hostel expenses came to about Rs. 75 per student. There is a dispensary in the hostel premises, staffed by a Medical Officer, to look after the hostel students. Adequate facilities for physical education of the students existed and 3 P.T.I.'s were employed for the purpose. Volleyball, Foot-ball, Hockey, Cricket, Badminton, and Basket-ball are played. One open air Gymnasium is also provided. There were 8 literary and scientific societies of students functioning in the institution. Three scientific magazines and a publication entitled "Indian Union and Pakistan" which was a Study of Economic Geography, were published by the students and the staff. Seven tours were also arranged during the year with an average of 11 students per tour. The expenditure incurred on these tours was partly borne by the students and partly by the Institution.

The annual academic session of Senior Courses, in Electrical Engineering, Applied Science, Commerce, Architecture, etc., started in July; while that of Technical Higher Secondary School in May 1948 in which, in addition to usual High School subjects, Elementary Engineering Science, Drawing and Workshop Practice were also taught.

Information about the various courses is detailed in the following table :—

Diploma/Certificate (1)	Minimum Admission Requirements (2)	Duration of Course (3)	Tuition fee (yearly) (4)
All-India Diploma in Electrical engineering.	Pre-Engg. Certificate or I. Sc.	4 years	Rs. 66
All-India Certificate in Electrical Engg.	Matriculation with Science, or Polytechnic Pre-Science Certificate.	3 years (Part time)	36
Pre-Engineering Certificate	Matriculation with Science, or equivalent.	2 years	66
All-India Diploma in Chemical Engineering and Technology.	I. Sc. with Maths., Physics and Chemistry, or Pre-Engg. Examination.	4 years	66
All-India Diploma in Commerce	Higher Secondary Commerce Certificate.	4 years	66
All-India Certificate in Commerce	Matriculation or equivalent.	3 years (Part time)	36
Pre-Commerce Certificate	Do.	1 year	66
Registered Accountancy Part I	B.A. or Matriculation with War Service.	1½ years (Part time)	50
Vocational Courses in Commerce	Matriculation or equivalent.	1 year (Part time)	36
All-India Diploma in Architecture (Day).	Higher Secondary or I.Sc., or Matriculation in special cases.	5 years	66
Do. (Evening)	Do.	5/7 years (Part time)	36
All-India Certificate in Architecture.	Do.	3 years	36
Polytechnic Diploma in Textiles.	Higher Secondary Technical Certificate or I.Sc. or Pre-Engg. Certificate.	4 years	66
Polytechnic Certificate in Textiles.	Employees of Local Textile Mills.	3 years (Part time)	48
Polytechnic Diploma in Art	Matriculation or equivalent with aptitude for Art.	5 years	66
Polytechnic Certificate in Art	Do.	3 years	36
Vocational Courses in Art	Do.	1 year (Part time)	25 (per subject.)
Higher Secondary Technical Certificate.	Middle Passed	3 years	4/12 monthly.

3. During the year under review there were 753 whole-time (746 men and 7 women) and 129 part-time (127 men and 2 women) students on rolls, as against 785 (779 men and 6 women) whole-time and 115 part-time men students during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on the institution during the year was Rs. 8,84,514 as against Rs. 7,18,108 during the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 8,75,802 was met from the Central Government funds, Rs. 720 from Provincial Governments' funds, Rs. 5,344 from fees, and Rs. 2,648 from other sources. This total expenditure included Rs. 8,818 spent on 48 stipends, of which 1 was awarded by the Central Government, 4 by Provincial Governments, and the remaining 43 by other agencies. Besides this, 209 students availed of free places and other financial concessions, and the total expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 7,272. Average annual expenditure per student comes to about Rs. 1,003.

\* One year for those with Higher Secondary or equivalent certificate.

4. Some more information about the institution is given in the following tables :—

### I—Course-wise Distribution of Students

Certificate/Diploma	Students on Rolls		
	Men	Women	Total
All-India Diploma in Electrical Engineering . . . . .	139	..	139
All-India Certificate in Electrical Engineering . . . . .	31	..	31
Pre-Engineering Certificate . . . . .	92	..	92
All India Diploma in Chemical Engineering and Techno- logy . . . . .	39	..	39
All-India Diploma in Commerce . . . . .	27	..	27
All-India Certificate in Commerce . . . . .	11	..	11
Pre-Commerce Certificate . . . . .	8	..	8
Registered Accountancy Part I . . . . .	14	..	14
Vocational Courses in Commerce . . . . .	5	..	5
All-India Diploma in Architecture(Day) . . . . .	63	1	64
Do. (Evening) . . . . .	39	..	39
All-India Inter Certificate in Architecture . . . . .	*	..	*
Polytechnic Diploma in Textiles . . . . .	31	..	31
Polytechnic Certificate in Textiles . . . . .	8	..	8
Polytechnic Diploma in Art . . . . .	19	6	25
Polytechnic Certificate in Art . . . . .	14	..	14
Vocational Courses in Art . . . . .	5	2	7
Higher Secondary Technical Certificate . . . . .	328	..	328
Total . . . . .	873	9	882

\* The students of the All-India Diploma in Architecture sit for this examination at the end of 3 years. The final Diploma Examination is held at the end of 5th year.

### II—Distribution of Students by Provinces etc.

Province, etc.	Students on Rolls	
	Men	Women
Assam . . . . .	2	..
West Bengal . . . . .	24	6
Bihar . . . . .	4	..
Bombay . . . . .	3	..
C. P. and Berar . . . . .	6	..
Madras . . . . .	16	..
N.W.F.P. . . . .	9*	..
Orissa . . . . .	4	..
East Punjab . . . . .	199	1
Sind . . . . .	1*	..
U. P. . . . .	59	1
Delhi . . . . .	520	1
Indian States . . . . .	24	..
East Africa . . . . .	1	..
Indonesia . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	873	9

\* These students belonged to the provinces shown against them before Partition.

## III—Examination Results

Certificate/Diploma etc.	No. Appeared		No. Passed		Total No. Passed up-to-date	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
All-India Diploma in Electrical Engineer- ing	85	..	57	..	130	..
All-India Certificate in Electrical Engineer- ing	10	..	5	..	22	..
Pre-Engineering Cer- tificate . . . . .	71	..	35	..	198	..
All-India Diploma in Chemical Engineer- ing and Technology.	14	..	10	..	39	..
All-India Diploma in Commerce . . . . .	8	..	1	..	23	..
All-India Certificate in Commerce . . . . .	6	..	3	..	7	..
Pre-Commerce Certi- ficate . . . . .	This is just a qualifying examination to enable the candidates to join Diploma Course.					
Registered Account- ancy Part I . . . . .	8	..	4	..	18	..
Vocational Courses in Commerce . . . . .	4	..	4	..	7	..
All-India Interme- diate Certificate in Architecture . . . . .	36	1	15	1	22	1
Polytechnic Diploma in Textiles . . . . .	7	..	6	..	43	..
Polytechnic Certifi- cate in Textiles . . . . .	8	..	7	..	14	..
Polytechnic Diploma in Art . . . . .	1	1	1	1	3	2
Ploytechnic Certifi- cate in Art . . . . .	2	..	2	..	9	..
Vocational Courses in Art . . . . .	4	2	4	2	12	4
Higher Secondary Technical Certifi- cate . . . . .	34	..	22	..	163	..
Senior Certificate in Chemical Engineer- ing and Technology.	..	..	..	..	6	..
Preparatory Engi- neering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	36	..
Radio Servicing and Communications . . . . .	..	..	..	..	12	..
Workshop Practice . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	..
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>298</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>7</b>

5. The Polytechnic maintains a library containing 14,705 books and 141 journals worth Rs. 95,886, inclusive of 1,241 books and 10 journals added during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 14,595 and Rs. 4,487 respectively.

6. Of the 774 men and 7 women who have so far qualified in various courses, 170 men and 3 women were known to have been employed. Details about the remaining were not available.

#### 19. GEODETIC AND RESEARCH BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA, DEHRA DUN

The Branch has been in existence in the Survey of India Department for a long time. In 1943, however, the Government of India sanctioned the creation of a War Survey Institute to deal with the geodetic problems connected with the promotion of war efforts which increased greatly with the entry of Japan into the World War II. On 2nd December, 1946, this institute was placed on a permanent footing, and subsequently on 20th April 1949, it was named as Geodetic and Research Branch.

Future development and expansion schemes envisage (i) Reopening of Magnetic Observatory, (ii) Expansion of Training Facilities, and (iii) Research on Tidal and Geophysical problems.

The branch is a Department of the Central Ministry of Agriculture. It is not exclusively a teaching or a research branch. Training in Topographical Surveying and Photogrammetry is given to the departmental employees in order to equip them for serious productive survey work the results of which are utilized for the study of geodetic and geophysical problems. The research is thus only incidental. The course of training is spread over 18 to 20 months.

During the year under review, six batches of trainees consisting of 66 men in all joined at different dates. Of them, 5 were deputed by the Government of Burma and the remaining 61 were departmental employees. Their State-wise distribution was: East Punjab—29, U.P.—9, C.P. and Berar—2, West Bengal—12, Madras—8, and Jammu and Kashmir—1. In all, 35 employees completed the training satisfactorily. Besides this, a Special Course in Air Survey was also run over a period of 14 weeks.

The total expenditure incurred on the branch during the year came to Rs. 3,59,578, of which Rs. 3,44,031 was met from Central Government funds and the remaining Rs. 15,547 from the recoveries made from other Governments on account of the work done on their behalf.

The library attached to the branch contained on 31st March, 1948, 6,745 books and 72 journals inclusive of 245 books and 30 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,617 and Rs. 385 respectively. The estimated value of the library excluding the building and furniture was Rs. 57,902.

The staff of the branch brought out the following publication during the year :—

(1) Technical Paper No. 2, Value of Gravity at Dehra Dun.

(2) Tide-Tables of the Indian Ocean, Hoogly River, Bombay Port, and Rangoon River, for 1949.

(3) Star Almanac, 1949.

(4) Levelling Pamphlets.

(5) Triangulation Pamphlets.

Details about the staff of the branch are given in the following table :—

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
President . . . . .	1	Administration and Research.
Mathematical Adviser . . . . .	1	Do.
Superintending Surveyor . . . . .	1	Administration and charge of C. and T. Party.
Officer Surveyors . . . . .	5	Supervision of Sections.
Surveyor . . . . .	11	Supervision of Sub-Sections.
Observatory Assistants . . . . .	2	Observation and Computation.
Computers . . . . .	44	Computation, etc.
Draftsmen . . . . .	5	Drawing.
Others (Clerks, Supervisors, etc.) . . . . .	55	Office work, etc.

#### 20. GOVERNMENT HOUSE PRIMARY SCHOOL, NEW DELHI

This co-educational primary school was started in September, 1946 to provide educational facilities to the children of the staff of H.E. the Governor General. The school provides for free instruction from Kinder Garten to 5th class, the whole course extending over a period of six years. The subjects taught are Arithmetic, Languages (Hindi and Urdu), History, Geography, Civics, Hygiene and Nature study. Basic Craft is the main feature of the school and subjects like drawing, paper-cutting, cardboard modelling, book binding, cane work, spinning, carpentry and gardening have been included in the school curricula. Refresher's course in Arts and Crafts was provided at Jamia Millia Islamia, Okhla.

During the year under report there were 208 (128 boys and 80 girls) full time students as against 237 (144 boys and 93 girls) during the last year, the maximum capacity of enrolment being 270. There were 10 trained teachers (2 men and 8 women) which gives a ratio of 20 students per teacher. In various class examinations 206 (126 boys and 80 girls) students appeared, out of whom 175 (107 boys and 68 girls) students passed. Those appearing for the 5th class certificates were 17 (15 boys and 2 girls) in number of whom only 2 boys failed to pass the examination.



The school has a small library containing 343 books including 59 added during the year. There were 104 back numbers of journals excluding 8 subscribed for during the year. The total money spent on books and Journals was Rs. 188-2-6. In all 1,060 books were issued, giving an average frequency issue of 5 books per student per annum. The total cost of the library excluding the furniture and the building was approximately Rs. 854.

The school had a wolf Cub Pack and a Junior Red Cross Society. Facilities for games and sports are also provided. Medical aid is available at the Governor General's Estate dispensary. The school is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education. The total expenditure of the school during the year was Rs. 19,916, which was wholly met by that Ministry. This represents a decrease of Rs. 1,599 from the last year's figure. The cost per scholar to the government works out to be Rs. 95-12 0 as against Rs. 90-12 0 during the last year.

The school received Rs. 150 from H.E. The Governor General Sri C. Rajagopalachari for prize distribution and another Rs. 50 from Miss S. Lall and Mrs. Mehta for equipment. The management aimed at raising the school to a middle standard and then to a High School.

## **21. HERBARIUM ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, CALCUTTA**

The Garden was established by the East India Company in the year 1787 as a nursery for rearing and propagating for public benefit the production of plants of various countries and climates which may be conducive to increase the commerce and to improve the culture of the region which was under the control of the East India Company. It occupied an area of 272 acres of land and possessed a number of conservatories and green houses for propagating tender and rare plants. Through its agency a number of economic plants were introduced in this country. A museum or herbarium of dried plants containing 30,00,000 dried specimens has been built up and housed inside the garden in a specially constructed fire-proof building. There is attached to the herbarium a library also containing 25,000 volumes and numerous scientific periodicals and papers.

2. The herbarium proper is under the administration of the Government of West Bengal, while the training scheme was controlled by the Central Ministry of Agriculture through the Botanical Survey of India. The training scheme which started in 1946 embodied post-graduate fundamental research in Plant Taxonomy and Systematic Botany, and Applied Research in Economic Botany. Examination of plant specimen and consultation of literature was also undertaken. The institution was open to both boys and girls and admitted students deputed by the Government of India. Periodical excursions were also arranged, and during the year under report 5 such excursions were organized with an average of 5 students per excursion. These involved an expenditure of Rs. 8,141 out of which Rs. 4,007 was shared by the students and the remaining by the institution. During the year 1948-49, 4 papers were published by the members of the staff and 7 were read at the session of Indian Science Congress at Allahabad in January, 1949.

3. The training session commenced on 15th July ; but the training scheme was abolished from October, 1949. The only course conducted by the Institute was Diploma in ' Systematic Botany and Taxonomy ' and its duration was of 2 years. The students having good M.Sc. degree in Botany with experience of outdoor field work and research were eligible for admission. No tuition-fees were charged.

4. During the year under report, there were 6 scholars (all boys) on rolls, out of whom 4 after completing the term of 2 years' training, were awarded diplomas. The total number of scholars who completed the training course since 1946 was 7.

5. Total expenditure incurred on the institution amounted to Rs. 44,816 as against Rs. 42,052 during 1947-48. The whole of this expenditure was borne by the Central Government. The average cost per scholar worked out to Rs. 7,469.

6. All the 6 scholars being nominees of the Government of India were receiving stipends from the Central Government ; and the total expenditure on this account only amounted to Rs. 11,419.

7. Some other information about the Garden will be found in the table given below :—

#### I Provincial Distribution of Scholars

Province/State	Scholars on Rolls
Bengal . . . . .	2
Bombay . . . . .	1
Punjab . . . . .	2
Mysore . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	6

#### II—Administrative, Technical and Teaching Staff

Designation	No. of posts	Duties
Superintendent . . . . .	1	Supervision and Guidance of Research.
Whole-time Instructor . . . . .	1	Instruction and Guidance to Trainees.
Part-time Instructor . . . . .	1	Do.

3. Of the total number trained so far, only 3 got employment, 2 in the teaching line and 1 in other lines allied to the training received and such information about the remaining 3 was not available.

#### 22. I. M. M. T. S. "DUFFERIN," BOMBAY

In the year 1927, the ship "Dufferin" was converted into a Training Ship to prepare Indian youths for career in Mercantile Marine (Executive side). The Engineers' Course was added in 1935. A small workshop for elementary training and a small laboratory for experiments were attached to the ship. As part of future expansion schemes, a shore establishment is being planned at Calcutta for training Engineers, the training ship "Dufferin" being reserved for Executive Course only. The management of the ship, selection of the trainees, appointment of the non-gazetted teaching staff, etc. vested in the Governing Body consisting of 11 members appointed by the Government of India, with the Commerce Minister as chairman and the Captain Superintendent as Secretary. The gazetted staff is, however, appointed by the U. P. S. C.

2. The institution is under the administrative control of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, and is of professional nature with provision for teaching alone. Admission is restricted to boys only. All the cadets have to live in the ship. Monthly boarding expenses came to about Rs. 50 per student. The ship possessed a Sick Bay, staffed by a Medical Officer and a hospital attendant. Physical training of the cadets was the responsibility of the Boxing instructor, who taught Boxing also. Hockey, Volley ball, Foot ball and Dufferin ball were played on the ship's playing field. In addition, Deck games were played on board the ship. Swimming was taught at the Back Bay Swimming Bath. A fifty page magazine called the "Indian Cadets" was published twice a year.

3. The academic session of the ship commenced on 10th January, 1948. The training course conducted by the ship was of 3 years' duration, leading to "Dufferin Final Passing out Certificate" in Executive as well as Engineering Branches. This enabled the cadets to be employed as Merchant Navy Officers and Royal Indian Navy Officers. Admission was made through a qualifying examination, which was open to boys studying in classes from 5th standard to High stage. The maximum intake in each branch was 25. Monthly tuition fee chargeable for eight months in a year was Rs. 50.

4. During the year under review, 165 cadets were on rolls, 84 in Executive Branch and 81 in Engineering Branch, as against 160 during the previous year. Of these, 50 cadets, 25 in Executive Branch and 25 in Engineering Branch, qualified for the prescribed certificate; and this brought the total number of cadets trained up-to-date in these branches to 486 and 270 respectively. So far,

609 cadets were known to have got employment. The students getting stipends were 81 in number as detailed below :—

Name of Certificate	Scholarship or Stipend Awarded By						Total No. of Stipends	
	Central Government.		Provincial Governments		Other Agencies.		Number	Yearly amount
	Number	Yearly amount	Number	Yearly amount	Number	Yearly amount		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dufferin Final Passing out Certificate								
(i) Executive Branch	6	1,200	12	2,800	16	6,160	34	10,060
(ii) Engineering Branch	10	2,000	13	4,560	28	9,740	51	17,200
Total	16	3,200	25	8,160	44	15,900	85*	27,260

\* Includes 4 cadets who were getting 2 different scholarships at a time.

