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REPORT

ON THE

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

ON THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

FOR THE YEAR

1920-21.

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No.73/31/VII.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 26th January 1921

READ—

The Report, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, on the State and Progress of Education in the Central Provinces and Berar in the year 1920-21.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

1. The year under review was an eventful one for education in this province. In the midst of the economic distress caused by a general failure of the monsoon and the scarcity or famine conditions which ensued, there was launched the non-co-operation movement, with boycott of schools and colleges as one of the main items of its programme. It was in this troubled atmosphere that the outstanding event in the history of education in India took place—the transfer of its control to a Legislative Council with a strong non-official majority elected on a wide franchise. In December 1920, on the inauguration of the Reformed Government, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, an elected member of the Council, was appointed Minister of Education. Economic distress, coupled with a hostile attitude on the part of a section of the educated public, might well have caused, and was indeed expected to cause, at least a temporary set-back in educational progress. It is therefore with special gratification that

the Local Government (Ministry of Education) has to record a year of genuine though gradual advance. The total number of scholars, and therefore the percentage of scholars to population, show a slight increase over the previous year. This increase was entirely in the primary stage, the attendance in Colleges, High and Middle Schools having fallen by 8, 26 and 13 per cent, respectively.

2. There was a further substantial advance in expenditure, which reached a total of nearly Rs. 78 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 10 lakhs over the previous year's figure. Almost the whole of this increase was provided by Government which contributed nearly Rs. 49 lakhs. The increased expenditure was entirely devoted to improvement in the pay of the staff, and a substantial proportion of it took the form of grants to Local Bodies to enable them to increase the pay of vernacular school teachers, as the Local Government considers that an adequately paid and contented teaching staff is an essential condition of educational progress. The new Local Self-Government Act will empower district councils to raise additional taxation, and it is hoped that extra funds may thus be provided for vernacular education.

The amounts expended on collegiate, secondary and primary education were roughly Rs. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$, Rs. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Rs. 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, respectively, showing a disproportion between the cost of primary and secondary education even more marked than in the previous year. The average cost per pupil again rose considerably.

3. Several important administrative changes have taken place during the year, owing to the introduction of the Reforms Scheme and the orders of the Secretary of State on the Report of the Public Services Commission. Various alterations were made in the personnel of the Indian Educational Service, in accordance with the policy laid down in the Report on the Public Services. Two direct appointments were made, and seven Provincial Educational Service posts and six incumbents of these posts were transferred to the Indian Educational Service. Allowing for one officer who retired owing to ill-health, the number of officers in the service has thus increased from 19 to 26, and the number of Indians in the Indian Educational Service from 1 to 8.

4. There is little progress to note in the scheme for the establishment of a University. It was deferred for the consideration of the Reformed Government and has since the close of the year under report been the subject of debate in the new Legislative Council. It has been referred to a representative Committee, and their report (which is embodied in a draft bill) is now under the consideration of the Local Government.

5. Collegiate education suffered a serious set-back during the latter part of the year, mainly owing to the non-co-operation boycott. The average number of students enrolled fell from 989 to 911, and at the end of the year the attendance was only 664. During the three months immediately preceding the University examinations, when concentrated study was most necessary, the non-co-operation movement unsettled the minds of students. It was no doubt mainly as the result of this, as Mr. Evans remarks, that the percentage of passes in the B. A. examination was among the lowest in the University, and that such poor results were obtained in the Intermediate examination. The M. A. and Law results were, however, more satisfactory and students from the Victoria College of Science did very well in the M. Sc., B. Sc., and Inter-Science examinations. The Local Government notes with pleasure the maintenance of the high standard of work at this institution, which was commented on in last year's resolution.

The buildings for the King Edward College, Amraoti, are making good progress, and a substantial portion will shortly be ready for occupation. The provision of a more suitable building for the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur, is engaging the attention of Government.

6. The substantial improvement in the standard of instruction in Government secondary schools, shown in the results of the Matriculation and High School Entrance and Scholarship examinations in a year of peculiar difficulty, is a gratifying testimony to the soundness of the Department's educational policy. In view of the enhanced rates of pay sanctioned for teachers, which should attract well qualified men to the teaching profession, and of the gradual increase year by year in the number of teachers sent out from the Training

College, the standard of education in Government secondary schools may be expected to improve steadily as time goes on.

Unfortunately, the outlook for aided secondary schools is not so encouraging. Owing to their inability or unwillingness to offer higher salaries to their teachers, the managers of these institutions find it increasingly difficult to maintain competent staffs. The Local Government has offered to assist by raising its grants, but very few schools have availed themselves of the offer, as they are not prepared to meet their share of the extra expenditure.

Attendance in secondary schools, particularly in the Nagpur Circle, fell considerably towards the end of the year, partly in consequence of the non-co-operation boycott, and partly of the bad economic conditions. There is reason to believe however that this is merely a temporary set-back, and that the numbers will revive as soon as normal conditions return.

7. In primary education very substantial progress was made in Berar where the non-co-operation movement had little success, and the effects of an exceptionally bad harvest were not felt to the same extent as in the poorer districts. Some advance also took place in the Nerbudda Circle, and encouraging reports were received from the Raipur and Bilaspur districts.

The situation in the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Divisions was much less satisfactory. Numbers fell considerably and the standard of efficiency continued to be low.

The Commissioner, Nagpur Division, considers that no more money should be spent on schemes for expansion until the discontent of the teachers, which he regards as the most important factor in the present situation, has been allayed.

During the year under review the Local Government has distributed nearly Rs. 4½ lakhs among local bodies to enable them to raise the salaries of their teachers to something approaching a living wage. District Boards in Berar have used their improved powers of taxation in raising the pay of their teachers, and the pay of teachers in certain districts of the Central Provinces, particularly Raipur and Bilaspur, has been raised considerably. It is hoped that local bodies throughout the province will make use of the powers of taxation that will be given to them.

8. Bad economic conditions, epidemics and the non-co-operation movement adversely affected female education, but some progress was made. While the enrolment in Anglo-Vernacular Schools remained practically stationary, the number of girls attending middle schools increased by nearly 7 per cent, and attendance in primary schools also rose slightly. The number of girls in boys' schools, however, decreased by nearly 4 per cent. In order to attract better qualified teachers and retain their services, the department utilised the greater part of the additional allotment of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement and extension of female education, in raising the pay of teachers in the Women's Subordinate Educational Service. The anticipated improvement in the standard of instruction has already shown itself in the results of the primary examination, in which the number of candidates and passes were 29 and 44 per cent higher, respectively, than in the previous year.

Other encouraging signs of progress are the improved results of the women teachers' certificates examination, the greater demand for admission to the Amraoti High School, and the increased number of students attending the Normal Schools.

9. There was a satisfactory increase of over 700 in the number of Muhammadan pupils attending the schools in Berar, but a corresponding decrease in the Anglo-Vernacular schools and Colleges of the Hindi-speaking divisions. The Director of Public Instruction is again inclined to be pessimistic regarding the future of some of the Anglo-Urdu Schools, and comments on the difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers, and the lack of support from the Muhammadan community. The provision of competent staffs will however be facilitated by the revision of pay of the subordinate service which took effect in 1919 and by the increase in the number of teachers now being drawn to the Training College.

The results in Berar of the High School entrance examination, in which the numbers of candidates who appeared and passed represent increases of 25 and 58 per cent, respectively, over the corresponding numbers for the previous year, indicate that real progress was made in Muhammadan education in that division.

10. This branch of education remains as a "reserve subject" under the Reformed Government. Expenditure on European education has increased by 28 per cent in consequence of the re-assessment of maintenance grants and the rise in the rate of orphan grants, necessitated by the enhanced cost of living.

For grant-in-aid purposes the two Roman Catholic High Schools in Nagpur and three smaller schools, in which the proportion of European pupils is less than 75 per cent, have been reclassified as "English-teaching Schools", a term borrowed from the Bombay Code. Whereas Government grants to European schools amount to half the total expenditure, the grants to the reclassified institutions will in future only be equal to one-third of the expenditure, as in the case of aided Indian schools. In all other respects, their administration will be the same as for European schools. The Local Government notes with regret the small proportion of European scholars studying in the Middle and High School classes, a fact which greatly enhances the cost of maintenance.

11. The schemes for the re-organisation of the Training College and the extension of the Normal Schools, which will provide an annual output of 40 trained graduates, 50 trained under-graduates and more than 800 trained teachers for vernacular schools, were brought into effect during the year under review. When the great disparity between trained and untrained vernacular teachers is taken into account, however, it is clear that further provision will be required for the training of this class of teachers, and the Local Government trusts that the attention of the department will be specially directed to this problem in the near future. Although work and discipline in some of the training institutions suffered at one period in consequence of the disturbed political atmosphere, the results of the Teachers' Certificate examinations show that progress on the whole has been satisfactory. Recruitment should now improve with the improvement in the pay of vernacular teachers.

12. The opening of the new Engineering School building in October by His Excellency the Viceroy marks an important advance in the development of technical education, which is still in its

early stages in this province. This institution, for the equipment of which a grant of half a lakh was made by the Government of India, now provides courses of theoretical and practical instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Motor Engineering. Increased competition for admission to the courses, and the fact that ex-students have no difficulty in obtaining suitable employment, are evidence that the training afforded has real commercial value. The Local Government is aware that the success of the school has been due in no small measure to the active interest of the members of the Advisory Board, and to the willingness of Executive Engineers and Managers and Engineers of Mills to take students for their outside practical training, and wishes to take this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the valuable assistance thus rendered.

The Rajkumar College, Raipur, had another successful year's work. A Vice-Principal was appointed and the College has been graded as a Chiefs' College. The marked success which attended its students at the Chiefs' College Diploma examination in the year under review was noticed in last year's resolution.

13. In spite of unfavourable conditions the year was one of steady progress. The chief hope of improvement in the moral and material welfare of the backward classes seems to be in the development of primary education and in encouraging them to pursue an industrial rather than a literary career. The introduction of compulsory primary education and changes in the curricula designed to give primary education a more practical bias should have a particularly valuable influence upon these classes. The admission of depressed class pupils to Normal Schools is a hopeful sign, as the Local Government attaches special importance to the training of teachers of these classes to instruct their fellows.

14. The Local Government notes with pleasure that the League of Honour continued to flourish during the year under review. The formation of a provincial Boy-Scout Association affiliated to the worldwide association should give the movement a renewed impetus. The interest of the Legislative Council in this work affords the best guarantee of future progress, since it is to non-official enthusiasm that the movement must owe its vitality.

Education of the Backward Classes.

League of Honour and Boy-Scout Movement.

15. The Local Government (Ministry of Education) desires to record its appreciation of the efficiency with which Mr. Evans administered the department during the greater part of the year, while Mr. Mayhew was on leave. The thanks of Government are also due to Mr. Mayhew for the valuable advice and assistance he afforded on his return, and to the various non-official gentlemen who have devoted time and energy to the advancement of the cause of education in this province.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Department of Education and Health; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, for information and guidance; and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Government,

(Ministry of Education),

A. E. NELSON,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Central Provinces.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the progress of education in the Central Provinces and Berar for 1920-21. I was in charge for the greater part of the year, *viz.*, from April 1920 until January 1921, while Mr. Mayhew was on leave; during the remaining period Mr. Mayhew was in charge.

2. Two new appointments were made in the Indian Administrative or Educational Service during the year, *viz.*, that of Mr. Phillips as Headmaster of a Government High School and Mr. Sen Gupta as Professor of Economics in the Morris College. Seven Provincial Educational Service posts and six incumbents of these posts were transferred to the Indian Educational Service. One Indian Educational Service officer, Mr. Craddock, retired owing to ill-health. Thus there was a net gain of seven Indian Educational Service men, including those transferred, and the total number of posts filled at the end of the year was 26. As the total sanctioned cadre is 33 posts, it will be seen that the superior staff of the department is still considerably below the requirements recognised by Government. The post of Inspector of European Schools and Science continued to be held by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. There was an Indian Educational Service officer on special duty for University work until October 1920, when Mr. Tostevin, the holder of the post, went on leave; the post remained vacant for the rest of the year.

Two new appointments were made in the Provincial Educational Service, *viz.*, those of Mr. Pendse and Miss Street, to the Training College staff.

A Selection Committee for the Indian Educational Service was appointed, and after the close of the year it was decided that the same Committee should make recommendations for appointments to the Provincial Educational Service.

3. The outstanding event of the year was the transfer of education (except European schools) to popular control. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar was appointed Minister of Educa-

tion in December 1920. Another noteworthy event, or rather series of events, but unfortunately destructive in effect, was the boycott of schools and colleges as a result of the non-co-operation movement during the last three months of the year; the effects of this movement on the various kinds of educational institutions in the Province are described in subsequent chapters of this report. The establishment of a provident fund for teachers in aided schools, the reorganization of, and sanction of improved scales of pay for, every service in the department (except the Indian and Provincial Educational Services which had been reorganized in the previous year) and the allocation of substantial grants to local bodies for increasing the salaries of board vernacular teachers were other prominent features of an eventful year.

4. The number of pupils remained practically stationary, the figure for the 31st March 1921 showing a slight increase on the figure for the corresponding date in the previous year. When the remarkably adverse factors of the year are taken into consideration, such as the non-co-operation movement and the bad economic conditions, this is a surprisingly gratifying result. Primary schools, which solely contributed to the increase,—colleges and secondary schools show decreases—were much less affected by unfavourable circumstances than might have been expected; and it seems legitimate to infer that if the conditions had been normal, there would have been a considerable increase in numbers. The percentage of scholars to population remained practically unchanged; that of male scholars to male population is now 4.45, of female scholars to female population 5.7, and total scholars to total population 2.50.

5. Expenditure has increased by a little over 10 lakhs. Of this, the reorganization of the services is responsible for 6 lakhs (arrears of increases from 1st December 1919 were paid in 1920-21); and the grants to local bodies towards teachers' salaries for 4 lakhs. Thus the increased expenditure was utilized almost entirely on improving the pay of the staff, a much-needed improvement on account of the large increase in cost of living in recent years. Classified according to grade of institutions, the rise in expenditure was made up of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on colleges, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on secondary schools, 2 lakhs on primary schools, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on special schools, 1 lakh on inspection and about $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh on other objects.

CHAPTER II.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (ARTS AND SCIENCE).

6. Work continued throughout the year on the King Edward College buildings, Amraoti. The Buildings and accommodation. The accommodation in the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur, has been increased by taking over a large room from the Agricultural College which is located in the same building. This has relieved the congestion in the Physics Department of the College, but only to a limited extent. The desirability of transferring the College to more spacious and better-equipped buildings has long been felt and has been brought to the notice of Government in previous reports. It would be a grave error to suppose that anything of permanent value has been effected by the slight improvement indicated above. I have once more to urge on Government the desirability of providing, at an early date, accommodation suitable to the needs of the College and to the encouragement of scientific education and research work in this Province. At the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, a great improvement has been effected by the anti-malarial gang which has filled up most of the low-lying portions of the ground and carried out a system of drainage which should decrease the danger from malaria in future. The water-supply of the College still needs improvement.

7. The Morris College staff was increased by the Staff. appointment to the Indian Educational Service of Mr. A. C. Sen Gupta as Professor of Economics. In the Robertson College several changes took place. Mr. Dwarka Prasad, Professor of Persian, retired in July and was replaced by Mr. S. G. Taqui. Mr. N. R. Navalekar was appointed on probation in the place of Mr. K. K. Bernand, Professor of English, whose death in July 1920 deprived the College of the services of a very efficient Professor whose loss will long be felt. Changes have also taken place at the Hislop College, where the Revd. J. McFadyen has been replaced as Principal by the Revd. T. W. Gardiner, on the former's retirement to take up a University post in Canada. I have to place on record my appreciation of the valuable work done by Mr. McFadyen in the cause of education in Nagpur.

8. The average number of students on the rolls of the colleges decreased from 989 in 1919-20 to 911 during the year under review, though the number in the various colleges at the end of the year was far less and amounted only to 664 as compared with 957 at the end of March 1920. This decrease at the end of the year was due entirely to the effect of non-co-operation, and the former fall must be attributed to economic depression. The average daily attendance decreased from 793 in 1919-20 to 690.

