

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

PART I and II

FOR



1952-53

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SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UTTAR PRADESH INDIA

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1952-53

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

1. *Introductory*—The year 1952-53 was a year in which perhaps for the first time in the past few years, we looked back to examine the varied and far reaching changes that had been introduced in the educational system of the state with a view to assessing how far we had achieved the ends in view. Since the return of the popular Ministry to power in 1946 and the achievement of independence in 1947, education at all stages had expanded vastly and secondary education had been reorganised. A number of special institutions, such as the Bureau of Psychology, the Central Pedagogical Institute, the Constructive Training College, the College of Home Science, the Nursery Training College, and the College of Physical Education had come into being. Between 1945-46 and 1951-52, the number of primary schools had increased from 19,017 to 32,027, the number of junior high schools from 1,676 to 3,071 and the number of higher secondary schools from 442 to 1,126. Correspondingly the enrolment had increased from 13,70,694 to 28,40,283 in the primary schools, from 2,32,081 to 3,69,861 in the junior high schools and from 1,79,448 to 4,85,756 in higher secondary schools. The recommendations of the first Acharya Narendra Deo Committee of 1939 in respect of the reorganisation of Secondary Education had been brought into effect from 1948. In 1952-53 it had become necessary to take a stock of things and subject the result of our efforts to scrutiny to enable us to decide the further lines of progress.

'Consolidation' and Constructive work' may well be regarded as the characteristic features of the year under report. In the course of the rapid growth of Primary Education, some undeserving schools had also come into existence. Some readjustment of these was, therefore, made. With a view to determining how far the implementation of the Scheme of the Reorganisation of the Secondary Education had been implemented in practice, Government had appointed, towards the close of the year 1951-52, a committee under the chairmanship of Acharya Narendra Deo to consider this question with the following terms of reference :

- (1) To examine the new scheme of Secondary Education made operative from July 1948 with a view to determine how far the execution has been in keeping with the objects expected to be fulfilled.
- (2) To examine the various groups, A, B, C, D, laid down by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education and the detailed subjects included in each with a view to seeing how far each is complete in itself and has proved to be so in the fulfilment of the objects of Secondary Education laid down in the Acharya Narendra Deo Committee Report.

(3) To determine how far boys and girls have been directed to take up different types of courses according to their predispositions and aptitudes

(4) To determine the extent to which success has been achieved in the introduction in Government as well as non-Government institutions of the new groups C and D.

(a) To assess the utility of introducing the subjects in a particular area, and

(b) To examine the extent to which suitable provision by way of staff and equipment has been made for the successful teaching of these subjects.

(5) To examine how far the practical and industrial subjects have helped those who have taken up these courses to make them choose professions related to these activities.

(6) After assessing the merits and demerits of the execution of the new scheme to suggest ways and means in which improvements could be effected in making the secondary education scheme successful as a whole. Suggestions should also cover the financial implications of the scheme.

This second Acharya Narendra Deo Committee continued its deliberations during the year

In the beginning of the year 1950, a new scheme of self help had been started which aimed at engaging the boys in manual work, both with a view to instilling in them a feeling of joy and respect for manual work and inculcating the habit of co-operative endeavour. The main items included in the work were white washing, minor repairs at school and at home, varnishing school furniture, and helping in the Grow More-Food Campaign. In the year under report, the scheme of self-help was widened into a new scheme of constructive work which was introduced in all Government secondary institutions and normal schools. Under this scheme, more time was given to constructive activities than in the earlier schemes and the effort was more sustained. Even some private institutions for whom the scheme was not compulsory adopted it. Agriculture, the main industry of the country, was introduced in all normal schools as a part of the training.

2. *Legislation on Education*—No new legislative enactments were made during the year 1952-53.

3. *Institutions*—There was a small general increase in the number of schools run by recognized agencies in the State counter-banced by a slightly greater decrease in unaided, unrecognized schools as will be evident from the table given below :

Institutions	1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Government	.. 1,555	1,322	-233
District Board	.. 28,809	28,525	+216
Municipal Board	.. 2,386	2,490	+104
Aided	.. 3,790	3,887	+97
Unaided and Unrecognised.	.. 2,647	2,102	-545

The decrease in the number of Government Primary Schools was due to the fact that the expansion of basic education, which had been undertaken on a mass scale in the year 1947, was slowed down in the year 1950-51 when only 550 Primary Schools were added, followed by the same number in the next year and by only 175 in the year under review. Besides, Government Primary Basic Schools numbering about 13,000 were transferred on 1st November, 1950 to the District Boards and in consequence, local adjustments were made resulting in the closing down of the uneconomical schools in some districts. As said above, the emphasis of the Education Department had shifted from expansion to consolidation and, viewed in that perspective, the slight decline in the number of primary schools is negligible. This however, did not make any corresponding change in the number of institutions of other stages, which showed notable increase.

The following table shows the number of training institutions during the year 1952-53 as against the preceding year :

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

..	1951-52	1952-53	Variation
L. T., B. T., B. Ed.	18	19	+1
O. T. (Girls only)	3	3	..
J. T. O. }	196 including Mobile Squads.	181 including Mobile Squads.	-5
H. T. O. }			

The increase in the number of institutions teaching for the L. T. was due to the opening of a recognised private training class at the Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur.

At the Higher Secondary stage, the Department continued the new curriculum of diversified courses of literary, scientific, constructive and aesthetic groups. Although the financial and tuitional conditions of the institutions applying for recognition were scrutinized more strictly than had been done before, recognition of new high schools and of classes XI and XII was allowed rather liberally and financial assistance was given to an increased number of institutions for their general maintenance, material and equipment.

The Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad continued to conduct investigation and research work in the construction of the syllabuses of different subjects and curricula for the various classes and on the methods of teaching school subjects. The Institute has brought out printed booklets on teaching methods and has contributed liberally to 'Shiksha' on educational problems.

The Psychological Bureau, Allahabad and its five district centres gave educational guidance to over 2,000 school boys after suitable testing, and published 5 test booklets and 15 articles during the year under review, the secondary institutions evinced interest in the guidance work and boys given educational guidance have benefited.

4. *Social Service and Military Education*—The social service scheme and the provincial educational corps started initially as two independent schemes in the years 1948 and 1949 respectively were amalgamated during the year under report. Military Education was made compulsory for boys of the Intermediate sections in 11 districts out of 20 covered by the combined scheme. The total number of cadets who received training was 30,441 as against 26,450 of the previous year. During the year under report the senior division of the National Cadet Corps had 19 companies with 2,975 cadets and the junior division 45 troops as with 4,050 cadets.

Social Service, physical training and other extra curricular activities continued as in the previous years.

5. *Miscellaneous*—The following films were prepared by the Education Expansion Office in the year under report :

1. Gramin Kala aur Dhandhe.
2. Tirtharaj men sant Vinoba.
3. Uttar Pradesh men Varsha Mangal, Part I.
4. Ditto ditto Part II.
5. Churian.
6. Kanch.

These were sent around to various districts and shown to the general public and in educational institutions.

The department continued to publish the quarterly magazine "Shiksha" which was started in 1948-49.

The Text-Book section opened in 1948-49 in the Education Secretariat, was transferred to the Education Directorate in 1952-53. This section arranges the printing of Government publication used in the Primary and Junior High School stages of education and looks to the prevention of fraudulent publications. Government royalty was charged on these books at various rates ranging from 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent and the total income derived therefrom during the year was Rs.1,42,232-11-3.

Sanskrit Education was reorganised by introducing ordinary school subjects in the curriculum for various Sanskrit Examinations.

6. *Students*—The number of scholars increased at all stages except the primary, in which a reduction took place owing to the closure of uneconomical schools. The following table gives the figures :

ENROLMENT

..	..	1951-52	1952-53	Variation
University stage	{ Boys	19,221	21,055	+2,734
	{ Girls	1,575	2,411	+886
Degree College Stage	{ Boys	36,153	40,437	+4,284
	{ Girls	4,448	4,822	+376
Higher Secondary Stage	{ Boys	4,22,803	4,71,337	+49,034
	{ Girls	63,453	70,466	+7,013
Junior High School Stage	{ Boys	3,02,650	3,22,241	+19,591
	{ Girls	67,211	65,916	-1,295
Primary Stage	{ Boys	24,56,886	23,67,721	-89,165
	{ Girls	3,83,397	3,75,030	+8,368

The decrease in enrolment at the Primary stage has been noticed above. The decrease seen in the number of girl students at the Junior High School stage is only illusory because many such schools were raised to the Higher Secondary level and the students of these schools have been counted in the enrolment of the Higher Secondary stage.

7. *Expenditure*—The total Education grant for the year under review was Rs 8,11,12,800 as against Rs.7,37,17,900 during the previous year, recording an increase of Rs.73,94,900. It will be clear from the following table that there has been an increase of expenditure in education from all sources, except Municipalities :

Various sources	1951-52	1952-53	Variations
1. Government	8,51,65,981	9,31,64,311	+79,98,380
2. District Board	1,12,93,928	1,18,49,697	+5,55,769
3. Municipal Board	88,66,904	80,70,581	-7,96,323
4. Fees	4,81,04,219	5,77,73,413	+96,69,194
5. Other sources	2,78,82,929	3,17,18,380	+38,85,851

The expenditure from the Municipal Boards fell by Rs.7,96,323 during the year. This decrease was due to the general policy adopted by the Municipal Board to exercise economy in expenditure on education by minimising the wasteful expenditure. This view is confirmed by the fact that while the number of Municipal Board schools increased from 2,366 in 1951-52 to 2,490 in 1952-53, the number of teachers employed therein decreased from Rs.12,885 in 1951-52 to Rs.11,812 in 1952-1953. The number of municipal primary schools alone increased from Rs.2,112 in 1951-52 to Rs.2,206 in 1952-53, though the number of teachers employed in these schools decreased from Rs.10,991 in 1951-52 to 9,976 in 1952 53. It would thus appear that bulk of the decrease in expenditure from this source is covered by the salary of the teachers reduced during the year.

(8) *Progress of Development Schemes*—That the expansion of Primary Education started under the Development Schemes in 1947 had been curtailed in 1950-51 owing to financial stringency, has already been mentioned. The Scheme of training teacher candidates by the Mobile Training Squads was also curtailed in respect of the number of Squads working during the year because many districts had reached saturation so far as the number of schools and teachers was concerned. Government Normal Schools spread all over the State districtwise continued to be run as in previous years. Two new Government Girls' Higher Secondary Schools were opened during the year under review as against five institutions opened in the previous years. compulsory education for boys continued in 86 Municipalities and for girls' education was fully compulsory in 7 places and partially in three.

(9) *Reorganization and New Developments*—As already stated, the distinctive feature of the year was the introduction of the Constructive Work Scheme launched in the session 1952-53. This Scheme has been noticed earlier in the chapter. It was also proposed to include Community Work in the syllabus of the Training Colleges. Shramadan Work was also taken up particularly in the Republic Day Week. Proctorial boards were set up in more and more institutions with a view to improve discipline. More stress was put on the teaching of agriculture and during the year under report it was started in one Normal School in each district. Besides, it was planned that with the help of donations from the public of land to the extent of five acres per primary school and 10 acres per Junior High School, Agriculture would be introduced in rural Junior High Schools as a compulsory subject of study.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

(1) *Organization*—Sri Har Govind Singh held the education portfolio as in the previous year. The organizational set-up of Education in the State of Uttar Pradesh at the Secretariat level consisted, as in the previous year, of a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary. In the year under report, Sri A. N. Sapru, I. O. S. held the post of Secretary for some months and was succeeded by Sri Kishan Chand, I. O. S. The posts of the Deputy Secretary and the Under Secretary were held by Sri Shiva Ram Singh, I. A. S. and Sri S. C. Kapoor, respectively. During the year Dr. I. R. Khan (now in U. N. O. service) retired and Sri B. N. Jha took over from him as the Director of Education. The Director of Education functions through a big contingent of administrators, teachers and members of the ministerial staff.