Total expenditure on the institution showed an increase from Rs. 4,80,131 during 1947-48 to Rs. 6,90,992 during the year under report. Of this, Rs. 32,452 was met from fees and the remaining by the Central Government. This gives the average cost of training one cadet as Rs. 4,187-13-0.

4. Some more information about the ship is given in the following two tables :—

#### I—Provincial Distribution of Cadets

Name of Province	On Rolls	Name of Province	On Rolls
Assam	1	Sind	5
Bengal	14	U. P.	11
Bihar	1	Delhi & Ajmer-Merwara	14
Bombay	49	Burma	12
C. P. & Berar	11	Ceylon	2
Madras	14	Pakistan	11
Orissa	2	Indian States	5
Punjab	13		
		Total	165

#### II—The Staff

Designation	No. of posts	Duties
Captain Superintendent	1	Administration & Teaching.
Chief Officer	1	Do
Second Officer	1	Teaching.
Third Officer	1	Do.
Second Engineer Officer	1	Do.
Lecturer	6	Do.
Instructor	2	Do.
Boxing Instructor	1	Instruction in Boxing, etc.
Total	14	

6. The institution maintains a library worth Rs. 4,000. This contained 1,694 books and 12 journals, inclusive of 469 books and 12 journals subscribed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,620.

### 23. INDIA SECURITY PRESS PRIMARY MARATHI SCHOOL, NASIK ROAD

After the establishment of the India Security Press Department in 1925, the children of the employees were put to great inconvenience due to non-availability of any educational facilities in the near vicinity of the residential quarters of the employees. The matter was represented to the Government of India, who, in 1933, agreed as a temporary measure to the opening of a Primary Marathi School. Education, however, being the responsibility of the Provincial Government, the Government of Bombay were continuously pressed to take over the school; but for one reason or the other, they had so far been unable to do so. Some time back the District School Board, Nasik, passed a resolution to take over the school. Pending the implementation of the resolution, the school would continue to be run by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, with the aid of the managing committee elected from various sections of the employees. Powers to select the staff of the school, were delegated to the managing committee, though the selection was to be finally approved by the Master, India Security Press.

2. This is a non-residential school and is of an academic nature. It is open to the children, both boys and girls, of the employees of the local Jail and the India Security Press Department. The school besides teaching provide facilities for physical education also.

3. The school session began on the 1st of June, 1948. The instruction provided was up to IV Standard. Subjects like Marathi, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Physics, Hygiene and Hand-work were taught. The students of Standard I were given free education; while the monthly tuition-fees in classes II to IV, were charged according to the salary of their guardians, varying from 2 annas to 1 rupee. After the successful completion of the four years' course "Marathi IV Standard School Leaving Certificate" was awarded by the School.

4. The total number of students on rolls rose from 572 (343 boys and 229 girls), during the year 1947-48, to 681 (402 boys and 279 girls) during the year under report. The total expenditure incurred on the school during the current year amounted to Rs. 18,015-12-0 as against Rs. 17,268 during 1947-48. Out of Rs. 18,015-12-0, Rs. 9,460-3-0 was contributed by the Central Government and Rs. 7,137 by the District School Board and the Jail. The remaining expenditure of Rs. 1,418-9-0 was met from fees.

5. Some other information about the school is summed up in the following tables:—

**I—Provincial Distribution of Students**

Province/State	Number of Students		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Bengal	..	1	1
Bombay	397	273	670
Madras	2	4	6
Punjab	2	1	3
United Provinces	1	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>681</b>

**II—Administrative and Teaching Staff**

Designation	Men		Women		Duties
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
Head Master	1	..	..	..	Administration and Teaching. Teaching. Teaching.
Assistant Teachers	2	2	..	..	
Mistresses	..	..	6	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	

6. In the various class examinations of the school, 617 students (371 boys and 246 girls) appeared, out of whom 546 students (332 boys and 214 girls) passed. The last figures included 46 boys and 32 girls who obtained "Marathi IV Standard School Leaving Certificate". Roughly 225 boys and 101 girls have since the establishment of the school obtained the School Leaving Certificate.

7. The library attached to the school on 31st March, 1949 contained 285 books and 8 journals, including 34 books and 3 journals added during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 34-7-0. The estimated value of the library, excluding building and furniture, was Rs. 300.

**24. INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE MIDDLE SCHOOL, NEW DELHI**

The school was started on 25th July, 1946, by the Central Ministry of Education to cater for the education of the children of the employees of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa Road, New Delhi. It is open to both boys and girls and there is no restriction on the admission of the students other than the children of departmental employees.

It is a non-residential school. Facilities for outdoor games such as Cricket, Net Ball, Badminton, Volley Ball, Foot Ball, etc., exist. The students had a society of their own with an average membership of 100 students. Periodical tours were also arranged.

2. The school session started on 1st May 1948. The instruction provided in the school was from Kindergarten class to VIII class. The education given upto the V class was free, while the monthly tuition-fee for the classes VI, VII and VIII was, respectively, Rs. 2, Rs. 3, and Rs. 3 in case of boys and Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 in case of girls.

3. During the year under report, 280 students (189 boys and 91 girls) were on rolls. Of these, 9 boys and 3 girls were availing of free places and 7 boys and 1 girl were getting some sort of financial concessions. The total amount spent on account of free places and financial concessions during the year was Rs. 303 and Rs. 150, respectively. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 29,856-3-6, whole of which was met by the Government of India.

The teaching staff of the school is appointed by the Ministry of Education. This consisted of 14 persons, of whom 6 were men and 8 women. All men teachers were trained, one of them possessing a University Degree. Of the women teachers, 7 were trained, 2 possessing University Degrees, and 1 was an untrained degree-holder.

4. Some more information about the school is given in the following table:—

**Enrolment and Examination Results by Classes**

Class	No. of Students on Rolls			No. of Students Passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kindergarten	20	14	34	19	12	31
I	27	8	35	24	5	29
II	25	14	39	21	13	34
III	24	11	35	24	11	35
IV	18	12	30	17	11	28
V	26	8	37	26	8	34
VI	16	4	20	14	4	18
VII	16	12	28	15	10	25
VIII	14	8	22	12	7	19
Total	189	91	280	172	81	253

5. Attached to the school is a small library containing on 31st March, 1949, 512 books and 7 journals inclusive of 24 books and 5 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 55. The value of the library stood at Rs. 655 approximately.

#### **25. INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI**

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute was first founded in 1905 at Pusa (Bihar), but since 1936 it has been working in New Delhi. It is of a technical nature where provision has been made for both teaching and fundamental research on various branches of Agricultural Science. It is open to both departmental employees as well as others irrespective of caste, creed or sex.

The institution started its session on 1st October, 1948 for a 2 year Associateship course. The minimum admission qualifications were M.Sc. or B.Sc. (Hons.)

or B. Sc. (Ag.) degree with 3 years' experience in either case. The maximum intake was 100 students, although, due to pressing demands from Provincial Governments some more students had to be admitted. A tuition fee of Rs. 25 p.m. was charged from all students. Subjects of study at the institute were :—

- |                                                              |                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Agronomy                                                 | (5) Crop Physiology.               |
| (2) Agronomy with special ref. to sugar-cane.                | (6) Soil Science.                  |
| (3) Genetics and Plant Breeding with spl. ref. to sugarcane. | (7) Soil Microbiology.             |
| (4) Cytogenetics.                                            | (8) Agricultural Chemistry.        |
|                                                              | (9) Entomology.                    |
|                                                              | (10) Mycology and Plant Pathology. |

After a successful completion of their courses the trainees are eligible for Class II or subordinate service (Higher grade).

It is a residential institution with a hostel accommodating 100 students attached to it. Average expenditure for boarding and lodging came to about Rs. 75 p.m. per boarder. A gymnasium and a cricket-cum-foot-ball ground are also attached to the hostel. A municipal dispensary provides medical aid when necessary.

The institution is essentially of an All-India character as is evident from the following table giving the provincial distribution of the scholars on rolls :—

Province etc.	Students	Province etc.	Students
Assam . . . . .	3	East Punjab . . . . .	2
Bengal . . . . .	9	U. P. . . . .	32
Bihar . . . . .	8	Ajmer . . . . .	2
Bombay . . . . .	1	Delhi . . . . .	5
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	19	Indian States . . . . .	9
Madras . . . . .	8		
Orissa . . . . .	7		
		Total . . . . .	105

During the year under report, the number of scholars increased by 26 to 105 of whom 47 completed their courses satisfactorily thus bringing the total number trained upto date by the institute to 342.

The institute has a fairly big library containing 65,467 books and 50,672 journals including 4,859 books and 1,254 journals added during the year. The total number of books and journals issued during the year was 73,461. Approximate value of the library excluding the furniture and the building was Rs. 11,25,000.

The staff of the institution consisted of a Director, an Assistant Director and a Registrar on the administrative side and 7 Heads of Divisions, 17 Class I Officers and 40 Class II Officers on the technical side to carry on teaching and research work in various subjects. This gives approximately 2 pupils per teacher.

Ministry of Education



The institution is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture. The total expenditure of the institution increased, by Rs. 4,35,186 in 1947-48 to Rs. 16,65,408 this year, of which Rs. -16,870 were realised through fees and the rest met from Central Government funds. The cost per student works out to be Rs. 15,861 this year as against Rs. 15,572 during the last year.

The institution has already set up a number of sub-stations, namely, Agricultural Sub-station, Karnal; Botanical Sub-station, Pusa; Potato and Wheat Breeding Sub-station, Simla; Sugarcane Sub-station, Coimbatore; and Potato Breeding Sub-Stations, Kufri and Bhowali. The post-war expansion schemes include the erection of two new divisions, Statistics and Economics, which have already been sanctioned by the Government of India.

#### 26. INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (STATISTICAL BRANCH), NEW DELHI

The Statistical Branch of the I. C. A. R. was established in the year 1930 to assist experimenters in Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Research in their statistical problems. Although the Branch had trained from time to time a number of workers deputed by the Central, Provincial and State Governments, regular training courses were instituted by the Council only from 1945-46 to meet the ever increasing demands for qualified and trained statisticians from various quarters. An Advisory Board comprising of the Vice-Chairman, I. C. A. R., the Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, the Statistical Adviser, I. A. C. R., and a representative of each of the Central Ministries of Education and Agriculture has been constituted by the Government to advise the Council on all matters relating to the training classes.

2. This non-residential institution is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Agriculture and is of technical nature with provision for teaching and research in statistical methodology as applied to agricultural and animal husbandry problems. The institution is of an all-India character and admission is open to both men and women. All the students are required to attend the seminars which are held almost every week. During the year under review, 6 tours with an average membership of 10 students were arranged, and the expenses incurred on these were borne by the students. Seven statistical publications were brought out by the staff during the year.

3. The annual academic session started on 16th August 1948. Details about various diplomas and certificates awarded are given in the following table :—

Certificate/Diploma	Minimum Admission Requirements	Duration of Course	Tuition-fee (Full Course)
Diploma in Agricultural Statistics	Certificate in Agricultural Statistics of the I.A.C.R., or M.A. or M.Sc. in Agriculture & Animal Husbandry Statistics with Agriculture & Economics.	One year	Rs. 100
Certificate in Agricultural Statistics.	Graduate with Mathematics . . .	Do.	Do.
Certificate for Application Course in Agricultural Statistics.	Elementary Training in Maths. . .	Do.	Nil.

4. During the year under review there were 45 students on rolls as against 13 during the previous year. Of the former, 9 students were getting stipends—5 from Provincial Governments, 3 from State Government, and 1 from Rajputana University. The total amount spent on this account by the above-mentioned agencies was Rs. 3,700, Rs. 875, and Rs. 656 respectively. Besides, 28 students availed of other financial concessions granted by their nominating authorities. As the imparting of training is one of the existing functions of the I. C. A. R. and as the officers of the Council are required to participate in the teaching work in addition to their normal duties, it was not possible to give the details of the expenditure incurred only on the Statistical Unit.

5. Some more information about the branch is given in the following tables :—

### I.—Enrolment and Examination Results by Courses

Diploma/Certificate	Students on Rolls		Examination Results				Total Number Passed Up-to-Date	
	Men	Women	No. Appeared		No. Passed		Men	Women
			Men	Women	Men	Women		
Diploma in Agricultural Statistics .	5	..	3	1	3	..	8	..
Certificate in Agricultural Statistics	10	..	11*	..	9	..	26	1
Applicational Course in Agricultural Statistics.	30	..	30	..	30	..	37	..
Total!	45	..	44	1	42	..	71	1

### II—Distribution of Students by Provinces, etc.

Name of Province, etc.	On Rolls	Name of Province, etc.	On Rolls
West Bengal . . . . .	3	U. P. . . . .	12
Bihar . . . . .	2	Delhi . . . . .	1
Bombay . . . . .	4	P. E. P. S. U. . . . .	3
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	2	Other Indian States . . . . .	11
Madras . . . . .	4		
Orissa . . . . .	2		
East Punjab . . . . .	1	Total . . . . .	45

### III—The Staff

Designation	No. of Posts	Designation	No. of Posts
<i>Administrative</i>		<i>Technical and Teaching</i>	
Vice-Chairman I.C.A.R. . . . .	1	Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India	1
Secretary, I.C.A.R. . . . .	1	Asstt. Do. . . . .	1
Under Secretary, I. C. A. R. . . . .	1	Registrar of Central Herd Books	2
Total . . . . .	3		

\* Includes one private candidate.

6. Some more information about the Institute is given in the following table:—

**III—Course-wise Distribution of Students and Examination Results**

Certificate/ Diploma, etc.	On Rolls		Examination Results					
			No. Appeared		No. Passed		Total No. Passed up-to-date	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Indian Dairy Diploma(I.D.D.)	67	..	31	..	27	..	305	..
Assoe. I.D.R.I.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..
Short Course Cer- tificate	19	1	19	1	19	1	295	3
Hony: Research Worker's Course	6	3	..	1	..	1	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>8</b>

**IV—Distribution of Students by Provinces States etc.**

Province, etc.	On Rolls		Province etc.	On Rolls	
	Men	Women		Men	Women
Assam . . . . .	4	..	U. P. . . . .	3	..
West Bengal . . . . .	3	..	Ajmer Merwara . . . . .	1	..
Bihar . . . . .	2	..	Coorg . . . . .	3	..
Bombay . . . . .	16	..	Delhi . . . . .	2	..
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	3	1	Indian States . . . . .	31	..
Madras . . . . .	10	..	Burma . . . . .	2	3
Orissa . . . . .	2	..	Ceylon . . . . .	3	..
East Punjab . . . . .	7	..			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4</b>

7. Of 774 men and 8 women who had so far qualified in various courses, 194 men and 1 woman were known to have been employed and 52 males and 3 females unemployed. The information about the employment of the remaining was not available.

**28. INDIAN FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGES,  
DEHRA DUN**

This group of institutions comprises of (a) Indian Forest Ranger College, (b) Indian Forest Research Institute, and (c) Indian Forest College. All these function as different institutions, but their administrative activities are centralized in a common President.

**Indian Forest Ranger College**

This college, which is the oldest of its kind in the East, is the successor of the Forest School founded in 1867. For many years it was known as Imperial Forest College. During the year the college was functioning at two places—

\* This course has been discontinued since 1st January, 1948.

Dehra Dun and New Forest. The Demonstration Area and the Workshops attached to the Forest Research Institute at New Forest, are also used for instructional purposes for the students of this college. Since 1945 its activities have been expanding. During the year under review negotiations were in progress for its affiliation to Delhi University.

The college is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Agriculture and is open to men only. This is a residential institution open to both departmental employees and others. It provides for teaching alone. Attached to the college were two hostels with 150 seats. Average monthly hostel expenses were about Rs. 65 per student. A small hospital staffed by a Medical Officer and two Compounders is also attached to the college.

A Science Society with all students as its members was running in the college. The students have to remain out on study tours for about 5 months in the year. At headquarters all Saturdays are used for excursions. All students had to compulsorily attend physical training course in mornings and games in evenings. A magazine called the "College Annual" was also brought out by the college. Annual academic session of the college commences on the 1st of April each year.

A two years' course called the Forest Rangers' Course is run by the College. Minimum admission requirement was I.Sc. with study in one or more of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology and with practical training in forests for at least 3 months. The certificate awarded is of the Honours, Higher, or Lower Standard according to the examination achievement of the student.

During the year in question there were 138 students on rolls. Of these, 72 were of 1947-49 course and the remaining 66 of 1948-50 course. 94 students had been deputed by the Provinces, 41 by the former Indian States, and 3 by a foreign government. Training expenses of the students were borne by the deputing authorities. These expenses included, in addition to tuition-fees of Rs. 1,500, p. a. a stipend of Rs. 75 p.m., travelling expenses of Rs. 800 for both years, and Rs. 900 as allowance for books, camp equipment, etc., for both years. The following table gives the distribution of students according to provinces, etc. :—

Province/State, etc.	Students on Rolls
Assam . . . . .	17
Bengal . . . . .	10
Bihar . . . . .	22
Bombay . . . . .	8
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	5
Punjab . . . . .	9
U. P. . . . .	21
Ajmer . . . . .	1
Coorg . . . . .	1
Indian States . . . . .	41
Nepal . . . . .	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>

All the 72 students of the 1947-49 course qualified for the prescribed certificate, 71 being placed in the Higher Standard and 1 in Lower Standard. This brought the total number of students trained up-to-date to 1,984, all of whom are known to have got employed.

The total income of the college was Rs. 2,17,915 (Rs. 2,17,033 from fees and Rs. 882 from other sources) of which only Rs. 1,90,953 were spent during the year, leaving behind a surplus of Rs. 26,962.

Statistics of the college staff whose services are governed by the Civil Service Rules are summed up in the following table :—

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Director . . . . .	1	Administration and Instruction
Instructor . . . . .	3	Instruction
Asstt. Instructor . . . . .	4	Do.
Asstt. Lecturer in Surveying and Engineering	1	Do.
Total . . . . .	9	

Attached to the college is a library which, on 31st March, 1949, contained 674 books and 454 journals, inclusive of 126 books and 9 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 630 and Rs. 139 respectively. The estimated value of the library stood at about Rs. 6,670.

#### Forest Research Institute

From the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, research work was separated in 1906. In 1914 the Forest Research Institute was opened at Chandbagh (Dehra Dun) and on 7th November, 1929, it was shifted to its present building at New Forest, Dehra Dun. Attached to the Institute were 10 Research Branches, and with the exception of Statistical Branch, each had a separate laboratory. Two branches (Wood Working & Timber Mechanics, and Cellulose and Paper) had factories attached to them.