9. It would be idle to attempt to minimise the effect of the non-co-operation movement on the colleges. The effect on numbers has already been noticed. The effect on discipline is less easy to define. There were no flagrant cases of disobedience, but in the colleges most affected there was a marked decrease in self-control, regard for personal appearance and power of concentration. This was to be expected in Nagpur, where the whole force of the movement was brought to bear on students during and immediately after the Congress meetings. The effect on the work is seen in the examination results. The diversion of students' minds from sound study to political activities was undoubtedly the main cause of the low percentage of passes in the University examinations, though there were other causes. The Principal of one of the Government Colleges remarks, for example, on the need of strengthening the English staff of his College, and there can be little doubt that improvement is needed in the methods of teaching and of study. In Arts the results of the examinations, so far as the B. A. Examination is concerned, were among the worst in the University, and in the Intermediate Examination were far below what is usually expected from the Central Provinces colleges. The M. A. results were more encouraging, and it is satisfactory to note that so much teaching of a post-graduate nature was undertaken in a year when the number of post-graduates in the University was small. In Law the results were up to the average in the previous, but below the usual percentage in the Final LL.B. examinations. In Science the results were remarkably good. When all due allowance has been made for the small numbers sent up for the Science examinations, it is satisfactory to note that the two students who appeared for the Final M. Sc. examinations in Physics both passed and secured better places in the

class lists than any other students in the University. The B. Sc. and Intermediate Science results also were satisfactory, and no student from the Victoria College of Science failed only in Science subjects.

The actual percentages of successes to candidates in the various examinations are given below:—

	Morris.	Robertson.	Hislop.	College of Science.	Training College.
M. A. (Previous)	62	...	...	...	...
„ (Final)	100	...	50	...	...
M. Sc. (Previous)	...	...	...	...	...
„ (Final)	...	...	...	100	...
B. A.	28	28	31	...	...
B. Sc.	...	75	...	57	...
Intermediate	45	61	37	...	...
LL.B. (Previous)	69	...	...	...	...
„ (Final)	34	...	...	...	...
L. T. (Training College)	...	...	...	...	85

College work continued throughout the year in spite of the absence of many students and the efforts to attract others from the classes. Improvements were made in the teaching of English. More use has been made by students of the college libraries and interest in subjects outside the ordinary curriculum has been stimulated by magic lantern and other lectures. A healthy interest has also been shown by students in the proceedings of the Legislative Council, the meetings of which were attended by large numbers of them.

10. The ordinary college activities continued throughout the year and one encouraging sign was the interest shown by the junior students in games in Nagpur. The social gatherings of the various colleges were held as usual and the publication of the various College magazines continued throughout the year. At the Morris college, the co-operative society collapsed owing to the absence of the keenest members, but the Principal does not anticipate any difficulty in reviving its activities. At the Robertson College the shop realised a dividend of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on all fully-paid-up shares and the interest of the students has increased.

CHAPTER III.

SECONDARY EDUCATION—BOYS.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

11. The number of high schools is unchanged and that of middle schools has decreased by one. Pupils in the high department are fewer by 1,012 or 26 per cent, and in middle schools (including the middle departments of high schools) the decrease is 2,090 or 13 per cent. The fall was most marked in the Nagpur Circle, where it amounted to a decrease of 515 in the high and 1,159 in the middle department, the latter exceeding the total decrease for the Province. As the number of pupils who left school owing to the non-co-operation movement between January and March was 2,211 in high schools (including their middle departments) and 1,513 in middle schools, it is clear that this year's fall must be entirely attributed to that movement. This inference is confirmed by the fact that the Nagpur Circle, where the fall is greatest, was the Circle which suffered by far the most severely from the effects of the boycott. In fact, the numbers in December 1920 show a distinct increase over last year's figures, in spite of the fact that the year was economically unfavourable owing to scarcity in various parts of the Province. There are, therefore, strong grounds for believing that the numbers in Anglo-Vernacular schools will increase as soon as normal conditions are established.

12. Construction was started or continued on new buildings for the New English High School, Nagpur, Christian High School, Harda, and Municipal High School, Ellichpur. When these are completed, nearly all the high schools will be satisfactorily housed, only minor extensions or alterations being required here and there. Only two new middle school buildings were completed during the year, *viz.*, the Government school at Katol and the municipal school at Tumsar, although many municipal and aided schools are still without adequate buildings. The problem of accommodation in many schools is now less urgent than formerly owing to the fall in numbers, but the need will again arise when numbers increase. Liberal grants have been made during the last three years for the proper equipment of Anglo-Vernacular schools, especially for the supply of apparatus for the teaching of Science.

13. The number of teachers decreased correspondingly with the number of pupils, the services of temporary men being dispensed with. Staff. The proportion of trained teachers in Government schools continues to increase, being now 73 and 42 in the high and middle departments, respectively, against 62 and 40 in the preceding year. In aided schools there has not been a corresponding improvement, but now that the graduate and undergraduate departments at the Training College have annual outputs of 40 and 51 respectively, it is hoped that the deficiency of trained men will before long be made good. The revised scales of pay for the upper and lower divisions of the Subordinate Educational Service,* for graduates and undergraduates, respectively, are attractive and should in future secure a higher quality of recruits for Government schools, but aided schools are faced with the problem of providing funds for increasing the salaries of their teachers so as to be more in keeping with salaries in Government schools and with the cost of living. The Government has expressed its willingness, and even eagerness, to increase its grants, so far as the rules and the funds available for secondary education permit, so as to assist managers and municipal committees to improve their teachers' pay. A few schools have already taken advantage of this offer, but there is no doubt that unless a more serious effort is made in this direction, it will become difficult, if not impossible, to secure properly qualified teachers for aided secondary schools. The establishment of the provident fund has helped to improve the conditions of service, but the tendency, especially among graduates, to regard work in aided schools as a stepping-stone to more lucrative employment, must continue so long as salaries remain unattractive.

It is a matter of congratulation that the staff was so little affected by the political disturbances of the year. Only 10 Anglo-Vernacular school teachers out of 748 left their posts, and these were mainly temporary men or men who had served for short periods. In several cases teachers remained loyal to their schools in the face of very adverse and difficult circumstances.

* Lower Division ... 60-60-2-100, with select grades of 100-5-125 and 100-5-150.
Upper Division ... 80-80-5-175 with select grades of 200-10-250 and 250-16-300.

14. In view of the unfavourable conditions which have been alluded to, it is pleasing to record Examination results. an improvement in the Matriculation results, the percentage of passes to candidates who appeared being about 40 per cent against 35 per cent in the previous year. The Patwardhan High School secured the best result,—63 per cent; the Government High Schools, Raipur, Akola and Balaghat and the Hislop Collegiate School, Nagpur, also did well. About 25 per cent of those who sent in their names for the examination did not actually appear; but there is no reason to believe that this materially affected the percentages, since some of the most promising as well as some of the backward pupils failed to appear. The cross-lists of failures are significant; taking the compulsory subjects only, about 40 per cent failed in English, about 25 per cent in Mathematics, and about 45 per cent in History and Geography group. Various reasons are advanced for the excessive number of failures in History and Geography, such as the inability of students to express their knowledge in English in answering questions, the neglect of these subjects in the middle classes owing to their not being compulsory in the High School Entrance Examination, and the high standard of attainment required by the University.

The High School Entrance and Scholarship examination results are also better, the percentage of passes varying from 50 per cent in the Nagpur Circle to 70 per cent in Berar, against minimum and maximum percentages last year of 43 and 49.

15. These results confirm the general impression and the opinions of Inspectors that methods of instruction are becoming more intelligent and successful, especially in Government schools. The attempts made in the latter to staff the schools with trained and permanent teachers are proving effective; and although the progress of aided schools, which are unable to offer to their staff similar conditions of pay and the same security of tenure, must necessarily be slower, there are signs that a distinct improvement has already taken place in many cases. A pleasing feature of Anglo-Vernacular school work is the attention given to science, provision for which has been made in practically all high schools. The subject is taken by the majority of high school pupils as one of their optional subjects for the Matriculation, and most schools are equipped

for science teaching in the middle classes. The manual training scheme is gradually being brought into effect, and substantial progress is to be expected now that a number of qualified instructors have completed their training at Jubbulpore and are available for taking up the work in secondary schools.

16. Hostels have not become more popular, and it is rare to see a high or middle school hostel full, except in Berar where it is reported that hostel life with its calm atmosphere and healthy surroundings is being increasingly appreciated by students and their guardians. The cost of living cannot be regarded as a deterrent, as it is not above Rs. 11 per mensem in any hostel except in Nagpur City, and in some hostels it is kept as low as Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 per mensem. But as hostel residence must necessarily be more expensive than living at home, during a year of scarcity and high prices no increase in demand for such residence was to be expected. It will not be to the advantage of students and parents to open new hostels until the present ones are full, since the cost of living in small hostels is relatively high owing to the small number of messing members.

17. The non-co-operation movement had unfortunately a marked effect on the tone and discipline of many secondary schools. Students' minds were thoroughly upset, their studies were neglected, their attendance became, for a time, irregular, and their traditional respect for their teachers was diminished. Apart from actual outbreaks which were few and were satisfactorily dealt with, the strained and excited atmosphere was harmful to study and to all school activities. One headmaster has remarked that the work of years had been undone, but it is hoped that he took an unnecessarily gloomy view and that the effects of the boycott, however harmful for the time, will only be temporary. Some of the disciplinary rules of the department were not strictly enforced, it being considered that, in the abnormal conditions that prevailed, it was better to risk the temporary deterioration of discipline than to administer wholesale punishment to boys who were led away by those who were older and should have been wiser than themselves.

18. Games continue to be popular, and the usual competitions were held in the circle tournaments. In some quarters an increased liking for Indian games has been noticed, but English games are still said to be preferred by the majority, especially by the elder pupils. A sum of Rs. 4,561 was distributed in grants for the preparation of play-grounds. Most schools now possess grounds that are fit for play during the dry season, but several are still without adequate provision during the rains. Most other extra-class-room activities, such as debating societies, the management of co-operative shops, etc., were carried on, though with some difficulty towards the end of the year. League of Honour and Boy Scout work was also continued, and good progress was made in a few schools which happened to possess on their staffs one or two keen men with a knowledge of scouting.

19. Allusion has been made to the difficulties met by aided schools in making adequate financial provision for their staff. These difficulties were enhanced during the last three months of the year by the loss of fees owing to pupils leaving the schools, in some cases in large numbers. In order to help the schools in tiding over this temporary trouble, a special grant of nearly Rs. 18,000 was made to compensate for the loss of fees. During the year the annual grants-in-aid for the ensuing quinquennium were assessed, and the provident fund scheme was introduced. In re-assessing the grants the need for paying incremental salaries to teachers was considered.

20. The number of schools increased by 13 and pupils by 1,916, substantial increases taking place in Chhattisgarh and Berar, especially the latter. The increase in Chhattisgarh is gratifying as more vernacular middle schools are badly required in that circle, in order to supply more and better material for admission into normal schools. Many of the buildings occupied by these schools were designed and erected for primary schools and are urgently in need of extension. Teachers are in many cases below the standard required for teaching the top classes, but this defect is being gradually remedied by the output of three year trained men from the normal schools. The provision of hostels for these

schools and an increase in the number of scholarships tenable in them would probably increase their popularity, and measures in this direction are under the consideration of local bodies and educational officers.

CHAPTER IV.

PRIMARY EDUCATION—BOYS.

21. Rules under certain sections of the Act were drafted during the year and have since been published for criticism. No serious preparations have yet been made by any of the local bodies for the introduction of compulsory education.

Primary Education Act.

22. The number of schools increased by 62 and pupils by 1,861 or 7 per cent. In three circles there was a decrease, but in Berar there was the considerable increase of 4,968 pupils which is encouraging when the economic conditions in that circle are considered. The Commissioner of Berar remarks that "Primary education in Berar seems to me to be full of life and promise. The people are prepared to pay for their schools and the next two or three years will show much progress." On the other hand, the Commissioner of Jubbulpore says that "the district reports afford somewhat gloomy reading. On all sides we hear of underpaid and discontented teachers, of a shortage of trained teachers, of a lack of candidates for training in the normal schools, and of a reduction in the number of children attending school, due partly to the bad season and partly to the evil efforts of the non-co-operators". In spite of the scarcity which prevailed in many parts of the province, the average attendance has increased by 4,438, the increase occurring in the Berar and Nerbudda circles, while a large decrease occurred in the Jubbulpore circle. In the Nagpur circle, there was an increase in Nagpur and Wardha, while there was a decrease in the other districts. Thus hard times affected the school population of the more prosperous districts to much lesser extent than that of the poorer and backward districts; but it must also be remembered that some of the northern districts suffered severely from epidemics as well as from scarcity.

23. Recurring grants aggregating Rs. 4,35,876 were distributed to local bodies for increasing the salaries of teachers in their vernacular schools. The distribution of these grants was based on certain conditions, viz., (1) that no teacher whose emoluments were Rs. 16 or less should draw less than his previous emoluments, (2) that the following minimum salaries should be paid :—

	Village schools.		Town schools.	
	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.
Ordinary districts	12	14	14	15
Dear districts	14	16	16	18

(3) that a general increase of Rs. 3 per mensem should be given to teachers on salaries above the minima prescribed in (2).

When these grants were distributed, it was recognised that the enhancements were not adequate, but no more could be done with the funds available during the year. Towards the close of the year the question was again considered with a view to the provision of additional funds for raising the salaries to a level more consonant with the cost of living. Not only are the minimum salaries inadequate but the grading in all districts is so poor that promising men have little hope of advancement. The urgent need for improvement was recognised by several local bodies, particularly the Berar District Boards who raised the minima above those specified above from their own resources. The substitution of provident funds for pensions is advocated in Berar as providing superior benefits at the same or less cost.

The percentage of trained teachers in schools under public management has increased from 29 to 31, so that nearly two-thirds of the number are still untrained. A certain number of the latter are competent men who have learned by experience and obtained approved service certificates, and many are reported from Berar to have benefited by the experi-

mental classes for training them to teach particular subjects which have been initiated by the Additional Inspector.

24. Seven hundred and forty-two board schools are still without buildings and 288 require extension. The corresponding figures last year were 754 and 300, so that arrears are being slowly made up. Including aided schools, there are still 981 schools without buildings of their own. 96 new buildings were constructed during the year. No building grants were made to local bodies as the grants made in 1917-18 and 1918-19 have not yet been fully utilized. Opinions differ considerably regarding "kutchas" buildings; in some districts the buildings that have so far been constructed on these lines are said to have proved unsatisfactory. Difficulty has been experienced in securing village agencies to take up the work of construction. It is doubtful whether the system can ever be successful until the villagers and school committees take an active part not only in construction but also in the maintenance of the buildings, since this kind of building can only be kept in good repair by constant attention without which the need for frequent renewal and for heavy expenditure on repairs is likely to counterbalance the economy effected in original construction.

25. Complaints are still received of the lack of active local bodies and interest on the part of members of many school committees. local bodies. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore, remarks that "in order to improve the popularity of education the interest of the local bodies must be stimulated. This can only be done if the administration of the schools is actually entrusted to these bodies instead of being left almost entirely to Deputy Inspectors who are not their servants." A similar opinion is expressed by the Jubbulpore Inspector. In some circles a good deal of the administrative work has already been transferred from the Deputy Inspectors' offices to those of the local bodies and the question of transferring the whole of it is under consideration, but it cannot be denied that the present system, though involving dual control and possibly apt to result in local bodies not adequately realizing their responsibilities for vernacular education, has worked smoothly enough in practice. Moreover, the result of such transfer of work as has taken place is not always favourably reported on; e. g., the Nagpur Inspector considers it to have

led in some cases to the recommendations of departmental officers being ignored by local bodies and by teachers.

The Additional Inspector, Berar, is an advocate for delegating increased powers of control and responsibility to school committees, remarking that these bodies should eventually become the real rulers of each school, that having at present no power they have little interest, and that committees with real powers would feel that the schools were their own. The Nerbudda Inspector reports that school committees are conspicuous by their apathy. The supervising officers appointed by the Nagpur Municipal Committee continued in office with (it is reported) no better results than in the previous year. A similar appointment by the Raipur Municipal Committee has, however, according to the Inspector, had a beneficial effect on the teaching.

26. 16,736 boys or 58 per cent of the number of candidates passed the primary examination against 16,301 or 55 per cent in the previous year. Thus, only 11 per cent of the number of boys attending school completed the primary school course and only 6 per cent passed the primary examination, so that the wastage which occurs during the ascent of even the primary ladder is great. 417 boys secured scholarships tenable in Anglo-vernacular middle schools.

27. The curriculum has begun seriously to exercise the public mind. In reply to a question asked in the Legislative Council in January, Government undertook to consider the question and if necessary to appoint a committee for revision. Such matters as the adaptation of rural schools to rural need which have been under discussion for some time will come within the purview of this committee, and it is hoped that final conclusions on this and other important issues will be arrived at in the near future.