At the regional level, there are the Regional Deputy Directors of Education and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools and there is one District Inspector of Schools in each of the districts. On the teaching side, there are Principals of Training Colleges and Intermediate Colleges and Headmasters of High Schools and Normal Schools. Besides the Government Higher Secondary Schools numbering 120, there were 1,052 more institutions of this category which are managed by private bodies and depend for financial assistance on Government as well as the public. The District and Municipal Boards are administering education at the Primary and Junior High School stages comprising classes I to VIII with the exception of a negligibly few institutions run by the State Government or by private bodies. There was a total of 2,109 Junior High Schools and 28,774 Primary institutions run by the local bodies. In addition, there are institutions at these Stages which are run solely by private individuals or by private bodies, without any external help. The Maktab and Sanskrit and Mahajani Pathshalas come under this category. Some of them as well as primary and lower primary schools run by private bodies receive aid from the Government or local bodies or from both. Of these, the number of Oriental Schools alone came to 1,122. The Universities are under the Vice-Chancellors who are assisted by councils. There are, however, three Degree Colleges at Rampur, Naini Tal and Gyanpur (Banaras) which are run by the Government. Harijan Education has also been receiving special encouragement in the State. The Government allotment for the purpose was Rs. 35,05,373 as against Rs. 24,40,640 in the last year. The Education Department has also to look to the running of the museums of the State. Substantial financial assistance is also given to the Anglo Indian Schools which are open to inspection by an Educational Officer. Likewise, institutions of Fine Arts also get subsidies from the Government through the Education Department.

(2) *Education services*—The educational services of the state may be classified as under:—

Sl. no.	Service	Scale of pay
		Rs.
1	Provincial Education Service (Senior Scale).	500—51—1000—E. B.—50 —1,200.
2	Provincial Educational Service (Junior Scale)	250—25—400—E. B.—30 —700—E. B.—50—350.
3	Subordinate Education Service (Gazetted)	250—25—375—E. B.—25 —500.
	(also)	200—10—310—E. B.—14 —450.
4	Subordinate Education Service (Special).	200—10—310—E. B.—14 —450
5	Subordinate Educational Service (Ordinary).	120—8—200—E. B.—10 —300.

The number of sanctioned posts under each head during the preceding year and the year under report is as follows:—

Year	P. E. S. (Senior) 500—1200	P. E. S. (Junior) 250—350	S. E. S. Gazetted		S. E. S. (Special) 200—450	S. E. S. Orpi- nary 120—300	C. T. 75— 200	Remark
			S. E. S. (Gazetted) 250—500	S. E. S. gazetted 200—450				
			1951-52 ..	49					150	67	59	241	1,308	..
1952-53 ..	54	150	67	59	274	1,348	1,700	

The above, however, does not exhaust the entire teaching staff which also included about 1700 C. T. grade teachers and incumbents of a few lower grades in the Women's branch. Besides, there were teachers who are in the employ of the local boards and private bodies. The number of employees under these two heads are as stated below:

Officers of teaching staff	1951-52	1952-53
Under local boards in institutions for general education ..	85,848	86,078
Under private bodies in institutions for general education..	28,052	28,810

Of the Senior scale officers, the three Deputy Directors of Education, posted at the Headquarter Office, Allahabad and five in the regions got special pay of Rs. 100 per month each. Special pay of Rs. 100 per month was also allowed to the Assistant Director (Women)

and the Principal of the Government Degree Colleges, Naini Tal and Gyanpur, as well as the Deputy Director of Education (Training) (and Principal, Government Central Pedagogical Institute). Eight officers of the U. P. Educational Service Senior scale are posted as Inspectors of Schools in the eight 'A' class districts of the State and are not given any allowance. Besides, the Principal, Government Sanskrit College, Banaras, the Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Allahabad the Director, Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad and the Director, Physical Education and Director, Military Education, are also in the U. P. Educational Service, Senior Scale. A table of State Educational Services is given below :—

1952-53

STATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

(Incumbents actually working)

				Head	Class I	Class II	Total
Direction	{	Men ..	..	..	10	3	13
		Women	..	..	1	1	2
		All Persons	..	..	11	4	15
Inspection	{	Men	..	..	8	47	55
		Women	..	..	..	5	5
		All Persons	..	..	8	52	60
TEACHING							86
Collegiate	{	Men	..	..	31	10	41
		Women	..	..	..	5	5
		All Persons	..	..	31	15	46
School	{	Men	..	..	..	37	37
		Women	..	..	..	15	15
		All Persons	..	..	..	52	52
Others	{	Men	..	..	4	27	31
		Women	..	..	..	..	..
		All Persons	..	..	4	27	31
11							
					Class I	Class II	Total
Total	{	Men	..	..	53	124	177
		Women	..	..	1	26	27
		All persons	..	..	54	150	204

**STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE
MEN'S BRANCH**

Designation	Scale of pay	Number of posts	
		1951-52	1952-53
Director of Education	Rs 1,700—50—2,000 ..	1	1
Deputy Director of Education.	Rs 500—50—1,000—E. B.— 50—1,200 and Special Pay of Rs.100.	2	2
Officer on Special Duty (Secondary).	Rs. 500—50—1,000—E. B.— 50—1,200.	1	1
Officer on Special Duty (Text-book).	Rs. 500—50—1,000—E. B.— 50—1,200.	1	1
Regional Deputy Director of Education.	Rs. 500—50—1,000—E. B.— 50—1,200 and Special Pay of Rs.100.	5	5
District Inspector Schools.	Rs. 500—50—1,000—E. B.— 50—1,200.	8	8
Ditto	Rs. 250—25—400—E. B.— 30—700—E. B.—50— 850.	43	43
Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools.	Rs. 250—25—400—E. B.—30 —700—E. B.—50—850.	1	1
Inspector of Arabic Ma- darsas.	Rs. 250—25—400—E. B.—30 —700—E. B.—50—850.	1	1
Inspector of Mohammedan Schools.	Rs. 250—25—400—E. B.—30 —700—E. B.—50—850.	1	1
Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas.	Rs. 250—25—400—E. B.—30 —700—E. B.—50—850.	1	1
Officer on Special Duty (Shiksha).	Rs. 250—25—400—E. B.—30 —700—E. B.—50—850.	1	1
Personal Assistant to Direc- tor of Education at Camp.	Rs. 250—25—375—E. B.— —25—500.	1	..
Personal Assistant to Director of Education at Headquarter.	Rs. 250—25—400—E. B.—30 —700—E. B.—50—850 and Special Pay of Rs.50.	1	1
Keeper of Records	Rs. 250—25—400—E. B.—30 —700—E. B.—50—850.	1	1

Designation	Scale of pay	Number of posts	
		1951-52	1952-53
Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Rs 200—10—250—E. B.—10—310—E. B.—14—450.	51	51
Deputy Inspector of Mohammedan Schools.	Rs 200—10—250—E. B.—10—310—E. B.—14—450.	5	5
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Rs 120—8—200—E. B.—10—300.	376	376
WOMEN'S BRANCH			
Assistant Director of Education (Women).	Rs 500—50—1,000—E. B.—50—1,200 and Special Pay of Rs.100 per month.	1	1
Personal Assistant to Director of Education (Women).	Rs 250—25—400—E. B.—30—700—E. B.—50—850 and Special Pay of Rs.50.	1	1
Regional Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Rs 250—25—400—E. B.—30—700—E. B.—50—850.	5	5
Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Rs 120—8—200—E. B.—10—300.	49	51

3. *Directorate and Inspectorate.*—The Director of Education had three Deputy Directors of Education to help him in the execution of the educational policies and schemes and one Assistant Director for Women. These officers work at the Director of Education's Headquarters Office, Allahabad where there was a Personal Assistant and a Personal Assistant (Women) also. The Director of Education continued to have a Camp Office at Lucknow where he has a personal Assistant (Camp). During the year, the post of the Personal Assistant (Camp) was abolished and both the Personal Assistants of Director of Education for Men and Women working at the Headquarter Office, Allahabad were called to the Camp Office, Lucknow. Besides these officers, the Director of Education is assisted by 51 District Inspectors of Schools, one in each district of the State. For administrative convenience, they have been put under the five Regional Deputy Directors of Education. There are also five Regional Inspectresses of Schools in the Women's branch. Still lower on the rung in the inspecting line are the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, one in each district, assisted by a number of Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools and one Assistant Inspectress of Girls Schools, who looks to rural education in particular up to the Junior High School stage and also to Sanskrit Pathshala and Makhtabs. The Deputy Inspector and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools continued to work under dual control under the charge of the Presidents, District Boards for their work in the district. The Assistant Inspectress of Girls Schools one in each district, looks after the education of girls up to the Junior High School stage and works under the supervision of the District Inspector of Schools. The inspection of schools in Municipal areas is done by the Superintendents of Education who are assisted by lady Superintendents and also assistant Superintendents where necessary.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

1. *Administration and Control*—Primary Education in the State is mainly administered by the President of District and Municipal Boards, who have Education Sub-Committees to help them. The Government gave a grant of Rs.3,80,91,818 in the year 1952-53 towards primary education making an increase of Rs.1,22,302 over the previous year's grant. The Government itself was running over 12,000 Primary Schools under the Primary Education Expansion Scheme till two years before, but these were transferred to the District Boards subsequently. This was done to bring uniformity in the matter of tuitional conditions and the salaries of teachers. The entire expenditure, however, incurred thereon to the tune of nearly two crores of rupees was added to the budget provided for the boards.

Eight hundred and fifty-two general Primary Schools and 73 Primary Schools specially meant for girls were run by Government directly during the year under report. There are a number of unrecognized Primary and Lower Primary Schools as well as Maktabas and Mahajani Pathshalas which get no aid either from local boards or Government, but nevertheless render service to society in their own way.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools looks to rural education and is the Secretary of the Education Committee. The teachers drawing a salary up to Rs.40 per mensem are under him for administrative purposes while those drawing above are under the President, District Boards Appeals of teachers drawing salary up to Rs.40 per mensem are considered by the Chairman of the Education Committee of the District Board. The appeals of teachers drawing more than Rs.40 per mensem but not more than Rs.100 per mensem are considered by the Commissioner of the Division and of those drawing more than Rs.100 per mensem are decided by Government. The following scales of pay were in force :

Headmaster (trained) ... Rs.45—1—50—E. B —1—55—1—60.

Assistant Teacher (trained) Rs.35—1—40—E. B.—1—45—E. B.—1—50.

Assistant Teacher (untrained) Rs.30 per mensem.

2. *Schemes of school courses*—Primary Education has a course of five years beginning with class I and caters for children of the age-group 6—11. On an average, each Primary School has three teachers and the Lower Primary School has generally one or two, depending upon the enrolment of the school. The minimum age limit for admission in a Primary School is 6.

3. *Schools—(a) Number*—The following table shows the number of Primary Schools for boys and girls maintained by various agencies in the State during 1952-53 and compares them with those in 1951-52 :

Serial no.	Kind of Primary Schools	No. of Primary Schools		Variation
		1951-52	1952-53	
1	Central Government .. { Boys Girls	5 1	4 1	-1 ..
2	State Government .. { Boys Girls	998 86	779 78	-219 -13
3	Di trict Boards .. { Boys Girls	24,687 1,802	24,697 1,871	+10 +69
4	Municipal Boards .. { Boys Girls	1,679 433	1,769 437	+90 +4
5	Aided .. { Boys Girls	1,827 236	1,743 195	-84 -41
6	Unaided .. { Boys Girls	242 31	229 6	-13 -25
	Total .. { boys Girls	29,438 2,589	29,221 2,583	-217 -6
	Grand Total ..	32,027	31,804	-223

The drop in the number of boys and girls primary schools run by Central Government and in the number of boys primary schools run by State Government is due to the fact that the institutions have progressively been transferred to local boards. As for the reduction in the number of aided and unaided schools, the reason is that every year some schools which are run by private enterprize in the beginning, are taken over by the local Boards after ascertaining stability of enrolment. The transfer is not grudged as the private bodies generally lack adequate funds. The Local Boards, however, made economies and this led to a small decrease in the total number of Primary Schools.