The Institute is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Agriculture and is open to both men and women. Admission is open to departmental employees as well as others. The main concern of the Institute is fundamental and technical research in forestry and forest utilization problems; but some facilities for technical training also exist. Facilities are available for a limited number of graduates of Indian Universities for the study of Entomology, Botany, Wood Technology, and Paper making. Research is being carried on the chemistry of chosen pulps and the physics of wood.

Normally the students seeking admission are required to possess a high degree in Science short of Doctorate degree, or an Honours degree in Science of a high standard or its equivalent, and to apply for admission before 1st of April, 1948. A fee of Rs. 10 p.m. was charged for ordinary laboratory supplies. Each student had to deposit on the date of admission Rs. 50 as caution money. Unfurnished accommodation on rent could also some times be provided. The Institute had no provision for any stipends to its students.

The Institute provided for short term training of a limited number of Technical Apprentices in the following courses for which no tuition-fees, except a sum of Rs. 75 as caution-money, were charged :—

Name of Training Course	Minimum Admission Requirements	Maximum Capacity of Enrolment
Composite Wood and Wood Preservation	B.Sc. with Physics and Chemistry, or I.Sc. with factory experience.	8
Wood Working and Timber Mechanics—		
(a) Timber testing . . . . .	B.E. or B.Sc. (Engg.)	3
(b) Wood Working . . . . .	Matriculation with experience in wood working or preliminary training in a Wood working Institute.	3
Wood Seasoning—		
(a) Kiln Operator . . . . .	Matriculation	6
(b) Kiln Supervisor . . . . .	B.Sc. with Physics and Chemistry . . . . .	

The above training courses were held during the period July-September, 1948.

In addition to research, testing and consultation work is also undertaken at the Institute. A Refresher Course, Statistical Training, and Training in Silviculture for forest officers from provinces and states were also provided during the year. One publication on Entomology and two other publications, viz., (i) "Report on the Proceedings of the Central Advisory Board of Forest Utilization and (ii) "The Forest Research Institute and Colleges (its scope and functions)" were brought out by the staff of the Institute. Besides, 27 publications were still in the press.

During the year under review there were 37 students on rolls in various courses, of whom 5 were deputed by the Central Government, 21 by Provincial governments and the remaining 11 by the former Indian State governments. They were getting stipends from their deputing authorities. All these students were declared to have qualified in their respective courses, thus bringing the total number of trained since 1947-48 to 67 (previous figures not available). Coursewise distribution of students is given in the following table :—

Course	Students on Rolls
Wood Seasoning . . . . .	3
Cellulose & Paper . . . . .	8
Silviculture . . . . .	1
Entomology, Wood Technology, Wood Seasoning, Wood working and Timber Mechanics, and Composite Wood and Wood Preservation	4
Silviculture, Entomology, Botany, Wood Technology, Composite Wood and Wood Preservation, Cellulose and Paper, Chemistry and Minor Forest Products, Statistics, Wood working and Timber Mechanics and Wood seasoning	17
Composite Wood & Wood Preservation	4
Statistics . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	* 10

\* Includes 3 students attending two courses.

Total expenditure incurred on the Institute during the year amounted to Rs. 28, 66,780, which was wholly met by the Central Government.

Statistics about the staff of the Institute is given in the following table :—

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
President . . . . .	1	Administration
Director of Forest Research . . . . .	1	Guidance in Research
Registrar . . . . .	1	Administration
Silviculturist . . . . .	1	Investigation and Research
Forest Botanist . . . . .	1	Study & Research in Botany
Publicity and Liaison Officer . . . . .	1	Publicity & Liaison work
Forest Entomologist . . . . .	1	Study and control of insect pests of trees, timber, etc.
Chief Research Officer . . . . .	6	Research
Statistician . . . . .	1	Statistical Analysis of experimental data
Senior Research Officer . . . . .	4	Testing and Research
Asstt. Silviculturist . . . . .	1	Assistance in Research
Forest Officer . . . . .	1	Do.
Systematic Botanist . . . . .	1	Research
Mycologist . . . . .	1	Study of damage by fungi to living trees and felled timber
Systematic Entomologist . . . . .	1	Research in Systematic Biology
Ecologist . . . . .	1	Interpretation & Co-ordination of data
Officer-in-charge . . . . .	2	Investigation, Survey and Advice
Accounts Officer . . . . .	1	Accounts
Other Junior Officers . . . . .	32	Assistance to Senior Officer in Research and Administration
Engineer . . . . .	1	Charge of machinery, plant, etc., and electricity
Medical Officer . . . . .	1	Medical aid to staff
Total . . . . .	61*	

The library attached to the Institute contained on 31st March, 1949, 25,910 books and 15,598 journals valued at Rs. 2,07,490. During the year in question, 870 books and 489 journals had been added to it at a cost of Rs. 2,593 and Rs. 2,885 respectively.

#### Indian Forest College

The Indian Forest College was established in May, 1938, at New Forest, Dehra Dun, in conjunction with Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the training of Officers for Forest Services of the Provinces and Indian States. Till 1945, recruitment was made after every two years; but to meet the increased demand of the Provinces and States, the college had to be expanded and since that year admission was started every year.

The college is well-equipped with lecture-rooms and biological and chemical laboratories. The museums, herbarium, laboratories and workshops, and the central library of the Forest Research Institute form important adjuncts of the college in so far as they are largely used for educational purposes by the Research Officers, College Staff, and students.

\*This excludes Research/Technical Assistants, and other technical staff.

Negotiations for the affiliation of the college to Delhi University for a degree in forestry were well in progress.

The college is under the administrative control of the central Ministry of Agriculture, through the Inspector General of Forests, and provides for teaching only. This residential institution, which is open to both departmental employees and private students of either sex, had two hostels attached to it, with 98 residential seats. Average hostel expenses per student came to about Rs. 150 per month. Attached to the college is a hospital staffed by one Medical Officer and two Compounders.

A Science Society, of which all students were members, was run in the college. The classes are out on study tours for nearly half the period of the year. All Saturdays are used for excursions. Lessons in riding and firing are also arranged. Attendance at the games and morning drill is compulsory. Annual college session starts on 1st April each year. The college offers Superior Forest Service Course of two years' duration. The candidates seeking admission are required to possess 2nd class B.Sc. (Hons.) or 1st class B.Sc. (Agr.) or M.Sc. in Science, Mathematics or Agriculture (with at least 2nd class B.Sc.) with three months' practical experience in either case. On successful completion of the course, the students are awarded the Diploma A. I. F. C. (Associate of Indian Forest College).

During the year under review there were 98 students (all men) on rolls—61 of 1947-49 course and 37 of 1948-50 course. Of these, 70 were deputed by Provincial governments, 23 by the former Indian State governments, and 5 by foreign governments. All these students were getting stipends from the deputing authorities. These governments had, in addition, to pay for each of their nominees Rs. 3,500 per annum as tuition-fee, Rs. 1,400 for travelling expenses for the whole course, and Rs. 1,000 as allowance for books, etc., for the whole course. Distribution of students according to provinces, etc., is given in the following table :—

Province etc.	Students on Rolls
Assam . . . . .	4
Bengal . . . . .	7
Bihar . . . . .	9
Bombay . . . . .	4
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	6
Madras . . . . .	6
Orissa . . . . .	8
East Punjab . . . . .	5
U. P. . . . .	18
N. E. F. Agency . . . . .	3
Indian States . . . . .	23
Nepal . . . . .	2
Ceylon . . . . .	3
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>98</b>



All the 61 students of the 1947-48 course qualified for the Diploma (A. I. F.C.). One of them qualified with Honours. This brings the total number of qualified persons up-to-date to 208, all of whom are known to have been suitably employed.

The total income of the college was Rs. 4,15,678 (Rs. 4,14,300 from fees and Rs. 1,378 from other sources) of which only Rs. 2,74,223 were spent during year, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,41,455.

The statistics about the staff of the college are summed up in the following table :—

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Director . . . . .	1	Administration and Instruction
Lecturer . . . . .	3	Instruction
Asstt. Lecturer . . . . .	2	Instruction
Total . . . . .	6	

The college library contained on 31st March, 1949, 250 books and 300 journals inclusive of 20 books and 7 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 respectively. The present estimated value of the library was about Rs. 1,750.

#### 29. INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, POONA

First founded in 1942 the Indian Meteorological Department Training School imparts technical training to the departmental employees only irrespective of caste, creed or sex. There is no fixed date for commencing the sessions and classes are arranged according to the recruitment of the staff. The following table gives details about the courses offered, minimum admission qualifications, duration, maximum intake, actual number on roll and the subjects taught :—

Course for	Minimum Admission Qualifications	Duration (Months)	Maximum intake	Actual No. on Rolls	Subject of Study
Observers . . . . .	Matriculation . . . . .	3	25	31	Elementary Meteorology, Pilot Balloon Observations, Surface Observations, Aviation, Meteorology, Weather Charts. In addition to above subjects advanced Meteorology and Climatology and Forecasting.
Senior Observers . . . . .	Dip. in Engg. (B.Sc.)	3	25	6	
Scientific Assistants	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A., M.Sc.	5	25	15	
Professional Assistants.	B.E. or B.Sc. (Hons.) in Physics, Maths. or Chemistry.	5	25	3	
Forecasters . . . . .	M.Sc. in Physics, Maths. or Physical Chemistry.	5	25	..	

The school is essentially of an All-India character as is evident from the table given below :—

Province	No. on Rolls	Province	No. on Rolls
Bombay . . . . .	13	East Bengal . . . . .	3
Madras . . . . .	3	West Punjab . . . . .	5
U. P. . . . .	5	East Punjab . . . . .	11
Sind . . . . .	4	Bhopal . . . . .	1
Travancore . . . . .	2	Nepal . . . . .	1
West Bengal . . . . .	7		
		Total . . . . .	55

At the end of the training term a formal examination is held. No divisions are formally declared and the trainees securing at least 40% marks in each of the papers qualify for a pass. No certificates are awarded but successful candidates are employed in the Indian Meteorological Department. The following table gives the number of candidates trained during the year and up-to-date in each of the courses :—

Course for	Appeared 1948-49	Passed 1948-49	Trained up-to-date
Observers . . . . .	21	21	409
Senior Observers . . . . .	5	5	312
Scientific Assistants . . . . .	12	12	204
Professional Assistants . . . . .	..	..	48
Forecasters . . . . .	..	..	68
Total . . . . .	38	38	1,041

The staff is recruited through the U. P. S. C. for gazetted posts and through the Departmental Selection Committee for non-gazetted and is governed by the same conditions of service as apply to the Central Government employees. The teaching staff of the school consisted of a Meteorologist, an Assistant Meteorologist, 2 Professional Assistants and 4 Scientific Assistants, one of whom attended to office work also. This gives a teacher pupil ratio of 1 : 7.

The school library contained 4,311 books and 21,095 volumes of journals, including 152 books and 70 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. Total number of books issued during the year was 1,813, which gives an average frequency issue of 33 books journals per trainee per annum. The total expenditure on the library staff amounted to Rs. 7,000 and the present value of the library excluding the furniture and the building exceeds Rs. 3,00,000.

The school is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications. The total expenditure on the school increased by Rs. 938 to

Rs. 36,904 in 1948-49 which was wholly met by that Ministry. The cost per scholar per annum to the Government works out to be Rs. 671, this year as against Rs. 433 last year.

The school has under consideration plans to institute refresher course for the departmental staff to provide facilities in Meteorology to non-departmental personnel in India and if possible, outside India, and to conduct regular research work. Library and laboratory facilities have already been provided to such trainees of the higher category as may wish to do research work although formal help or guidance by the training staff was not yet possible.

### 30. INDIAN RAILWAY SCHOOLS

#### *Assam Railway Schools*

During the year under report, of the 5 schools under the administration of the Assam Railway, one was High English School situated at Domohani, two Middle English Schools situated at Lumding and Badarpur, and two Primary Schools, one for boys and the other for girls, both situated at Domohani. The High School was started in 1927, the Middle Schools in 1909, and the Primary Schools for boys and girls in 1905 and 1915 respectively. The students in all these schools being mostly the children of the Railway employees were entitled to the medical facilities available at the local railway dispensaries.

The High School provided instruction from standard III to X. The Middle Schools catered for education up to VI standard. The Primary Schools for boys and girls were running classes up to III and V respectively. A hostel with accommodation for 35 students was attached to the High School. Average hostel expenses per student came to about Rs. 23 p.m. in the High School and Middle English School, Badarpur. Facilities for drill and some outdoor games also existed.

The total enrolment in all the schools was 1,260 boys and 553 girls, of whom 287 boys and 65 girls were in the High School, 838 boys and 325 girls in the Middle Schools, and 135 boys and 163 girls in the Primary Schools. The total expenditure incurred on all the schools during the year amounted to Rs. 64,816, of which Rs. 17,483 was spent on the High School, Rs. 42,158 on the Middle Schools, and Rs. 5,175 on the Primary Schools. Details about various sources contributing towards the expenditure will be found in the following table—

Source	High Schools	Middle English Schools	Primary Schools	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds . . . . .	6,997	15,013	3,406	25,416
Provincial Government Funds . . . . .	2,100	..	798	2,898
Fees . . . . .	8,386	19,745	..	21,131
Other Sources . . . . .	..	14,400	971	15,371
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>17,483</b>	<b>42,158</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>64,816</b>

17 students (16 boys and 1 girl) passed the Matriculation Examination of the year. The others were annual class examinations. In the High School classes 185 boys and 45 girls got promotions to the next higher classes, and the total number of such students in the Middle and Primary Schools was 926 (677 boys and 249 girls) and 119 (61 boys and 58 girls) respectively.

The Primary Schools provided for free education. In the Middle Schools monthly tuition-fee per student varied from As. 4 to Rs. 2-4-0, while that in the High School from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 5. In all, 23 students (18 boys and 5 girls) in the High School were receiving scholarships. Total amount spent on this account came to Rs. 663-8-0 on boys and Rs. 165 on girls.

The teaching staff of the High School consisted of 6 men and 8 women, of whom 5 men and 1 woman were trained teachers. In the Middle Schools the total number of teachers was 11 men and 7 women of whom 3 men and 3 women were trained hands. This strength in the Primary Schools was of 4 men and 4 women, of whom 2 men and 1 woman were trained.

All the schools had attached to them small libraries, which contained in all 3,183 books inclusive of 471 books added during the year at a cost of Rs. 970. The school-wise distribution of these books was : High School—1,465, Middle Schools—1,260 and Primary Schools—458.

#### *B. B. & C. I. Railway Schools*

During the year under report, there were in all 24 schools under the administration of the Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway. Of these 14 were Indian Schools and the remaining 10 Anglo-Indian and European Schools. The Indian schools comprised of 2 High Schools situated at Rewari and Bandikui, and 12 Elementary Schools, of which 2 were situated at Ratlam and the remaining 10 one each at Abu Road, Ajmer, Bandikui, Phulera, Sabarmati, Udhna, Dohad, Godhra, Kotah and Gangapur. The Anglo-Indian and European Schools were all Primary Schools situated one each at Abu Road, Bandikui, Rewari, Ratlam, Ajmer, Gangapur, Phulera, Bulsar, Dohad and Neemuch. The High Schools were open to boys only, and all the Anglo-Indian and European Schools to both boys and girls. Of the 2 Indian Elementary Schools at Ratlam, one was open to boys, while the other to girls only. The remaining Elementary Schools, except those at Abu Road and Bandikui in which the admission was restricted to girls only, were open to both boys and girls. Arrangements for drill and other outdoor games exist in almost all the schools. The students of these schools being mostly the children of railway employees avail of the medical facilities provided at the local railway dispensaries wherever the latter exist.

The classes in the High Schools ran from Standard I to X, while those in all Anglo-Indian and European Primary Schools up to IV Standard in addition to Kindergarten classes. The Girls' Elementary School at *Ratata* provided instruction up to V Standard, while the Elementary School at Sabarmati up to VII Standard. The education given in the Boys Elementary School at Ratlam and that in the 3 Elementary Schools at Gangapur, Ajmer and Phulera was up to VI Standard. All the remaining Elementary Schools catered for instruction up to IV Standard only.

The total number of students on rolls in all these schools was 4,264 (3,155 boys and 1,109 girls), of whom 1,112 boys were studying in the High Schools, 2,689 (1,817 boys and 872 girls) in the Indian Elementary Schools, and 463 (226 boys and 237 girls) in the Anglo-Indian and European Schools. The total expenditure incurred on all the schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,76,100, of which Rs. 58,990 was spent on the High Schools, Rs. 93,095 on Anglo-Indian and European Schools and Rs. 1,24,015 on the Indian Elementary Schools. The details about the various sources contributing towards the above expenditure will be found in the following table :—

Source	High Schools	Indian Elementary Schools	A.I. & E. Schools	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds . . . . .	40,363	83,641	68,819	1,92,823
Provincial Government Funds . . . . .	..	16,540	2,158	18,698
Fees . . . . .	18,627	22,607	20,114	61,348
Other Sources . . . . .	..	1,227	2,004	3,231
Total . . . . .	58,990	1,24,015	93,095	2,76,100

During the year under review, 21 boys passed the Matriculation Examination. Others were annual class examinations and the number of students getting promotion to next higher class was :—High Schools—858 boys, Indian Elementary Schools—1,254 boys and 714 girls, and Anglo-Indian and European Schools—175 boys and 184 girls.

In the Anglo-Indian and European Schools 2 boys and 2 girls were receiving free-ship and other financial concessions, to the extent of Rs. 64 in the year. The same figure in the Indian Elementary Schools was 83 boys and 41 girls, and the corresponding annual expenditure came to Rs. 789.

In the High Schools the monthly tuition-fee per student varied from As. 6 to Rs. 6. The students in the Indian Elementary Schools were charged tuition-fee varying from As. 4 to Rs. 3 per head, while in the Anglo-Indian and European Schools the range of variation of the same was from Rs. 2 to Rs. 14. It may be mentioned in this connection that in some schools the children of the railway employees were required to pay lower tuition-fee than other students.

The teaching staff in the High Schools consisted of 41 men, of whom all but 8 were trained teachers. The corresponding strength in the Indian Elementary Schools was of 70 men and 31 women, of whom 42 men and 20 women were trained teachers. In the Anglo-Indian and European Schools out of 8 men and 35 women teachers, all but 3 men and 8 women were trained hands.