28. There are now 8 factory schools, 1 (the Dhamangaon school) having been closed. The number of pupils has increased from 1,058 to 1,233. The Nagpur Inspector complains that the Empress Mills schools in Nagpur have lost in efficiency since their transfer to the Municipal Committee. The Jub-

bulpore factory school is reported to have declined in attendance towards the end of the year. The remaining schools are progressing satisfactorily.

29. There are 12 night schools with 332 pupils. The additional Inspector, Berar, is of opinion that a strictly utilitarian course would attract pupils, particularly depressed class pupils.

30. The Nagpur school for deaf-mutes was carried on by a substitute during the manager's (Mr. Parande) absence in England for special training in the education of defectives. The "adolescent school" for juvenile offenders in the Narsinghpur jail continued to do good work.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

31. There is an increase of 640 pupils in girls' schools although the number of schools has decreased by 2 owing to the closure of unaided schools. There is a small general increase in the Nagpur circle but in the Jubbulpore circle, the Inspectress reports that the village schools are mostly in poor condition owing to scarcity and epidemics. The non-co-operation movement affected the attendance in a few schools only.

32. The number of high schools is unchanged except that a European school which was last year classed as a girls' school has now been reclassified as a boys' school. This accounts for the decrease in the number of pupils from 111 to 87. The number on the roll of the Government Girls' High School at Amraoti was 56 against 52 in the previous year. Except in numbers this school is doing well. In spite of some unavoidable changes in the staff, the 3 girls who appeared for the Matriculation Examination all passed, and 3 out of 4 passed the High School Entrance Examination. Teaching and discipline are good throughout the school; the health of the students has continued to be satisfactory and has benefited by the walks and games which have become part of the routine. Nearly all the scholarships sanctioned for pupils of the school were awarded. The hostel has been well managed and the cost of living has been kept down to the remarkably low figure (for Amraoti) of Rs. 8 per

mensem. The 3 aided high schools also continue to do good work.

The number of Anglo-vernacular middle schools is the same (13) as in the previous year; the number of pupils has increased from 471 to 492.

33. The number of vernacular middle schools increased from 35 to 37 and pupils from 3,235 to 3,461 or nearly 7 per cent. Vernacular middle schools. Epidemics and scarcity interfered with the work of some of these schools. An attempt is being made in a few to render them more attractive by the inclusion of English as an optional subject. This has been successful at Akola and Yeotmal, but the extension of the scheme is unfortunately hampered by the difficulty of securing qualified teachers for the purpose.

34. The number of primary schools decreased by 5 to 321 owing to the closure of some small unaided schools; the number of pupils increased from 18,419 to 18,483. The large majority (230 out of 321) of these schools are Government schools. The policy of allotting an additional Rs. 20,000 for the improvement and extension of Government girls' schools continued to be applied; a few schools which were previously aided were provincialized and the salaries of teachers were improved. Though the lower classes in village schools are fairly full, the numbers continue to be meagre in the higher classes. Primary schools.

35. The total number decreased from 17,888 to 17,259. Rs. 5,370 was paid to headmasters as bonuses. Girls in boys' schools.

36. The primary examination results have improved, there being 694 passes out of 1,106 candidates against 486 out of 929 in the previous year. Examination results. These figures are, however, still low as will be seen from the fact that the number of passes is under 4 per cent and the number of candidates only about 5 per cent of the number of girls attending primary schools. This wastage can only be diminished by continued efforts to improve the teaching staff and by more thorough and helpful inspection. Possibly the curriculum also requires simplification. Efforts have been made to make service more attractive

for women teachers, and the greater part of the funds available for improvement and extension have been allotted towards increasing salaries. 259 out of a total of 668 teachers are trained, but the Jubbulpore Inspectress states that many of the trained teachers, though they leave the normal school full of keenness and enthusiasm, give up, unless constantly watched by the inspecting staff, using the methods that they learnt while under training.

36-A. There are 5 normal schools—2 Government and 3 aided, the same as last year. The number of students has increased from 170 to 186. Normal schools. The Jubbulpore Normal School continues to do very good work and the Amraoti School is at last beginning to show signs of improvement; though its pupils have not yet increased in number, a better demand for admission is visible. Two of the 3 aided normal schools are reported to be doing well. The results of the women teachers' certificates examination are considerably better than those of the previous year, *viz.*, 53 passes out of 74 candidates against 27 and 51. The Kindergarten class at the Providence Girls' School, Nagpur, which was started in order to turn out teachers for the lower classes, had 9 pupils, of whom 5 were teachers from Government schools.

37. Good work is being done on the industrial side of the Providence School and the Saugor Swedish Mission School where the sewing and embroidery turned out are reported to be of high quality. Special schools, and house teaching. The Lady Craddock Academy continues its work of instructing ladies in domestic economy and other subjects in their leisure hours.

38. Four collegiate scholarships were awarded during the year. A scholarship of £ 300 per annum was sanctioned to enable a Muhammadan lady graduate to undergo a course of training in educational work in England. Three scholarships were established for training in midwifery, tenable in the Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore; the "dai" scholarships were continued, though all were not awarded; and 10 additional scholarships were sanctioned for female students of the Robertson Medical School, Nagpur. Scholarships.

Nearly all the scholarships, tenable in high and middle school classes were actually awarded.

CHAPTER VI.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

39. The total number of Muhammadan pupils remained practically stationary, the present figure being 31,671. There was an increase in Berar from 14,812 to 15,554 and a corresponding decrease in the rest of the province, mainly in the Hindi-speaking divisions. The fall occurred chiefly in Anglo-vernacular schools and colleges and is to be attributed to the non-co-operation movement. Even in Berar the number in Anglo-Urdu schools fell from 629 to 538. The proportion of Muhammadan college students to the total number of college students is 6 per cent, the corresponding figure for secondary schools is 9 per cent and for primary schools 8 per cent. If these are compared with last year's figures, *viz.*, 8, 10 and 8 per cent of Muhammadans to the total number in colleges, secondary and primary schools, respectively, it is seen that the Muhammadan community has held its own in primary education but that it has suffered rather more than other classes in the losses which occurred in colleges and secondary schools.

40. The Muhammadan High School at Amraoti suffered in numbers, but from causes other than political, probably mainly economic. The instruction in this school has not reached the level maintained in most other Government schools, and the Matriculation result (2 passes out of 12 candidates) was poor. The Jubbulpore Anjuman High School suffered, along with other high schools in that city, from the boycott movement; the Anjuman High School at Nagpur also suffered, but to a smaller extent. The Hakimia Coronation High School at Burhanpur, though doing good work, still suffers from the unfortunate quarrels among the Bohra community at that place.

Satisfactory reports are not forthcoming of some of the Anglo-Urdu schools in Berar which are on their trial, and it is doubtful whether the expenditure of public money on their continuance is justified. Serious efforts are being made to improve them by the local Anjumans who help poor boys and maintain boarding-houses, but these efforts have been handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers and by the comparative apathy of the less prosperous members of the community. The difficulties regarding the supply of teachers are said to have been materially lessened since the

new scale of salaries in the subordinate educational service was introduced, and at the present rate of recruitment and training it is expected that the schools can be efficiently staffed within the next five years.

All the 25 high school scholarships reserved for Muhammadans and 21 out of the 25 reserved middle school scholarships were awarded. In Berar 85 Muhammadan pupils appeared for, and 57 passed, the High School Entrance Examination against 68 and 36, respectively, in the previous year, so that it appears that Muhammadans are becoming more successful in reaching the higher secondary stages than in the past when the low numbers in the higher classes have been a painfully prominent feature.

41. It is pleasing to record an increase from 9,187 to 9,602 in the number of pupils in Urdu Vernacular schools. The Additional Inspector reports that instruction in these schools is below the level of other schools, but that the discipline is sometimes surprisingly good. A fourth Urdu Deputy Inspector was sanctioned for Berar during the year; his appointment should secure adequate inspection of the Urdu schools.

42. This school is reported to be showing distinct signs of corporate life and real education, and the good work done by the Superintendent, Mr. Sufi, is said to have already had its effect on the staffs of Urdu schools. Students play games with vigour and interest and take part as a social community in literary work and in arrangements for messing, sanitation, etc. The building requires extension.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

43. The total number of pupils of these classes has increased from 29,663 to 30,185, which is encouraging for an unfavourable year. There are reports from various parts of the province of a political and social awakening among backward castes, and a further considerable increase in the number of pupils is expected. The Additional Inspector, Berar, says that sheer poverty is the general cause of their absence from school and considers that their future lies in industry rather than literature. Cases have occurred of local prejudice against their attendance at the ordinary schools.

44. Of the 15 middle school scholarships reserved for members of the backward classes, only 7 were awarded, there being no qualified candidates for the remainder. All the 10 reserved high school scholarships were awarded, but only one suitable candidate was available for the 5 college scholarships. Progress in the future seems therefore more likely to be attained by increasing the attendance in primary schools rather than by an increase in the number of scholarships, a matter that should be borne in mind when special measures for improvement are considered.

45. A few Mahars and other members of the lower castes are coming forward as candidates for admission into normal schools, and their progress is as good as that of other students. Some local bodies have, however, been diffident in employing them as teachers in the ordinary schools and have shown an inclination to segregate them with low-caste pupils in separate buildings or schools, a tendency that is not conducive to social progress.

46. The Nagpur Inspector reports that the different mission societies continued to spread education among backward classes through their schools in all the districts of the circle, and considers that it is to the unabated efforts of benevolent missionary workers that a large part of the credit is due for the present social and educational activities among these neglected classes of Indian society.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

47. The total number of schools is the same as last year. One secondary and one primary girls' school have been re-classified as boys' schools, because the number of boys exceeded the number of girls. The number of pupils attending school increased by 41 over last year, the total number of pupils being now 1,794; of these, Europeans and Anglo-Indians number 1,601 against 1,539 of last year, *i. e.*, an increase of 62. Of the total number of children (1,794) attending school, 89 per cent are Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Only 5.9 per cent of the total number are in the high department; the middle department contains 22.6 per cent and the primary department contains 71.4 per cent.

48. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 3,07,501 to Rs. 3,94,198 or by about 28 per cent. Expenditure from Provincial funds has increased from Rs. 1,16,689 to Rs. 1,47,289, also by about 28 per cent. The latter is mainly due to the increase in maintenance grants consequent on the quinquennial re-assessment and to the rise in the rate of orphan grants from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12, due to the rise in cost of living.

The maintenance grants which were re-assessed for the quinquennium (1st April 1920 to 31st March 1925) amounted during the year to Rs. 92,304, an increase of Rs. 15,563 or nearly 17 per cent over last year.

The average cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 91 to Rs. 93 in secondary schools and from Rs. 29 to Rs. 35 in primary schools.

49. The number of trained teachers has increased from 49 to 57 during the year. Out of the teachers sent for training at the Government expense, 2 have returned from training during the year. Four teachers were sent for training during the year at Government expense. Two meetings of the European School Certificate Board were held during the year under report— one in October 1920 and the other in January 1921. In the High School Leaving Certificate Examination of European schools, 38 candidates appeared, compared with 32 last year. The percentage of passes is about 37 against 44 last year. 70 candidates appeared for the Middle School Certificate Examination against 55 last year, the percentage of passes being 48 against 54 of last year.

The number of boarders has increased from 578 to 746. The boarding fees vary between Rs. 12 and Rs. 30 per mensem. The cost per boarder is estimated to be between Rs. 16 and Rs. 36 per mensem and the average cost about Rs. 20 per mensem. Cost per boarder on messing only is estimated to be between Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 per mensem and the average cost about Rs. 17 per mensem. The following figures show how hostel expenditure is incurred:—

	Rs.
(a) Messing	1,06,194
(b) Superintendence	6,860
(c) Servants	10,516
(d) Other items	32,344
Total	1,55,914

50. Under the orders of Government regarding the
 Reclassification of definition of "European" under the Code,
 schools. the following schools have been classified
 as "English teaching schools":—

- (a) St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.
- (b) Convent High School, Nagpur.
- (c) Convent School, Khandwa.
- (d) Convent School, Harda.
- (e) Convent School, Badnera.

In these schools the majority of the pupils follow the European mode of living, but the proportion of Europeans in accordance with the new definition is less than 75 per cent. They continue to be administered in accordance with the Code laid down for European Schools in the Education Manual, Volume II, except in the matter relating to grants-in-aid, which will in future be governed by the rules laid down in the Education Manual, Volume I, Articles 15 and 16, for Indian schools. So far, no reduction in grant has been made on this account.

Boy-scouts. 51. The Boy-scout and Girl Guide movements have been taken up with enthusiasm in the Nagpur and Jubbulpore schools.

CHAPTER IX.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS (MEN).

52. The re-organization scheme was brought into effect
 Training College, in the year under review. The college
 Jubbulpore. has now 100 undergraduate students under-
 going the two years' course culminating in the T. T. C.
 examination of the secondary grade, and 40 graduate
 students preparing for the L. T. examination of the Allahabad
 University. This gives an annual out-put of 50 and 40 trained
 undergraduates and graduates, respectively.

The only posts sanctioned by the Secretary of State which have not yet been filled are those of lecturer or professor in English in the Indian Educational Service and a lecturer in Drawing in the Provincial Educational Service.

Steps are being taken to secure a suitable man for the latter appointment, but the former is not likely to be filled at an early date. No candidates for this and other appointments which were advertized in England were forthcoming. The appointment of Miss Street as lecturer in Kindergarten subjects, of Mr. Pendse to the Provincial Educational Service and of an instructor in manual training have strengthened the staff.

The value of the stipends awarded to students were raised to Rs. 45 and Rs. 60 per mensem for undergraduates and graduates, respectively; these amount in each case to three-fourths of the minimum pay of the corresponding grade in the subordinate educational service. A strike of the undergraduate students for an increase in value of stipends occurred in January last, but they returned after a few days' absence. The increase in the stipends which was already under the consideration of Government was sanctioned from 1st February 1921.

Forty-one appeared for the last L. T. examination, of whom 34 passed; 43 out of 48 candidates passed the T. T. C. examination.

The college lost no students owing to the non-co-operation movement, and work was carried on as usual, but the minds of students, especially the undergraduates, were disturbed, and the efforts of the staff were for some time directed more towards protection of the students than towards new educational experiments.

53. The scheme sanctioned in 1918 for the extension of normal schools so as to provide an annual output of slightly over 800 trained teachers was brought into full effect during the year, except that it was not possible to develop fully the new Marathi Normal School. This was opened with one class of 25 students at Yeotmal in 1919 but has since remained at that figure owing to the difficulty of securing temporary accommodation for a larger number. As the retention of the staff for a small number of students involves an expenditure that is disproportionate to the number of teachers turned out, the question of its temporary abolition until accommodation can be provided is under consideration. Each of the other normal schools has its full complement of 150 students except the Urdu normal school, which has 90 and will not be increased until a greater need for Muhammadan teachers arises.

54. A conference of all the Superintendents of Normal **Superintendents' Schools** was held in Jubbulpore in February under the presidentship of the Principal of the Training College (Mr. Dix) when various important questions, such as means of improving the quality of candidates for normal schools, the suitability of the curriculum and methods of improving the results of the training course, the age-limit for admission, the cost of living in hostels, the provision of uniforms and the comparative suitability of European and Indian games, were discussed. Some of the resolutions of the conference have been brought into effect; others, some of them of a far-reaching nature, are still under consideration. Final decisions on these questions will depend largely on the result of the deliberations of the committee on the curricula of primary and secondary schools.

55. **515** normal school students passed the T. T. C. examination out of **752** candidates, the percentage of passes being **67** against **63** in the previous year. This is still low, but the work of instruction is improving, especially in several schools such as those at Raipur, Seoni, Jubbulpore and Khandwa, where the percentage was about **80**. **84** out of **96** passed the examination at the end of the third year course; in this the Jubbulpore, Amraoti and Raipur schools did particularly well. As the compartmental system is in force, by which candidates who fail in not more than two subjects can appear in those subjects again, the above figures do not mean that a large proportion of the output do not ultimately secure certificates, since many of the failures manage to pass in subsequent years.

56. Normal schools are not generally difficult to manage from a disciplinary point of view, but mainly owing to the political disturbances, there was considerable trouble during the year in several schools. The Wardha students struck against what they considered to be the tyrannous methods of the Superintendent, and the non-co-operation movement for a time seriously affected this school and the schools at Nagpur and Raipur where a determined attempt seems to have been made by agitators to secure the sympathies and services of prospective vernacular teachers. But in none of the schools was the effect more than temporary; they have already fully recovered.