(b) *Buildings*—Most of the Primary Schools have their own buildings. Those built by the Boards are generally *pucca* ones but a fair number, however, are *kuchha*. There are rented and borrowed buildings. If the local boards had been able to take up systemetically the work of construction and special repairs of school buildings, the position would have been better. This was prevented by the scarcity of building material in War time and the narrow financial circumstances of the local boards. Happily the schemes of Social Service and constructive work have come to the rescue and much of the repairs in the school is now done by students themselves free of cost. Of the Municipal Board buildings, about 50 per cent. are rented.

(c) *Equipment*—Almost invariably the pupils of the Primary Schools sit on tat-patties spread on the floor. Chairs, black boards and tables are also provided mainly for the use of the teacher; also balties and lotas. A more generous provision of equipment, however, is necessary to give a better look to the school and to ensure its efficient working.

Students.

Kinds of Primary Schools	Number of students			Number of students			Variation
	1951-52			1952-58			
	In Boys, Schools	In Girls Schools,	Total	In Boys Schools	In Girls Schools	Total	
1. Central Government ..	492	167	649	222	157	379	-270
2. State Government ..	85,408	8,488	93,896	42,335	7,202	49,537	-44,359
3. District Board	21,18,176	1,17,919	22,31,095	20,62,019	1,19,665	21,81,684	-49,411
4. Municipal Board	8,10,018	71,670	8,81,688	3,08,951	76,444	3,85,395	-4,923
5. Private (aided)	94,874	16,934	1,11,808	93,529	16,019	1,09,548	-1,710
6. Private (unaided)	20,156	1,541	21,697	20,953	264	21,217	-480
Total	26,24,114	2,16,169	28,40,283	25,23,009	2,19,751	27,42,760	-97,523

The above table would show that the number of students declined during the year under report. The decline in the number of students corresponds to the decline in the number of schools. The decrease of students in the primary schools run by the Central Government and State Government, and in private schools, aided and unaided, is explained by the fact of their progressive transference to the local boards. The number in the district board primary schools declined because in the course of adjustment consequent on the transfer in 1950-51 of about 1,300 Government Basic Primary Schools to the district boards, some uneconomic institutions were closed.

5. *Wastage*—The following table will indicate at a glance the position of wastage and stagnation at the primary stage of education.

Serial no.	Year		Class	No.
1	1948-49	..	I	9,93,895
2	1949-50	..	II	5,70,979
3	1950-51	..	III	4,75,406
4	1951-52	..	IV	3,75,593
5	1952-53	..	V	3,25,948

Efforts are being made to reduce this wastage and stagnation. There is more than one cause for it, namely, (1) The parents begin employing their children in productive activity as soon as they are physically strong enough to undertake it (2) The small size of a large proportion of schools results in multiple class teaching with insufficient attention to the individual classes and boys. (3) Financial stringency stands in the way of schools being supplied with sufficient equipment and teaching appliances and (4) Whatever material is there is soon damaged and rendered useless owing to the unsatisfactory conditions of school buildings. The percentage of wastage in 1952-53, according to the above figures, works out at 65.1 per cent as compared with 64.6 per cent of the previous year.

6. *Compulsion*—As in the previous year, there was compulsory education for boys in 86 Municipal Boards and in part areas of 26 District Boards. There is compulsory education for girls in 10 Municipal and 2 District Boards. The Government intends eventually to enforce compulsory education in the entire State. The number of children of the age group 6-11 in the areas under compulsion in the State was 5,10,950 as against 5,02,820 in the previous year and the expenditure for the year under report was Rs.95,22,717. The average expenditure per child in compulsory education was Rs. 23 per head. This is more than was spent on children of corresponding schools in non-compulsory areas.

The total estimated population of children of school going age of urban areas under compulsory education was 4,29,888 during the year under review, while actually 3,58,704 were receiving education. It would thus appear that 16.5 per cent of boys and girls were not having the benefit of schooling.

The table given below shows the progress of compulsion in respect of number of schools, scholars and expenditure :

Area	Schools		Scholars		Expenditure	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
Urban ..	2,130	2,129	3,48,715	3,58,704	76,53,242	84,53,522
Rural ..	578	579	55,738	60,498	10,46,890	10,69,195
Total ..	2,698	2,708	3,99,453	4,19,202	87,00,132	95,22,717

There is evidently an all-round improvement in the year under review over the previous year as regards the number of schools, enrolment and expenditure. Satisfactory progress however, cannot be said to have been made with regard to arrangements for school buildings. Buildings obtained are rented ones, in most of which ventilation and light are insufficient.

7. *Number of teachers, their scales of pay, etc.—(a) Number—* corresponding to the slight contraction in the number of schools attended with consolidation, the number of teachers has decreased slightly in the year under report, being 78,947 as against 80,633 in the previous year. A detailed break-up according to the management is given in the following table :

Management	1951-52			1952-53			Variation
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	
1. Government ..	889	884	1,773	640	827	1,467	-306
2. District Board ..	41,480	21,947	63,427	45,273	18,971	64,244	+817
3. Municipal Board	6,452	4,539	10,991	6,073	3,903	9,976	-1,015
4. Aided ...	814	2,937	3,811	404	2,350	2,754	-1,057
5. Unaided ..	136	495	631	131	405	506	-125
Total ..	49,781	30,854	80,633	52,491	26,456	78,947	-1,686

(b) Scales of pay—The scales of pay at present prevalent for the Primary School teachers are as under :

Head Teacher—Rs.45—1—50—E. B.—1—55—E. B.—1—60,

Assistant Teacher (Trained)—Rs.35—1—40—E. B.—1—45—E. B.—1—50.

Assistant Teacher (Untrained) :—Rs.30 per mensem.

In addition dearness allowance of Rs.12 and Rs.13 per mensem are allowed to teachers with salaries up to Rs.40 per mensem and above Rs.40 per mensem, respectively. Most of the District Boards paid this allowance at these prescribed rates. But there were a few who had not fallen in line with the others in this respect although they were expected to do so soon. Some of them had not cleared the arrears due to the teachers in consequence of the revision of their scales of pay a few years back. The reason for this was their straitened financial circumstances.

(c) Qualifications—No change was made during the year under report in the academic and professional training requirements of the teacher. The academic qualification required in the teacher was that he should have passed class VIII, and the professional training—the Hindustani Teacher's Certificate which was given after one year's work in the Normal Schools or after two years' work in the Mobile Training Squad Centres.

The statement about the number of teachers trained and untrained working in various kinds of Primary Schools is given below :

	1951-52			1952-53			Total Variation
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	
1. Government ...	889	384	1,773	649	827	1,467	-306
2. District Board ..	41,480	21,947	63,427	45,273	18,971	64,244	+817
3. Municipal Board	6,452	4,539	10,991	6,073	3,908	9,976	-1,015
4. Aided ...	824	2,937	3,811	474	2,350	2,754	-1,057
Unaided ..	136	495	631	171	405	506	-125
Total ...	49,781	30,352	80,633	52,491	23,456	73,947	-1,686

8. Size of Classes—The size of the class varies greatly. The number of pupils in lower classes in rural areas is, generally much higher than in higher classes. This is perhaps because the rural public in general is less education conscious and there is considerable wastage and stagnation. On an average the attendance in these classes is between 30 and 40. Forty is the maximum number prescribed for a class which can be raised up to 45 with the permission of the District Inspector of Schools.

As a rule an average attendance of 30 justifies the provision of one teacher. But since there are five classes in a Primary School and the distribution of pupils in them is uneven, the teacher has often to deal with more than one and sometimes with even more than two classes.

9. *Expenditure*—The expenditure on account of Primary Education has considerably increased in the last few years owing to the number of schools having almost doubled and a higher scale of pay being granted to the teachers. During the year under review, the total expenditure on Primary Education by Government alone amounted to Rs.3,28,27,672 as against Rs.3,07,57,353 in the previous year. The following table explains the position in detail on this score :

Sources of expenditure			1951-52	1952-53
			Rs.	Rs.
Government	..	..	3,07,57,353	3,28,27,672
District Board	..	..	70,85,100	73,06,458
Municipal Board	..	..	55,96,463	53,00,235
Fees	..	..	25,89,345	24,66,610
Endowment	..	..	11,489	19,498
Other sources	..	..	4,91,903	4,76,949
Total			4,56,26,508	4,89,96,421

The average expenditure per head thus came to Rs.18 as against Rs.16 of 1951-52 and Rs.10 and Rs.7-0-0 of 1949 and 1939, respectively.

10. *Single Teacher-Schools*—Single teacher schools continue to exist in areas where the number of school going children is small and also as complements to full fledged primary schools existing in the near vicinity to which the children of the area go when they grow up. Such schools have classes I to III. It would certainly be better if another teacher could be provided so as to relieve the burden of three classes falling on one head. Such schools are likely to continue because of their utility to the locality. The following table shows the position of such schools :

				1951-52	1952-53
Number of Schools	..	..	..	3,922	4,308
Scholars—					
In Boys Schools	..	..	..	1,37,217	1,00,081
In Girls Schools	..	..	..	19,101	23,090

11. *Methods and standard of Teaching*—All the Primary Schools of the State are basic schools, following the curriculum framed by the Education Department on Basic lines. Accordingly crafts, book-crafts,

spinning and weaving, agriculture, etc. are taught and correlation is aimed at. Crafts are chosen with due regard to the environment. It may, however, be noted that sufficient raw material and equipment was not being supplied to these schools by the local boards for want of funds and this reduced the time spent on craft work. Nearly all the teachers employed in the schools have either been given a refresher course in Basic Education (such courses started in 1939-40) or trained in Government Normal Schools, all of which train teachers in Basic Education.

12. *Reorganization and new developments*—As already stated, about 13,000 Primary Schools opened by the Government in rural areas under the Primary Education Extension Scheme of 1947, were transferred to district boards in 1950-51. This was done with the aim of decentralizing powers and giving the local self-governing bodies more opportunities in administration and management on democratic lines.

The most important development in this connection in the year under report was the introduction of constructive work. A survey undertaken during the year disclosed that there were 10,420 Primary Schools which possessed varying extents of land which could be utilised for cultivation. These schools were encouraged to raise vegetable and school gardens on their land. It had been observed that during the past few years interest in craft work had waned. Under the new scheme there was a revival of this interest. The pupils evinced interest in manual work and developed a sense of dignity of labour. For the first time, articles produced in Primary Schools have been marketed. Incidentally, it has impressed upon the elder population of the villages the utility of co-operative manual work which marks a happy augury for the future.

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

1. All Primary Schools of the State being Basic Schools, the account given under item numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 in the last chapter cover the points in this chapter as well. Only the following are, therefore, being taken up here.

2. *Types of Schools*—As already stated, education at the primary stage from class I to V covering roughly age group 6—11 and at the Junior High School stage comprising classes VI to VIII agegroup 11—14 which may be called the Senior Basic stage is basic in character. Difficulties due to lack of funds continue. Besides, social service and Community Work were made an integral part of the curriculum during the year 1952-53. Teaching is imparted in Hindi, the State language.