All the schools (except Anglo-Indian and European School, Phulera, and Indian Elementary School, Bandikui) had libraries which on 31st March, 1949, contained 19,406 books and periodicals inclusive of 539 volumes added during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 929. The school-wise distribution of these books was : High Schools—9,009, Indian Elementary Schools—2,615 and Anglo-Indian and European Schools—7,782.

Rs. 75,377 on the European High School, Rs. 1,00,805 on the Indian Middle Schools, Rs. 96,593 on the Indian Primary Schools, and Rs. 1,02,144 on the European Primary Schools. Details about sources of income will be found in the following table :—

Source	Indian High Schools	European High Schools	Indian Middle Schools	Indian Primary Schools	European Primary Schools	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Govt. Funds . . .	60,972	24,106	60,543	72,715	50,917	2,69,253
Provincial Govt. Funds . . .	14,809	13,479	13,646	8,895	13,840	64,669
Fees . . . . .	82,729	31,229	25,531	14,268	34,488	1,88,265
Other Sources . . . . .	2,214	6,563	1,085	695	2,869	13,456
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,60,724</b>	<b>75,377</b>	<b>1,00,805</b>	<b>96,593</b>	<b>1,02,144</b>	<b>5,35,643</b>

From the Indian High Schools 143 boys and 1 girl passed the Matriculation Examination. The number of students passing the Cambridge School Leaving Certificate Examination was 2 boys and 1 girl. Besides this, 4 girls and 1 boy passed the Higher Grade School Final and Board of Apprenticeship Admission Examinations respectively. Others were annual class examinations. The number of students passing these examinations in various schools was :— Indian High Schools—1,579 boys, Indian Middle Schools—979 boys and 722 girls, Indian Primary Schools—1,652 boys and 547 girls, and European Primary Schools—368 boys and 271 girls.

In the Indian High Schools 148 boys and 4 girls availed of stipends and other financial concession to the extent of Rs. 3,772 and Rs. 176 respectively. The number of students of the above category in the Indian Middle Schools was 74 boys and 54 girls and the annual expenditure on this item came to Rs. 937 on boys and Rs. 1,410 on girls. In the Indian Primary Schools and European Primary Schools this figure was 255 (199 boys and 56 girls) and 5 (1 boy and 4 girls) persons respectively. The annual expenditure incurred on the above concessions was : Indian Primary Schools Rs. 1,145 and European Primary Schools—Rs. 186.

The monthly tuition-fee in the High Schools varied from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 12 per student. But the aboriginal students of the Indian High School Chakradhapur, were charged tuition-fee at concessional rates. This range of variation in the Indian Middle Schools and European Primary Schools was from As. 4 to Rs. 3-5-0 and from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 respectively. The students of the Indian Primary School, Rayaghada, were given free education, while the tuition-fee in other Primary Schools ranged from As. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0.

The teaching staff in the Indian High Schools consisted of 92 men, of whom 63 were trained. There were 16 teachers (6 men and 10 women) in the European High School, of whom all but 1 man were trained hands. The number of teachers in the Indian Middle Schools, Indian Primary Schools and European Primary Schools was 76 (48 men and 28 women), 93 (78 men and 15 women), and 38 (3 men and 35 women) respectively, of whom 54 (38 men

and 16 women), 78 (66 men and 12 women) and 30 (3 men and 27 women) were trained ones.

Almost all these schools had attached to them libraries which on 31st March, 1949, contained 20,699 books and journals, inclusive of 1,603 added during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,330. The school-wise distribution of these books was : Indian High Schools—8,368, European High School—660, Indian Middle Schools—7,368, Indian Primary Schools—2,112, and European Primary Schools—1,251.

During the year under report, there were in all 22 students' societies in all the schools, of which 7 with total membership of 527 students were in the Indian High Schools, 9 with total membership of 297 students in the Indian Middle Schools and 6 with total membership of 515 students in the Indian Primary Schools.

#### *East Indian Railway Schools*

During the year under report there were in all 30 schools under the administration of the East Indian Railway. Of these, 13 were Indian Schools and the remaining 17 European and Anglo-Indian Schools. Of the Indian Schools, 4 were High English Schools situated at Sahibganj, Asansol Dinapore and Jamalpur and 2 Higher Secondary Schools, situated at Mughalsarai and Tundla, 5 Middle English Schools situated at Jhajha, Bareilly, Oudal, and Jamalpur (2 schools), and 2 Lower Primary Schools, situated at Patherdibi, and Gomoh. The European and Anglo-Indian Schools comprised of 1 Oakgrove High School, situated at Jharipani (Dehra Dun) and 16 Primary Schools, situated at Lilloah, Burdwan, Sahibganj, Oudal, Asansol, Dhanbad, Gomoh, Madhupur, Jhajha, Gaya, Dinapur, Mughalsarai, Jamalpur, Tundla, Muradabad and Kancharapara. All the European and Anglo-Indian Schools, 3 Indian Middle English Schools, both Indian Primary Schools, and both Indian High Secondary Schools were open to both boys and girls. The remaining 2 Indian Middle English Schools at Jamalpur and 4 High English Schools at Dinapore, Sahibganj, Jamalpur and Asansol were open to boys only. The Oakgrove High School comprised of 3 constituent schools, viz., Boys' School, Girls' School, and Junior School which was open to both boys and girls. Arrangements for drill and other outdoor games exist in almost all the schools. The students being mostly the children of the railway employees avail of the medical facilities at the local railway dispensaries wherever the latter exist. The Higher Secondary Schools at Tundla and High English Schools at Sahibganj, Asansol, and Dinapore had each one hostel attached to them and that at Jharipani had 4. The hostel expenses per student varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120 p.m.

The classes in the Higher Secondary Schools ran from standard IV to X, while those in High English Schools from standard IV to XI. The instruction provided in Middle English Schools varied from school to school. The schools at Oudal, Jhajha and Bareilly catered for education up to standards VI, VII and VIII respectively, whereas the two schools at Jamalpur from standard IV to VII. In the Indian Primary Schools and European and Anglo-Indian Schools at Oudal, Asansol, Gomoh and Dinapur the education given was up to III standard, while that in the remaining European Primary Schools, except

The monthly tuition-fee in the Higher Secondary Schools varied from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 4-12-0 per student, while in the High English Schools it varied from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 4-2-0. In the Oakgrove School the children of certain categories of railway employees were given educational aid in the form of fee-concessions, while non-railway students were required to pay at a flat rate of Rs. 50 p.m. as board and tuition-fee. The students of the Middle English Schools had to pay tuition-fee ranging from As. 6 to Rs. 2 per head. The monthly tuition-fee in the European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools varied from school to school, the maximum and the minimum being Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 respectively. The Indian Primary School at Gomoh provided free education and in the other at Patherdibi, the monthly tuition-fee ranged from As. 2 to As. 4. It may, however, be mentioned that in some of the schools the children of the railway employees were charged fees at concessional rates as compared with the non-railway students.

The teaching staff in the Higher Secondary Schools consisted of 35 trained and 18 untrained men. This strength in the High English Schools was 58 trained and 20 untrained men teachers. In the Oakgrove School there was 35 teachers (12 men and 23 women), of whom all except 4 men and 4 women were trained hands. The number of teachers in the Middle English Schools, Indian Primary Schools, and European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools was respectively 30 trained and 16 untrained men, 6 trained and 1 untrained men, and 6 men and 39 women (of whom 1 man and 22 women were trained teachers).

All the schools, except 8 European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools, had libraries, which on 31st March, 1949, contained 46,890 books and journals inclusive of 3,054 books and journals added during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 11,833. The distribution of these books according to various types of schools was : Higher Secondary Schools--15,384, High English Schools--17,103, Oakgrove School--4,399, Middle English Schools--7,953, Indian Primary Schools--288, and European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools--1,763.

Both the Higher Secondary Schools, all the 4 High English Schools, the Oakgrove School, and 2 Middle English Schools at Ondal and Bareilly provided adequate facilities for recreative activities.

#### *G. I. P. Railway Schools*

During the year under report there were in all 7 European Primary Schools and 1 European Infant School under the administration of the G. I. P. Railway. The Primary Schools were situated one each at Parel, Kalyan, Manmad, Bhusawal, Bina, Itarsi, and Dhond, and the Infant School at Ajni. All these schools are open to both boys and girls. The schools at Kalyan, Bhusawal, Bina, Ajni and Itarsi provide facilities for drill and other outdoor games. The students in these schools being mostly the children of the railway employees avail of the medical facilities at the local railway dispensaries wherever the latter exist.

The classes in the Primary Schools at Parel, Kalyan, Bhusawal and Bina were up to standard IV, while the schools at Manmad and Itarsi provided instruction up to II standard only. The Primary School at Dhond provided



instruction up to I standard after Kindergarten classes, while the Infant School offered only Kindergarten classes.

During the year 434 students (219 boys and 215 girls) were on rolls in all the schools. Of these, 207 boys and 199 girls were studying in the Primary Schools and 12 boys and 16 girls in the Infant School. The total expenditure incurred on these schools amounted to Rs. 71,453 of which Rs. 64,187 was spent on the Primary Schools and Rs. 7,266 on the Infant School. The details about the various sources contributing to this expenditure are given in the following table :—

Source	Primary Schools	Infant School	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds . . . . .	42,390	6,004	48,394
Provincial Government Funds . . . . .	10,297	717	11,014
Fees . . . . .	11,500	545	12,045
Other Sources . . . . .	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,187</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>71,453</b>

In the annual class examinations of the year, 301 students (148 boys and 153 girls) passed. The monthly tuition fee varied from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 8. The strength of the teaching staff in all these schools was 26 (3 men and 23 women), of whom 3 men and 20 women were trained teachers. The libraries attached to the Primary Schools at Ajni, Bhusawal and Kalyan contained in all 435 books, inclusive of 86 books added during the year at a cost of Rs. 56.

#### *M. & S. M. Railway Schools*

Of the 18 schools (7 Middle and 11 Primary) under the administration of the Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway, 6 were Indian Schools and 12 European and Anglo-Indian Schools. Of the Indian Schools, 2 were Middle Schools situated at Bitragunta and Guntakal and the remaining 4 Primary Schools situated at Gooty, Pakala, Jalarpet and Mormugoa. The European and Anglo-Indian Schools comprised of 5 Middle Schools situated at Haffieldpet, Rajahmundry, Perambur, Bitragunta, and Jalarpet and 7 Primary ones situated at Castle Rock, Patakala, Gooty, Hubli, Guntakal, Miraj and Gadag. All these schools were open to both boys and girls.

The classes in the Indian Middle Schools ran up to standard VIII, while those in the European and Anglo-Indian Middle Schools up to VII standard. Instruction provided in Indian Primary Schools was up to standard V, and that in the European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools up to standard IV. The European and Anglo-Indian Schools had also Kindergarten classes attached to them. Arrangements for drill and other outdoor games exist in all the schools. The students being mostly the children of the railway employees avail of the medical facilities provided at the local railway dispensaries wherever the latter exist. Every student is medically examined twice a year.

The total number of students on rolls in all the schools was 3,362 (2,070 boys and 1,292 girls), of whom 822 boys and 351 girls were studying in the Indian Middle Schools, 474 boys and 486 girls in the European and Anglo-Indian Middle Schools, 528 boys and 237 girls in the Indian Primary Schools and 244 boys and 218 girls in the European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools. The total expenditure incurred during the year on all these schools amounted to Rs. 2,41,480, of which Rs. 60,395 were spent on the Indian Middle Schools, Rs. 89,292 on the European and Anglo-Indian Middle Schools, Rs. 41,162 on Indian Primary Schools, and Rs. 50,631 on the European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools. The details about the various sources contributing towards the expenditure will be found in the following table :—

Source	Indian Middle Schools	E. & A.I. Middle Schools	Indian Primary Schools	E. & A.I. Primary Schools	Total
Central Government Funds	29,399	51,904	23,248	25,005	1,29,556
Provincial Government Funds	17,851	19,366	10,519	15,885	63,621
Fees	13,145	18,022	7,395	9,741	48,303
Total	60,395	89,292	41,162	50,631	2,41,480

In the annual class examinations 928 boys and 581 girls passed the examination from the Middle Schools and 611 boys and 325 girls from the Primary Schools.

The tuition-fees in these schools were not charged according to classes, but according to the salaries of the parents of the children as given below :—

Range of Salary	Monthly Tuition-fee	
	Rs.	As.
Upto Rs. 40 p.m.	0	4
Rs. 41 to Rs. 50 p.m.	0	8
Rs. 51 to Rs. 60 p.m.	0	12
Rs. 61 to Rs. 70 p.m.	1	0
Rs. 71 to Rs. 80 p.m.	1	4
Rs. 81 to Rs. 100 p.m.	1	8
Rs. 101 to Rs. 200 p.m.	2	0
Rs. 201 and above p.m.	3	0

Children of the railway employees were charged half the above fees.

The teaching staff of the Indian Middle Schools consisted of 38 men and 4 women, of whom all but 2 men were trained teachers. The number of teachers in the European and Anglo-Indian Middle Schools was 5 men and 42 women, of whom all but 4 women were trained. There were 28 teachers in each of the Indian and the European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools. Those in respect of the former category included 21 men and 7 women, of whom all but 2 women were trained teachers. The latter category included 2 men and 26 women, of whom all but 8 women were trained hands.

All the schools have attached to them libraries which on 31st March, 1949, contained 23,105 books and periodicals inclusive of 1,122 books added during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 2,704. The school-wise distribution of the books was : Indian Middle Schools—4,103, European and Anglo-Indian Middle Schools—8,008, Indian Primary Schools—4,685 and European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools—6,309.

During the year in question there were 16 students' societies in all the schools, of which 6 with total membership of 623 students were in the Indian Middle Schools, 4 with total membership of 352 students in the European and Anglo-Indian Middle Schools, and 6 with total membership of 222 students in the Indian Primary Schools. In some of the schools provision existed for taking the students out on tours and excursions.

#### O. T. Railway Schools

The Oudh Tirhut Railway had under their administration 3 Indian and 5 European Schools. Of the former, 1 was a Junior High School situated at Gorakhpur and open to boys only and 2 Primary Schools, one for boys and the other for girls, both situated at Gorakhpur. The European Schools which were of primary standard and open to both boys and girls, were situated one each at Gorakhpur, Gonda, Sonapur, Samastipur and Katihar.

The instruction provided in the European Schools, except those at Katihar and Gonda, was up to IV standard. The classes in the schools at Katihar and Gonda ran up to standard III. The Junior High School and the Boys' and Girls' Primary Schools provided education up to standards VIII, III and V respectively. Arrangements for drill and other outdoor games exist in almost all these schools. The students being mostly the children of the railway employees get medical aid at the local railway dispensaries wherever the latter exist.

The total number of students on rolls in all these schools was 757 (542 boys and 215 girls), of whom 276 boys were studying in the Junior High School, 192 boys and 155 girls in the Indian Primary Schools, and 74 boys and 60 girls in the European School. The expenditure incurred on all these Schools during the year totalled Rs. 51,005, of which Rs. 21,690 was spent on the Junior High School, Rs. 4,767 on the Indian Primary Schools, and Rs. 24,548 on the European Schools. The details about the sources from which the expenditure was met will be found in the following table :—

Source	Junior High School	European Schools	Indian Primary Schools	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds . . . . .	11,253	15,459	4,286	30,998
Provincial Government Funds . . . . .	2,601	3,449	..	6,050
Fees . . . . .	7,836	4,999	481	13,316
Other Sources . . . . .	..	641	..	641
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>21,690</b>	<b>24,548</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>51,005</b>

In the annual class examinations 626 students (592 boys and 34 girls) passed. Of this, 246 boys passed from the Junior High School and 346 boys and 34 girls from Primary Schools.

In the Junior High School 36 students availed of stipends. The expenditure on this item came to Rs. 1,230. The Girls' Primary School, Gorakhpur, provided free education. As regards the remaining schools, 1 boy and 1 girl from the European School, Sonapur, and 3 boys from Boys' School, Gorakhpur, availed of stipends, etc., to the extent of Rs. 36, Rs. 6 and Rs. 18 respectively.

In the Junior High School the tuition-fee per student varied from As. 10 to Rs. 4-8-0 p.m., while in the European Primary Schools it ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 10. The tuition fee charged in the Boys' Primary School, Gorakhpur, ranged from As. 3 to As. 8.

The teaching staff of the Junior High School consisted of 3 trained and 5 untrained men teachers, while in the European Schools there were 5 trained and 3 untrained women. The number of teachers in Boys' and Girls' Primary Schools at Gorakhpur was respectively 3 men and 3 women, all of whom were trained.

The libraries attached to the Junior High School, Gorakhpur, and the European School, Gonda, contained 484 and 373 books respectively. The former figure included 12 books added during the year at a cost of Rs. 7-8-0.

There was 1 students' society in each of the Junior High School and Boys' Primary School, Gorakhpur, with all the students as members.

#### *South Indian Railway Schools*

Of the 7 schools under the administration of the South Indian Railway during the year under report, 1 Indian High School, 1 Indian Primary School, and 1 European and Anglo-Indian Middle School were situated at Golden Rock. The remaining 4 were European and Anglo-Indian Primary Schools, situated one each at Villupuram, Madura, Pondanur and Erode. The High School was established in the year 1941 and the Middle School in 1928, while the Primary Schools at Villupuram, Madura, Pondanur and Erode in the years 1924, 1909, 1894 and 1912 respectively. All the schools were open to both boys and girls.

The instruction provided in the Middle School and the High School was up to VII and XI standards respectively. In all the Primary Schools (except the one at Golden Rock in which teaching was given up to V standard) the classes were running up to IV standard. Adequate arrangements for drill and some outdoor games exist in all the schools, except the European Schools at Madura and Erode. The students being mostly the children of the railway employees avail of the medical facilities provided at the local railway dispensaries wherever these exist.

Total enrolment in all the schools was 2,858 (1,842 boys and 1,016 girls). Of these, 868 (701 boys and 167 girls) were studying in the High Schools, 312 (172 boys and 140 girls) in the Middle School, and the remaining 1,678 (969 boys and 709 girls) in the Primary Schools. During the year in question, 73 boys and 45 girls of the High School were awarded fee and other financial concessions

to the extent of Rs. 7,346. One girl student of the Middle School availed of a scholarship at Rs. 6 p.m.