CHAPTER X.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

57. "Of the three Raipur candidates at the Chiefs' Colleges Diploma Examination, Kumar Ramanuj Principal Rajkumar College. Pratap Singh, minor Chief of Korea, Central Provinces, and Kumar Bibudhendra Man Singh, minor Zamindar of Dompara, Orissa, passed 1st and 2nd, respectively, of the total list of 26 candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges, and Kumar Bharat Singh of Paralkot, Bastar State, passed 9th."

"The Korea and the Dopara Kumars were the only candidates in the examination to be placed in the 1st Division."

58. "Another satisfactory feature of the year has been the appointment of a Vice-Principal, which leaves me without a lament which has figured regularly in past reports."

59. "The measles epidemic proved the need of additional hospital accommodation in the College. The immunity which the College usually enjoys from disease does not fortunately call for a frequent use of the hospital, but with the continued growth of the College, the provision of a separate building for infectious cases is required. The present hospital is too small and unsuited to serve both for infectious cases and for the needs of ordinary sickness, and I hope it will be possible in the near future to confine its use to infectious diseases which require to be isolated, by building a new sick house and dispensary on more up-to-date lines than the present building to meet the every-day needs of the College."

60. "Inspectors of previous years had pointed out the need of greater and suitable facilities for teaching Science. The fact that good results were obtained in the Diploma Examination in 1920, in spite of the handicap of inadequate Laboratory accommodation is a tribute to the work of the First Assistant who has been in charge of the Science teaching for some years, and the new Science Laboratory, which has recently been completed will, I hope, lead to even better results in the future."

"Every Kumar here is taught his own vernacular, and this necessitates the inclusion of five vernaculars in the syllabus—Hindi, Uriya, Marathi, Bengali, and Manipuri. In some classes as many as three vernaculars have to be taught, and the consequent complication of the time-table taxes the teaching resources of the College. In the attention which is necessarily paid to English, care has to be taken not to lose sight of the importance of vernacular, and I therefore welcome the good marks obtained in Hindi and Uriya in the

Diploma Examination. In addition to ordinary vernacular teaching, special arrangements have been made in a few cases at the request of guardians to teach Sanskrit.

61. The reform of the Governing Body of the College, by the placing of all Chiefs of the Central Provinces and Orissa, who are in possession of their powers, as well as six Zamindars, on the new General Council, brings the States and Estates into more direct connection with the College than before. The General Council met in July 1920, for the first time, and in his inaugural address the President, Sir Frank Sly, appealed to all Chiefs and Zamindars to take a close personal interest in the College.

62. "The Managing Committee of the College, the smaller of the two bodies now charged with the control of the College, met twice in the year. The most important question dealt with was the improvement of the pay and prospects of the Indian teaching staff. The Committee decided that it was not possible for the present to introduce any permanent scheme of revision as the other Chiefs' Colleges had in similar cases not yet formulated their schemes, but granted allowances in addition to present pay as a temporary measure."

63. Allusion was made in the previous report to the generous gifts of an electric installation by the Maharaja of Sirguja. Another gift presented to the College during the year has been an Annual Prize generously founded by the Maharaja of Sonpur for the Kumar most regular in his work.

64. It is now 8 years since the re-organisation of the College was taken in hand, and a comparison between the roll in 1913 and the present time illustrates the expansion of the College. In April 1913, there were 27 Kumars at the College drawn from the following areas:— Central Provinces States, 5, Chhatisgurh Zamindaries, 15, other parts of the Central Provinces, 1, and Orissa States, 6. At the present time there are 67, of whom 14 come from the Central Provinces States, 22 from the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris, 5 from other parts of the Central Provinces, 16 from the Orissa States, 7 from Behar and Orissa Zamindaris, and 3 from other provinces. These figures show that the increase is due not only to Kumars coming in large numbers from areas which have in the past contributed to the College, but also to the extension of the recruiting ground of the College to fresh areas. The rise has been a steady one, which has accompanied the gradual completion of the re-organisation scheme adopted in 1912. From the 27 Kumars of 1913, the roll has risen each year as follows:—1914—34, 1915—45, 1916, 49, 1917—55, 1918—58, 1919—59, 1920—61 and 1921—67.

CHAPTER XI.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

65. "The new school building was completed during the year and was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on October 23rd. It is admirably arranged, can be readily extended, and should supply the wants of the school for many years to come. In addition to the school building, the steam-engine power-house was enlarged and an extension was built on to the oil-engine power-house. The latter is now arranged to accommodate a heavy oil-engine, a kerosene engine, a petrol engine, and an oil-engine testing plant. The school thus possesses the chief types of internal combustion engines and will soon be in a position to open its oil-engine classes.

"A 44 H. P. semi-Diesel engine for crude oil has arrived from England, with its 20 kilowatt direct coupled dynamo, and is in process of erection. It is from this plant that the school will, in the main, derive its electric power.

"Additional machines, including 4 lathes and a back-saw machine for the machine shop, and a wood-turning lathe, a planing machine, and circular saw for the carpenter shop, were added during the year. New forges and a power hammer were erected in the smithy which is now thoroughly up to date. Additional furniture was purchased for the main building.

"These great improvements were rendered possible by a Government of India grant of Rs. 50,000.

"It now remains to introduce a slow speed horizontal steam-engine and engine testing plant, when the school may be said to be very efficiently equipped."

Numbers		66.		
Year.		Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Motor Mechanics.
1st year	...	13	11	5
2nd "	...	12	11	4
3rd "	...	4	8	4
4th "	...	...	7	2
		<u>29</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>15=81</u>

an increase of five over the number of last year. I anticipate that with in 3 years the number will increase 120,

67. " At the beginning of the year, there were 36 students in the hostel, but numbers fell away to 22 after the non-co-operation movement. It is however clear that the hostel will have to be extended in the near future. Quarters for an Assistant Superintendent are also required.

68. Work and Examinations.

CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Overseers	4	3
Sub-Overseers	10 (including 1 ex-student).	6 (including 1 ex-student).

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

(School Diploma and Certificate Examination.)

No. appeared.	No. passed.
2	2 (1 diploma, 1 certificate).

2nd Class Boiler Examination.

No. appeared.	No. passed.
6	5 (4 at the 1st and 1 at the 2nd attempt).

Motor Mechanics.

No. appeared.	No. passed.
4	3

The short course for motor-drivers has been discontinued. The above record of successes speaks for itself, but perhaps the best commentary on the work is to be found in the fact that all students who have successfully passed through the school have secured satisfactory employment."

69. " The bills for repairs amounted to Rs. 10,788-13-3, out of which Rs. 7,171-8-9 were for the motor repairs and Rs. 3,617-4-6 for other work. Repairing Department. Of the Rs. 10,788-13-3, Rs. 5,495-10-8 were for material and Rs. 5,293-3-7 were for labour and supervision. The latter sum, which compares favourably with last year's figure of Rs. 3,846-6-1, will be paid into the treasury and recoups to a large extent the expenditure on maistry staff. Taking into consideration the large amount of work done for the school itself, the result is highly satisfactory. It reflects great credit on Mr. Greenhalgh, the Workshop Superintendent, and amply justifies the scheme for temporary labour introduced in 1917."

Games.

70. "The school in conjunction with the College of Science won the Inter-Collegiate Shield for sports."

71. "In common with other educational institutions, the unrest

General.

prevalent amongst students seriously affected the working of the school during the months of January and February. We were able, however, to carry on, in spite of a reduction in numbers, and the school was not closed, even for a day. Matters have now settled down, with a loss to the school of 18 misguided students, chiefly from the first year, who have thus thrown away an excellent opportunity of learning a profession which would have provided them with a means of livelihood and made them useful members of society. The general tone of the school is now excellent, and students seem to be much more steady and sane in their ideas.

"The fact that passed students find employment is beginning to show itself in increased competition to enter the school, and whereas in the beginning it was impossible to fill our class-rooms, this year there were 55 candidates for the Mechanical and Civil Engineering courses, of whom 37 have been admitted and over 40 candidates for the Motor Department, of whom 6 were admitted.

"The thanks of the school are due to the members of the Advisory Board for the interest and trouble they have taken over its development and to Executive Engineers and Managers and Engineers of Mills who have taken students for their outside practical training without which a really practical training under commercial condition would be impossible."

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

72. Government of India grants :—

(a) *Recurring*.—The Government of India grant of 1.50 lakhs for the development of primary education was spent on the following objects :—

Grants to local bodies for factory schools	...	Rs. 2,568
Grants to Berar District Boards for extension of Vernacular Education	...	8,000
Grant to Burhanpur Municipal Committee for a depressed class school	...	300
Grants to local bodies for payment of war and scarcity allowances to teachers for the first 6 months and for improving salaries in the last six months of the year	...	1,39,130
Total	...	1,50,000

That portion (*viz.*, Rs. 50,000) of this grant which was earmarked by the Local Government for education of depressed classes had to be diverted this year again towards grants to local bodies for improving the pay of their vernacular school teachers owing to the great need for funds for this purpose.

Out of the Government of India grant of Rs. 10,000 for entertainment of local men for teaching practical agriculture, Rs. 1,540 was spent towards the honorarium and travelling allowance paid to Mr. Gokhale who was on special duty from 15th April to June 15th, 1920, in connection with agricultural education.

(b) *Non-recurring*.—Owing to financial stringency, no part of the Government of India grant of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned for education through the cinematograph was spent. From the non-recurring grant of 1.50 lakhs for playing fields, Rs. 4,561 was spent, which left an unexpended balance of Rs. 59,101 at the end of the year.

73. My power of sanctioning annual grants was restricted to Rs. 2,500 per annum. The checking of financial statements of aided schools with power to make reductions in the grants was delegated to Inspectors and Inspectresses. The special grant of Rs. 17,911 to aided schools to compensate them for loss of fees has been mentioned in Chapter III. A short account and history of the grant-in-aid system of the Province was compiled by Mr. Kilroe for the use of the Government of India.

74. Circle Conferences were held in the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Circles only. The Nagpur Circle Conference was postponed owing to the disturbed condition of the schools towards the end of the year, and the Berar Conference owing to water-scarcity.

75. These classes were held, under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association in 62 centres. 412 teachers and students obtained First-aid certificates, 422 Hygiene certificates, 47 obtained medallions and 3 labels. Some members of the staff of every Government High School and of many aided high schools and also of several anglo-vernacular middle schools are now qualified to give

elementary instruction in Hygiene and First-aid, and such instruction is being given. The medical school class of prospective Hygiene teachers for normal schools will complete their two years' course at the end of the current year.

76. A provident fund for teachers in aided schools was introduced in July 1920 under rules based on instructions from the Government of India. The Managers' expenditure on their contribution to the fund according to the scheme is included as approved expenditure under the grant-in-aid rules.

77. A resolution brought before the Legislative Council at its meeting in August 1920 to the effect that a Boy Scout Association affiliated to the Baden-Powell Boy Scout Association should be formed in the province was accepted by Government; but the Association had not actually been formed at the end of the year. This resolution afforded evidence of the general interest in the movement to which Sir R. Baden-Powell's visit to India in the cold weather gave a great impetus. The services of an expert scout organizer who has had many years' experience of scouting in Scotland were secured from the Young Men's Christian Association towards the end of the year, and it is hoped that his advice will be of great assistance to the scouts of the province, and that the work of training scoutmasters, owing to the lack of whom the development of scouting has been retarded, will be greatly expedited by him.

The League of Honour has continued its activities, more especially at Yeotmal, Akola, Mandla, Nagpur, Wardha, Jubbulpore and Murtizapur. One of the most promising League of Honour troops was formed at the Patwardhan High School, Nagpur, under Mr. Deshpande. The Yeotmal, Akola and Mandla troops are also highly spoken of by Mr. Gruer, the League Commissioner. Troops have done useful public work such as in extinguishing fires, and some of their activities comprise rural excursions, physical exercises, first-aid work, collection of old coins, insects, etc., button-making and sketching. A very efficient scout troop was trained in the Hoshangabad High School by the Headmaster, Mr. Tamby, and his assistant, Mr. Venkateswaram. Mr. DeSliva, Professor in the Training College, has also done very useful work in training scoutmasters and troops in the College and its ancillaries.

78. Inspectors' and Inspectresses' complaints regarding the difficulties encountered by them and the subordinate officers have increased. The Nagpur Inspector says that the cost of touring is high and that it is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the incordial attitude of villagers who first withhold supplies, only to offer them later at enhanced prices. An increase of travelling allowance for Deputy Inspectors has been proposed on this account.

79. The total number of Jain pupils at school fell from 5,692 to 5,505.

80. The number of books received was 374. 95 of these were sanctioned as text-books, and 195 as prize and library books.

81. A resolution was moved in the Legislative Council and accepted by Government that the Students' Advisory Committee should collect information about technical and industrial courses in countries other than the United Kingdom, *viz.*, Japan, America and Germany. The number of applicants seeking the Committee's assistance during the year was 89 against 114, and the number of students who went to England and America for study was 20 against 25 in the previous year. Owing to the great congestion of students in the educational centres in England, it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure admission for Indian students.

82. I have to thank the inspecting, teaching and clerical staff for most efficient assistance during another strenuous year.

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL

Abstract Statement of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

(For details see

Area and Population.			Particulars.	Public				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.		University Education.		School Education, General.		
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			<i>Institutions.</i>					
99,623	Towns* ... 112	Males ..69,30,352	For Males...	4	3	511	3,930	4,448
	Villages ... 32,005	Females 69,85,916	For Females ...	...	...	58	321	379
	Total 39,117 ...	Total 13,916,308	Total ...	4	3	569	4,251	4,827
			<i>Scholars.</i>					
			Males. ...	744	290	63,195	2,43,028	3,07,258
			Females ...	...	3	5,329	33,955	39,287
			Total	744	293	68,525	2,76,983	3,46,545

* All places containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards and all

TABLE I.

Provinces and Berar at the end of the Official year 1920-21.

General Table III.)

Institutions.			Private Institutions:			Grand total	Average number of towns and villages served by		Percentage to population of scholars in	
School Education, Special.			Ad- vanc- ed.	Ele- ment- ary.	Total.		Public insti- tutions.	Public or private insti- tutions.	Public insti- tutions.	Public or private insti- tutions.
Train- ing schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13	9	4,470	22	22	44	4,514	8.7	8.6	...	..
5	3	387	...	5	5	392	100.1	99.7	...	...
18	12	4,857	22	27	49	4,906	8.0	7.9	...	...
1,317	444	3,09,019	775	817	1,592	3,10,611	...	...	4.45	4.48
186	401	39,874	...	200	200	40,074	...	1	.57	.57
1,503	845	3,48,893	775	1,017	1,792	3,50,685	...	...	2.50	2.52

municipalities whatever their population are entered as towns.

GENERAL

Abstract Statement of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(For details see

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public				
	University Education.		School Education, General.		
	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	
				Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions—					
For Males	3,82,073	1,93,866	20,06,183	19,75,079	2,75,348
For Females ... ..	...	...	1,50,760	2,43,072	47,563
Total	3,82,073	1,93,866	21,56,943	22,18,151	3,22,911
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.	5'80	3'74	23'00	30'61	3'27
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	28'69	26'08	10'86
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	24'21	47'76	3'16
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instructions.	4'91	2'48	27'63	28'46	4'12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—					
Government institutions—					
Cost of Provincial Revenue	399 2 10	563 3 3	49 12 0	14 6 4	13 2 5
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cost	472 15 3	596 8 2	63 11 0	14 7 6	13 3 3
Local Fund and Municipal Board schools—					
Cost to Provincial Revenues ... ..	...	...	6 5 7	5 13 2	5 5 1
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ... ..	...	...	7 12 1	2 4 9	5 8 8
Total Cost ... ..	...	...	15 3 8	8 4 2	11 0 4
Aided institutions—					
Cost to Provincial Revenues	111 15 9	...	23 14 7	5 19 0	0 11 10
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ... ..	...	...	2 5 7	1 2 8	1 5 11
Total Cost	296 13 2	...	64 11 0	18 3 7	5 8 3
Unaided institutions—Total Cost	...	...	41 15 5	6 13 1	6 4 5
Cost to Provincial Revenues	311 13 7	563 3 3	15 1 6	6 2 11	5 0 9
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ... ..	...	...	5 9 10	2 1 6	4 0 2
Total Cost	419 6 4	596 8 2	25 14 9	9 1 1	10 2 0

TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.