Basic Training Colleges and Schools—The first and only post-graduate Basic Training College of the State was established by the Government in August, 1938 and has been running since. In the first few years it supplied teachers for 7 Basic Education Refresher Course centres which were engaged in training teachers of primary schools by giving them 3 months' short term refresher courses while in later years the teachers coming out of the college were appointed either as assistant masters of Government Junior Training Colleges and Government Normal Schools or as Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools inspecting village schools up to class VIII. Besides, there were 8 Government Junior Colleges and 43 Government Normal Schools, one in each district of the State as in the previous year. The former gave training to candidates who had passed the High School Examination and the latter to those who had passed the Hindustani Middle Examination or the High School Examination. Various figures for these institutions are given in the table produced below :

Examinations	No. appeared as regular candidates		No. passed	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
L. T. (Basic)	31	31	22	14
J. T. C.	1,191	1,377	912	999
H. T. C.	4,260	4,384	3,330	3,620

The expenditure on these institutions is as under :

	1951-52	1952-53
L. T., Basic and General	6,28,216	6,20,323
J. T. C.	29,07,428	30,04,475
H. T. C.		

4. *Economic aspects of Basic Education*—The total expenditure on Basic Primary Education in the year 1952-53 was Rs.3,82,85,900 as compared with Rs.3,54,07,100 of the preceding year.

5. *Reorganization and New Developments*—Enough has been said under this topic in the previous chapter on Primary Education. It may however, be added that a Committee with a senior Class II Officers as its Chairman had been set up a year back to assess the attainment, and failings of Basic Education in the primary schools of the State. The report of the Committee was under the consideration of the Education Department during the year under report.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Administration and control—There are two stages of Secondary Education in the State :

(a) The Junior High School stage comprising classes VI to VIII, and

(b) The Higher Secondary School stage comprising classes IX to XII. During the interim period some Schools have only classes IX. Junior High School classes are also attached to Higher Secondary Schools.

The administration of education at this stage is partly in the hands of the Education Department and partly in the hands of private bodies. The Junior High Schools are mostly controlled and run by Local Boards, which receive substantial subsidies from the Government. As for the Higher Secondary Schools, the bulk of them are controlled by private bodies. There were 4,459 institutions of both types, Junior High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools, in the State during the year under review as against 4,197 of the year 1951-1952. The aided Higher Secondary Schools get grants from the Government for their maintenance, equipment, building, furniture and so on. The relation between the management and teachers has not been quite as smooth as might be desired. Efforts were, however, being made to improve the same so that the teacher's interest in work was ensured and his position made more secure. The Government High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools are spread all over the State and generally there is at least one such school in each district.

The District Inspector of Schools is the Chief Educational Officer in the district for all kinds of Schools including Municipal and District Board Schools. The institutions of Municipal Board are under the immediate control of the Superintendent of Education who is an employee of the Board. The District Board Schools are under the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The District Inspector of Schools is responsible for the inspection, progress and improvement of all the Schools. A panel of inspectors is appointed for the inspection of the Intermediate classes in his area. The Government Girls' Schools are administered through the Regional Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. In the year under review there were in the State a total number of 3,244 Junior High Schools for both boys and girls. There were 5 Higher Secondary Schools, which were being run by the Central Government. One of these Higher Secondary Schools was maintained by the Defence Department (Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun), others belonged to the Railways or to the Ordnance Departments. Only 38 Higher Secondary Schools were under the Local Boards.

A—Junior High Schools

1. *Scheme of School Classes*—The Junior High Schools have classes from VI to VIII. They have a separate identity specially in rural areas. The same is mostly the case in Municipal areas also. Some Junior High Schools have the primary section from class I to V also attached to them. This is generally so in the Municipal areas. In the countryside, they are separate units and have a number of feeder Primary Schools around them in a radius of about 5 miles.

2. *Schools*—During the year under report, there was an increase of 173 Junior High Schools over the number in the preceding year. The main reason for this increase was the growing desire in the masses to provide education to their children. Primary Schools opened under the Primary Education Expansion Scheme, sent up a large number of scholars to the Junior High Schools. The following are the comparative figures of Junior High Schools, Boys and Girls, for the year 1951-52 and 1952-53 :

				1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Junior High—Boys	..	..	..	2,608	2,779	+171
Schools —Girls	..	..	..	463	465	+ 2
		Total	..	3,071	3,244	+173

3. *Students*—There was an increase in the enrolment of the Junior High Schools during the year under report. As already said above this rise was due to the expansion at the primary stage and increase in the number of Junior High Schools in the previous years. The following table brings out this increase during the year under review over the preceding year. The average enrolment for each School come to 120 as it was during the preceding year :

				1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Enrolment	..	..	..	3,69,861	3,83,157	+13,296

The ensuing table will show the number of students in different age-groups arranged class-wise during 1952-53 :

Age-group	Class VI		Class VII		Class VIII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Below 7	2,830	181	54	20	8	..
7 to 8	4,057	491	2,436	244	754	84
8 to 9	8,957	930	4,316	436	3,143	193
9 to 10	17,023	2,309	9,881	1,033	3,937	367
10 to 11	28,917	3,610	16,715	2,034	10,499	1,447
11 to 12	36,787	4,752	23,554	2,319	15,837	1,791
12 to 13	32,853	4,277	26,374	3,650	22,403	2,907
13 to 14	28,149	2,671	29,572	3,030	39,044	3,669
14 to 15	17,393	1,382	25,140	1,803	25,271	2,301
Above 15	18,368	1,041	30,053	1,332	41,214	2,121
Total	1,94,344	21,694	1,69,096	16,605	1,52,109	13,950

A tendency towards decline in the number of scholars residing in school hostel is noticeable. The reason seems to be that due to increase in the number of schools students had most access to schools within a distance which could be easily covered on foot: they had, therefore, not to go to distant schools where they might have to reside in the school hostels. In Municipal Board schools there was a slight increase in the number of hostellers. The number of residents in approved hostels during the year under report is given below:

Management				1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Government institutions	..	..	..	269	161	- 108
Municipal Boards	..	..	..	18	45	+ 27
District Boards	..	..	..	14,353	10,816	- 3,497
Aided	..	..	..	3,018	1,801	- 1,317
Unaided	..	..	..	2,236	1,061	- 1,175

The following is the attendance of scholars in various recognized institutions:

Management				1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Government	..	..	..	23,293	25,927	+ 355
District Board	..	..	..	1,92,042	1,99,157	+ 17,115
Municipal Board	..	..	..	21,575	20,996	- 1,179
Aided institutions	..	..	..	42,679	45,674	+ 2,995
Unaided and un-recognized institutions	..	..	..	45,493	42,313	+ 3,320
Total				3,18,071	3,40,467	+ 22,996

The percentage of attendance comes to 87.7 per cent. which can be considered satisfactory.

4. *Teachers—number, scales of pay, etc.*—With the increase in the number of schools, the number of teachers also increased. The majority of them were trained, being V. F. C., H. T. C. or J. T. C. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers in Junior High Schools:

Teachers				1951-52	1952-53	Variation
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trained	..	..	..	11,931	12,921	+ 1,000
Untrained	..	..	..	4,836	4,426	+ 110

Scales of pay—

The following were the scales of pay sanctioned for the staff of the Junior High Schools working under the local boards :

Post	Minimum qualification	Pay scale
		Rs.
Head master:	V. T. C., H. T. C., J. T. C.	55—2—57—3—60—E.B.—4—80.
Assistant teacher ..	Ditto ..	47—1—50—E.B.—3—65.
Teachers of special subjects	Specialists subjectwise ..	45—1—45—E.P.—3—30.

These scales of pay were sanctioned from July 1, 1949 and liberal loans and grants were given by Government to local boards as financial aid for the implementation of the above grades. V. T. C. and H. T. C. training—the duration of both of which was two years for the candidates who had passed Hindustani Middle Examination have now been abolished. The H. T. C. in the year under report was a one year course of training for candidates who had passed the Junior High School Examination. This course was meant for Primary School teachers. J. T. C. institutions admitted candidates who had passed the High School Examination and teachers so trained were sanctioned the scale of Rs.45—2—65—E.B—3—80. In Junior High Schools, attached to the Higher Secondary Schools trained undergraduate teachers holding A. V. T. C. as well as trained graduates were working and their scales of pay were mandatory and were paid regularly. The scales were as under :

	Government institutions	Private institutions
	Rs.	Rs.
L. T. ..	120—3—200—E.B.—10—300	.. 120—6—163—E.B.—8—200.
C. T. ..	75—5—120—E.B.—8—200	.. 75—5—110—E.B.—6—140— E.B.—7—175.

5. *Size of classes*—The number of students in a class at the Junior High School does not exceed 40. This figure includes the prescribed number of 35 and 5 who may be added with the special permission of the District Inspector of Schools. Rules providing 12 square feet of space per boy or girl have not always been adhered to on account of shortage of space in a number of school rooms particularly those having sprung up during recent years of expansion.

6. *Expenditure*—The increase in the number of institutions resulted in consequent increase in expenditure. The increase was due also to the implementation of the new time scales, dearness allowances, etc. The expenditure per scholar during the year 1952-53 came to be Rs. 41 as compared with Rs. 39 of the year 1951-52. The

following table will show the expenditure incurred on the Junior High Schools from different sources :

Sources	1951-52	1952-53	Variation
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	45,63,604	46,52,957	+ 89,253
District Boards	11,31,126	13,61,319	+ 2,27,193
Municipal Boards	10,38,096	9,64,337	- 73,759
Fees	62,48,615	72,23,657	+ 9,75,042
Other sources	14,17,580	16,03,244	+ 1,90,664
Total	1,44,02,930	1,58,10,414	+ 14,08,384

The decrease in expenditure incurred by the Municipal Board on the Junior High Schools was a part of their economy drive. The Municipal Boards spent on the whole education budget Rs.80,70,581 in 1952-53 as against Rs.88,66,904 in 1951-52. This shows a decrease of expenditure in 1952-53 by Rs.7,96,323. This decrease was there inspite of the increase in the number of institutions of all kinds from 2,336 in 1951-52 to 2,490 in 1952-53. It was accounted for by the decrease in the number of teachers of all grades from Rs.12,835 in 1951-52 to Rs 11,812 in 1952-53.

(8) *Scholarships Stipends and free places*—Under paragraph 336 of the Education Code, one scholarship was awarded annually in Class VI by the head of a Government institution to a scholar whose age does not exceed 12 years on June 30 of the year of examination for precedence in the open competitive examination to be held in the beginning of the session. This scholarship is tenable for three years. The District Boards also awarded stipends under the District Board Educational Rules to students who secure positions on the merit-list of the Junior High School Examination. Poor students and those belonging to scheduled castes, backward classes, Momin Ansar Community were also given scholarships. Financial assistance in the shape of Middle Class, Destitute and Political Sufferers' stipends was also given. The Indian Christians were awarded separate scholarships and so also the children of Indian soldiers. Handsome monetary aid was also given to poor and meritorious students directly by Government through the Department of Education. A statement describing the award of some of the scholarships at the Junior High School stage of education will be seen in the table given below :

	Amount disbursed						Variation		
	1951-52			1952-53					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Middle class Stipend ..	35,000	0	0	36,000	0	0	..	..	..
Destitute Stipend ..	14,500	0	0	14,500	0	0	..	..	..
Political Sufferers' stipend ..	71,000	0	0	75,000	0	0	+ 4,000	0	0
Scheduled Caste Stipend ..	7,23,780	0	0	9,93,805	0	0	+ 2,74,525	0	0
Refugees ..	9,46,671	3	6	12,05,573	6	0	+ 2,48,900	2	6

(9) *Methods and standards of teaching*—As before, the subjects taught at the Junior High School stage may be put under the following three heads :

- A—Compulsory Basic-Craft and Allied Art. The pupils may choose one from a wide range of crafts viz.: Spinning and Weaving, Book-Craft, Wood-Craft, Metal-Craft, Agriculture, Rural Knowledge and House-Craft (for girls only).
- B—Compulsory .. Hindi, Mathematics, Social Studies and Physical Culture.
- C— ... Two optional subjects from out of Music, Commerce, Physiology and Hygiene, Classical Language, English, one Modern Indian Language, (Bengali, Gujrati, Marathi, Punjabi, Sindhi and Urdu) and General Science.