The total expenditure on all the schools amounted to Rs. 1,55,614, of which Rs. 40,471 was spent on the High School, Rs. 23,567 on the Middle School, and the remaining Rs. 91,576 on the Primary Schools. Details about the sources from which the expenditure on different schools was met are given in the following table :—

Source	High School	Middle School	Primary Schools	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds . . . . .	8,498	9,735	47,539	65,772
Provincial Government Funds . . . . .	4,346	5,827	29,009	39,182
Fees . . . . .	27,377	5,487	12,122	44,986
Other Sources . . . . .	250	2,518	2,906	5,674
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,471</b>	<b>23,567</b>	<b>91,576</b>	<b>1,55,614</b>

During the year, 13 boys and 1 girl passed in the S. S. L. C. Examination from the High School. In other annual class examinations of the High School, 578 boys and 153 girls got promotions to the next higher classes. The number of such students in the Middle Schools was 225 (108 boys and 117 girls) and in the Primary Schools 1,398 (816 boys and 582 girls).

Monthly tuition-fee per student in the European Primary Schools varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8-0, in Indian Primary School from As. 4 to Rs. 8, in the Middle School from Re. 1 to Rs. 5, and in the High School from As. 10 to Rs. 5.

All the 24 men and 4 women teachers of the High School were trained hands. The teaching staff in the Middle School consisted of 1 man and 13 women, of whom only one woman was untrained. This strength in the Primary Schools was 24 men and 32 women, of whom all except one male teacher were trained.

In the High School there were 2 students' societies with the total membership of 588 students. The students of the European Primary School, Golden Rock, were taken out twice on excursions at the expense of the school.

All the schools have well-equipped libraries, containing in all, 9,017 books and journals, inclusive of 265 books and journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 416. Of these books, 1,548 belonged to the High School, 1,649 to the Middle School, and 6,020 to the Primary Schools.

### 31. INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES AND APPLIED GEOLOGY, DHANBAD (BIHAR)

The School was opened on the 9th December, 1926. It offers advanced instruction in Mining (Coal and Metalliferous) and Geology and its curricula and instruction are comparable with those of similar institutions in Great Britain and other countries of Europe. The school contains well equipped laboratories and workshops. Situated as it is within an easy access of the Raniganj, Jharia,

Giridih and Bakaro coal-fields, the students of the school have a good opportunity to gain familiarity with the chief coalfields of India and with mining practice and colliery lay-out at the surface and underground. The experience is also supplemented by additional visits (the total number of such visits during the year being 76) to the mica fields of Hazaribagh, Gaya and Monghyr and to the iron, copper and chromite mines of Singhbhum.

2. The School is under the management of an Advisory Council and an Executive Committee appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power. Admission is open to boys from any part of India. Approximately 50 % of the places are reserved for allocation among Provinces and certain Indian States, and 4 seats are reserved each year for Scheduled Caste candidates. The remaining admissions are open to best candidates, selected through competitive examination. Provision exists for sports such as Football, Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Net-ball, and indoor games. A hospital is also attached only for the students. The residential medical staff of the school consisted of 1 Visiting Medical Officer, 1 male Nurse, 1 Compounder and 1 Nursing Orderly. A hostel with 147 residential seats is provided. Average monthly hostel expenses per student were Rs. 100 approximately. The courses offered at the school are given in the following table :—

#### I. Courses of Study

Name of Certificate, Diploma, etc.	Minimum Admission Requirements.	Duration of course.	Tuition-fee (monthly)
Certificate in Coal Mining	I. Sc. with English, Maths., Physics and Chemistry.	36 months	Rs. 10
Certificate in Geology	Higher School Certificate Examination of the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate with group III (Maths.) or group I (Natural Science).	Do.	Do.
Diploma of Associateship in Mining Engineering or A.I.S.M. (Min.)	Passed Final examination after full 3 years' course at the Bengal or Bihar Evening Mining classes (non-Matriculates not eligible)	48 months	Rs. 15
Diploma of Associateship in Geology or A.I.S.M. (Geol.).	London University Matriculation with English, Maths., Physics and Chemistry, or Pre-Engineering Examination of Delhi Polytechnic, with about 2 years' practical experience in each case.	Do.	Do.

3. During the year under review, there were 143 students on rolls against 117 during the previous year. Of the former, 95 were getting stipends. Their distribution according to the awarding agencies together with total annual amount (shown in brackets) spent by each on stipends is : Central Government 15 (Rs. 6,960), Provincial Governments—65 (Rs. 40,695), and Other Agencies—15 (Rs. 4,555). Besides this, 20 students availed of other financial concessions

which amounted to an average of about Rs. 100 per student per annum. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,15,438 during 1947-48 to Rs. 4,86,700 during 1948-49. Of the latter, Rs. 4,49,398 was met from Central Government funds, Rs. 22,185 from fees, and the rest from other sources. This gives an average cost of education per student per annum to be Rs. 3,403-8-0.

4. Some more information about the school is given in the following three tables :—

### II—Course-wise Distribution of Students

Name of Course*	On Rolls	Examination Results.		
		Number Appeared	Number Passed	Passed up to-date
First Year	40	..	..	..
Second Year	30	..	..	..
Certificate in Coal Mining (3rd year)	41	41	41	..
Certificate in Geology (3rd year)	2	2	2	..
A. I.S.M. (Min.) 4th year	24	24	24	204
A.I.S.M. (Geology) 4th year	..	..	..	43
Total	143	67	67	337

\*The courses are not defined during First and Second Year classes.

### III.—Distribution of Students on Rolls by State

State	On Rolls
Assam	3
West Bengal	40
Bihar	31
Bombay	4
C.P. & Berar	7
Madras	6
N.W.F.P.	2
Orissa	5
East Punjab	23
U. P.	19
Delhi	1
Mysore	2
Total	143

### IV—The Staff

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Principal	1	Administration
Professor	5	Teaching
Lecturer	15	Teaching
Demonstrator	8	Demonstration
Foreman Instructor	1	Do.
Asstt. Foreman	1	Do.
Total	31	

5. The library of the school contained on 31st March 1949, 2,302 books and 26 journals, inclusive of 374 books added during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,000. The total value of the library was estimated to be Rs. 47,000. Details about the employment of passed students were not known, but so far as is known no student was unemployed.

### 32. INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MUKTESHWAR AND IZATNAGAR

The Institute was originally named as the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at the time of its foundation at Poona in 1890. It was transferred to its present site at Mukteshwar, U.P., in 1893. Another branch of it was established in 1922 at Izatnagar, also in U.P. Both the Branches are under the supervision of the same Director and are thus working as a single unit. The period of training in respect of certain courses is spent partly at Mukteshwar and partly at Izatnagar.

2. The Institute comprised of (i) Animal Nutrition, (ii) Poultry Research, (iii) Biological Products, (iv) Animal Genetics, (v) Pathology and Bacteriology, and (vi) Parasitology Sections in addition to a number of service section, viz., (a) Estate Section, (b) Veterinary Section, (c) Engineering Section, and (d) Medical Section. Attached to the Institute were Artificial Insemination Centres at Calcutta, Patna and Bangalore. Besides this, the Institute was running (a) Warble Fly Scheme at Dehra Dun, (b) Tuberculin Testing of Cattle Scheme at Ahmedabad, and (c) certain other research schemes on behalf of and at the entire cost of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Further development schemes regarding better provision for research, expansion facilities for post-graduate training and setting up of four regional centres to carry out nutritional research in addition to purchase of additional apparatus and equipment and expansion of research, teaching and administrative staff are under the serious consideration of the Government of India. However, a new course of training for veterinarians leading to the grant of Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Science had been sanctioned.

3. The Institute is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and is of technical and professional nature, with provision for teaching and research (both fundamental and applied) in various branches of Veterinary Science. Besides this, standardization of biological products and testing of various chemotherapeutic agents and insecticidal and acaricidal reagents was being done by the Institute in addition to co-ordination of the work of about 50 Field Investigation Officers of the I.C.A.R. The results of the research carried out at the Institute are published in the Indian Journal of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry and the Indian Farming issued by the I.C.A.R. Articles are also contributed to foreign as well as other Indian journals.

The Institute is of all-India character and is open to departmental employees as well as private students of either sex. It had during 1948-49, attached to it, 4 approved hostels, 2 at Mukteshwar and 2 at Izatnagar. The Mukteshwar Branch is residential. Average monthly hostel expenses were about Rs. 100 per student. Each of the branches has been provided with a dispensary for the benefit of the students.



4. The Institute remained open throughout the year for research work. As already stated, the period of training in certain courses was spent partly at Mukteshwar and partly at Izatnagar. The students of the Advanced Course in Poultry Husbandry are required to undertake tours to one or two big Poultry Farms and All-India Poultry Show. The latter is visited by students of the Advanced Course in Animal Husbandry also. The expenditure incurred on these tours, which was approximately Rs. 500 per student, was borne by the students in case of private students and by respective authorities delegating the students for training in case of others. Information about the various courses of study at the Institute, the tuition-fee in respect of each of which was Rs. 26 p.m., are given in the table as under :—

Name of Course	Minimum Admission Requirements	Duration of Course
Post-Graduate Course in Veterinary Science.	Degree or Diploma in Veterinary science	3 months.
Advanced Course in Animal Husbandry	Degree or Diploma in Vety. Science or Agriculture or Dairying.	8 months.
Advanced Course in Poultry Husbandry	Degree or Diploma in Vety. Science or Agriculture or Dairying or a Provincial Course of at least one year's duration in Poultry Husbandry.	6 months.
Associateship of I.V.R.I.	Graduate in Science, Vety. Science, or Agriculture.	2 years.
Hony. Research Workers' Course	Graduate of a recognised University	Minimum 1 year.
Casual Students' Course	Degree or Diploma in Vety. Science or Agriculture or Dairying.	Preferably not less than 1 year.
Course of Training in the Technique of Manufacture of Sera, Vaccines, etc.	Degree or Diploma in Vety. Science	9 months.
Practical Training in the Manufacture of Ranikhet Disease Vaccine.	Do.	6 weeks.
Practical Training in Goat Tissue Virus	Do.	15 days.
Specialized Training in Bacteriological Technique.	Do.	1 year.
Course of Training in the Investigation of Sterility in Cattle.	Veterinary graduate, preferably B.Sc.	3 months.
Course of Training in Technique of Artificial Insemination in Animals.	Do.	3 months.

5. During the year under report, 90 men students were on rolls as against 89 (all men) during the previous year. One of them was getting a research scholarship awarded by the Institute at Rs. 885 per annum. The total expenditure incurred on the Institute during 1948-49 amounted to Rs. 29,25,031 as against Rs. 20,41,024 during the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 69,545 were paid by the I.C.A.R. on account of their research schemes and the remaining was met from Central Government funds.

6. Other information will be found in the following two tables :-

**I—Enrolment and Examination Results by Courses**

Name of Course	On Rolls	Examination Results		
		Number Appeared	Number Passed	Total No. Passed up-to-date
Post-Graduate Course in Veterinary Science . . . . .	19	19	19	247
Advanced Course in Animal Husbandry . . . . .	19	19	19	139
Advanced Course in Poultry Husbandry . . . . .	6	6	6	66
Associateship of I.V.R.I. . . . .	5	..	..	2
Hony. Research Workers' Course . . . . .	2	1	1	7
Casual Student's Course . . . . .	14	12	12	572
Course of Training in the Technique of Manufacture of Sera, Vaccines, etc. . . . .	7	7	7	7
Practical Training in the Manufacture of Ranthket Disease Vaccine . . . . .	3	3	3	11
Practical Training in Goat Tissue Virus . . . . .	Since discontinued			3
Specialized Training in Bacteriological Technique . . . . .	4	4	2	5
Course of Training in Investigation of Sterility in Cattle . . . . .	5	5	3	5
Course of Training in Technique of Artificial Insemination in Animals . . . . .	5	5	5	5
Poultry Farm Manager's Course . . . . .	Since discontinued			21
Specialized Training in Animal Nutrition Research . . . . .	Do.			10
Specialized Training in Poultry Research . . . . .	Do.			9
Practical Training in the Technique of Artificial Insemination in Animals . . . . .	Do.			81
Total . . . . .	89*	81	79	1,190

**II—The Staff**

Designation	No. of Posts	Designation	No. of posts
Director . . . . .	1	Engineer . . . . .	1
Administrative Officer . . . . .	2	Medical Officer . . . . .	1
Asstt. Administrative Officer . . . . .	2	Research Assistant . . . . .	48
Officer-in-charge of Section . . . . .	6	Technical Assistant . . . . .	3
Research Officer . . . . .	11	Asstt. Engineer . . . . .	1
Asstt. Research Officer . . . . .	24	Biochemist . . . . .	1
Veterinary Officer . . . . .	2	Farm Superintendent . . . . .	7
Estate Manager . . . . .	2	Others . . . . .	150
		Total . . . . .	262

7. Attached to the Institute are two libraries one at Mukteshwar and one at Izatnagar, containing in all 10,423 books and 6,222 journals, inclusive of 405 books and 97 journals added during the year.

8. The students who receive training at the Institute are generally the nominees of the Veterinary, Animal Husbandry, or Agricultural Departments in the Provinces and Indian States and are either already employed or are likely to be employed in those departments. Detailed statistics about the employment of the passed students was, however, not available.

\*Excludes 1 Research Scholar.

**33. K. B. GHULAM YASIN PRIMARY SCHOOL, KHARAGHODA  
(DISTT. AHMEDABAD)**

The school was established in the year 1921 and was named after Khan Babadur Ghulam Yasin Mustafa, I.S.O., the Chief Inspector, Pritchard Salt Works, in recognition of his meritorious services rendered to the people of Kharaghoda for 29 years. The school is non-residential and provides facilities for academic, as well as physical education. It is under the direct administration of the Central Ministry of Industry & Supply, and is open to the children of the departmental employees and of others.

The school began its session on 1st of May, 1948. Till the year 1947-48 the instruction was given up to 4th standard; but later the same was raised to 7th standard. Free education was imparted up to 4th standard and the monthly tuition-fee charged in classes V, VI, and VII was As. 5, 6 and 7, respectively.

2. During the year under review 105 students (78 boys and 27 girls) were on rolls. All the students belonged to Bombay province. Of these, 54 boys and 13 girls passed in the annual examinations. The total expenditure incurred on the school, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 2,448-13-0. Of this, Rs. 2,417-7-0 was met from the Central Government funds and the remaining, viz., Rs. 31-6-0, from fees. The cost of education per student for the year in question worked out at Rs. 23-5-2.

3. The teaching staff of the school which was provided by the Ahmedabad District Education Department consisted of 2 Primary passed teachers both of whom were trained. The small library, attached to the school, contained 220 books, valued at Rs. 203-3-0.

**34. KING GEORGE V's R. I. M. COLLEGE, AJMER**

The college was founded in 1931 with a view to equip the sons of the serving and ex-soldiers of the Indian Army for army service. The admission is restricted to the boys in the age-group 10-13 years. For consultation and advice the services of an Advisory Committee consisting of 5 Military Officers, with the Commandant as Secretary, are available.

2. The college is under the administrative control of the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, and provides facilities for academic as well as military education. It is a residential institution having 2 hostels with a total of 250 seats. The cadets were provided free board and lodging. A hospital, staffed by a Medical Officer, a Matron and some Nursing Orderlies, is attached to the college. The cadets have to undergo a monthly medical examination. Participation in the morning drill is compulsory. Besides, all field games are regularly played. Periodical tours or excursions were also arranged. Total number of such tours and excursions during the year was 40, and the average number of students per tour or excursion was also 40. The college was running 6 Students' Societies during 1948-49 with an average membership of 40 students per society.

3. The session began on 1st August 1948. No tuition fees were charged. The names of various certificates awarded along with the duration of course shown against each are as follows :—

Indian Army Special Certificate of Education . . . . .	2 years
Indian Army 1st Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	2 years
Indian Army English 1st Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	1 year
Indian Army English 2nd Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	1 year
Indian Army English 3rd Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	1 year

4. During the year under report, 203 boys were on rolls. The total expenditure incurred on the institution amounted to Rs. 2,40,828, whole of which was met by the Central Government. The Provincial distribution of the cadets on rolls, stipendiary students, etc., are given in the following table :—

Province etc.	Students on Rolls	Number getting stipends	Annual Expenditure shared by Provinces, etc. towards stipends.
			Rs.
Assam . . . . .	3	..	..
W. Bengal . . . . .	5	..	..
Punjab . . . . .	80	44	1,914
U. P. . . . .	57	22	990
Ajmer Merwara . . . . .	5	4	174
Central India . . . . .	3	..	..
Dolhi . . . . .	1	1	90
Indian States . . . . .	44	23	983
Nepal . . . . .	5	..	..
Total . . . . .	203	94	4,151

5. The distribution of students according to certificates and their examination results is given in the table given below :—

Certificate	Students on Rolls	Examination Result	
		Number Appeared	Number Passed
I.A. Special Certificate of Education . . . . .	38	38	10
I.A. 1st Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	35	35	26
I.A. English 1st Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	46	46	35
I.A. English 2nd Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	62	62	23
I.A. English 3rd Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	22	22	22
Total . . . . .	203	203	116

6. Appointment to the staff are made by the Commandant and, if necessary by the Ministry of Defence. The staff of the college consisted of 1 Commandant, 1 Asstt. Commandant, 16 Educational Instructors, 1 P. T. Instructor, 2 Administrative and Training Officers, and 1 Librarian. These excluded the clerical and other staff. The Commandant looked after Administration while the Asstt. Commandant was in charge of education.

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7. The college library on 31st March, 1949, contained 6,201 books and 15 journals inclusive of 2,633 books and 15 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,910 and Rs. 650 respectively.

### 35. KING GEORGE V'S R. I. M. COLLEGE, JULLUNDUR CANTT.

The college was opened in the year 1925 for the purpose originally of providing such an education to the sons of Indian Soldiers that would equip them for the army career. The finances were provided from the King Emperor's Patriotic Fund. But later the education imparted was such that all the boys who entered the college did so as potential officers and their eventually being accepted for further training depended upon their ability, industry and development of those soldierly qualities which were the essentials of an officer. The college is located on the Grand Trunk Road, and there are attached to it well-equipped science-laboratories, Drawing Room, and Handicrafts-room.

2. The college is under the direct administration of the Ministry of Defence and is of a professional nature with provision for military training and educational instruction. Admission to the college was confined to the sons of serving and ex-soldiers of Indian Army. Though the institution is under the control of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, the College Advisory Committee is also consulted whenever necessary. The Advisory Body was composed of 5 members, viz., (i) Sub-Area Commander, (ii) Commandant, Dogra Regiment Centre, (iii) Recruiting Officer, (iv) Senior Recruiting Medical Officer, and (v) Sub. Major, Dogra Regiment Centre, all members coming from the local cantonment.