General Table IV.)

Instruction.		Total indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on Public Instruction
School Education, Special.		Total.	Univer- sity.	Direc- tion.	Inspec- tion.	Scholar- ships.	Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.		
Training schools.	All other special schools.										
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,17,792	1,97,664	53,46,005	...	1,01,115	3,83,694	1,32,446	6,41,956	4,76,509	17,35,700	70,81,705	
50,466	22,634	5,14,495	...	...	44,428	11,930	21,225	1,17,550	1,95,133	7,09,628
3,68,258	2,20,298	58,60,500	...	1,01,115	4,28,122	1,44,356	6,63,181	5,94,059	19,30,833	77,91,333	
7'32	3'98	77'72	...	2'06	8'54	2'69	4'11	4'88	22'28	100'00	
0'23	'02	65'38	...	...	'84	'38	27'88	5'02	34'12	100'00
...	'41	75'54	...	...	'31	'37	17'50	5'88	24'46	100'00
4'73	2'83	75'22	...	1'29	5'49	01'86	8'51	7'63	24'78	100'00	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									
234 3 2	572 14 9	60 12 0									
...									
234 3 2	580 13 1	68 8 3									
72 6 2	...	5 14 1									
128 10 6	...	3 8 10									
201 0 10	...	9 1 2									
30 7 5	30 6 8	12 11 2									
...	5 0' 1	0 15 7									
139 10 3	42 1 5	35 9 0									
...	52 3 7	8 9 9									
223 13 9	240 15 6	20 11 5									
1 7 1	2 15 2	2 15 11									
229 13 11	279 1 0	16 8 6									

GENERAL
Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

Class of Institution.	Public									
	Under Public Management.								Under	
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				Aided by Local Municipal	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>										
English—Males	3	545	634	496	...	...	...	...	1	199
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>										
Law—Males	1	110	129	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—Males	1	145	139	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—Males	1	38	57	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	833	959	801	...	...	...	...	1	199
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.										
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>										
High schools for males	20	1,804	2,043	1,782	3	147	173	150	19	876
Middle schools for males—										
English	52	5,239	5,885	5,013	43	4,573	5,570	4,491	56	3,849
Vernacular	11	1,189	1,203	981	284	44,658	47,697	32,534	14	1,635
High schools for females	1	14	17	15	...	...	...	...	7	73
Middle schools for females—										
English	1	42	44	35	...	...	...	...	11	434
Vernacular	20	2,080	2,223	1,500	...	...	...	...	16	1,352
Total	105	10,368	11,415	9,326	330	49,378	53,440	37,175	123	8,219
<i>Primary Schools.</i>										
For males—Upper	8	831	816	670	2,950	2,15,555	2,16,062	1,45,273	159	10,120
Lower	2	229	236	212	547	21,939	21,713	15,621	128	3,740
For females—Upper	170	10,421	10,435	6,961	1	43	41	28	58	3,801
Lower	60	3,025	2,911	2,064	1	24	20	8	13	517
Total	240	14,506	14,428	9,907	3,499	2,37,561	2,37,836	1,60,927	338	18,178

TABLE III.

Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.

Institutions.						Grand total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning-			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.						
Private Management.								English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.								
Government, Funds or Boards.		Unaided.																
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
277	194	...	...	...	...	4	744	657	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	145	145	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
277	194	...	...	...	...	7	1,037	950	320	101	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,097	929	1	61	71	54	43	2,888	2,888	1,821	1,594	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,644	3,895	7	312	322	257	158	13,973	13,973	451	13,955	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,478	1,227	1	142	148	102	310	47,624	...	...	47,624	1,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	67	...	...	...	...	8	87	87	40	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
416	374	1	16	17	15	13	492	492	156	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,420	1,101	1	29	26	33	37	3,461	6	...	3,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
9,133	7,593	11	560	584	461	569	68,525	17,446	2,468	67,018	1,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
9,751	7,083	62	3,573	3,692	2,360	3,159	2,30,079	564	97	2,29,705	14,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,407	2,830	94	2,513	2,327	1,801	1,771	28,421	...	...	28,421	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,618	2,519	2	84	76	68	231	14,349	718	128	13,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
470	310	16	568	596	445	90	4,134	...	...	4,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
17,246	12,742	174	6,738	6,691	4,674	4,251	3,76,983	1,222	225	3,75,891	15,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	310

*Includes 6 night schools with 226 scholars,

†Includes 6 night schools with 106 scholars.

GENERAL
Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

Class of Institution.	Public									
	Under Public Management.								Under	
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				Aided by Local Municipal	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Training Schools—Males	12	1,300	1,395	1,262	1	17	18	17	..	...
Females	2	119	122	97	...	..	..	..	3	67
Schools of Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical do.—Males	1	193	145	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools—Males	1	81	86	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools—Males	2	90	78	64	..	..	..	..	3	47
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	71
Commercial schools—Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools—Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	330
Total	18	1,783	1,826	1,603	1	17	18	17	10	526
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	369	27,495	28,628	21,637	3,830	2,86,956	2,91,294	1,98,119	472	27,122

TABLE III.

Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.

Institutions.							Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.					
Private Management.						English			A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.								
Government Funds or Boards.		Unaided.																
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	13	67	64	...	...	...	13	1,317	...	...	1,317	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	186	12	...	186	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	193	193	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	81	...	...	...	...
...	5	49	43	...	...	...	5	137	34	...	80	...	...
...	1	67	60	...	...	...	1	71	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	22	22	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	1	...
...
...	1	8	8	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	11	...	...
...	2	338	226	...	...	...	2	330	...	...	330	...	...
529	401	1	22	22	22	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,348	320	...	1,924	1	...
27,185	20,930	186	7,320	7,297	5,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																		
1. ADVANCED, teaching—																		
(a) Arabic or Persian—Males .. 9 473 ... 473 ... 39 ...																		
(b) Sanskrit—Males ... 13 302 ... 302																		
(c) Any other Oriental Classic																		
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching—																		
(a) A vernacular only or mainly—Males. 3 94 94 5 ...																		
Females. 1 42 42																		
(b) The Koran only—Males ... 10 472 ... 106 72 101 ...																		
Females ... 2 60 60 ... 12																		
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standard—Males. 9 251 ... 59 192 15 ...																		
Females ... 2 98 98																		
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... 49 1,792 ... 940 558 160 12																		
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS—Males ... 4,514 3,27,375 18,683 3,629 3,23,166 17,268 ...																		
Females ... 392 23,310 1,315 324 22,336 ... 349																		
TOTAL ... 4,906 3,50,685 19,998 3,953 3,45,492 17,262 349																		

GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Number of Scholars on 31st March 1921, in the Central Provinces and Berar classified according to sex, race or creed.

1	2	3	Hindus.		6	7	8	9	10
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Christians.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			4	5					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.									
ARTS COLLEGES.									
English—Male	9	7	470	216	36	...	4	2	744
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law—Male	...	...	74	27	9	...	...	...	110
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—Male	...	1	94	32	15	...	...	...	142
Female	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Agriculture—Male	...	...	11	23	4	...	...	...	38
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	9	651	298	64	...	4	2	1,037
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.									
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
<i>For Males.</i>									
High Schools—Male	71	64	1,515	930	266	...	18	15	2,879
Female	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	9
Middle Schools—									
English—Male	202	372	5,031	6,453	1,548	...	38	203	13,947
Female	11	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	26
Vernacular—Male	...	957	5,743	31,189	4,710	23	6	3,715	46,343
Female	...	37	213	850	61	...	...	120	1,281
<i>For Females.</i>									
High Schools—Female	24	41	13	7	...	...	2	...	87
Middle Schools—									
English—Female	149	264	41	17	2	...	13	6	492
Vernacular—Male	...	21	1	4	...	...	...	1	27
Female	...	975	953	1,344	103	...	...	59	3,434
Total	462	2,738	13,517	40,799	6,790	23	77	4,119	68,525
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
<i>For Males—</i>									
Upper Primary—Male	413	1,259	18,554	1,38,191	17,481	17	58	39,746	2,15,710
Female	102	148	1,254	8,334	737	...	5	3,780	14,360
Lower Primary—Male	...	48	1,088	18,517	2,211	...	...	5,135	26,999
Female	...	9	98	794	307	...	...	214	1,422
<i>For Females—</i>									
Upper Primary—Male	177	57	8	36	2	...	7	...	287
Female	454	883	2,877	7,470	1,449	20	35	874	14,062
Lower Primary—Male	...	2	5	15	1	...	...	...	23
Female	...	43	752	1,905	1,259	...	...	152	4,111
Total	1,146	2,449	24,636	1,75,262	23,447	37	105	49,901	2,76,983

GENERAL TABLE III-A—(Concl'd.)

Number of Scholars on 31st March 1921, in the Central Provinces and Berar classified according to sex, race or creed.—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	Hindus.		6	7	8	9	10
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Christians.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Other.	Total.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.									
Training Schools—Male	...	27	354	149	144	...	...	43	1,317
Female	...	85	23	72	...	...	...	6	186
Schools of Art
Law Schools
Medical Schools—Male	...	7	88	77	16	5	...	...	193
Engineering and Surveying Schools—Male	...	3	1	24	46	7	...	...	81
Technical and Industrial Schools—Male	18	18	88	11	...	2	137
Female	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Commercial Schools—Male	...	1	8	3	7	...	1	1	21
Female	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Agricultural Schools
Reformatory Schools
Other Schools—Male	6	1	1	...	3	...	11
Female	100	192	38	...	...	...	330
Total	4	210	621	1,228	224	5	4	52	2,348
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	1,621	5,406	29,425	2,17,587	30,525	65	190	54,074	3,48,893
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
ADVANCED TEACHING.									
(a) Arabic or Persian—Male	434	...	...	...	434
Female	39	...	...	...	39
(b) Sanskrit—Male	221	81	...	...	...	...	302
(c) Any other oriental classic
ELEMENTARY TEACHING.									
(a) A vernacular only or mainly—									
For Males—Male	11	51	...	...	...	27	89
Female	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
For Females—Female	42	...	...	...	42
(b) The kojar only—									
For Males—Male	371	...	...	...	371
Female	101	...	...	...	101
For Females—Male	12	...	...	...	12
Female	48	...	...	...	48
OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS.									
For Males—Male	...	2	51	80	82	...	...	21	236
Female	15	...	...	...	...	15
For Females—Female	2	79	17	...	...	...	98
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	...	4	285	309	1,146	...	...	48	1,792
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS.	1,621	5,410	39,710	2,17,896	31,671	65	190	54,122	3,50,685

GENERAL
Number of European Colleges, Schools and Scholar in

Class of Institution.	Public					
	Managed by Government.				Under	
					Aided by Govern Municipal	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>						
English
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>						
Teaching
Total
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.						
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
High Schools for males	4	82
Middle do.—English—for males	4	235
High do.—for females	4	24
Middle do.—English for females	6	171
Total	18	512
<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
For males	8	564
For females	8	718
Total	16	1,282
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.						
Training Schools
Schools of Art
Engineering and Surveying schools
Technical and Industrial do.
Commercial Schools
Other do.
Total
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	34	1,794.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—						
For males
For females
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS.	34	1,794

TABLE III-B.

the Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.

Institutions.						Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.
Private Management.							
Management, by Local Funds or Boards.		Unaided.					
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...
...
...
66	57	...	...	...	...	4	82
220	225	...	...	...	...	4	235
24	23	...	...	...	...	4	24
157	140	...	...	...	...	-6	171
467	425	...	...	...	...	18	512
540	466	..	...	...	...	8	564
637	577	...	..	...	...	8	718
1,237	1,063	...	2..	...	...	16	1,282
...
...
...
...
...
...
1,504	1,488	...	...	..	...	34	1,794
...
...
...
1,704	1,488	...	...	...	...	34	1,794

GENERAL

Number of European Colleges, Schools and Scholars in

Class of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning.			Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
	16	17	18	19	20
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>					
English	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>					
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.					
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>					
High Schools—Males	82	30	76	7	...
Middle do.—English—Males	235	139	235	15	...
High do.—Females	24	24	...	...	...
Middle do.—English—Females	171	156	...	...	...
Total	512	349	311	22	...
<i>Primary Schools.</i>					
Males	554	97	190	110	...
Females	718	128	...	...	191
Total	1,282	225	190	110	191
SCHOOLS EDUCATION, SPECIAL.					
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial do.	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...
Other do.	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					
	1,794	574	501	132	191
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—					
Males	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS					

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS					
	1,794	574	501	132	191

TABLE III-B.—(Concl'd.)
the Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.—(Concl'd)

Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
		Brahmans.	Non- Brahmans.				
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...
...
...
72	8	...	...	...	...	2	...
213	8	1	...	...	...	13	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
148	2	1	...	2	...	13	5
455	18	2	...	2	...	30	5
515	12	4	...	2	...	31	...
631	18	10	...	...	...	40	19
1,146	30	14	...	2	...	71	19
...
...
...
...
...
1,601	48	16	...	4	...	101	24
...
...
...
1,601	48	16	...	4	...	101	24

GENERAL
Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central

Subject of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Public						
	Managed by Government.						
	Pro- vincial Re- venues.	Local Funds.	Muni- cipal Funds.	Fees.	En- dow- ments.	Sub- scrip- tions and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>							
English—Males	2,53,079	...	...	46,774	...	...	2,99,853
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>							
Law—Males	...	...	...	10,650	...	...	10,650
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—Males	1,39,053	...	...	...	...	175	1,39,228
Agriculture—Males.	43,988	...	...	...	...	...	43,988
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,36,120	...	...	57,424	...	175	4,93,719
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
High Schools for males	1,73,141	...	...	82,027	280	317	2,55,865
Middle do.	2,84,904	...	...	76,261	392	306	3,61,863
	54,110	...	...	635	...	...	54,745
High schools for females	9,767	...	...	178	...	...	9,945
Middle do.	6,350	...	...	203	...	...	6,553
	38,685	...	18	...	...	7	38,710
Total	5,66,957	...	18	1,59,344	672	630	7,27,621
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For males	16,452	...	...	410	...	400	17,262
	1,586	...	...	18	...	150	1,754
For females	1,45,954	...	32	...	...	43	1,46,009
	39,812	...	...	...	...	...	39,812
Total	2,03,804	...	32	428	...	573	2,04,837

NOTE.—The amount of Imperial funds shown as Provincial revenues in columns 2, 9, 16 and 27 medium of provincial

TABLE IV.

Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.

Institutions.

Management.

Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.

Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
9,312	...	13,066	4,445	...	7	26,830
62,609	90	78,888	47,081	600	1,195	1,90,463
2,67,476	2,92,584	29,915	6,442	100	176	5,96,693
...
...
...
...
3,39,397	2,92,674	1,21,869	57,968	700	1,378	8,13,986
12,57,442	2,65,857	2,30,884	27,108	2,029	1,883	17,85,203
1,15,663	1,05,519	16,000	1,625	431	32	2,39,270
...	...	355	...	...	...	355
...	342	...	...	...	...	342
13,73,105	3,71,718	2,47,239	28,733	2,460	1,915	20,25,170

which is expended upon institutions, etc., included in General Table III direct and not through the funds is Rs. Nil.

GENERAL
Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central

Subject of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Public						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>							
English—Males	2,53,079	...	...	46,774	...	...	2,99,853
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>							
Law—Males	...	...	...	10,650	...	...	10,650
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—Males	1,39,053	...	...	...	...	175	1,39,228
Agriculture—Males.	43,988	...	...	...	...	...	43,988
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,36,120	...	...	57,424	...	175	4,93,719
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
High Schools for males	1,73,141	...	...	82,067	280	317	2,55,805
Middle do.	2,84,904	...	...	76,261	392	306	3,61,863
	54,110	...	...	635	...	...	54,745
High schools for females	9,767	...	...	178	...	...	9,945
Middle do.	6,350	...	...	203	...	...	6,553
	38,685	...	18	...	...	7	38,710
Total	5,66,957	...	18	1,59,344	672	630	7,27,621
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For males	16,452	...	...	410	...	400	17,262
	1,585	...	...	18	...	150	1,754
For females	1,43,954	...	32	...	...	23	1,46,009
	39,812	...	...	...	...	...	39,812
Total	2,03,804	...	32	428	...	573	2,04,837

NOTE.—The amount of Imperial funds shown as Provincial revenues in columns 2, 9, 16 and 27 medium of provincial

TABLE IV.—(Contd.)
Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.—(Contd.)