A student may choose an additional optional subject although he would not be examined in that subject. The Government have been keen on the introduction of General Science in rural schools and for this purpose, they sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs.73,000 during the year under report. At present General Science is being taught in 395 Junior High Schools as against 325 of the preceding year.

Art and Craft form a compulsory subject of the curriculum, and the method of correlation is employed where found effective and fruitful. Teachers holding C. T., J. T. O., old V. T. O. or old H. T. O. Certificates had been already given refresher courses in the Basic system of Education. Illustrative aids, though crude and inadequate, were improvised by teachers themselves under the self-help scheme and used in teaching. The standard of teaching particularly in rural schools cannot be said to be up to the mark and needs improvement.

(10) *Medium of instruction*—The medium of instruction at the Junior High School stage is Hindi. Hindi is also a compulsory subject for all students.

(11) *Teaching of Hindi*—Hindi having been declared as the language of the State, more stress was put on it in recent years. In the Junior High Schools situated in rural areas, some teachers engaged in teaching the subject had passed higher Hindi Examinations such as Advanced Hindi, Visharad, Sahitya Ratna etc. besides obtaining the usual training in methods. In the Higher Secondary institutions having Junior High School classes attached to them, the teaching of Hindi was generally in the hands of graduates in Hindi or under-graduate teachers specially qualified for the teaching of Hindi. There was thus no dearth of Hindi teachers in Uttar Pradesh.

12. *Examination Result*—Examinations are conducted at the district level by the District Inspector of Schools with centrally set question papers as in the preceding year. The following table shows the number of the candidates appearing at the examination and the number that passed :

	Number appeared	Number passed
1951-52	1,07,983	75,076
1952-53	1,07,927	69,072

13. *School buildings and equipment*—No appreciable improvement seems to have been made during the year under report in the construction of buildings for Junior High Schools or their special repairs etc. The buildings were generally unsatisfactory and needed a heavy amount for repairs. Many of the newly opened Junior High Schools particularly in rural areas continue to be housed in temporary thatched huts or borrowed or hired buildings wherein provision for light and ventilation is rather inadequate. The position of equipment was not quite so satisfactory as one might desire due to the continued paucity of funds.

Higher Secondary Stage

1. *Scheme of school classes*—The Higher Secondary stage of education comprises classes IX to XII. Many of the Secondary institutions have classes VI to VIII attached and a few, particularly girls institutions have also Primary Classes attached to them. There are some schools which have classes up to the High School section only, while most Degree Colleges have Intermediate classes also.

A prescribed scheme of courses of studies was prevalent in the State since the year 1948. It had diversified courses arranged in four groups, viz., Literary, Scientific, Constructive and Aesthetic. Subjects in each group were divided into two sections—main subjects and subsidiary subjects—to enable students to select allied courses of studies to suit their individual taste and requirement. Provision for separate subsidiary subjects for girls had also been made. Hindi was compulsory in all groups and in Literary and Scientific Groups English was also compulsory.

2. *Schools*—The following statement showing all categories of Higher Secondary institutions records an increase except under District Board Schools. Most of the Higher Secondary Schools were being run by private bodies with financial assistance from Government :

Management	1 51-53	1952-53	Variation
Government	123	125	+2
Municipal Board.. .. .	32	34	+2
District Board	6	4	-1
Aided	838	910	+72
Unaided	128	142	+14
Total	1,126	1,215	+89

Out of 1,215 schools, some had classes only up to class X but the majority consisted of full fledged Higher Secondary Schools conducting classes up to class XII.

3. *Students*—With the increase in the number of institutions, the number of scholars also increased, as will be evident from the table given below :

Management				1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Government ...	..	..	...	44,008	48,787	+8,879
District Board	..	...	..	1,743	1,831	+118
Municipal Board	..	...	...	12,342	18,018	+6,676
Aided	..	..	..	9,98,185	4,40,045	+41,910
Unaided	...	..	...	28,628	38,092	+9,464
Total			..	4,85,756	5,41,803	+56,047

Agewise distribution of scholars of classes IX to XII is given in the table below :—

Groups	Classes								
	IX		X		XI*		XII*		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
7 to 8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 to 9..	..	79	15	..	15	..	15	..	..
9 to 10..	..	1,517	153	12	50	..	25	..	2
10 to 11..	..	2,296	277	935	37	14	7	..	1
11 to 12..	..	7,093	634	1,546	144	243	29	3	16
12 to 13..	..	11,861	1,091	6,005	433	450	78	75	26
13 to 14..	..	17,710	1,697	10,336	911	1,067	246	284	76
14 to 15..	..	21,767	1,884	17,652	1,611	2,457	521	809	278
15 to 16	19,710	1,504	22,597	1,779	4,937	765	3,273	323
16 to 17	19,542	765	20,531	1,318	6,076	741	5,237	374
Above 17	..	25,145	466	34,460	1,519	14,786	1,147	19,151	1,359
Total	..	1,20,710	8,479	1,14,074	7,817	29,980	3,574	28,832	2,454

*Does not include the enrolment of Inter. classes attached to Degree colleges.

As regards hostellers, the case is similar to that of Junior High Schools, and the reason is again the opening of more Higher Secondary Schools at comparatively smaller distances. The total number of scholars residing in school hostels which are mainly attached to Government institutions come to 2,196 during the year under report as against 2,231 in the preceding year, and forms only 4.5 per cent. of total enrolment.

According to the regulations of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, a scholar is to put in 75 per cent. of attendance before he can be allowed to appear at the High School Examination or

Intermediate Examination. The average attendance in the year under report was 88.2 per cent as against 87.8 per cent. of the preceding year.

4. *Teachers—Number, scales of pay, etc.*—Consequent upon the increase in the number of institutions and scholars, the number of teachers also increased. Training institutions, in fact, could not cope with the demand for the increased number of trained teachers and the result was that on the one hand more Training Colleges sprang up to supply the increased demand for the trained teachers, on the other, untrained teachers also got employed. Their respective numbers are given in the table below :

Teachers				1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Trained	..	..	—	11,604	12,741	+1,137
Untrained	..	..	..	10,864	11,161	+297

The average number of teachers per school comes to 20 and the average number of students per teacher comes to 23.

The following scales of pay were prescribed for teachers of Government Higher Secondary Schools :

- (1) M. A. or M.Sc., teaching classes XI to XII. Rs.200—10—250—E.B.—10—310—E.B.—14—450.
- (2) Trained graduates teaching classes VIII, IX and X. Rs.120—8—200—E.B.—10—300.
- (3) Trained undergraduates teaching class VII and below. Rs.75—5—120—E.B.—8—200.

Teachers of Physical Training, Art and Craft, Music, etc. are given L. T. or C. T. grade according to their qualifications. Corresponding scales allowed to teachers of private institutions are mandatory and the managements are bound to pay accordingly. They are as under :

- (1) M. A. or M.Sc. (Lecturer's grade). Rs.150—10—190—15—250.
- (2) Trained graduates ... Rs.120—6—168—E.B.—8—200.
- (3) Trained under-graduates ... Rs. 75—5—110—E.B.—6—140—E.B.—7—175.

5. *Size of classes*—The maximum number of students enrolled in classes IX and X is 40 each and that in XI and XII 50 each. The District Inspector of Schools can sanction admission of 20 per cent. more students in each class. During the past few years, the increase in the number of institutions and enrolment has been inevitable. Consequent problems were, however, being tackled by the creation of proctorial boards for each school and at the district level.

6. *Expenditure*—There has been a considerable increase during recent years in the number of schools and students and this involves additional expenditure. The Government, moreover, has been allowing one increment to each aided-school teacher for 10 years of service. The expenditure on Secondary Education, from different sources during the year under report is given in the following table:

Source	1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Government	1,45,56,940	1,74,39,956	+28,82,916
District Board	28,548	24,889	-3,659
Municipal Board	9,70,911	8,99,366	-71,545
Fees	2,88,21,499	2,81,91,811	+48,70,342
Endowments	8,27,580	8,06,569	-20,971
Other sources	36,30,441	43,87,727	+7,57,286
Total	4,38,85,869	5,22,50,238	+84,14,369

The decrease in expenditure incurred by Municipal Boards on Higher Secondary Schools was a part of their economy drive already explained. Calculated on the basis of the above figures, the average on a scholar of Higher Secondary Education comes to Rs.96 as compared with Rs.90 of the preceding year. Rs.3,46,58,943 were spent on the salaries of teachers alone. The main sources of income for this stage of Education are fees and Government grant-in-aid. The following table shows the percentage of expenditure incurred by various agencies:

Source	1951-52	1952-53
Government	83.3	89.4
Municipal Board	2.2	1.7
District Board	1	1.1
Fees	51.9	54.9
Endowment	1.8	1.5
Other sources	8.3	8.4

7. *Scholarships, Stipends and free places*—Different kinds of scholarships are awarded in Higher Secondary institutions by the State. One stipend tenable for two years, is awarded annually to a poor and meritorious student whose age does not exceed sixteen years on June 30 of the year of examination and another tenable for 2 years on the basis of the High School Examination result in each Higher Secondary School. Poor students belonging to Scheduled Castes, backward classes, Momin Ansars, etc. are also given financial assistance. Again, Indian Christian students as well as the children of Indian soldiers are

given scholarships separately. Other stipends, such as Political Sufferers, Middle Class, Destitute and the Destitute Refugees are also awarded to students studying in these institutions. Freeships up to a limit of 10 per cent. of the number of scholars on roll and half-freeships up to a limit of 15 per cent. of the number of scholars on roll are also allowed under paras. 115 and 116 of Education Code to poor and meritorious students. Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes are also exempted from payment of fees. In addition, the wards of the staff of educational institutions drawing less than Rs.200 per month are granted full freeship in both Government and aided institutions. The following is a statement of amounts disbursed on stipends of various kinds by the Education Department during the year under report:

Stipends	Amount disbursed in	
	1951-52	1952-53
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Political Sufferers	71,000 0 0	75,000 0
Middle Class	36,000 0 0	36,000 0
Destitute	12,000 0 0	12,000 0
Destitute Refugees	2,500 0 0	2,500 0
Refugees	9,56,673 8 6	12,05,573 6
Backward classes (including M.O.N.A.s) ..	3,31,691 0 0	4,49,595 0

8. *Methods and standard of teaching*—The large scale expansion that was initiated in the State since the year 1947 had an inevitable adverse effect on the quality of education at the Secondary stage. The ever increasing number of Higher Secondary Schools in rural areas could not get a adequate number of trained personnel for teaching. Inadequate equipment and want of proper teaching aids are also factors responsible for the low standards. However, efforts continue to be made to raise the standard of teaching in Higher Secondary Schools. During the last few years, a number of training institutions or classes run by private enterprizes have come into existence and Government Training institutions (L. T. and J. T. C) have also been increased in number. In the year under report the Psychological Bureau, Allahabad together with its five branches helped over 3,000 students in the selection of their courses at the Higher Secondary Stage and constructed twelve attainment tests. Comments on the teaching of some subjects are given below:

(i) ENGLISH

The standard of English has certainly been going down due to a variety of causes of which switchover of the stress from English to Hindi, which has been declared the language of the State is one. The result has been that expression and pronunciation as well as handwriting have suffered a set-back. It is, however, hoped that this is but a passing phase and that things are bound to improve gradually as stress on quality is steadily increased.