It is a residential institution and had two hostels attached to it with a total residential capacity of 256 seats. The cadets were provided free board and lodging. There are attached to the college 12 Play-grounds, Gymnasiums, Sports-pavillion, and Swimming-tanks. Four instructors impart regular physical education to the students. The college had a small dispensary with a whole-time Medical Officer, a Matron, and a Nursing Orderly—all residing within the premises of the college. The minor cases are treated within the college dispensary, while serious cases are sent to the Military Hospital. The cadets are medically examined every month. During the year under review, there were 2 students' societies, of which all the cadets were members.

3. The college session started on the 1st of August, 1948. No tuition-fees were charged. The names of the certificates awarded by the college, together with the duration of courses, are given below :—

*I. A. 3rd Class English Certificate ; 1 year. I. A. 2nd Class English Certificate ; 2 years. I. A. 1st Class English Certificate ; 2 years. I. A. 1st Class certificate of Education ; 1 year. I. A. Special Certificate of Education ; 1½ years. A. F. A. Class or Post Special Certificate of Education ; 6 months.*

4. During the year under review there were 207 students on rolls. The total expenditure on the college, excluding the expenditure on pay and allowances of the staff and other non-effective charges, amounted to Rs. 37,500, which was wholly met from the Central Government funds. Of this expenditure, Rs. 1,700 was spent on games and sports.

5. During the year under report 52 cadets were getting scholarships--7 from the United Provinces and 45 from the East Punjab Government. Total yearly amount contributed on this behalf by these governments was Rs. 315 and Rs. 1,822-8-0, respectively.

6. Some more information about the college is summed up in the following tables :

### I—Course-wise Distribution of Students

Diploma/Certificate	Students on Rolls
I. A. 3rd Class English Certificate . . . . .	24
I. A. 2nd Class English Certificate . . . . .	36
I. A. 1st Class English Certificate . . . . .	67
I. A. 1st Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	35
I. A. Special Certificate of Education . . . . .	34
A. F. A. Class . . . . .	11
Total .	207

### II—Provincial Distribution of Students

Name of the Province/State	Students on Rolls
East Punjab . . . . .	154
U. P. . . . .	30
Nepal . . . . .	3
Indian States . . . . .	20
Total .	207

### III—Administrative and Teaching Staff

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Commandant . . . . .	1	Supervision & Administration.
Assistant Commandant & Chief Instructor.	1	Do.
Officer Instructor . . . . .	3	Instruction.
Training Officer . . . . .	1	Incharge of Military Training.
Assistant Instructor . . . . .	15	Instruction.
Total .	21	

## IV—Examination Results

Name of Certificate	No. Appeared	No. Passed
I. A. 3rd Class English Certificate . . . . .	99	68
I. A. 2nd Class English Certificate . . . . .	230	107
I. A. 1st Class English Certificate . . . . .	156	69
I. A. 1st Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	91	36
I. A. Special Certificate of Education . . . . .	27	7
Total . . . . .	603	282

7. On 31st March, 1949, the library of the college contained 2,690 books including 228 books added to it during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 850. The estimated value of the library, excluding building and furniture, was Rs. 28,130.

8. Unlike civil schools, the cadets of the college have the option to get themselves enrolled in the Army, Air Force and Navy, without having passed the I. A. Special Examination. Total number of students who left the college, during the year in question, was 71 of whom 29 enrolled in the Army, 33 reverted to civil life, and 9 were transferred to other colleges. In all 1,367 cadets have left the college since its establishment.

### 36. KING GEORGE VI.'S R. I. M. COLLEGE, BANGALORE

The college was opened in the year 1946 to provide education to the sons of serving and ex-soldiers of the Indian Army with a view to equip them for an army career. It is under the administration of the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, and is of professional nature. It is a residential institution where the cadets are provided free board, lodging, and education. As regards the physical education of the cadets, one P. T. Instructor had been employed for the purpose. The outdoor games like Hockey, Foot-ball, Basket-ball, Athletics, etc., are played. The college is provided with a Medical Inspection Room, staffed by an Army Medical Officer, one Matron, and one Nursing Orderly.

2. The college prepares cadets for the final Indian Army Special Certificate of Education in addition to other lower certificates viz., Indian Army (I.A.) 1st Class Certificate of Education and I. A. 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class Certificates of English. The annual academic session commenced on 1st August, 1948. All the examinations were, as usual, held twice in the year. The cadets of the ages 10, 11, and 12 years, having passed at least V, VI, or VII classes respectively, were eligible for admission. The maximum intake of the college was 250.

3. During the year under review there were 171 cadets on rolls. This gives an increase of 85 over previous year's figure. The certificate-wise distribution of the cadets is as follows :—

Certificate	Cadets on Rolls	Examination Results	
		No. Appeared	No. Passed
I. A. Special Certificate of Education . . . . .	4	3	2
I. A. 1st Class Certificate of Education . . . . .	16	4	1
I. A. 1st Class Certificate of English . . . . .	20	8	4
I. A. 2nd Class Certificate of English . . . . .	21	26	12
I. A. 3rd Class Certificate of English . . . . .	110	74	25
Total . . . . .	171	115	44

4. Of the 171 cadets, 84 were getting stipends—20 from Provincial Governments, 48 from Indian State Governments, and the remaining 16 from other bodies. Total annual amount spent on this item by the donors was Rs. 1,300, Rs. 2,410, and Rs. 477 respectively. The total expenditure incurred on the college during the year amounted to Rs. 2,24,740, which was entirely borne by the Government of India. This represents a decrease of Rs. 59,260 from previous year's figure. The cost of education per student per annum works out to be about Rs. 1,314.

5. Some more information about the college is summed up in the following tables :—

#### I—Provincial Distribution of Cadets

Province	Cadets on Rolls
Bombay . . . . .	2
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	5
Madras . . . . .	127
East Punjab . . . . .	10
U. P. . . . .	9
Coorg . . . . .	1
Delhi . . . . .	2
Kashmir . . . . .	3
Refugees . . . . .	12
Total . . . . .	171



## II—The Staff

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Commandant . . . . .	1	Administration.
Asstt. Commandant . . . . .	1	Administration & Teaching.
Training Officer . . . . .	1	Training.
Master . . . . .	7	Teaching.
Religious Teacher . . . . .	2	Religious Instruction.
Subedar Major . . . . .	1	Supervision & Teaching, etc.
Subedar . . . . .	5	Do.
Jamadar . . . . .	5	Do.
Total . . . . .	23	

6. The college library was developed this year by the addition of 2,381 books worth Rs. 4,200. The previous stock of books was 73 only. Although detailed information about the employment of 63 cadets, including 3 of the year in question, who have so far left the institution is not available, 14 of them were known to have been employed in the Armed Forces.

## 37. KING GEORGE VI.'s R. I. M. COLLEGE, BELGAUM

The college was opened on 30th December, 1945, and was housed in the building of the late United Service Pre-cadet College, Belgaum. But the training of cadets, who were organized in three houses, namely Patap Garh, Keren, and Shivaji, started on 1st August, 1946.

2. This professional institution is administered by the Army Headquarters (India) on behalf of the Ministry of Defence. It admits only the sons of the armed forces personnel other than the commissioned officers in order to fit them for an army career. The cadets are provided free education in addition to free board and lodging. They had usually to undergo medical examination once a month. One S. A. S., one Matron, and one Nursing Orderly constituted the residential medical staff. The services of the Military Hospital, Belgaum, are also available when necessary. Adequate facilities for physical training on army lines exist and one P. T. Instructor had been employed for the purpose. One playground for each of the games, Hockey, Foot-ball, Volley-ball, and Cricket and a Swimming Pool were attached to the college. Provision for taking the cadets out on excursions also exists, and the number of such excursions organised during the year was 2. On an average, 40 cadets attended each excursion. The expenditure of Rs. 200 incurred on these excursions was borne by the college.

3. The academic session commenced on 1st September, 1948. The cadets are prepared for "Indian Army Special Certificate" which is awarded on the completion of 7 years' instruction. The other certificates of lower rank awarded by the college are Indian Army 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class Certificates of English, and Education; and the duration of course in each is one year. Maximum capacity of enrolment in each class was 25. After completing the studies, the cadets were selected for Armed Forces Academy. Those who failed to seek admission were, however, at liberty to join the armed forces or to revert to civil life.

4. The total number of cadets on rolls during the year under report was 148 as against 146 during the previous year. Of the former, 14 left the college on completion of certain certificates, and this brought the total number of such cadets leaving the institution up-to-date to 52.

5. The total expenditure incurred on the institution rose from Rs. 1,99,611 during 1947-48 to Rs. 2,67,524 during the year under report. The latter was borne entirely by the Government of India. It included Rs. 92,598 spent on board and lodging, medical aid, etc. of the cadets, which was debitable to Defence Services. The average cost of education per cadet works out at Rs. 1,807-9-6.

6. Some more information about the college is given in the following tables:—

#### I—Distribution of Students by Certificates and Examination Results

Name of Certificate	On Rolls	Examination Results	
		No. Appeared	No. Passed
Indian Army Special . . . . .	20	4	2
Indian Army 3rd Class English . . . . .	22	16	16
Indian Army 2nd Class English . . . . .	20	22	18
Indian Army 1st Class English . . . . .	23	15	6
Indian Army 3rd Class Education . . . . .	20	16	16
Indian Army 2nd Class Education . . . . .	21	22	20
Indian Army 1st Class Education . . . . .	22	24	16
Total . . . . .	148	119	94

#### II—Provincial-wise Distribution of Students

Province	Cadets on Rolls
Bengal . . . . .	3
Bombay . . . . .	97
Madras . . . . .	13
Punjab . . . . .	18
U. P. . . . .	17
Total . . . . .	148

## III—The Staff

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Commandant	1	Administration, etc.
Asstt. Commandant (Chief Instructor)	1	Instruction
Instructor	3	Do.
Administration and Training Officer	1	Administration & Training
Asstt. to Chief Instructor	1	Instruction
Subedar	1	Drill & Discipline
Asstt. Master	8	Teaching
Drawing Master	1	Do.
Manual Training Master	1	Do.
Jamedar Q. M.	1	Quarter Master's duties
C. Q. M. H.	1	Do.
Havaldar	2	Training & Sanitation
Religion Teacher	1	Religious Instruction
Laboratory Asstt.	1	Teaching
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	1	Medical Advice
Other Staff	77	
Total	102	

7. The college maintains a library worth Rs. 60,000. This contains 2,367 books and 15 journals, including 623 books and 10 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and excluding 4,500 miscellaneous books taken over from the late O. T. S. Belgaum.

## 38. LAWRENCE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, SANAWAR (SIMLA HILLS)

First founded in 1847 as Lawrence Military Asylum to provide educational facilities for the children of the serving or ex-soldiers of the Indian Armed Forces, the School is now open to the children (both boys and girls) of the military personnel as well as of others. It was under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence and provided for teaching lone.

2. This residential School had 7 hostels with 530 residential seats attached to it. The average hostel expenses per head came to about Rs. 71 p. m. Adequate facilities for games and other recreative activities also exist. The students are provided medical facilities at the School dispensary which was staffed by a Resident Medical Officer, one Senior Sister, one Additional Nurse, one Matron and one Compounder. Every student had to undergo a monthly medical examination.

3. The school prepared students for the Junior Cambridge, School Certificate (Cambridge), Intermediate (Arts) of the East Punjab University, London Matriculation, Intermediate and B. Sc. examinations. Besides, provision existed for coaching in music also. In case of the children of British personnel of the Indian Army the tuition-fee was charged at 11 per cent of the father's income up to a maximum of Rs. 99 p.m. in addition to Re. 1 as science fee. The Indian students, however, were required to pay Rs. 180 p.m.

4. During the year under report, 95 students (67 boys and 28 girls) were on rolls as against 97 boys and 69 girls during the previous year. Of the

former, 4 were day scholars and the remaining whole-time ones. The result of the examinations held during the year are as follows :—

Examination	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Junior Cambridge	6	3	9	6	3	9
School Certificate	3	5	8	2	4	6
Intermediate (Arts)	1	..	1	1	..	1
Music	..	8	8	..	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>

The total expenditure incurred on the school during the year amounted to Rs. 3,88,768-8-6 of which Rs. 80,395-12-0 was met from fees and the remaining from Central Government funds. This gives a decrease of Rs. 63,293-7-6 from the previous year's figure. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 4,799-10-0 was spent on the books and stationery. The library of the school on 31st March, 1949, contained 2,851 books and 215 journals inclusive of 187 books and 54 journals added during the year under report.

The teaching staff of the school consisted of 15 members—6 men and 9 women—of whom 5 men and 6 women were trained teachers and one a Music Mistress. Besides this, there were 24 other members of the staff on the establishment side.

### 39. MADRAS FOREST COLLEGE, COIMBATORE

This college was started in 1912 at Coimbatore under the auspices of the Government of Madras to serve the needs of the Madras Province and other adjoining provinces and states by supplying them trained personnel for forest administration. But it had to be closed down in 1939 as a measure of economy. It was revived, however, in 1945 to meet the ever increasing demand of trained rangers from various quarters. With a view to centralize the Forest Education in India, the Central Government took over the charge from 1st July, 1948. The affiliation of the college with an university, the institution of a Degree Course in Forestry, and the establishment of a Research Section in Forest Entomology, Mycology and Soil Science, formed major parts of the future development and expansion schemes.

2. The college is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Forests and the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, both of whom are further responsible to the Central Ministry of Agriculture. The college is of a technical and professional nature and open to boys only. The departmental employees or the students deputed by Provincial and State Governments are admitted to the college. This being a residential institution had 2 hostels attached to it, with a total residential capacity of 126 seats. The average monthly hostel expenses came to nearly Rs. 55 in case of Ranger students and Rs. 85 in case of officer students. A quarterly magazine known as " Madras Forest College, Magazine " is published by the

college. Facilities for physical education of the students are provided and 10 play-grounds and 1 sports pavillion are attached to the college. Attendance at the games and drill was compulsory. During the camping season, facilities for swimming were also afforded wherever possible. During 1948-49 there were 3 students societies, viz., (i) Officer Students' Club, (ii) Athletic Club, and (iii) Ranger Students' Club. The average membership of each of these societies was of 40. The students could get medical aid, whenever necessary, from the Lawby Road dispensary near the college and Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.

3. Two courses, viz., Rangers' Course and Superior Forest Service Course were run by the college during the year under review. The former started on 1st August, 1948, while the latter was transferred from Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun, on 1st October, 1948. The duration of each of the above two courses was 2 years, and the annual tuition fees were Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,500, respectively. The students seeking admission in the Rangers' Course were to be at least Intermediate passed with Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany or Zoology, while those applying to the Superior Forest Service Course were to be B.Sc. (Hons.) or B.Sc. (Agr.).

4. During the year under report, there were 126 students on rolls, 96 in Rangers' Course and 30 in Superior Forest Service Course. 31 students of the 1947-49 Rangers Course, who completed the training during the year and obtained the M.R.H. Certificate, got employed in lines allied to the training received. All the 67 students of earlier batches, who had obtained M.R.H. Certificate, were the nominees of the Madras Government, and as such, were absorbed by the Madras Forest Department as Forest Ranger Officers.

The total expenditure incurred on the college during the year in question amounted to Rs. 3,02,736, which was wholly met by the Central Government. Incomes of Rs. 1,86,750 and Rs. 8,431 from fees and other sources respectively were credited to the government treasury.

5. The college maintained staff of 1 Principal, 1 I.F.S. Officer, 3 Instructors, 2 Assistant Instructors, 2 Lecturers, 1 Assistant Lecturer, and a Curator. The Curator was in subordinate service, while the remaining staff belonged to gazetted cadre. The Principal was to look after the administration and direction, while the duties of the remaining staff were purely instructional. The selection of the gazetted staff is made by the Central Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Inspector General of Forests, Delhi, and President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, but appointments to subordinate service are made by the Principal of the college, subject to the approval of the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun.

6. Of 126 students on rolls, 125 were getting stipends from the deputing provinces, states, etc. and 1 private student from Travancore was getting financial assistance from his State Government. The total amount spent by the provinces, states, etc., on the stipends, etc., of the students came to

Rs. 1,19,397. Province-wise details about the students on rolls, the stipends, etc, are given in the following table :—

Name of Province, State or Central-ly Administered Area	No. of Students on Rolls	No. of Stipendiary Students	Amount shared by the Provinces, etc., towards		
			Stipends	Other items	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam . . . . .	1	1	592	512	1,104
Bihar . . . . .	2	2	1,200	1,026	2,226
Bombay . . . . .	14	14	9,975	3,434	13,409
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	20	20	13,418	5,219	18,637
Madras . . . . .	30	30	18,214	9,187	27,401
Orissa . . . . .	18	18	11,652	5,542	17,194
A. & N. Islands . . . . .	3	3	1,948	1,826	3,774
Coorg . . . . .	3	3	1,711	1,741	3,452
Ceylon . . . . .	5	5	2,707	1,792	4,499
Indian States . . . . .	30	30*	19,118	8,583	27,701
Total . . . . .	126	126	80,535	38,862	1,19,397

6. The college had a library attached to it and the number of books and journals in that on 31st March, 1949, was 4,755 and 1,166, respectively, including 220 books and 80 journals added to it during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 356-7-0. The estimated value of the library, excluding the building and the furniture, was about Rs. 10,550.

#### 40. MALARIA INSTITUTE OF INDIA, DELHI

The Institute called till 1938 the Malaria Survey of India was originally founded in 1927. It was under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association now re-named as the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Public Health Section was taken over by the Government of India on the 1st April, 1940, but the research activities continued to be financed by the I.R.F.A. till 1946 when the Government of India assumed responsibility for the whole of the Institute. It has a branch located at Conoor, South India. The anti-malarial organizations attached to it are functioning in coal fields in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar C. P. & Berar, and Assam with headquarters at Dhanbad (Bihar).

2. The Institute is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Health and is open to both men and women. Admission is primarily restricted to the departmental employees of the State and Central Government, but private students are also admitted if seats are available. It is a non-residential institution and provides facilities for teaching as well as research. The research in all problems of malaria, except clinical research on human malaria is obligatory on the staff. At present, basic research in Systematic and Bionomics of Mosquitoes, Malaria Protozoology and Hematology, and Laboratory Technique, and applied research in Development of Larvicides and Mosquitoes Repellents,

\* Includes 1 student getting financial concession.