Institutions.				Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
Management.				Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	
Unaided.										
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	2,84,099	...	...	70,853	1,356	25,765	3,82,073
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,650	...	...	10,650
...
...	...	...	...	1,39,053	...	...	...	...	175	1,39,228
...	...	...	...	43,988	...	...	...	...	...	43,988
...
...	...	...	...	4,67,140	...	...	81,503	1,356	25,940	5,75,939
...
2,361	5,799	...	8,160	2,44,644	...	13,466	1,35,043	14,782	41,978	4,49,918
2,945	4,254	6,847	14,046	4,64,513	90	80,378	2,33,305	43,256	58,890	6,80,432
...	...	1,026	1,026	3,28,418	2,92,584	29,915	7,532	7,685	9,699	6,75,833
...	...	...	...	20,778	...	...	4,968	...	14,642	40,388
...	1,275	...	1,275	23,775	...	...	8,580	1,275	17,042	51,072
...	...	...	...	42,580	...	1,381	462	6,271	8,606	59,300
5,306	11,328	7,873	24,507	11,24,708	2,92,674	1,25,140	3,90,295	73,260	1,50,857	21,56,943
670	11,632	12,359	24,661	13,17,659	2,65,957	2,40,157	46,900	45,393	58,923	19,75,979
1,156	601	12,930	14,687	1,18,709	1,10,486	16,015	4,859	3,565	19,717	2,73,348
...	906	125	1,031	1,79,104	...	6,668	19,056	12,755	25,489	2,43,072
...	838	2,821	3,661	41,241	342	336	...	1,053	4,591	47,593
1,826	13,977	28,237	44,040	16,55,710	3,76,785	2,63,176	7,0905	62,766	1,08,720	25,39,062

which is expended upon institutions, etc., included in General Table III direct and not through the funds is Rs. Nil.

GENERAL
Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central

Subject of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under private						
	Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>							
English—Males	31,020	...	...	24,079	1,356	25,765	82,220
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>							
Law—Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31,020	..	...	24,079	1,356	25,765	82,220
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
High Schools for males	62,191	...	400	46,175	8,703	41,654	1,59,123
Middle do.	{ English ... 11,700	...	1,490	1,07,018	38,010	50,542	3,14,060
	{ Vernacular ... 6,812	...	...	455	7,585	8,497	23,369
High Schools for females	11,011	...	...	4,790	...	14,642	30,443
Middle schools for females—							
English	17,425	...	...	8,777	...	17,042	43,244
Vernacular	3,295	...	1,373	403	6,271	8,527	20,590
Total	1,18,354	...	3,253	1,67,677	60,569	1,10,976	5,90,829
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For males	{ Upper ... 43,765	100	9,273	18,802	31,732	44,281	1,17,053
	{ Lower ... 1,457	4,967	15	2,060	2,533	6,605	17,637
For females	{ Upper ... 33,150	...	6,281	19,056	11,849	25,341	95,677
	{ Lower ... 1,429	...	336	...	215	1,768	3,745
Total	79,801	5,067	15,905	39,918	46,329	77,995	2,65,015

NOTE.—The amount of Imperial funds shown as Provincial revenues in columns 2, 9, 16 and 27 medium of Provincial

TABLE IV.—(Contd.)

Provinces and Bihar for the Official year 1920-21.—(Contd.)

Institutions.						
Management.						
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.						
Provincial Revenues	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,303	2,316	...	...	...	...	3,619
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
1,303	2,316	...	...	...	...	3,619
17,13,805	6,66,708	3,69,108	86,701	3,160	3,253	28,42,775
35,193	2,83,636	92,521	8,078	...	4,728	4,24,166
35,193	2,83,636	92,531	8,078	...	4,728	4,24,166
35,193	2,83,636	92,531	8,078	...	4,728	4,24,166
17,48,998	9,50,344	4,61,639	94,779	3,160	8,021	32,66,941

which is expended upon institutions, etc., included in General Table III direct and not through the funds is Rs. Nil.

GENERAL
Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central

Subject of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Private						
	Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Females ..	2,041	...	...	320	...	6,995	9,356
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools—							
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching and Industrial Schools—							
Males	12,162	250	1,700	...	1,450	...	15,562
Females	375	...	...	...	...	15,795	16,170
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory do..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Males ..	542	...	325	...	...	612	1,479
{ Females ..	975	...	63	27	...	5,399	6,464
Total ..	16,095	250	2,088	347	1,450	28,801	49,031
Total Direct Expenditure ..	3,45,270	5,317	21,246	2,32,021	1,09,704	2,73,537	9,87,095
<i>Buildings, furniture and apparatus.</i>	24,285	...	...	13,265	24,474	27,677	89,701
Total ...	24,285	...	...	13,265	24,474	27,677	89,701
Total Indirect Expenditure ...	24,285	...	...	13,265	24,474	27,677	89,701
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	3,69,555	5,317	21,246	2,45,286	1,34,178	3,01,214	10,76,796

NOTE.—The amount of Imperial funds shown as Provincial revenues in columns 2, 9, 16 and 27 medium of Provincial

TABLE IV.—(Concl'd.)
 Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.—(Contd.)

Institutions.				Total expenditure from						Grand Total.
Management.				Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	
Unaided.										
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	3,15,476	2,316	...	...	...	...	3,17,792
...	...	...	...	43,151	...	...	320	...	6,995	50,466
...
...
...	...	...	...	54,203	...	...	2,331	...	...	56,534
...
...	...	...	...	1,08,295	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,295
...
...	...	...	...	26,697	250	1,700	110	1,450	...	30,207
...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...	15,795	16,170
1,149	...	...	1,149	...	...	...	1,149	...	...	1,149
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	542	...	325	...	...	612	1,479
...	...	...	...	975	...	63	27	...	5,399	6,464
1,149	...	...	1,149	5,49,714	2,566	2,088	3,937	1,450	28,801	5,88,556
8,281	25,305	36,110	69,696	37,98,272	6,72,025	3,90,404	5,46,640	1,38,841	3,14,318	55,60,500
396	3,783	2,407	6,586	2,00,959	2,84,389	92,561	21,739	28,257	35,276	6,63,181
396	3,783	2,407	6,586	2,00,959	2,84,389	92,561	21,739	28,257	35,276	6,63,181
396	3,783	2,407	6,586	2,00,959	2,84,389	92,561	21,739	28,257	35,276	6,63,181
8,677	29,088	38,517	76,282	39,99,231	9,56,414	4,82,965	5,68,379	1,67,098	3,49,594	65,23,681

which is expended upon institutions, etc., included in General Table III direct and not through the funds is Rs. NIL.

GENERAL

Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central

Objects of Expenditure.	Total		
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.
1	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Buildings, furniture and apparatus</i> ...	2,00,959	2,84,389	92,561
University ...	...	...	...
Direction ...	1,01,115	...	...
Inspection ...	4,17,981	8,564	1,577
Scholarships held in—			
Arts Colleges ...	11,178	...	...
Medical Colleges ...	2,859	...	...
Engineering Colleges ...	940	...	...
Other Professional Colleges ...	5,099	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	76,662	3,552	1,774
Primary do. ...	2,027	...	144
Medical do. ...	11,401	...	...
Engineering do. ...	9,702	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	9,378	350	...
Other Special Schools ...	1,925	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,56,162	48,146	28,925
Hostel Boarding Charges ...	82,433	3,072	1,454
• Total ...	8,89,662	63,684	33,874
Total Indirect Expenditure ...	10,90,621	3,48,073	1,26,435
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	48,38,893	10,20,098	5,16,839

NOTE.—The amount of Imperial funds shown as Provincial revenue in column 2, 9, 16 through the medium of

TABLE IV.—(Concl'd.)

Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.—(Concl'd.)

expenditure from			Grand Total.	Remarks.
Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		
30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
21,739	28,257	35,276	6,63,181	
..	
...	...	...	1,01,115	
...	...	...	4,28,122	
...	2,200	526	13,904	
...	...	...	2,859	
...	...	...	940	
...	...	...	5,099	
...	1,491	2,588	86,067	
...	...	24	2,195	
...	...	...	11,401	
...	...	...	9,702	
...	...	...	10,228	
...	...	36	1,961	
30,440	2,117	36,296	(A) 3,02,386	(A) "Miscellaneous" represents— (a) Games expenditure. (b) Rewards and prizes. (c) Capital expenditure. (d) Other minor miscellaneous items.
1,29,027	11,334	64,353	(B) 2,91,673	"Fees" under "Miscellaneous" may be taken to be games fees, tuition fees being excluded altogether. (B) This includes Rs. 1,06,194 on account of messing charges in European Schools.
1,59,467	17,142	1,03,823	12,67,652	
1,81,206	45,399	1,39,099	19,30,833	
7,27,846	1,84,240	4,53,417	77,91,333	

and 27 which is expended upon institutions, etc., included in General Table III direct and not Provincial funds is Rs. Nil.

GENERAL

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans in the

Objects of Expenditure.	Public				
	Under Public Management.				
	Managed by Government.				
	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>					
English ...	{	Males ...	...	...	...
	}	Females ...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>					
Teaching ...	{	Males ...	...	...	...
	}	Females ...	...	...	...
Total
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.					
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>					
High Schools for males
Middle do.—English—for males
High do.—for females
Middle do.—English—for females
Total
<i>Primary Schools.</i>					
For males
For females
Total

NOTE.—The amount of Imperial Funds shown as Provincial revenues in columns 2, 7 through the medium of

TABLE IV-A.

Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.

Institutions.—(Contd.)

Under Private management.—(Contd.)

Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.

Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
...
10,953	"	...	7,147	1,415	2,043	21,558
18,079	12,499	1,691	2,278	34,538
5,290	2,041	...	3,747	11,078
13,141	7,747	"	8,092	28,980
47,463	29,425	3,106	16,160	96,154
20,448	...	1,140	13,816	2,533	8,396	46,333
24,593	...	600	17,227	1,125	9,832	53,177
44,841	...	1,740	31,043	3,658	18,228	99,510

and 18 which is expended upon institutions, etc., included in General Table III direct and not Provincial funds is Rs. Nil.

GENERAL

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans in the

Object of Expenditure.	Public Institutions.—(Concl'd.)			
	Under Private Management.—(Concl'd.)			
	Unaided.			
	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
I	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.				
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>				
English
{ Males
{ Females
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>				
Teaching
{ Males
{ Females
Total
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.				
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>				
High Schools for males
Middle do.—English—for males
High do.—for males
Middle do.—English—for females
Total
<i>Primary Schools.</i>				
Males
Females
Total

NOTES.—(1) The amount of Imperial funds shown in column 14 and Provincial revenues in columns, 2, 7 and 18 medium of Provincial (2) This is distributed under the

TABLE IV-A.—(Contd.)

Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.—(Contd.)

Total expenditure from—						Grand. Total.	Remarks.
Provin- cial Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipi- pal Funds.	Fees.	Endow- ments.	Subs- criptions and other sources		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
10,951	7,147	1,415	2,043	21,558	
18,079	12,490	1,691	2,278	34,538	
5,290	2,041	...	3,747	11,078	
13,141	7,747	...	8,092	28,980	
47,463	29,425	3,106	16,160	96,154	
20,448	...	1,140	13,816	2,533	8,396	46,333	
24,393	...	600	17,227	1,125	9,832	53,177	
41,841	..	1,740	31,043	3,658	18,228	97,510	

which is expended upon institutions, etc., included in General Table III direct and not through the funds is Rs. Nil.

Rs. Nil.

GENERAL

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans in the

Objects of Expenditure.	Public				
	Under Public Management.				
	Managed by Government.				
	Provincial Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.					
Training Schools ... { Males
{ Females
Engineering and Surveying Schools. { Males
{ Females
Technical and Industrial Schools. { Males
{ Females
Commercial Schools... { Males
{ Females
Other Schools ... { Males
{ Females
Total
Total Direct Expenditure
Buildings, furniture and apparatus
Inspection
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges
Medical Colleges
Other Professional Colleges
Secondary Schools
Primary Schools
Hostel Boarding Charges
Miscellaneous
Total
Total Indirect Expenditure
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction

NOTE.—The amount of Imperial Funds shown as Provincial revenues in columns 2, 3 through the medium of

TABLE IV-A.—(Contd.)

Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1920-21.—(Contd.)

Institutions.—(Contd.)

Under Private Management.—(Contd.)						
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.						
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
92,304	...	1,740	60,468	6,764	34,388	1,95,664
4,557	265	3,038	5,352	13,212
5,812	5,812
2,351	2,351
...
4,574	4,574
3,605	3,605
623	623
24,889	85,079	7,278	38,668	1,55,914
8,574	350	3,519	12,443
54,985	85,344	10,666	47,539	1,98,534
54,985	85,344	10,666	47,539	1,98,534
1,47,289	...	1,740	1,45,812	17,430	81,927	3,94,198

and 18 which is expended upon institutions, etc., included in General Table III direct and not Provincial funds is Rs. Nil.

GENERAL

Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans in the

Object of Expenditure.	Public Institutions.--(Concl'd.)			
	Under Private Management.--(Concl'd.)			
	Unaided.			
	Fees.	Endowments	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
14	15	16	17	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.				
Training Schools	{ Males	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	{ Males	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	{ Males	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	{ Males	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...
Others Schools	{ Males	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Total Direct Expenditure	...	...	...	...
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—				
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...
Hostel Boarding Charges	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Total Indirect Expenditure	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...

NOTES.—(1) The amount of Imperial funds shown as Provincial revenues in columns, 2, 7 and 18 medium of Provincial
(2) This is distributed under the

TABLE IV-A.—(Concl'd.)

Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1920-21.—(Concl'd.)

Total expenditure from—						Grand Total.	Remarks.
Provincial Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
92,304	...	1,740	60,468	6,764	34,388	1,95,664	
4,557	265	3,038	5,352	13,212	
5,812	5,812	
2,351	2,351	
...	
4,574	4,574	
3,605	3,605	
623	623	
24,889	85,079	7,278	38,668	(a) 1,55,914	(a) This includes Rs. 1,06,194 for messing charges. The fees shown represent hostel fees and boarding house charges excluding all tuition fees.
8,574	350	3,519	(b) 12,443	(b) Under "Miscellaneous" are shown cadet grants and Capital Expenditure on hostels.
54,985	85,344	10,666	47,539	1,98,534	
54,985	85,344	10,666	47,539	1,98,534	
1,47,289	...	1,740	1,45,812	17,430	81,927	3,94,198	

which is expended upon institutions, etc., included in General Table III direct and not through the following head:—Nil.

Rs. Nil.

• GENERAL

Stages for Instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage.			
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
FOR MALES.						
Government ...	{ English ...	72	7,043	1,804	...	1,804
	{ Vernacular ...	11	1,189	...	...	...
Local Fund ...	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular ...	256	41,355	...	...	...
Municipal Fund ...	{ English ...	46	4,720	156	...	156
	{ Vernacular ...	18	3,303	...	...	...
Aided ...	{ English ...	75	4,725	867	9	876
	{ Vernacular ...	14	1,635	61	...	61
Unaided ...	{ English ...	8	373	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular ...	1	142	...	...	...
Total ...		511	64,485	2,888	9	2,897
FOR FEMALES.						
Government ...	{ English ...	2	56	...	14	14
	{ Vernacular ...	20	2,680	...	...	...
Local Fund ...	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund ...	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	{ English ...	18	507	...	80	80
	{ Vernacular ...	16	1,352	...	...	...
Unaided ...	{ English ...	1	16	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular ...	1	29	...	...	...
Total ...		58	4,040	...	94	94
Total Secondary Schools ...		569	68,525	2,888	103	2,991
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
FOR MALES.						
Government ...	...	10	1,060	...	...	...
Local Fund ...	...	3,266	2,08,521	...	...	...
Municipal Fund ...	...	231	28,973	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	267	13,860	...	...	...
Unaided ...	...	156	6,086	...	...	...
Total ...		3,930	2,58,500	...	...	...
FOR FEMALES.						
Government ...	...	230	13,446	...	...	...
Local Fund ...	...	1	24	...	...	...
Municipal Fund ...	...	1	43	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	71	4,318	...	...	...
Unaided ...	...	18	652	...	...	...
Total ...		321	18,483	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...		4,251	2,76,983	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,820	3,45,508	2,888	103	2,991

TABLE V.

the Central Provinces and Berar at the end of official year 1920-21.