(ii) HINDI

The teaching of Hindi is in the hands of trained graduates or teachers with post-graduate qualifications. Such teachers were not available for this work formerly. Teaching was consequently not always along modern lines. There has also been a gradual increase in the number of students of Hindi.

(iii) SOCIAL STUDIES

The subject was being taught separately as History, Geography and Civics. The teaching of these subjects was adequate as qualified teachers were available. Provision of charts and maps and other teaching aids is, however, not always up to the mark. Efforts were being made to have separate well-equipped rooms for Geography and History in each school.

(iv) SCIENCE

This subject comes under the Scientific group. As the provision of apparatus and equipment as well as laboratory is a costly matter, it was not always possible to afford facilities for the teaching of this group to the increasing number of students who want to offer it, particularly at the Intermediate stage. However, liberal grants for the purpose are being given so that the expansion of this subject goes on progressively.

(v) ART AND CRAFT

Considerable progress has been made in this sphere. Untrained teachers are now being replaced by trained and qualified ones. Wood-Craft and Book Craft as well as Spinning and Weaving are gaining popularity.

(vi) MUSIC

Music is not a very common subject. But, provision for the subject however, exists in many institutions, although the number of students offering it is generally low in Boys' schools. The subject is no doubt popular in Girls' Institutions.

(vii) AGRICULTURE

During the year under report, this subject was specially recognized under the "Constructive Work Scheme" and the teaching of the subject was started in all the 51 Government Normal Schools of the State.

9. *Medium of instruction*—Hindi continued to be the medium of instruction, except for English, in all institutions of the State and was a compulsory subject of the curriculum.

10. *Examination results*—The High School Examination at the end of class X and Intermediate Examination at the end of class XII were conducted, as in the previous years, by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., Alahabad. In classes IX and XI promotion from lower to higher class was given on the basis of the annual promotion examination and the periodical tests. The number of students to sit appear in these examinations in the year 1952-53 and

the number that passed as against the corresponding numbers during the previous year are given below :

Examination	1951-52		1952-53	
	No. appeared	No. passed	No. appeared	No. passed
High School	1,26,406	58,520	1,80,321	92,263
Intermediate	40,964	24,740	55,776	31,369

11. *School buildings and equipment*—In the post-independence period the urge of the people for opening more and more Higher Secondary Schools was so great and expansion took place so rapidly that the provision of buildings could not keep pace with it. All the Government Higher Secondary Schools and Intermediate Colleges, however except a few in the hills, have satisfactory building provision. Some aided High Schools and Higher Secondary institutions are housed in buildings which do not conform to the prescribed standards in respect of accommodation, ventilation, lighting arrangement, playground etc. But construction of buildings continued almost everywhere with the help of Government grants and public donation etc. As mentioned in the first chapter of the report, the year 1952-53 saw for the first time an enthusiastic participation of students on a State-wide basis in all sorts of constructive work. The formerly prevalent self-help scheme was in a sense merged into it and the voluntary services of boys and girls went a long way in doing repair work, varnishing doors and windows, white-washing the school building and levelling the ground in the school premises etc. Government grant-in-aid paid during the year to non-Government aided institutions for building purposes alone was Rs.2,25,000 as against Rs.1,00,000 given in the previous year. An amount of Rs.3,91,600 as against Rs.3,74,500 of the previous year was given to all types of Government institutions for new constructions and special repairs. Not much different is the case of equipment. Most of the aided institutions have inadequate equipment. The Government institutions are better off in that respect. The aided institutions are given financial help for this purpose year after year and pressure is also brought upon the managements to provide suitable equipment in increasing quantities.

12. *Reorganization and new developments*—As a result of reorganization of Education undertaken in the State in the initial years of post-independence era, not only did education expand on an unprecedented scale but special institutions, such as the Bureau of Psychology and the Central Pedagogical Institute, the Physical Training College, the Constructive Training College etc. grew up. These were maintained during the year under report and continued doing useful work.

The Higher Secondary stage continued to be organized as in the previous year. To assess the success of the scheme, a Committee of experts was set up during the year 1951-52 again under the Chairmanship of Acharya Narendra Dev. This Committee continued its work in the year under report.

Other schemes followed in the State were the Constructive Work Scheme, the Self-help Scheme, Van Mahotsava, St. John Ambulance and First-Aid, Audio Visual Education, Marketing Scheme, Social Service and Community Work, etc. The film division in the Department undertook the preparation of instructive and entertaining films. About half a dozen films have been already prepared and they are sent out to far off villages in motor vans fitted with 16 mm. sound projectors with departmental propaganda officers, who exhibit the films to the students and adults. These Officers also address the village folk giving them useful information on Agriculture, Sanitation, Health, Hygiene, etc. In the Constructive Work Scheme, admirable work was done by the Government Higher Secondary and Normal Schools during 1952-53 as will be manifest from the figures given below :

	Rs.	a.
1. Approximate price of 1/4th produce	53,123	7
2. Approximate value of the labour done by students	1,19,902	5
3. Total of 1 and 2 above	<u>1,72,425</u>	<u>12</u>
4. Sale proceed	83,773	0
5. Value of unsold articles	14,894	3

Proctorial system was also adopted by various schools and colleges for the improvement of discipline among students. It proved very successful and is likely to spread in schools. The scheme of Continuation Classes continued during the year under report. Such classes were attached to 45 non-Government and 8 Government institutions during the year under report as against 48 non-Government and 9 Government during the year 1951-52. Besides giving training in Crafts, these classes also give lessons in Hindi and General Knowledge.

Medical Inspection of students was carried on periodically in urban areas, but no adequate provision of the kind existed in the villages. Physical Education in the form of Physical training was given in all institutions at both Junior High and Higher Secondary stages, and out-door sports, agility exercises and cultural activities were prevalent throughout. The Scheme of N. C. O. was in force in 14 bigger districts of the State.

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

1. *Institutions*—There are six Universities in the State, viz., Allahabad, Lucknow, Banaras, Aligarh, Agra and Roorkee. The Agra University continued as an affiliating and examining body with jurisdiction all over the state. The colleges of Rajasthan, having become affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, were no longer within the jurisdiction of the Agra University, but the colleges of Ajmer and Marwar are still affiliated to it. The following new colleges were started and affiliated to the Agra University :

- (1) Gokul Das Hindu Girls' College, Moradabad ... B. A.
 (2) Nanak Chand A. S. College, Meerut ... B. A.

Efforts to open another University at Gorakhpur continued. The Government had already sanctioned a recurring grant to the University Foundation Society for the purpose. The construction of the University building was also going on.

2. *Students*—The total enrolment in the degree and post-graduate classes in the various Universities and colleges of the State was 47,112 during the year 1952-53 as against 40,314 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 6,798 students. The increase was shared by all the faculties :

Faculties	Enrolment	
	1951-52	1952-53
Arts	19,627	25,362
Science	9,214	9,747
Commerce	6,248	7,774 (includes Inter- mediate students)
Law	3,546	4,030

A statement showing the number of students (faculty-wise) during the year under review and during the preceding one is given below :

		Art	Science	Commerce	Law	Agriculture	Total
1951-52							
Universities	Degree	19,627	9,214	*6,248	3,546	1,679	40,314
Colleges.							
				*(Includes students of Intermediate classes)			
1952-53							
Universities	Degree	24,258	9,739	*7,774	4,030	1,311	47,112
Colleges.							
				*(Includes students of Intermediate classes)			

3. *Teachers—Number, scales of pay, etc.*—There were different scales of pay in force in different colleges affiliated to Banaras Hindu University and these scales were different from the scales in force in the colleges affiliated to the Agra University. The teaching Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow employed teachers in the following three grades:

Professors	...	...	...	Rs.800—50—1,250.
Readers	...	...	...	Rs.500—25—800.
Lecturers	...	...	...	Rs.300—20—500.

Scales of pay introduced for professors in the State Degree Colleges of Naijni Tal and Gyaapur were:

Rs.500—50—1,200	...	(Senior scale of the U. P. Educational Service).
Rs.250—850	...	(Junior scale of U. P. Educational Service).

The following scales of pay were approved by Government for Degree Colleges, though a limited number of teachers in other scales of pay are also employed in these Colleges:

(a) *Colleges with Post-Graduate teaching:*

Principal	...	...	Rs.700—40—900—50—1,000.
Senior scale	...	...	Rs.400—20—500—E. B.—20—600.
Lower scale	...	...	Rs.200—15—350—E. B.—20—450.

(b) *Colleges without Post-Graduate teaching:*

Principal	...	...	Rs.600—30—750.
Senior scale	...	...	Rs.250—15—400—E. B.—20—500.
Lower scale	...	...	Rs.200—10—300—E. B.—20—400.

In addition to the time scale, certain teachers in Degree Colleges were granted Special Pay of Rs.100 per mensem on the basis of their having research qualifications or for being engaged in research work.

4. *Expenditure*—The position during the year under report of Government grants to various universities and their own sources of income is shown in the table given below:

Name of University	Central Government Fund	State Government Fund	Fees	Endowment	Other sources	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad .. ..	..	14,25,600	12,74,146	..	1,52,615	28,52,361
Banaras	98,50,924	3,37,484	13,79,088	6,47,016	72,29,273	1,34,41,785
Aligarh	17,86,282	1,06,552	2,75,198	..	..	22,57,972
Lucknow	98,352	15,52,170	10,05,216	81,755	4,69,052	32,06,455
Agra	7,961	2,83,275	14,08,777	2,000	..	16,80,213
Roorkee	8,834	13,78,613	1,17,430	..	11,307	15,16,394

Besides substantial grants were also given towards the cost of posts created in the previous year. Grants for bursaries and for the purchase of books were supplemented by additional non-recurring grants of Rs.75,000 during the year under report.

5. *Scholarship, Stipends and free places*—Under mandatory orders of the Government, free tuition is provided up to 10 per cent of the total enrolment and half-free tuition to 15 per cent of the total enrolment in the teaching Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow and in the Degree Colleges affiliated to the Agra University. Besides, all students of Scheduled Castes were exempted from payment of tuition fee. Again, scholarships in different institutions were available in varying numbers from the following sources :

(a) State Government—Eight B.Sc. scholarships, 12 B.A. scholarships, 6 B.Com. scholarships, one B.Sc. in Agriculture scholarship, each of the value of Rs.20 per mensem and tenable for two years of the first degree course are awarded annually. Besides, a few other scholarships were given to students of hill regions.

(b) Universities—Each University has a number of scholarships awarded on the result of its examination to students going up for higher degrees.

(c) Local Boards—The colleges of Dehra Dun, Moradabad, Aligarh, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Lakhimpur and Jaunpur have also a number of scholarships of small values granted by the 'local bodies.'

(d) Management—Certain managements also provide scholarships to students studying in their Colleges. Among them may be mentioned the managements of the N. R. E. O. College, Khurja, D. J. College, Baraut, D. A. V. College, Muzaffarnagar, the two colleges at Aligarh, the Christ Church College, Kanpur, Tilakdhari College, Jaunpur, the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and the I. T. College, Lucknow.

Amounts given away as scholarships by Government to refugee students amounted to Rs.12,05,573-6 during the year under report as against Rs 9,56,673-3-6 in the previous year. Scholarships were given to the students of Scheduled Castes by the State Government over and above those granted by the Central Government.

6. *Size of classes*—Enrolment in some degree colleges affiliated to the Agra University was below the minimum prescribed for a class. In larger Degree Colleges, however, classes conform to the limits with minor exceptions. According to the Agra University the maximum strength of 60 students for the first degree class which may go up to 80 in case where tutorial instruction is provided for the class was enforced. In the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow no uniform policy was followed. The classes were divided into sections, the size of which was determined by the capacity of the lecture room available and the size

and convenience of the teaching staff. This is how things stood in the previous years also and there is nothing new to report for the year 1952-53.