Formulation of various Insecticides, and Technique of Malaria Control are being conducted by the Institute. Besides, the research work in Epidemiology and treatment of filariasis and prevention of yellow fever was also being carried out. In addition to the above, Biological Assay of insecticides and tests on anti-malaria drugs, etc., were also being conducted.

Although no hospital was attached to the institute, yet medical advice was offered by the staff. Facilities offered by local government hospitals are also availed of if and when necessary. During the year under review, 27 study tours were undertaken by the students. Average number of students per tour was 23 and the entire expenditure incurred was borne by the Institute.

3. Three courses, viz., Medical Officer's Course, Malaria Inspector's Course, and Engineer's Course were conducted by the Institute. The duration of these was respectively 6 weeks, 4 weeks and 1 week. No tuition-fee was charged. Maximum intake in one session was respectively 26, 26 and 30. While medical graduates and licentiates or science graduates with laboratory experience in either case are eligible for admission in Medical Officers' Course, and matriculates with practical experience in Malaria Control work in Malaria Inspectors' Course, only class I officers are admitted to Engineers' Course. Certificates are awarded on successful completion of first two courses only. Two sessions were held in the case of first two courses—March-April and August-October in case of Medical Officers' Course, and July-August and October-November in case of Malaria Inspectors' Course—while only one session in the third week of October was held in the case of Engineer's Course.

4. During the year under review, 110 students were on rolls. This represents an increase of 24 over the previous year's figure. Of these, 96 completed their courses successfully, thus bringing the total number of students trained up-to-date to 1,051. Total expenditure incurred on the institute amounted to Rs. 3,59,500 as against Rs. 3,34,750 during the previous year, thus giving the average expenditure of education per scholar as Rs. 3,268. The expenditure was entirely met by the Central Government.

5. The gazetted staff of the Institute is selected by the U.P.S.C. and the appointments to the non-gazetted cadre are made by the Director. The staff of the Institute consisted of 1 Director, 2 Deputy Directors, 6 Asstt. Directors, 1 Entomologist, 1 Asstt. Entomologist, 1 Asstt. to Director, and 13 Malaria Assistants. The Director, who is responsible for administration, research, teaching and editing of "Indian Journal of Malariology," was also functioning as Deputy Director-General of Health Services, Govt. of India. The duties of the remaining staff are instructional as well as advisory. During the year in question, 3 Health Bulletins and 3 numbers of Indian Journal of Malariology Vol. II were brought out by the staff of the Institute.

6. The distribution of scholars on rolls is given in the following two tables :-

**I—Course-wise Distribution of Scholars**

Course	Students on Rolls	Output during the year	Output up-to-date
Medical Officers' Course . . . . .	32	29	787
Malaria Inspectors' Course . . . . .	54	43	109
Engineer's Course . . . . .	24	24	155
Total . . . . .	110	96	1,051

**II—Provincial Distribution of Scholars**

Province, etc.	Students on Rolls
Assam . . . . .	1
West Bengal . . . . .	7
Bihar . . . . .	12
Bombay . . . . .	2
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	2
Madras . . . . .	3
Orissa . . . . .	3
East Punjab . . . . .	6
U. P. . . . .	10
Delhi . . . . .	16
Siam . . . . .	2
Indian Railway Deputies . . . . .	13
Indian States . . . . .	21
Others . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	116

The library of the institute contained on 31st March 1949, 727 books and 1,917 journals inclusive of 80 books and 10 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 308 and Rs. 249 respectively. In addition to this, some books worth Rs. 250 and journals worth Rs. 2,000 were received free or in exchange. The estimated value of the library, excluding buildings and furniture, was about Rs. 34,000.

**41. NAUTICAL AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE, BOMBAY**

The college was opened in October, 1948, for the training of the sea-going Officers of the Merchant Navy to enable them to obtain the Ministry of Commerce Competency Certificate. The training of Engineer Workshop Apprentices is also likely to be started in the near future.

2. The college is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Commerce, and is of a technical and professional nature, with provision for teaching only. It is open to men only and admission is restricted to Merchant Navy Officers. In special cases other prospective officers are also enrolled. Attached to the college was a hostel with 30 residential seats. The average



monthly hostel expenses per student came to about Rs. 126. Facilities for indoor and out-door games are available. The college had no dispensary of its own, but an honorary medical attendant visited the college twice a week.

3. There was no fixed date for the commencement of the session, and the classes could be started any day depending on the number of students desiring to receive training. The names of the various courses conducted by the college, along with the duration of each course, monthly tuition-fee and minimum admission requirements may be found in the table given below :—

**I—Courses of Study**

Name of Course	Admission Requirements	Duration of Course	Monthly Tuition-fee
		Months	Rs.
(1) 2nd Mate Foreign-going . . .	4 years' Sea Service in foreign-going Ship . . . . .	3	20
(2) 1st Mate Foreign-going . . .	5½ years' Sea Service . . . . .	Do.	30
(3) Master Foreign-going . . . .	7 Years' Sea Service . . . . .	Do.	40
(4) Mate Home Trade . . . . .	4 Years' Sea Service . . . . .	Do.	20
(5) Master Home Trade . . . . .	6 Years' Sea Service . . . . .	Do.	30
(6) Cadets . . . . .	Matriculation . . . . .	Do.	19
(7) 2nd Class Engineer A & B . . .	4 Years' Workshop Experience ; 1½ years' Sea Service.	Do.	30
(8) 1st Class Engineer A & B . . .	4 Years' Workshop Experience ; 3 Years' Sea Service.	Do.	25
(9) Pre-Sea Part A 2nd Class . . .	4 Years' Workshop Experience	4	55 (for whole course).

4. During the year under review there were 109 trainees on rolls, of whom 31 were residing in the hostel. All the students were non-deputed. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 71,235 of which Rs. 57,710 was met by the Central Government, Rs. 6,770 from fees, and the remaining Rs. 6,755 from other sources. The cost of education per student worked out to be Rs. 653-8-6.

5. The college maintained a staff consisting of 1 Captain Superintendent, 2 Junior Lecturers each in Navigation, Engineering and Mathematics, and 1 Engineering Instructor. The duties of the Captain Superintendent were supervisory as well as instructional, but those of the remaining staff were purely instructional.

6. The following table gives the course-wise details about the students on rolls : -

**II--Students on Rolls**

Name of Course	No. of Students on Rolls
2nd Mate Foreign-going . . . . .	14
1st Mate Foreign-going . . . . .	6
Maater Foreign-going . . . . .	1
Mate Home Trade . . . . .	4
Maater Home Trade . . . . .	2
Cadets . . . . .	31
2nd Class Engineer . . . . .	40
1st Class Engineer . . . . .	11
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>109</b>

7. All the students passed in the examinations conducted by the college but, since these examinations were not recognised, the students trained in the college were to appear in the Ministry of Commerce Competency Certificate Examination. During the year under report, out of 39 students, who sat in the Ministry of Commerce Examination 24 qualified and got employment.

8. The college library which was organized during the year under report contained on 31st March, 1949, 318 books and 34 journals, valued at Rs. 3,618.

**42. PRINCE OF WALES' R. I. M. COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN**

The college was opened in the year 1922 for the purpose of training Indian boys for the Armed Forces. Till the year under report only 140 students had been receiving training at a time ; but from 1st August, 1949, arrangements for 20 more students will also be made. That the total capacity of enrolment may be raised to 200 in the near future, was engaging the serious attention of the Government of India.

2. The college is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence and is open to boys only. The institution is of an academic nature with provision for teaching alone. Students are deputed by the Central and Provincial governments.

The institution is residential with 3 self contained hostels, with 140 residential seats in all. The students are required to attend P.T. Classes every morning and two evenings in a week. Facilities for games like Football, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Badminton, Volley-ball also exist. In addition to the above, there is a swimming pool. During the year under review there were 3 student's societies with an average membership of 50 students per society. Periodical tours were also arranged for the students. Map reading excursions were undertaken every week by the Senior Cadets.

3. The college session started on 20th January, 1948. The school course is spread over 6 years. After the completion of the course, the students are

**Certificate** " and " **Elementary School Leaving Certificate** " (E.S.L.C.) respectively. The latter school provides facilities for physical education also. The appointment of the staff for these schools are made by the Salt Department, Madras.

3. The total enrolment in all the schools was 139 (105 boys and 34 girls) as against 119 (90 boys and 29 girls) during 1947-48. Most of the students belonged to rural areas of the Madras State. During the year 67 boys and 16 girls passed the various annual schools examinations. The total expenditure incurred on the schools amounted to Rs. 3,262-1-0, which gives an increase of Rs. 45-6-2 over the previous year's figure. The whole of the expenditure was borne by the Central Government.

4. Some more statistics about these schools are given in the following two tables :—

**I - Students on Rolls and Expenditure by Schools**

Name of the place of location of the School	Aggregate Enrolment in all classes			Expenditure	Cost of Education per Student
	Boys	Girls	Total		
Voyalur . . . . .	27	11	38	Rs. 720 0 0	19
Vedaranyam . . . . .	21	7	28	868 6 0	31
Revu-Polavaram . . . . .	32	12	44	788 14 0	18
Balacheruvu . . . . .	25	4	29	884 13 0	30.5
Total	105	34	139	3,262 1 0	23.5

**Table II—Enrolment and Examination Results by Classes**

Name of class	Aggregate for all schools								
	Enrolment			Examination Results					
	Boys	Girls	Total	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Class I . . . . .	44	19	63	46	22	68	20	7	27
Class II . . . . .	20	6	26	20	4	24	17	1	18
Class III . . . . .	18	4	22	14	4	18	12	4	16
Class IV . . . . .	10	4	14	10	4	14	5	4	9
Class V . . . . .	13	1	14	13	..	13	13*	..	13
Total	105	34	139	103	34	137	67	16	83

\*Includes 6 students who were awarded "E.S.L.C."

The institution had a teaching staff consisting of a Divisional Engineer (Telegraphs), a Deputy Divisional Engineer (Telegraphs), 10 Dy. Assistant Engineers, 13 Engg. Supervisors, 1 Repeater Station Asstt., 3 Phone Inspectors and 1 Telegraphist. The staff are all members of Post and Telegraphs Engineering Service transferred to the Training Centre according to requirements and as such are governed by conditions of service applicable to Central Government employees.

During the year under report the institution trained 512 candidates for various courses thus bringing the total number of students trained up-to-date to 4,714. On successful completion of the training, candidates were employed in the Post and Telegraph Department.

The institution is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications. The total expenditure of the institution during the year was Rs. 4,15,500 all of which was paid by that Ministry. This represents an increase of Rs. 2,18,500 over the last year's figure. The cost per trainee per annum worked out to be Rs. 811-8-0 as against Rs. 309-12-0 during the previous year. The Government had already finalised plans to start fresh courses of study and training in various branches of Communication Engineering. A new building has been projected for the purpose and it is expected to be ready shortly.

#### 45. ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

The Zoological Survey of India was founded in July, 1916, as a direct descendant of the Zoology and Anthropology Sections of the Indian Museum. It was primarily meant to carry out the following functions:—

- (i) Care, maintenance and preservation of national zoological collections;
- (ii) Faunistic Survey of India and study of animal geography;
- (iii) Research worked in Systematic Zoology and allied branches; and
- (iv) Maintenance of the zoological galleries of the Indian Museum.

The department was shifted to Banaras in May, 1942. The Anthropology Section was separated from the Zoological Survey of India, and the latter returned to Calcutta in January, 1949. The library and the Birds and Mammal Sections of the department were housed in the Indian Museum.

2. The Department is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Agriculture. The training scheme was initiated in 1946 to train stipendiary candidates in Systematic Zoology so as to meet the demands of the expending surveys. The institution is open to both men and women and is of a technical-cum-academic nature. It is a non-residential institution and is primarily meant for departmental employees. Usually students registered for post-graduate and research degrees in various Indian Universities are given special permission by the Director to avail of the library and laboratory facilities of the department. Such students are thus on rolls of their respective universities and some officer of the survey is usually their "guide" for the work. It is not a regular teaching institution. The students selected by the Government of India under the training scheme are, however, on the rolls of the zoological

Survey of India and are under the guidance of a special staff. No special courses of study are prescribed. The training course is spread over two years and the students were not charged any tuition fees. Research in Systematic Zoology, Ecology, Zoo-geography, Fisheries, Public Wealth Surveys depending on basic Zoological Research, is obligatory on the staff.

3. During the year under review, there were 4 men students on rolls. Of these 3 came from U.P. and 1 from Madras. This was the 2nd batch of students selected for training since the training scheme was started. All these students were getting stipends from the Central Government and the total amount spent on this account during the year in question was Rs. 9,392. The total expenditure incurred on the institution during 1948-49 amounted to Rs. 3,60,439-6-0 whole of which was met by the Government of India.

4. The following table gives details of the administrative, technical, research and teaching staff :—

Designation	No. of Posts	Duties
Director . . . . .	1	Administration, Supervision, Research and Field Investigation.
Assistant Superintendent (Zoologist)	3	Do.
Assistant Zoologist . . . . .	4	Research.
Technical Assistant . . . . .	1	Research
Laboratory Assistant . . . . .	6	Laboratory work.
Gallery Assistant . . . . .	3	Care and Maintenance of galleries.
Birds and Mammal Assistant . . . . .	1	Technical and Research.
Entomological Assistant . . . . .	1	Do.
Assistant for Insect Section . . . . .	1	Do.
Total . . . . .	21	

5. The institution maintained a well equipped library containing 9,170 books and 18,065 journals, including 98 books and 102 journals added during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,133-4-0. The estimated value of the library was Rs. 10 lakhs.

6. Out of 4 students of the 1st batch of 1946-48, who completed the training, 3 were employed as Assistant Zoologists in the Zoological Survey and 1 was awarded a state scholarship (overseas) and he left for the U. K. in September, 1947. for a period of two years.

## APPENDIX ' A '

## LIST OF CENTRALLY AIDED EDUCATIONAL OR RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS (MINISTRY-WISE), 1948-49

**Ministry of Agriculture**

1. Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Delhi.
2. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
3. Ladies Training in Fruit Technology.
- \*4. Tobacco Research Station, Guntur.
- \*5. Bidi Research Institute, Niponi (Bombay).
- \*6. Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Kanpur.
- \*7. Jute Agricultural Research Institute & Laboratory, Calcutta.

**Ministry of Communications**

1. The Delhi Flying Club Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, New Delhi.
2. The Madras Flying Club Ltd., St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
3. The Bihar Flying Club Ltd., Patna.
4. The Bombay Flying Club Ltd., Juhu Aerodrome, Santa Cruz, Bombay.
5. The Orissa Flying Club Ltd., Bhubaneshwar Aerodrome, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.
6. The Bengal Flying Club Ltd., Barrackpore Aerodrome, Calcutta.
7. The Hind Provincial Flying Club Ltd., 3, Shahnajab Road, Lucknow, U. P.
8. The Indian Gliding Association, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
9. The Northern India Flying Club, Jullundur Cantt.
10. The C. P. & Berar Flying Club, Nagpur.
11. The Aero Club of India, C/o Tata Aircraft Ltd., Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
12. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
13. The Aeronautical Society of India.

**Ministry of Defence**

1. Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale.
2. Lawrence Memorial Military School, Mount Abu.

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\* These are financed out of the grants made to the respective Commodity Committees.

**Ministry of Education**

1. Vishva Bharati, Santiniketan.
2. Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.
3. Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
4. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
5. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
6. Association of Principals & Technical Institutions (India).
7. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay (Not finally decided).
8. College of Engineering & Technology, Jadavpur.
9. College of Engineering, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
10. College of Mining & Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
11. Departments of Applied Chemistry & Applied Physics, Banaras.
12. University College of Science & Technology, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
13. Jaipur Vikram Deo College of Science & Technology, Andhra University.
14. Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Madras University, Madras.
15. Luxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
16. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay (Under consideration).
17. Morris College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow.
18. Kalakshetra, Adyar.
19. Inter University Board, India.
20. Inter Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian & European Education.
21. Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi. (Under consideration).
22. Victoria Memorial Hall.
23. Victoria Museum.
24. Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta.
25. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.
26. Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
27. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.
28. Dharm Kosha Mandal.
29. National Institute of Sciences.
30. Visheshvaranand Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.
31. Indian History Congress, Allahabad.
32. Botanical Society, Calcutta.
33. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

**Ministry of Education--contd.**

34. Bose Research Institute, Calcutta.
35. Ramkrishna Mission Institute, Calcutta.
36. Hindustani Cultural Society, Allahabad.
37. People's Education Society, Bombay.
38. New Delhi Social Service League, New Delhi
39. Indian Olympic Association.
40. Girls' Guide Association.
41. Boy Scouts Association.
42. Indian Women's University, Bombay.
43. Delhi University, Delhi.
44. Constituent Colleges of Delhi University, Delhi.
45. Hathi-Bar-Kala School, Dehra Dun.
46. Mukteshwar School.
47. Indian Veterinary Research Institute School, Izatnagar.
48. Union Academy, Simla/Delhi.
49. Sir Frank Noyce School, Simla.
50. Lady Noyce School, Simla.
51. Indian Primary School, Simla.
52. Madrasi School, Simla/New Delhi.
53. Harcourt Butler Higher Secondary School, Simla/New Delhi.
54. Lady Irwin School for Girls, New Delhi.
55. Lady Irwin College for Women, New Delhi.
56. Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha.
57. Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi.
58. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
59. National Academy of Hindustani Music, Lucknow.
60. Central College of Karnataka Music, Madras (Provincial).
61. Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong.
62. Institution of Engineers, India.

**Ministry of Food**

1. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
2. University College of Science & Technology, Cal. University, Calcutta.
3. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.
4. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.



**Ministry of Health**

1. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.
2. Lady Reading Health School, Delhi.
3. Indian Research Fund Association, New Delhi.

**Ministry of Industry & Supply.**

1. Indian Standards Institution, Delhi.
2. Indian Institute of Art-in-Industry, Calcutta.

**Ministry of Railways***Assam Railway*

1. H.E. Section of the Railway M.E. School, Luning.
2. H.E. Section of the Railway M.E. School, Badarpur.
3. H.E. School (Netaji Vidyapith), Pandu.
4. H.E. School, Amingaon.
5. H.E. School, Tinsukia.
6. H.E. School, Mariani.
7. M.E. School, Gauhati.
8. M.E. School, Chaparmukh.
9. M.E. School, Furkating.
10. Primary School, Sorbhog.
11. Kamakhya Colony Primary School, Pandu.
12. New Colony Primary School, Pandu.
13. Primary School, Jogi Road.
14. Primary School, Bongaigaon.
15. Hindi Primary School, Domohani.