Middle Stage.			Total Secondary Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.						Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,233	6	5,239	7,037	6	7,043	...	...	...
260	...	260	260	...	260	196	...	196
...
7,025	7	7,032	7,025	7	7,032	5,593	44	5,637
4,563	1	4,564	4,719	1	4,720	...	...	...
439	1	440	439	1	440	443	...	443
3,831	18	3,849	4,668	27	4,725	...	...	...
176	2	178	176	2	178	206	3	209
311	1	312	373	1	373	...	...	...
9	...	9	9	...	9	15	...	15
21,847	36	21,883	24,735	45	24,780	6,453	47	6,500
...	42	42	...	56	56	...	...	...
...	129	129	...	129	129	...	184	184
...
...
...
...	427	427	...	507	507	...	...	...
...	125	125	...	125	125	1	157	158
...	16	16	...	16	16	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	4	4	...	3	3
...	743	743	...	837	837	1	344	345
21,847	779	22,626	24,735	882	25,617	6,454	391	6,845
...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,611	564	25,175
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,066	11	4,077
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,273	56	1,329
...	...	...	...	...	...	356	13	369
...	...	...	...	...	...	30,442	644	31,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	708
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	498	523
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,220	1,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	30,467	1,864	32,331
21,847	779	22,626	24,735	882	25,617	36,931	2,255	39,176

GENERAL

Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the

Class of School.	Lower Primary Stage.					
	Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the					
	Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16	17	18	19	20	21	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
FOR MALES.						
Government	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	719	1	720	13	13
Local Fund	{ English	25,879	1,126	27,005	1,621	1,681
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	60	...
Municipal Fund...	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	2,309	2	2,311	109	109
Aided	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	1,199	24	1,223	14	25
Unaided	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	118	...	118	...	...
Total		30,224	1,153	31,377	1,757	1,828
FOR FEMALES.						
Government	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	1,731	1,731	36	36
Local Fund	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund...	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	26	881	907	162	162
Unaided	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	22	22	...	...
Total		26	2,634	2,660	198	198
Total Secondary Schools		30,250	3,787	34,037	1,757	2,026
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
FOR MALES.						
Government	...	850	...	850	74	74
Local Fund	...	1,58,614	13,401	1,72,015	10,928	11,331
Municipal Fund	...	22,119	292	22,411	2,485	2,485
Aided	...	10,749	594	11,343	1,131	1,188
Unaided	...	5,093	391	5,484	233	233
Total		1,97,425	14,678	2,12,103	14,851	15,311
FOR FEMALES.						
Government	...	...	11,746	11,746	992	992
Local Fund	...	...	4	4	20	20
Municipal Fund	...	...	17	17	22	22
Aided	...	221	3,155	3,376	64	419
Unaided	...	...	611	611	31	31
Total		221	15,533	15,754	64	1,494
Total Primary Schools		1,97,646	30,211	2,27,857	14,915	16,795
GRAND TOTAL		2,27,996	33,998	2,61,894	16,672	18,281

TABLE V.—(Concl'd.)

Central Provinces and Berar at the end of official year 1920-21.—(Concl'd.)

Lower Primary Stage.			Total Primary Stage.			Grand Total.		
Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Total.						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,037	6	7,043
732	1	733	928	1	929	1,188	1	1,189
...
27,500	1,186	28,686	33,093	1,230	34,323	40,118	1,237	41,355
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,719	1	4,720
2,418	2	2,420	2,861	2	2,863	3,300	3	3,303
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,698	27	4,725
1,213	35	1,248	1,419	38	1,457	1,595	40	1,635
...	...	...	...	...	...	372	1	373
118	...	118	133	...	133	142	...	142
31,981	1,224	33,205	38,434	1,271	39,705	63,169	1,316	64,485
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56
...	1,767	1,767	...	1,951	1,951	...	2,080	2,080
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	507
26	1,043	1,059	27	1,200	1,227	27	1,325	1,352
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
...	22	22	...	25	25	...	29	29
26	2,832	2,858	27	3,176	3,203	27	4,013	4,040
32,007	4,056	36,063	33,461	4,447	42,908	63,196	5,329	68,525
...
924	...	924	1,060	...	1,060	1,060	...	1,060
1,69,542	13,804	1,83,346	1,94,153	14,368	2,08,521	1,94,153	14,368	2,08,521
24,604	292	24,896	28,670	303	28,973	28,670	303	28,973
11,880	651	12,531	13,153	707	13,860	13,153	707	13,860
5,326	391	5,717	5,682	404	6,086	5,682	404	6,086
2,12,276	15,138	2,27,414	2,42,718	15,782	2,58,500	2,42,718	15,782	2,58,500
...	12,738	12,738	...	13,446	13,446	...	13,446	13,446
...	24	24	...	24	24	...	24	24
...	39	39	...	43	43	...	43	43
285	3,510	3,795	310	4,008	4,318	310	4,008	4,318
...	642	642	...	652	652	...	652	652
285	16,953	17,238	310	18,173	18,483	310	18,173	18,483
2,12,561	32,091	2,44,652	2,43,008	53,955	2,76,983	2,43,028	33,955	2,76,983
2,44,568	36,147	2,80,715	2,81,489	38,402	3,19,891	3,06,224	39,884	3,45,568

GENERAL.

Table showing the Number of pupils in each stage of

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
College stage	{ Males	9	8	649	298	64
	{ Females	...	1	2	...	...
High stage	{ Males	71	64	1,519	925	266
	{ Females	34	43	13	9	...
Middle stage	{ Males	202	456	6,513	11,157	2,521
	{ Females	155	357	124	106	13
Upper Primary stage	{ Males	173	342	4,557	20,666	3,516
	{ Females	189	309	326	924	132
Lower do.	{ Males	417	1,973	19,356	1,51,497	20,004
	{ Females	367	1,613	5,745	19,124	3,772
Special schools	{ Males	4	53	498	963	186
	{ Females	...	157	123	264	38
Private institutions	{ Males	...	2	283	202	899
	{ Females	...	2	2	97	217
GRAND TOTAL	{ Males	876	2,928	33,375	1,85,708	27,466
	{ Females	745	2,482	6,325	20,524	4,202
	{ Total	1,621	5,410	39,710	2,06,232	31,668

NOTE.—Column 11 will contain the total of all depressed classes whether Hindu, Muhammadan, to the creeds or races specified exclusive of those who are regarded as depressed classes total together will accordingly equal the grand

TABLE V-A.

instruction classified according to Sex, Race or Creed.

Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total of columns 1-9.	Depressed classes.	Total of columns 10 and 11.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	4	...	1,031	2	1,034	
..	...	...	3	...	3	
...	18	9	2,872	16	2,888	
...	3	1	103	...	103	
8	38	284	21,209	638	21,847	
...	12	5	772	7	779	
15	25	3,858	33,162	3,759	36,921	
20	19	193	2,112	143	2,255	
17	46	28,002	2,21,312	23,256	2,44,568	
...	21	3,199	33,841	2,306	36,147	
5	4	16	1,729	31	1,760	
...	...	1	583	5	588	
...	...	36	1,422	22	1,444	
...	...	...	348	...	348	
45	135	32,205	2,82,738	27,724	3,10,462	
20	55	3,399	37,762	2,461	40,223	
65	190	35,604	3,20,500	30,185	3,50,685	

Animistic, etc., the preceding columns and in column 10 will give the numbers of those belonging and hence shown in column 11. The grand total of columns 10 and 11 (as shown in column 12) total the pupils shown in General Tables I and III.

GENERAL

Results of the prescribed examinations in the Central

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES:									
Doctor of Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Arts—									
Previous ... Males	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	2	10
Final ... Males	1	1	...	2	4	2	...	8	14
Master of Science—									
Previous ... Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final ... Males	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	2
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Arts (pass)—Males	2	1	...	3	109	51	...	13	173
Bachelor of Science (honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Science (pass)—Males	2	1	...	3	17	4	...	3	24
Intermediate in Arts—Males	2	1	...	3	155	55	...	15	225
Intermediate in Science—Males	2	1	...	3	48	21	...	...	6
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate, Oriental Faculty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade.—									
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
LAW.									
Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law—									
Previous ... Males	1	...	...	1	97	...	...	...	97
Final ... Males	1	...	...	1	76	...	...	...	76
MEDICINE.									
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor of Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Abstratics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.
Provinces and Berar during the official year 1920-21.

Number Passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.							
Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.
							Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...
...
...
5	2	7	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	6	10	...	1	6	...	2	...	1	...
...
2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...
33	16	...	3	52	...	...	37	14	1	...	...	...
...
11	2	...	...	13	...	...	8	4	1	...	...	...
68	17	...	...	85	3	1	52	29	...	...	...	...
23	9	...	...	32	...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
55	55	...	...	45	5	5	...	...	...
24	24	...	...	19	4	1	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

GENERAL

Result of the prescribed examinations in the Central

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public managements.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ENGINEERING.									
Master of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR.									
Civil Engineers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Subordinates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Subordinates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TEACHING.									
Post-graduate degrees or licenses—									
Males	1	..	..	1	38	..	..	2	40
Females	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3
Under-graduate licenses or diplomas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AGRICULTURE.									
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma of Agriculture—Males	1	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	19
Licentiate of Agriculture—Males	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	9
Veterinary Examinations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation... { Males	23	15	1	39	589	321	3	67	980
{ Females	1	2	..	3	3	14	..	..	17
School final or leaving certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B' Final examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High school examination for Europeans.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge higher local examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge senior local examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge junior local examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge preliminary local examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High school scholarship and Entrance Examination—									
Males	92	41	3	136	1,908	489	29	..	2,424
Females	4	2	..	6	10	12	..	..	22

GENERAL

Result of the prescribed examinations in the Central

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ENGINEERING.									
Master of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR.									
Civil Engineers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Subordinates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Subordinates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TEACHING.									
Post-graduate degrees or licenses—									
Males	1	..	..	1	38	..	..	2	40
Females	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3
Under-graduate licenses or diplomas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AGRICULTURE.									
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma of Agriculture—Males	1	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	19
Licentiate of Agriculture—Males	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	9
Veterinary Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation... { Males	23	15	1	39	589	321	3	67	980
{ Females	1	2	..	3	3	14	..	..	17
School final or leaving certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B ¹ Final examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High school examination for Europeans.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge higher local examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge senior local examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge junior local examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge preliminary local examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High school scholarship and Entrance Examination—									
Males	92	41	3	136	1,908	489	29	..	2,424
Females	4	2	..	6	10	12	..	..	22

TABLE VI.—(Concl'd.)

Provinces and Berar during the official year 1920-21.—(Concl'd.)

Number Passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.							
Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided insti- tutions.	Other insti- tutions.	Pri- vate stu- dents.	Total.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Bud- hists.	Parsis.	Others.
							Brah- mins.	Non- Brah- mins.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...
...
15,046	616	155	19	16,736	...	167	2,655	10,600	1,343	92	54	1,824
512	176	3	3	694	...	138	150	308	44	...	2	52
...
43	..	...	...	43	...	...	28	12	3	...	...	...
457	...	...	58	515	...	6	154	283	54	...	2	16
...
21	10	...	...	31	...	15	5	11	...	...	...	...
...
370	109	3	7	489	...	19	195	203	67	...	1	3
...	6	...	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	16	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...
...
...	34	...	...	34	...	4	13	...	14	3	...	...
...
...
...
...
14	...	...	...	14	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	...

GENERAL

Result of the prescribed examinations in the Central

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.—(Concl'd.)									
Anglo-vernacular middle examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular middle examination ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle examination for Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary examination—									
Males ..	3,133	128	58	3,319	27,564	1,095	300	19	28,978
Females ..	171	52	1	224	817	277	9	3	1,106
Lower Primary examination ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
Training school examinations for masters—									
Secondary ..	1	...	..	1	48	...	...	...	48
Primary ..	11	...	...	11	661	...	...	101	762
Training school examinations for mistresses—									
Secondary ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ..	4	3	...	7	32	17	...	...	49
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Art examinations—									
Males ..	103	30	1	134	679	189	7	9	894
Females ..	1	1	...	2	1	10	...	...	11
Engineering school examinations—									
Males ..	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24
Examination in Surveying ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial school examination—									
Males ..	...	1	...	1	...	38	...	...	38
Commercial school examination ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools examination ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade—									
Sanskrit ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pali ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other School Examinations ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licensed Medical Practitioners of Central Provinces—									
Males ..	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18

TABLE VI.—(Concl'd.)

Provinces and Berar during the official year 1920-21.—(Concl'd.)

Number Passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.							
Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided insti- tutions.	Other insti- tutions	Pri- vate stu- dents.	Total.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Others.
							Brah- mins.	Non- Brah- mins.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...
...
15,946	616	155	19	16,736	...	169	2,655	10,600	1,342	92	54	1,824
512	176	3	3	694	...	138	150	308	44	...	2	52
...
43	...	...	...	43	...	...	28	12	3	...	...	...
457	...	...	58	515	...	6	154	283	54	...	2	16
...
21	10	...	...	31	...	15	5	11	...	...	...	...
...
370	109	3	7	489	1	19	195	203	67	...	1	3
...	6	...	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	16	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...
...
...	34	...	...	34	...	4	13	...	14	3	...	...
...
...
...
...
14	...	...	...	14	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...

GENERAL
Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal
for the official

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local					
	In institutions managed					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>						
English	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.</i>						
Law	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.						
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
High schools for males	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle do.	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	266	41,355	44,314	29,981	2,49,637
High schools for females	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle do.	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	266	41,355	44,314	29,981	2,49,637
<i>Primary Schools:</i>						
For males	{ Upper	2,754	1,89,122	1,89,378	1,24,189	11,50,822
	{ Lower	512	19,399	19,348	13,767	1,07,013
For females	{ Upper	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Lower	1	24	20	8	342
Total	...	3,267	2,08,545	2,08,746	1,37,964	12,57,835

GENERAL
*return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal
for the official*

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal					
	In institutions managed					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>						
English	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.</i>						
Law	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL GENERAL.						
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
High schools for males	...	3	147	173	150	9,312
Middle do.	{ English	43	4,573	5,570	4,491	62,609
	{ Vernacular	18	3,303	3,383	2,553	17,839
High schools for females	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle do.	{ English	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	64	8,023	9,126	7,194	89,760
<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
For Males	{ Upper	196	26,433	26,684	21,084	1,06,620
	{ Lower	35	2,544	2,365	1,854	8,650
For Females	{ Upper	1	43	41	25	...
	{ Lower	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	232	29,016	29,090	22,963	1,15,270
						2,47,239

GENERAL

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal for the official

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local					
	In institutions managed					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendancs.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.					Rs.	Rs.
Training Schools	{ Males ...	17	18	17	1,393	2,316
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	{ Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	17	18	17	1,393	2,316
Total Direct Expenditure.	3,534	2,49,917	2,53,078	1,67,962	15,08,775	6,66,118
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	...	...	...	...	27,746	2,83,636
University	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	8,564
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	2,412	2,375
Primary do.	...	...	...	...	80	...
Medical do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	350
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hostel Boarding Charges	...	...	...	...	96	2,922
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	8,781	48,146
Total Indirect Expenditure.	...	...	...	...	39,115	3,45,993
Grand Total	3,534	2,49,917	2,53,078	1,67,962	15,47,890	10,12,111

TABLE VII.—(Contd.)

*Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central Provinces and Berar
year 1920-21.—(Contd.)*

Boards on Public Instruction.

by Local Boards.				Total.	In Institutions managed by			*Total Local Boards expenditure on Public Instruction.
Municipal Grants.	Fees	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	3,619	...	...	...	3,619
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	250	250
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	3,619	...	...	250	3,869
...	27,919	...	1,368	22,04,180	...	500	5,317	22,09,997
...	8,028	...	4,450	3,23,870	753	...	...	3,24,623
...
...	8,564	...	...	...	8,564
...
...
...
...	48	4,835	1,177	...	...	6,012
...	80	...	...	...	80
...
...	350	...	...	...	350
...
...	35	...	...	3,053	...	150	...	3,203
...	12,027	...	278	69,232	...	...	...	69,232
...	20,100	...	4,776	4,09,984	1,930	150	...	4,12,064
...	48,019	...	6,144	26,14,164	1,930	650	5,317	26,22,061

GENERAL

Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal for the official

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local					
	In institutions managed					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholar- on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.					Rs.	Rs.
Training Schools	{ Males ...	17	18	17	1,393	2,316
	{ Females ...					
Schools of Art	{ Males ...					
	{ Females ...					
Law Schools	{ Males ...					
	{ Females ...					
Medical Schools	{ Males ...					
	{ Females ...					
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	{ Males ...					
	{ Females ...					
Technical and Industrial Schools.	{ Males ...					
	{ Females ...					
Commercial Schools	{ Males ...					
	{ Females ...					
Agricultural Schools	{ Males ...					
	{ Females ...					
Other school's	{ Males ...					
	{ Females ...					
Total	...	17	18	17	1,393	2,316
Total Direct Expenditure.	3,534	2,49,917	2,53,078	1,67,962	15,28,775	6,66,118
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	...	...	...	...	27,746	2,83,636
University	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	8,564
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	2,412	2,375
Primary do.	...	...	...	...	80	...
Medical do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	350
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hostel Boarding Charges	...	...	...	...	96	2,922
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	8,781	48,146
Total Indirect Expenditure.	...	...	...	...	39,115	3,45,993
Grand Total	3,534	2,49,917	2,53,078	1,67,962	15,47,890	10,12,111

TABLE VII.—(Contd.)

Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central Provinces and Berar year 1920-21.—(Contd.)

Boards on Public Instruction.									
by Municipal boards.					In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards and public Instruction.
Local Board's Grants.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	3,619
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	1,700	1,700	1,950
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	325	325	325
...	63	63	63
...
...	2,088	2,088	5,957
590	58,782	3,160	1,025	6,38,595	50	...	21,246	6,59,891	28,69,888
...	40	...	278	1,00,206	30	...	...	1,00,326	4,24,949
...	1,577	...	...	...	1,577	10,141
...
...
...	...	12	128	3,519	353	...	573	4,445	10,457
...	144	...	...	...	144	224
...	250
150	4,021	289	93	6,007	...	...	...	6,007	9,310
...	1,07	...	244	31,592	10	...	...	31,502	1,00,834
150	5,078	301	743	1,43,135	393	...	573	1,44,101	5,56,165
740	63,861	3,461	2,668	7,81,750	443	...	21,819	8,03,992	34,26,058

GENERAL
Attendance and expenditure in hostels or

	Number of		Number of boarders who		
	Hotels or Boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.					
Males	53	2,418	248	130	934
Females	4	116	..	..	42
MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.					
Males	46	496	..	..	437
Females ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.					
Males	19	774	..	..	487
Females	11	871	..	..	292
UNAIDED.					
Males	28	685	28	..	545
Females	2	125	..	..	69
Total	163	5,485	276	130	2,806
Males	146	4,337	276	130	2,403
Females	17	1,148	..	..	403
GRAND TOTAL ..	163	5,485	276	130	2,806

The body of the report will contain a statement of the typical total cost of a boarder, separately

TABLE VIII.

boarding-houses for the official year 1920-21.

are students of		Capital Expenditure from						Remarks.
Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Fees.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10	1,096	20,381	...	...	...	552	20,933	
4	70	781	...	...	...	...	781	
59	...	227	1,051	...	26	31	1,335	
...	
287	...	5,918	380	6,530	13,449	50,373	76,670	
59	40	18,971	...	1,314	25,312	34,985	80,582	
112	...	414	...	270	18,368	46	19,098	
55	..	...	...	...	60	...	60	
1,067	1,206	46,692	1,431	8,134	57,215	85,987	1,99,459	
468	1,096	26,940	1,431	6,820	31,843	51,002	1,18,036	
599	110	19,752	...	1,314	25,372	34,985	81,483	
1,067	1,206	46,692	1,431	8,134	57,215	85,987	1,99,459	

for Indians and for Europeans, and where necessary for different types of schools.

GENERAL

Number and qualification of teachers in the Central

		(a) In Primary Schools.					(b) In Middle				
		Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
In Schools for Indians.	Teachers of Vernacular.	Trained ..	221	2,205	555	161	20	3,162	127	1,103	109
		Untrained ..	321	5,205	605	618	275	7,024	51	695	50
		Total ...	542	7,410	1,160	779	295	10,186	178	1,798	159
	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of Classical languages.	Trained ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	59
		Untrained ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	226
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	285
	In Schools for Europeans.	Possessing a degree.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21
		Possessing no degree.	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	...	264
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	285
	In Schools for Europeans.	Trained ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...
Untrained ...		...	...	...	46	...	46	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	70	...	70	...	...	...
In Schools for Europeans.	Possessing a degree.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Possessing no degree.	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS.		542	7,410	1,160	849	295	10,256	509	1,798	444	

TABLE IX.

Provinces and Beyar for the official year 1920-21.

Schools.			(c) In High Schools.						(d) In Colleges.						Grand Total.
Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
55	...	1,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,556
114	6	916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,940
169	6	2,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,496
44	3	238	131	...	9	37	5	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
262	17	704	51	...	12	78	1	142	52	...	...	17	...	69	915
306	20	912	182	...	21	115	6	324	52	...	...	17	...	69	1,335
17	...	41	164	...	16	75	6	262	52	...	...	17	...	69	373
289	20	901	18	...	5	39	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	951
306	20	942	182	...	21	115	6	324	52	...	...	17	...	69	1,335
17	...	17	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
12	...	12	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
29	...	29	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
29	...	29	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
29	...	29	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
504	26	3,281	182	...	21	145	6	354	52	...	...	17	...	69	13,960

EDUCATION—

Return showing the Classification of Pupils by ages in the

Age.	Infants.		Primary.				Vernacular middle stages.	
	I		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	A.	B.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 5	...	2,845	18	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 6	...	21,919	994	29	...	...	...	...
6 to 7	...	36,261	3,670	464	38	1	...	...
7 to 8	...	23,356	13,120	5,118	1,105	49	...	...
8 to 9	...	15,698	15,126	8,699	3,731	867	2	...
9 to 10	...	9,997	12,930	10,463	6,522	2,781	40	3
10 to 11	...	5,795	8,859	9,681	8,731	5,099	218	34
11 to 12	...	2,694	5,300	7,180	8,075	7,174	505	102
12 to 13	...	1,241	2,771	4,552	6,501	7,315	823	358
13 to 14	...	630	1,309	2,433	4,315	6,061	890	509
14 to 15	...	236	585	1,099	2,533	4,114	755	633
15 to 16	...	78	176	407	1,270	2,646	624	603
16 to 17	...	37	67	163	510	1,311	341	584
17 to 18	...	37	15	26	178	782	223	357
18 to 19	...	42	12	20	43	375	98	219
19 to 20	...	33	8	8	17	147	57	95
Over 20	...	50	9	5	6	45	38	66
Total	...	1,20,949	64,969	50,349	43,575	38,767	4,614	3,563
Grand Total	...	1,20,949	1,97,660				8,177	

Figures for European Schools are not included but are separately
 *Excluding
 Figures for "Professional Colleges, Schools for Special Training and Private

GENERAL TABLE X.

Central Provinces and Berar for official year 1920-21.

SECONDARY.							*Arts Colleges affiliated to Universities.						Total.
English middle stages.				High stages.			1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.	
VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,863
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,942
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,434
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,748
18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,142
147	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,919
490	107	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,033
967	344	106	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,463
1,079	615	326	86	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,673
986	778	560	278	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,800
728	649	579	497	117	46	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,577
408	456	507	596	229	113	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,139
126	277	377	542	290	169	141	6	...	...	...	...	...	5,003
76	136	199	357	214	205	235	23	1	...	...	...	...	3,064
28	53	114	166	110	146	239	36	38	...	...	...	...	1,739
2	12	38	56	46	68	190	49	67	16	...	...	...	909
8	6	16	22	13	44	174	53	164	76	194	15	6	1,010
5,123	3,458	2,852	2,617	1,073	794	1,018	167	270	92	194	15	6	3,44,458
14,050				2,878			744						3,44,458

shown *vide* Subsidiary Table X for European Schools.
 Training College.
 Institutions" (whether advanced or elementary) should be excluded from the table.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE

Abstract Return of Expenditure on institutions in the

1	Total Direct Expenditure.				
	Col- legiate Educa- tion.	School Education, General.		School Educa- tion, Special.	Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Industrial Schools.	
2	3	4	5	6	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions ... { For Males ..	...	56,096	45,333	...	1,02,429
... { For Females ..	...	40,058	53,177	...	93,235
Total ...	...	96,154	99,510	...	1,95,664
(a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in Columns 2 to 11 to total Provincial expenditure on European Institutions.	...	32.2	30.4	...	62.6
(b) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in Columns 2 to 11 to total Municipal expenditure.	...	...	100	...	100
(c) Percentages of total expenditure included in Columns 2 to 11 to total expenditure.	...	24.3	25.2	...	49.5
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Average annual cost of educating each pupil:—					
Aided Institutions { Cost of Provincial Revenues	...	92 14 0	34 15 0	...	51 7 0
... { Cost of Municipal Funds...	...	...	1 5 8	...	1 5 8
Total ...	...	92 14 0	36 4 8	...	52 12 8
Unaided Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	92 14 0	36 4 8	...	52 12 8

Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1920-21.

Total Indirect Expenditure.					Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
Scholarships.	Inspection.	Building and Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,965	5,812	4,331	86,737	1,01,845	3,04,274	
6,188	...	8,881	81,620	96,689	1,89,994	
11,153	5,812	13,212	1,68,357	1,98,534	3,94,198	
7'5	3'9	3'0	22'7	37'1	100'0	
...	...	...	...	...	100'0	
2'8	1'4	3'3	42'7	50'2	100'0	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY

Return of the stages of Instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General for the official

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys—Aided—English ...	8	317	75	7	82	220	15	235
Total ...	8	317	75	7	82	220	15	235
For Girls—Aided—English ...	10	195	...	31	31	...	164	164
Total ...	10	195	...	31	31	...	164	164
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	18	512	75	38	113	220	179	399
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys ... Aided ...	8	564	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	8	564	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Aided ..	8	718	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	8	718	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	16	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	34	1,794	75	38	113	220	179	399

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned entered as Boys' schools or Girls' schools, according

TABLE NO. V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces and Berar, year 1920-21.

Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	22	317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	22	317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	217	512
168	36	204	271	64	335	15	10	25	454	110	564
168	36	204	271	64	335	15	10	25	454	110	564
24	181	205	123	279	402	44	67	111	191	527	718
24	181	205	123	279	402	44	67	111	191	527	718
192	217	409	394	343	737	59	77	136	645	637	1,282
192	217	409	394	343	737	59	77	136	940	854	1,794

under Primary and Secondary Schools in Form No. III. Mixed schools should be to the number of boys or of girls is greater.

GENERAL TABLE X.

Return showing the classification of Pupils by ages in the Central

Ages.				Pri-			
				Infant or Preparatory Classes.	I.	II.	
1				2	3	4	
Below 5	...	...	...	31	...	...
5 to 6	..	...	..	109	...	...
6 to 7	..	...	..	130	14	2
7 to 8	...	...	...	92	33	18
8 to 9	...	...	...	82	65	44
9 to 10	...	...	...	25	52	44
10 to 11	...	...	...	21	22	44
11 to 12	...	...	..	3	11	16
12 to 13	...	..	..	...	6	9
13 to 14	...	...	..	...	3	5
14 to 15	...	...	..	...	...	2
15 to 16	...	...	...	...	1	2
16 to 17	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 to 18	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 19	..	...	..	...	...	...
19 to 20	...	...	..	...	...	...
Over 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	493	208	186
GRAND TOTAL				...	1,283		

(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Provinces and Berar for the official year 1920-21 in European Schools.

mary.		Middle stage.			High stage.		Total.
III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	146
12	4	...	...	...	...	...	207
32	10	...	...	...	...	...	163
56	35	11	5	...	..	...	194
41	49	24	13	2	...	...	159
26	46	37	19	7	..	...	150
21	32	34	24	12	2	3	136
10	14	30	32	24	11	1	124
...	1	25	18	28	12	9	96
2	2	6	14	19	21	18	83
..	...	2	6	6	10	13	37
...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...
202	194	169	131	98	60	53	1,794
...	..	..	398	..	113	..	1,794

APPENDIX A.

Return showing the General and Statistical Summary for the preparation of Maps.

	Population.			1920-21.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Total number of boys in Secondary schools.	Total number of boys in Primary schools.	Total number of girls under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
BRITISH TERRITORY.									
The Nerbudda Valley.	Saugor ..	276,233	265,177	541,410	11,519	215	2,141	7,358	1,805
	Damoh ..	168,660	164,987	333,647	7,868	...	1,100	5,715	1,053
	Jubbulpore ..	373,173	372,719	745,892	18,899	867	3,450	11,858	2,724
	Narsinghpur ..	161,795	163,882	325,677	8,970	...	1,865	6,013	1,092
	Hoshangabad ..	230,632	226,763	457,395	12,814	...	3,323	8,645	846
	Total ...	1,205,893	1,193,528	2,403,421	60,070	1,082	11,879	39,589	7,520
Percentage ...	...	...	...	2.49	.044	0.97	3.27	.630	
The Satpura Range.	Nimar ...	200,765	190,306	391,071	9,514	110	1,990	6,496	918
	Betul ...	194,163	196,223	390,386	6,113	...	1,257	4,375	481
	Chhindwara ..	255,884	261,064	516,948	8,001	...	1,166	6,230	605
	Seoni ...	192,642	202,839	395,481	8,512	144	1,167	6,140	1,061
	Balaghat ...	190,469	198,451	388,920	11,156	...	1,281	9,263	652
	Mandia ...	200,872	204,362	405,234	9,128	...	1,111	7,365	652
Total ...	1,234,795	1,253,245	2,488,040	52,464	254	7,972	39,869	4,369	
Percentage ...	...	...	...	2.10	.022	.64	3.32	.34	

The Maratha Country.	Wardha	...	231,571	227,925	459,796	12,128	72	2,273	8,758	1,025
	Nagpur	...	408,843	401,058	809,901	22,064	1,152	4,566	14,034	2,312
	Bhandara	...	380,014	393,663	773,677	11,816	...	1,145	9,947	724
	Chanda	...	337,540	340,004	677,544	11,850	17	1,916	9,130	787
	Total	...	1,358,268	1,362,650	2,720,918	57,859	1,241	9,900	41,869	4,848
	Percentage	...	...	...	2'12	'045	'72	3'08	'35	
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur	...	645,186	679,670	1,324,856	34,232	191	3,391	25,096	5,554
	Bilaspur	...	558,477	587,746	1,146,223	26,316	166	2,966	19,596	3,588
	Drug	...	373,159	402,529	775,688	16,841	...	1,027	12,843	2,971
	Total	...	1,576,822	1,669,945	3,246,767	77,389	357	7,384	57,535	12,113
	Percentage	...	...	...	2'38	'010	'46	3'64	'72	
Berar ...	Akola	...	400,893	387,970	738,863	30,966	138	7,034	20,212	3,582
	Amraoti	...	447,216	428,688	875,904	32,315	286	9,248	19,318	3,463
	Buldana	...	337,179	332,003	669,182	24,843	...	6,378	16,240	2,225
	Yeotmal	...	365,326	357,887	723,213	12,988	27	3,401	8,396	1,164
	Total	...	1,550,614	1,506,548	3,057,162	101,112	451	26,061	64,166	10,434
Percentage	...	...	...	3'30	'01	'68	4'13	'69		
	Grant Total	...	6,930,392	6,985,916	13,916,308	348,893	3,385	63,196	243,028	39,284
	Percentage	...	...	...	2'50	'02	'91	3'50	'56	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing particulars of Maktab, Mullah Schools, Tols, Pathshalas and Kyaung Schools.

Particulars.	Classed in General Table III as Primary Schools.	Classed in General Table III as other Schools.	Classed in General Table III as Private Institutions.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MAKTABS.					
1. Institutions	11	11
...	4	4
2. Pupils	560	560
...	225	225
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds
4. Expenditure from District or Local Funds
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds	125	125	...
6. Fees
7. Other sources	4,319	4,319	...
8. Total Expenditure	4,444	4,444	...

MULLAH SCHOOLS.

1. Institutions	{ For male	...	...	9	9
	{ For females	...	4	...	4
2. Pupils	{ For males	...	...	335	335
	{ For females	...	185	21	209
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds		...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District or Local Funds		...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds		...	...	...	...
6. Fees		...	...	40	40
7. Other sources		...	1,639	1,976	3,615
8. Total Expenditure		...	1,639	2,016	3,655

PATHSHALAS.

1. Institutions	{ For males	...	...	23	23
	{ For females	...	...	1	1
2. Pupils	{ For males	...	...	529	529
	{ For females	...	...	94	94
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds		...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District or Local Funds		...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds		...	...	...	...
6. Fees		...	...	1	1
7. Other sources		...	...	8,441	8,441
8. Total Expenditure		...	...	8,442	8,442

NOTE.—There are no Tols or Kyaung Schools in these Provinces.