7. *Medium of instruction*—Generally speaking, the medium of instruction in various Universities and Colleges was English.

8. *Examination results*—The examination results of all the universities taken together is given in the statement below :

Name of Examination	1951-52		1952-53	
	No. appeared	No. passed	No. appeared	No. passed
M.A.	2,901	2,642	3,246	2,948
M.Sc.	778	687	803	703
M.Com.	555	535	635	514
B.A.	9,120	6,854	12,022	7,762
B.Sc.	3,180	2,037	3,774	2,049
B.Com.	1,906	1,333	2,159	1,729

9. *Buildings and equipment*—Building construction done during the year under report with amounts spent thereon from Government grants is given in the following statement :

Construction undertaken	1952-53
	Rs.
MEERUT DIVISION	
1. D. A. V. College, Dabra Dun	4,000
2. Meerut College, Meerut	15,000
ALLAHABAD DIVISION	
3. D. A. V. College, Kanpur	16,000
AGRA DIVISION	
4. Barahnsni College, Aligarh	3,000
5. Kishori Raman College, Mathura	2,500
6. D. S. College, Aligarh	3,500
7. Agra College, Agra	10,000 8,000 5,500
8. Baghunath Girls' College, Meerut	5,000
9. Mahila Vidyalaya College, Lucknow	4,000
10. M. M. H. Degree College, Ghaziabad	3,000
11. K. G. K. College, Moradabad	2,500

10. *Research in Universities*—As in the previous years, grants for scientific research were made to the Universities, degree colleges and other institutions on the recommendations of the Scientific Research Committee, U. P. Below is the statement of various grant-in-aid given to the different institutions for research :

Universities					1951-52	1952-53
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	89,180	96,980
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	45,545	25,120
Banaras	.	..	..	..	37,615	23,690
Agra	..	..	..	..	14,510	18,335
Aligarh	..	..	..	..	7,450	7,260

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

J. T. C. and H. T. O. Schools—The following table shows in detail the number and the type of training schools (both boys and girls) and the number of teachers trained during the year under report and the year preceding it:

Type of training institutions	Number of institutions	Number appeared	Number passed
1951-52			
Normal Schools (H. T. C.) ..	136	8,610	5,671
Junior Training Colleges (J. T. C.)	} including Mobile squads	1,351	961
1952-53			
Normal Schools (H. T. C.) ..	131	9,019	6,555
Junior Training Colleges (J.T.C.) ..	} including Mobile squads	1,698	1,152

High school passed candidates are admitted to J. T. C. and Junior High School passed to H. T. C. classes. The training period of both J. T. C. and H. T. C. is one year. The H. T. C. trained teachers for the primary schools and the J. T. C. for Junior High Schools.

The following expenditure was incurred on these types of institutions during the two years:

1951-52	1952-53
Rs.	Rs.
29,07,428	30,04,475

(2) *Training Colleges*—The Training Colleges for graduates prepare teachers for the Higher Secondary Schools. There were two Government Training Colleges (L. T.) at Banaras and Allahabad for men and one (L. T.) Training College for women at Allahabad. Government

(L T) Training College for Women Agra, was transferred to Allahabad and Government Basic Training College, Allahabad to Lucknow. In addition there were 14 Private Training Colleges. The number of teachers trained by these Training Colleges during the two years was as under:

L. T. General	1951-52		1952-53	
	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
Training Colleges for boys ..	1,386	1,003	1,524	1,082
Training Colleges for girls ..	239	243	310	270
Constructive Training College ...	41	41	30	23

Stipends of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem were given to the candidates belonging to scheduled castes and to most women pupil teachers in the Government Training Colleges.

The expenditure incurred on these institutions during the two years is given below:

					Rs.
1951-52	::	::	::	::	6,28,216
1952-53	::	::	::	::	6,20,328

(3) Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad continued its work in the sphere of educational research. Most of the investigations of the institute have been published in the 'Shiksha', the official organ of the Education Department of the State.

(4) *Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad*—The Bureau of Psychology continued its work with unabated vigour and in conjunction with the five regional centres at Meerut, Banaras, Lucknow, Kanpur and Bareilly opened in March, 1952 kept up giving guidance to school children during the year under review.

The work done during 1952-53 is detailed below:

1. Construction and standardisation of Verbal Group Test of Intelligence for 12 plus
2. Construction and standardisation of Hindi attainment Test for class VIII.
3. Stanford-Binet Hindi Adaptation.
4. Educational and Vocational guidance given to 69 cases.
5. Personal guidance given to 6 cases of mental trouble.
6. Selection of candidates for admission to the Police Training College, Moradabad by administering specially designed Group Psychological Tests to about 2,000 candidates.

(5) *Government Basic Training College, Lucknow*—This Training College prepares teachers for the Basic (L. T.) Examination conducted by the Registrar, Departmental Examinations U. P. In the year under report Theory Examination was held with ordinary L. T. Examination the only difference being that the candidates preparing for the Basic L. T. had to offer Art or Craft as special subject.

(6) *Government Constructive Training College*—This College was transferred in the year 1951-52 from Allahabad to Lucknow. It provides special training for teachers for the constructive group of the secondary schools, both in the subject-matter and methods of teaching such special subjects as Metal Craft, Spinning and Weaving Wood-craft, Ceramics, Industrial Chemistry, etc.

(7) *Government College of Home Science*—This Training College was established in 1948 and trains women teachers in Home Science. It has two types of course, one year course for the teachers of Junior High Schools and two year course for the teachers of Higher Secondary Schools.

(8) *Government Nursery Training College, Allahabad*—This Training College started in 1949, imparts training to women teachers for pre-primary stage, i. e. for children from 2 to 5 years. Twenty High School passed candidates are admitted for a 2 session course. Twenty stipends at Rs 20 per mensem each for 22 months are awarded to the trainees. Attached to this Training College is an experimental school which has an accommodation for 150 children of ages between 2 to 5 years.

The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers that appeared in and the number that passed the diploma examination of this college since its beginning.

Year	No. appeared	No. passed	Percentage
1949-50	19	12	66.66
1950-1	24	17	70.8
1951-52	10	3	30
1952-53	16	15	93.75

(9) *Training of Teachers of Deaf and Dumb*—A teachers' Training section is attached to the deaf and dumb School, Lucknow. The Training Course includes the special devices necessary for the teaching of deaf and dumb students, the history of teaching the deaf and dumb, the special class room arrangement and equipment, etc. Government bears the entire cost of training. Departmental trainees are awarded stipends at Rs.30 per mensem each for 10 months.

(10) *Government College of Physical Education*—This institution was established in 1945 to impart special training in physical education. It admits both graduates and Under graduates (men and women). The training period for all is one year. Along with Physical Education, their course includes practical training in basic skills of major and minor games, folk-dances and songs, swimming, massage and remedial exercises, etc. A similar type of institution is attached to the Christian College, Lucknow, which receives a fixed grant from Government.

The following table shows the number of students trained during the two years in the colleges :

		1951-52			
Graduates	Under graduates	Graduates	Under graduates	Graduates	Under graduates
Men 5	39	3	35		
Women 3	13	9	10		
		1952-53			
Men 3	36	3	37		
Women 1	14	1	14		

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical and Industrial schools were as in the previous year, maintained and looked after by the Industries Department. The Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur provided instruction in various important trades. It also provided facilities for higher technical education. Facilities for research were also provided in it. A new polytechnic school was established at Dehra Dun and another at Meerut. A polytechnic school was planned also at Jaunpur.

Government appointed a committee to examine the possibilities of converting the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur into a Technological University.

There were in all 71 technical and industrial schools during the year under report as against 84 in 1951-52. The total number of trainees was 4,195 as against 4,556 in 1951-52.

The two schools of civil engineering at Lucknow functioned as in the year before. They are managed by private bodies. The number of scholars in these two schools was 806.

The Banaras Hindu University College of Engineering maintained its popularity as usual. A large number of candidates sought admission in it but due to limited number of seats, many had to go disappointed. Roorkee University is another centre of education in engineering. It provides instruction up to master's degree in engineering. This University had 369 scholars in 1952-53. Its total expenditure was Rs. 15,16,394 during the year under report.

The number of scholarships and stipends awarded for technical education was 1,469. Yearly value of these was Rs. 4,12,389.

The Department of Agriculture maintained the Government Agricultural College, Kanpur which prepares students for the L.Sc. (Agr.) of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education U. P. and for B. Sc. (Agr.), M. Sc. (Agr.) and Ph. D. degrees of the Agra University. There are three agricultural schools which provide practical training in scientific methods of Agriculture for a two year diploma course to young boys with rural background, who are likely to become practical farmers or be absorbed in the development departments of the State. These institutions were also assigned agricultural extension work in the tehsils of their location. It has been found to be the best method of approaching the cultivators with the improved practices of farming, and disseminating results of Agricultural Researches among the tillers of the soil.

The Medical College of the Lucknow University and the Medical College, Agra functioned as in the year before. The Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University also provided facilities for medical education. The total number of students receiving medical education was 1,918 including 232 girls.

The number of law students was 4,030 and of those taking commerce 7,774.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The financial stringency in the State referred to in the previous years report resulting in the closure of all the adult schools both, Government and aided with effect from March 1, 1951 continued and the scheme was not revived in the year under report. No change, however, was effected in the number of Government Libraries and Reading Rooms. The department continued to maintain as in the preceding year, 1,317 Government Libraries (including 40, exclusively for women) and 3,600 Reading Rooms scattered all over the rural areas of the State. The total expenditure on the purchase of books supplied to these libraries during the year under report was Rs. 36,873-6 against Rs. 43,340-1 spent in the previous year. Arrangements for the supply of some Hindi books received from Jamia Millia, Delhi were also made. These libraries and Reading Rooms were provided each with one "monthly" and one "weekly" papers. A sum of Rs 33,159-11 was spent during the year on the subscription of these papers. A large number of persons visited these libraries and Reading Rooms and 10,49,629 books were issued to the readers during the year. A sum of Rs. 7,956 as against Rs. 7,980 of the previous year was also given as grant-in-aid to 217 private libraries of the different districts of the State. Besides this, Departmental fortnightly news bulletin "Deepak" published in Hindi was also sent to all the Government libraries. Two Special numbers of this magazine were published during 1952-53.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned by Government towards the expansion of literacy amongst the illiterate women adults in the rural areas. Consequently, 16 women adult schools were opened during the year for the purpose.

The Department organized a Social Education Camp in the Magh Mela, Allahabad during the months of January and February, 1953 with a view to focussing public attention on the value and urgency of social education in the State. The reading room of the camp was furnished with standard magazines and newspapers and was very popular in the mela. Two thousand persons actually signed the visitor's book maintained there. Special feature of the camp was its literacy class, which met daily in the afternoon. Two hundred and ninety illiterate adults were taught to write their names. In order to develop in them taste for reading, a Hindi Primer was given to each one of them free of cost. Arrangements for the exhibition of films of educational, cultural and informative value were made in the evening and talks on topics of general interest to the villagers were given by the officers of the Department.

The department has five publicity vans fully equipped with projectors, Radios, Gramophones, Loudspeakers etc. for audio-visual education

work and social education propaganda work in the rural areas of the State. These Cinema vans visited 26 districts and gave in all 181 film shows, during the year under review.

The most notable and outstanding feature of the activities of this department during the year was the establishment of a film section which began functioning properly from May, 1952. The following 25 m.m films and filmstrips were produced by the department during the year.

25 M. M. Films:

- (1.) Gramin Kala Our Dhande
- (2.) Tirtha Raj Men Sant Vinoba
- (3.) Uttar Pradesh men Varsha Mangal (2 reels)
- (4.) Kanch (Glass)
- (5.) Churiyan (Baagles)
- (6.) Saruath.