*B. B. & C. I. Railway*

16. Marathi School, Dohad.
17. Hindi School, Dohad.
18. Primary School, Bayana.
19. A. V. M. School, B.T.E.
20. Aided Primary School, P.G.R.
21. Deccani School, Ajmer.
22. Bengali School, Ajmer.
23. Marathi School, Mhow.
24. Salvation Army's School, BRCMY.
25. A.V.M. High School & S.G. Inter. College, KSG.

26. Mission Primary School, KKF, ADI.
27. St. Stephen's School, Dohad.
28. D.A.A.V. High School, Ajmer.
29. Barnes High School, Deolali.
30. A. Podar High School, Santa Cruz.
31. Gujarati School, Ajmer.
32. The Convent School, Mhow.
33. The Mhow Public School, Mhow.
34. The Bengali School, Ajmer.
35. The Matiaburz H.E. School, Garden Reach.
36. St. Aloysius' Orphanage and Day School, Howrah.
37. St. Francis Deselas High School, Nagpur.
38. St. Joseph's Convent High School, Nagpur.
39. St. Aloysius' European High School, Vizagapatam.
40. Christ Church High School, Jubbulpore.
41. St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Waltair.

*B. N. Railway*

42. St. Joseph's Convent, Kamptee.
43. Bishop's Cotton High School, Nagpur.
44. St. Aloysius' High School, Jubbulpore.
45. Calcutta Girls' High School, Calcutta.
46. Municipal Schools, Gondia.
47. Loretto Convent, Entally, Calcutta.
48. St. Thomas School, Calcutta.
49. Bhola Hindi English Middle Girls' School, Motibagh, Nagpur.

*E. I. Railway*

50. Boys' High School, Allahabad.
51. Girls' High School, Allahabad.
52. St. Angnes Loreto, Lucknow.
53. Loreto Convent, Lucknow.
54. Queen's Anglo Sanskrit High School, Lucknow.
55. Loreto Day School, Sealdah.
56. Harnett H.E. School, Kanchrapara.

*G. I. P. Railway*

57. Hindi School, Ghatkopar.
58. Marathi Primary School, Itarsi.
59. Rajeshwari Union High School, Badhera.
60. P.E. School, Nasik Road.
61. Bombay Education Society, Byculla.
62. Superiress St. Joseph's Convent High School, Jubbulpore.
63. Vijenath Jijaji School, Nandgaon.
64. Saraswati Hindu Pathshala, Jhansi.
65. G.I.P. Railway Indian High School, Manmad.
66. Akalkot Road Station Primary School, Akalkot Road.
67. St. Joseph's Convent High School, Jubbulpore.
68. Primary Vernacular School, Bina-Etawa.
69. St. Joseph's Convent High School, Nagpur.
70. Marathi School, Jhansi City.
71. Christ Church School, Jubbulpore.
72. D. S. High School, Bhusawal.
73. N. S. P. Mandal's Municipal High School, Igatpuri.
74. Vernacular Primary School, Igatpuri.
75. St. Francis Convent, Jhansi.
76. St. Marks' School, Jhansi.
77. Bhimthadi Education Society, Dhond.
78. St. Aloysius' High School, Jubbulpore.
79. R. C. School, Badnera.
80. Railway Mission School, Bhusawal.
81. St. Mary's Convent, Raichur.
82. St. Francis de Sales' High School, Nagpur.
83. St. Joseph's Convent, Khandwa.

*S. I. Railway*

84. Stanes European High School for Girls, Coonoor.
85. Stanes European High School for Boys, Coimbatore.
86. St. Joseph's College for Boys, Coonoor.
87. Civil Orphan Asylums, Madras (grant discontinued with effect from 1st January 1949).
88. St. John Vestry School, Trichinopoly.

*M. & S. M. Railway*

89. Civil Orphan Asylums, Madras (grant discontinued with effect from 1st January 1949).
90. St. Kelvin's School, Rayapuram.
91. St. Mary's School, Raichur.
92. Marathi Boys School No. 1, Hubli.
93. Marathi Boys School No. 2, Hubli.
94. Marathi Girls School No. 1, Hubli.
95. Marathi Girls School No. 2, Hubli.
96. Mohammedan School, Hubli.

*O. T. Railway*

97. James Walker High School, Mokameh Ghat.
98. Lower Primary School, Man Junction.
99. St. Andrews High School, Gorakhpur.

**Ministry of Rehabilitation**

1. Delhi University, Delhi.
2. Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Indraprasth College, Delhi.
5. Lady Irwin School for Girls, New Delhi.
6. Lady Irwin College for Women, New Delhi.
7. Institute for the Hindu Blind, Panchkuin Road, New Delhi.
8. Gandhi High School, Jodhpur.
9. Modern High School, Jodhpur.
10. Nawab-ka-bara, Primary School, Ajmer.
11. Gali Fidir Primary School, Ajmer.
12. Nala Bazar Primary School, Ajmer.
13. Ghooshi Mohalla Primary School, Ajmer.
14. Hindu Mochi Mohalla Primary School, Ajmer.
15. Holi Dara Primary School, Ajmer.
16. Alwar Gata Primary School, Ajmer.
17. Kaisth Mohalla Primary School, Ajmer.
18. Christian Ganj Primary School, Ajmer.
19. Civil Lines Primary School, Ajmer.

20. Sindhi Dharam School attached to Hindu Dharam School, Ajmer.
21. Khalsa Refugee School, Beawar.
22. Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay.
23. Govt. High School for Sindhis No. 1, Ajmer.
24. Govt. High School for Sindhis No. 2, Ajmer.
25. Govt. High School for Sindhis No. 3, Beawar.
26. Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya, Ajmer.
27. Govt. Sindhi Boys Secondary School, Deoli.
28. Govt. Sindhi Primary School, Deoli.
29. Govt. Sindhi Girls Primary School, Deoli.
30. Govt. Sindhi Primary School, Kekri.
31. Govt. Sindhi Primary School, Nasirabad.
32. Govt. Sindhi Primary School, Beawar.
33. Gandhi Bhawan Primary School, Ajmer.
34. Central Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
35. Moinia Islamia Primary School, Ajmer.
36. Diggī Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
37. Diggī Boys Primary School, Ajmer.
38. Khari Kuan Primary School, Ajmer.
39. Shorgaran Primary School, Ajmer.
40. Motikala Primary School, Ajmer.
41. Lakhan Kothri Primary School, Ajmer.
42. Delhi Gate Primary School, Ajmer.
43. Delhi Gate Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
44. Sirinagar Road Primary School, Ajmer.
45. Brahma Puri Primary School, Ajmer.
46. Chand Baori Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
47. Ramgunj Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
48. Adarsh Nagar Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
49. Nagra Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
50. Ramnagar Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
51. Bhagwangunj Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
52. Pal Beechla Girls Primary School, Ajmer.
53. Gulabhari Primary School, Ajmer.
54. Chand Baori Primary School, Ajmer.
55. Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
56. Harcourt Butler Higher Secondary School, New Delhi/Simla.
57. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

## APPENDIX ' B '

STATISTICS OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES  
FOR EX-SERVICEMEN AND DISPLACED PERSONS, 1948-49

(MINISTRY OF LABOUR)

Ministry of Labour were not giving aid to any Educational or Research Institution. They were, however giving aid to Vocational and Technical Centres for training of Ex-Service-men and Displaced Persons.

The total number trained in different trades in 1948-49 was 2,377 of whom 1962 were Ex-Service men and 415 were Displaced persons. Total expenditure on these Centres was Rs. 36,24,000 of which Rs. 11,39,800 were spent on the training of Displaced persons and the rest on the training of the Ex-Servicemen. The cost, so far as it related to Displaced person Trainees, was borne entirely by the Central Government. In the case of Ex-Servicemen it was shared in the ratio 60 : 40 between Central Government and the State Government concerned. Expenditure incurred by the private bodies did not directly enter the picture. They were paid a *per capita* fee and the cost of fee is included in the expenditure figures.

The statements giving the number of Training Centres in different States and also the number of persons trained in various trades in these States are appended hereto.

## STATEMENT I

Number of Training Centres in States for Ex-Service Men and Displaced Persons,  
1948-49

State (1)	Central Government Training Centres (2)	Provincial Government Training Centres (3)	Training Centre at Private Institutions or Factories (4)	Total (5)
Assam . . . . .	1	..	..	1
West Bengal . . . . .	..	5	4	9
Bihar . . . . .	1	4	7	12
Bombay . . . . .	1	4	5	10
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1	..	1	2
Madras . . . . .	2	6	8	16
Orissa . . . . .	..	..	4	4
Punjab . . . . .	..	8	4	12
U. P. . . . .	3	36	7	46
Delhi . . . . .	2	..	..	2
Total . . . . .	11	63	40	114

## STATEMENT II

*Number of Persons Trained in Different trades in the States*

Trade (1)	Number Passed in 1948-49		
	Ex-service Men (2)	Displaced Persons (3)	Total (4)
<b>1. Assam</b>			
Calico Printing . . . . .	3	..	3
Hand Loom Weaving . . . . .	15	..	15
Soap Making . . . . .	8	..	8
Stenography . . . . .	12	..	12
Tailoring . . . . .	20	..	20
Typing . . . . .	5	..	5
Total . . . . .	63	..	63
<b>2. West Bengal</b>			
Basketry etc. . . . .	13	..	13
Bleaching & Dyeing . . . . .	1	..	1
Book Binding . . . . .	12	..	12
Clay Toys Making . . . . .	1	..	1
Fancy Arts Leather Goods . . . . .	2	..	2
Foot Wear & Leather Goods . . . . .	15	..	15
Hair Dressing . . . . .	20	..	20
Hand Weaving of Cotton and Silk . . . . .	3	..	3
Knitting . . . . .	10	..	10
Manufacture of Ceramic Goods . . . . .	8	..	8
Printing . . . . .	7	..	7
Shoe Making . . . . .	8	..	8
Stenography . . . . .	2	..	2
Tailoring . . . . .	14	..	14
Typing . . . . .	26	12	38
Weaving . . . . .		..	8
Total . . . . .	157	12	169

Trade (1)	Number Passed in 1948-49		
	Ex-Service Men (2)	Displaced Persons (3)	Total (4)
	<b>3. Bihar</b>		
Foot Wear . . . . .	1	..	1
Tailoring . . . . .	11	..	11
Total . . . . .	12	..	12
<b>4. Bombay</b>			
Block Making . . . . .	22	..	22
Book Binding . . . . .	6	..	6
Calico Printing . . . . .	6	1	7
Cane Work . . . . .	6	..	6
Composing . . . . .	24	..	24
Dyeing and Printing . . . . .	8	..	8
Fruit Canning . . . . .	4	..	4
Hair Dressing . . . . .	6	..	6
Knitting . . . . .	10	6	16
Leather Work . . . . .	3	..	3
Lithography . . . . .	17	..	17
Photography . . . . .	8	..	8
Poultry . . . . .	25	..	25
Printing . . . . .	19	..	19
Soap Making . . . . .	21	..	21
Stenography . . . . .	11	..	11
Tailoring . . . . .	50	..	50
Toy Making . . . . .	27	..	27
Typewriting . . . . .	6	..	6
Vegetable Gardening . . . . .	11	..	11
Weaving and Spinning . . . . .	16	..	16
Total . . . . .	308	7	315



Trade (1)	Number Passed in 1948-49		
	Ex-Service Men (2)	Displaced Persons (3)	Total (4)
<b>5. Madhya Pradesh</b>			
Accountancy . . . . .	3	..	3
Bleaching & Dyeing . . . . .	4	..	4
Calico Printing . . . . .	6	..	6
Carpet & Drugget Weaving . . . . .	4	..	4
Cutting & Turning of Brass . . . . .	1	..	1
Cutting & Tailoring . . . . .	31	..	31
Durrie Weaving . . . . .	4	..	4
Foot Wear . . . . .	1	..	1
Fret Work & Toy Making . . . . .	6	..	6
Hand Loom Weaving . . . . .	11	..	11
Hosiery . . . . .	2	..	2
Manufacture of Ink & Polish . . . . .	1	..	1
Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables . . . . .	2	..	2
Silk Weaving . . . . .	1	..	1
Soap Making . . . . .	5	..	5
Stenography (English) . . . . .	11	..	11
Stenography (Hindi) . . . . .	5	..	5
Typewriting (English) . . . . .	9	..	9
Typewriting (Hindi) . . . . .	1	..	1
<b>Total</b> .	<b>108</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>108</b>

Trade (1)	Number Passed in 1948-49		
	Ex-service Men (2)	Displaced Persons (3)	Total (4)
<b>6. Madras</b>			
Block Making . . . . .	5	..	5
Boiler House Attendant . . . . .	2	..	2
Book Binding . . . . .	17	..	17
Brush-ware . . . . .	16	..	16
Calico Printing . . . . .	17	..	17
Cane & Willow Work Basketry . . . . .	16	..	16
Chalk Maker . . . . .	9	..	9
Clerk Typist . . . . .	3	..	3
Coir Weaving . . . . .	6	..	6
Compositor . . . . .	10	..	10
Dyeing and Bleaching . . . . .	23	..	23
Earthen Wear . . . . .	14	..	14
Foot Wear . . . . .	6	..	6
Fret Work and Toy Making . . . . .	27	..	27
Fruit Preservation . . . . .	13	..	13
Hand Loom Weaving . . . . .	28	..	28
Hand Weaving of Cotton and Artificial Silk . . . . .	37	..	37
Knitting . . . . .	11	..	11
Leather Work . . . . .	1	..	1
Manufacture of Suit-cases . . . . .	8	..	8
Mat Weaving . . . . .	14	..	14
Metal Casting . . . . .	15	..	15
Metal Toys etc. . . . .	7	..	7
Musical Instrument . . . . .	8	..	8
Poultry Farming . . . . .	21	..	21
Proof Reading . . . . .	11	..	11
Soap Making . . . . .	19	..	19

Trade (1)	Number Passed in 1948-49		
	Ex-Service Men (2)	Displaced Persons (3)	Total (4)
	<b>6. Madras—contd.</b>		
Spinning & Weaving . . . . .	46	..	46
Stenography (English) . . . . .	21	..	21
Tailoring . . . . .	92	..	92
Tape & Newar . . . . .	3	..	3
Textile Weaving & Printing . . . . .	5	..	5
Upholstry . . . . .	10	..	10
Vegetable Gardening . . . . .	8	..	8
Weaving of Saree Borders . . . . .	7	..	7
Wood Carving . . . . .	15	..	15
Wood Turning . . . . .	10	..	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>7. Orissa</b>			
Carpet Weaving . . . . .	1	..	1
Cotton and Silk Weaving . . . . .	1	..	1
Duree & Galicha Weaving . . . . .	1	..	1
Tailoring . . . . .	4	..	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8. Punjab</b>			
Foot Wear . . . . .	..	12	12
Suit case . . . . .	..	9	9
Tanning & Dyeing of Leather . . . . .	..	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>

Trade (1)	Number Passed in 1948-49		
	Ex-Service Men (2)	Displaced Persons (3)	Total (4)
<b>9. Uttar Pradesh</b>			
Accountancy . . . . .	2	..	2
Basketry & Willow Work . . . . .	23	..	23
Buttons & Combs . . . . .	..	2	2
Calico Printing . . . . .	54	5	59
Carpet Weaving . . . . .	10	..	10
Casting & Turning . . . . .	9	..	9
Centrifugal Machine Operator . . . . .	6	..	6
Cotton Weaving . . . . .	33	..	33
Duree Weaving . . . . .	7	6	13
Dyeing and Bleaching . . . . .	49	5	54
Foot Wear . . . . .	19	5	24
Glass Beads . . . . .	3	..	3
Hand Compositor . . . . .	..	16	16
Hand Loom Weaving . . . . .	65	38	103
Hosiery . . . . .	8	9	17
Knitting . . . . .	14	..	14
Manufacture of Leather Goods . . . . .	9	1	10
Manufacture of Tools and Equipment . . . . .	1	..	1
Pen-man . . . . .	5	..	5
Preserving of Fruits and Vegetables . . . . .	7	..	7
Press Machine Operator . . . . .	..	1	1
Shorthand (Hindi) . . . . .	58	14	72
Shorthand (Urdu) . . . . .	6	..	6
Soap Making . . . . .	37	..	37
Spinning and Weaving . . . . .	6	..	6
Sports Goods . . . . .	2	..	2
Stenography (English) . . . . .	10	29	39

Trade (1)	Number Passed in 1948-49		
	Ex-Service Men (2)	Displaced Persons (3)	Total (4)
	<b>9. Uttar Pradesh—contd.</b>		
Tailoring . . . . .	207	63	270
Type-writing (English) . . . . .	3	7	10
Weaving Cotton and Artificial Silk . . . . .	5	..	5
Wooden Toys and Fret Work . . . . .	20	1	21
Wood Turning & Lacquer Work . . . . .	2	..	2
Woollen Fabrics . . . . .	1	..	1
Woollen Weaving . . . . .	11	..	11
Total	692	193	885
<b>10. Delhi</b>			
Basketry and Willow Work . . . . .	1	7	8
Book Binder . . . . .	1	1	2
Calico Printing . . . . .	2	16	18
Carpet Weaving . . . . .	6	..	6
Clerical & Commercial Work . . . . .	..	4	4
Compositor . . . . .	5	..	5
Cotton and Silk Weaving . . . . .	5	8	13
Dyeing and Bleaching . . . . .	1	5	6
Embroidery . . . . .	..	4	4
Foot Wear . . . . .	2	1	3
Fret Work . . . . .	..	3	3
Hand Weaving . . . . .	..	3	3
Hand Weaving of Cotton and Silk Fabrics . . . . .	2	..	2
Leather Goods . . . . .	..	5	5
Lithography . . . . .	..	3	3
Manufacture of Ink & Polish . . . . .	..	1	1
Manufacture of Suit-cases etc. . . . .	..	1	1

Trades (1)	Number Passed in 1948-49		
	Ex-Service Men (2)	Displaced Persons (3)	Total (4)
<i>10. Del. 1—contd.</i>			
Press Operator . . . . .	2	..	2
Proof Reader . . . . .	1	2	3
Spinning and Weaving . . . . .	..	4	4
Soap Making . . . . .	8	..	8
Stenography . . . . .	..	8	8
Tailoring . . . . .	7	74	81
Type-writing . . . . .	..	13	13
Wood Carving . . . . .	..	5	5
Wood Turning . . . . .	..	4	4
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	43	172	215

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