The sanctioned budget for 1952-53 was Rs.3,23,000 against an equal amount sanctioned for the previous year.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

1. *Pre-Primary Education*—The State Government has not yet been able to turn its attention towards Pre-Primary Education or Nursery Education, although there are several kinds of Nursery institutions in Uttar Pradesh. They can be divided into the following categories :

(1) Independent Montessori Schools :

These institutions admit children under five years of age and send them out for primary education to primary schools. There were 11 such schools in the State during the year under report, against 8 in the preceding year. Of these 7 received grant-in-aid in 1952-53 as against 6 in 1951-52.

(2) Montessori schools as parts of primary Schools : In this case the children have not to leave the school at the primary level but continue till class V. There were 13 schools of this type in the State during the year 1952-53. Grant-in-aid was given to 19 institutions of both types in 1952-53 as against 12 in 1951-52. The total grant paid for Nursery Education, was Rs.10,000 during the year under report, while it was Rs.8,996 in 1951-52.

(3) Government Nursery School : There is only one Government Nursery School. It is attached to the Government Nursery Training College, Allahabad described at length in the annual report for 1951-52. The number of infants admitted to the Nursery School attached to the Nursery Training College during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 was 87 and 95 respectively.

2. *Aesthetic Education*—During the period of expansion and re-organization of education in the State in the last few years, aesthetic subjects, such as Music, Dancing and Painting, etc. have not been overlooked. This education has a special significance for the future life of children as it does not only afford recreation and enjoyment to them but also inculcates in them love for beauty, both of inner life and the outer world. The subject of Art is being taught as a compulsory subject at the Primary stage whereby the child develops self-expression and gets emotional satisfaction. This knowledge is supposed to lay the foundation of further studies in the subjects of fine arts. There was formerly a dearth of able Artteachers but the same has been removed to a great extent now. Teaching of art has now been introduced in the Training Colleges and in Allahabad University where senior and junior diplomas in painting, photography and music covering a two year course are awarded to students. The Lucknow University also provides teaching in painting. In some Degree Colleges of Agra University, Music is being taught as a subject for the B. A. Examination.

Marris College of Hindustani Music—(now called Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music).—In music, Marris (now Bhatkhande) College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow, holds a unique position in the State. The College is attached to the Bhatkhande Vidyapith, which is an examining body for the affiliated colleges of music spread all over India. The Marris College of Music was given a non-recurring grant of Rs.45,000 and a recurring grant of Rs.13,900 in the year under report as against Rs.48,000 and Rs.13,900 in the previous year. The number of students on March 31, 1953, was 184 men and 157 women as against 153 men and 149 women in the preceding year. Students from all over India, and even outside receive education here. The medium of instruction in the college is Hindi.

Kamboj Saptakala Niketan, Meerut—The Kamboj Saptakala Niketan, Meerut, has been organizing lectures and competitions in Music.

Rashtriya Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur—The Rashtriya Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur, started in 1944, has also been imparting instruction in music and is affiliated to the Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapith, Lucknow.

Prayag Sangeet Samiti—The Prayag Sangeet Samiti is perhaps the second most important institution in Uttar Pradesh providing courses in diverse branches of music. Education up to M. A. standard is given in this institution and All-India Music demonstrations are organised every year.

The Sangeet Samaj, Meerut and the Bundelkhand Sangeet College, Jhansi, got grants of Rs 660 and Rs.1,200 respectively for work in music, during the year under review.

3. *Education of the Handicapped*.—The State of Uttar Pradesh has given consideration to the educational needs of the physically handicapped children, though due mostly to financial stringency as much could not be done in this direction as we wished. The table given below shows enrolment in all schools :

	1951-52		1952-53	
	Boys.	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Blind	197	55	234	49
2. Deaf Mute	118	28	146	35

There are fifteen institutions for the education of the handicapped found in the State. They are given liberal financial aid by the State. Some of them are:

(1) The Training College for the Teachers of the Deaf, Lucknow: The College offers a course of one year's duration to prepare teachers of the deaf in the use of oral method, which is the only accepted method of educating deaf children. The course includes phonetics and speech, rhythm and speech-correction, loud reading, special methods in the teaching of language, adaptation of methods of teaching school subjects, history of the education of the deaf, testing and training of residual hearing, use of

hearing aids, sense training and other activities for mental developments. The Lady Principal of the College got training in America and is a trained teacher of the deaf. Medical attendance is also provided. There are craft instructors to teach crafts of Weaving, Tailoring and Clay-modelling. Most of the students trained in this college have been absorbed in the existing institutions in Uttar Pradesh and outside. Other States are keen on sending their own personnel to this College for training in order to start the movement in their own States. A stipend of Rs.30 per mensem is also given to the candidates of this State. The total expenditure of the college in the year under report was Rs.11,662-8-3 as against Rs.11,102-7-6 of the previous year. A sum of Rs.9,960 was given by the Government as grant-in-aid as against Rs.7,405 of the previous year.

(2) The school for the Deaf, Lucknow: It caters for the education and rehabilitation of 3 kinds of handicapped children, *i.e.* the deaf, the blind and the mentally retarded. The deaf section of the School serves as the practising school of the Training College, which supplies trained personnel for the education of the deaf in this as well as other Hindi speaking States. 74 children were enrolled during the year under report as against 65 in the preceding year. Of these, 54 were deaf and 20 blind. There is no hostel facility, otherwise the number would have gone higher as requests from all over the State had been received for admission. The total expenditure of the school in the year under report was Rs.39,543 as against Rs.29,922 of the previous year and the recurring and non-recurring grants received from the Department were Rs.16,900 and Rs.5,000 respectively as against Rs.15,900 being the recurring grant of the previous year.

(3) The Deaf and Dumb School, Agasthkunda, Banaras: Some of the intending trainees had to be refused admission in this institution due to lack of suitable hostel accommodation. There is no provision for scholarships to the students although freeships, and half-freeships are awarded to poor and meritorious children and to children of displaced persons. The institution is housed in a rented building.

(4) The Uttar Pradesh Deaf and Dumb Institute, Allahabad: Here the curriculum prescribed is that of Basic Primary Schools. Teaching of carpentry, calico-printing, tailoring, etc. is also provided. The number of students during the year under report in this institute was 48 as against 52 of the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs.13,210-7 as against Rs.15,381-10-9 of 1951-52. A hostel with usual facilities to students has been provided. Several stipends were also given to the students of the institute from various sources. Besides, freeships and half-freeships were also granted to some deserving students. The individual hearing-aid set has also been introduced in this institute. With the aid of this set a deaf and dumb child starts hearing and regains speech.

(5) The Kashi Sewa Samiti School for the Blind, Banaras: During the year under report, the school had 21 students as against 15 in the previous year. The admission of students was, however, restricted for want of funds. There is also a shortage of equipments owing to lack of adequate funds, which need to be raised. Besides curricular subjects, boys were given instruction in Music and cane work. The School uses the Braille system of Education. The total expenditure of the school for the year under report was 5,610 as against 4,004-14 of the previous year. Government contribution was 2,000 in 1952-53.

(6) The Blind School, Bhadaini, Banaras: Here 20 students were admitted in the year 1952-53 as against 15 in the previous year. They were given instruction in the usual subject of general education in the forenoon, training in cane work in the afternoon and music in the evening. The school has no building of its own: it is housed in a rented building. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.3,195 as against Rs.4,478 of the preceding year.

(7) The Deaf and Dumb School, Pilibhit: The enrolment during 1952-53 was 16 as against 15 in 1951-52 while the expenditure for the said two years amounted to Rs.2,529 and Rs.2,653 respectively.

(8) The School and Home for the Blind, Naini, Allahabad: The enrolment of this institution in the year under report was 8, while it was 10 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs.5,822 as against Rs.8,142 in the preceding year. A recurring grant of Rs.3,168 was given to the institution during the year as against Rs.3,516 in the previous year.

(9) Sharp Memorial Blind School, Rajpur, Dehra Dun: The enrolment was 57 in 1952-53 and 54 in the previous year. The expenditure was 33,480 and 29,180 respectively for the above two years.

4. *Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities:*

(1) *General*—Education is the backbone and basic requirement for the solid foundation of a welfare State and it has been made absolutely free for the Harijans right from the primary classes up to the University stage. No school fees e.g. tuition, games, library, medical or hostel fees, are charged from the Harijan students in any school or college maintained by or receiving grant-in-aid from the State. This facility is also provided in the schools maintained by Municipal and District Boards. The loss in fee income incurred by non-Government institutions in allowing free education to Harijan students is reimbursed by Government in the shape of special re-imbusement grants, which are provided in addition to the usual grant given by the Education Department to such institutions for their maintenance. On this item alone Government spent a sum of Rupees 16 lakhs during 1952-53. Seats have also been reserved by Government for Harijan students in all schools and colleges in the ratio of one Harijan boy for every six boys of other communities so that the Harijans may not find any difficulty in securing admissions.

In order to encourage them to profit by education a large number of stipends (ranging from Rs.1-8 per month in the primary classes to Rs.30 per month in degree and post-graduate classes) are also awarded besides monetary assistance given for the purchase of books and for paying examination fees, etc. to the boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Backward classes and Momin Ansar community. With these facilities which are being increased year after year, substantial progress has been achieved in the sphere of their education. While in 1946-47 a sum of only Rupees 6 lakhs was utilized for this purpose, it would be in the vicinity of Rs.35 lakhs, i.e. six times as much, during the year under report. Similarly, while in 1947, the total enrolment in the various schools, colleges and universities was less than 2 lakhs, it was 8,32,372 during the year under report. This increase will be further evident from the fact that during 1952-53 about 2,000 boys of these communities studied in Degree and Post-graduate classes alone while their number was only about 100 in 1947.

Apart from the facilities provided for general education, steps have also been taken to encourage their joining professional institutions also. They are encouraged to study for Teachers' Certificates, Law, Medicine, Engineering and other similar professional courses by awarding stipends and cost of books and by reservation of seats in such institutions. Government are also running for Harijan boys and girls, 106 schools, and 92 libraries and 60 hostels in different parts of the State. These institutions are primarily meant for providing accommodation facilities to the Harijan students, but students of other castes also may take advantage of such institutions. Government spent about 4 lakhs of rupees on the maintenance of these institutions in 1952-53.

(2) *Help to aboriginals*—Government have also given special attention to the education of the aboriginal tribes of this State. A grant of Rs. 20,000 per year is provided for carrying on educational activities among the aboriginals of Mirzapur district. With this amount a number of schools are run, stipends are awarded and books etc. are provided to the children of the Adivasis of Robertsganj and Dudhi Tehsils. It is proposed to expand the activities in this direction as more funds are available. The question of doing extension work, among the 'Koltas' of Jaunsar Bawar area in Dehra Dun District and also 'Tharus' and 'Bhokhsas' of Naini Tal District is also engaging the attention of Government.

(3) *Welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes*—The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 was repealed on 31st August, 1952 with the result that the so-called Criminal Tribes were now free like any other citizen in the country. In order that they may develop into really useful and honest citizens of the land, Government are making efforts to fix them up in life in a way that they no longer feel the necessity or inclination for reverting to their previous activities, but instead learn the virtues of honest living. 983 families of ex-Criminal Tribes consisting of 4,575 persons live in Government managed settlements at Lucknow, Kanpur, Moradabad and Gorakhpur and in Bauriah Colony at Muzaffarnagar. Of the settlers 367 persons are employed inside the settlements and 456 outside. 403 families of the settlers have also been provided with 3,857 bighas of agricultural land. The settlers are given all possible

facilities by Government for free education and for maintenance of schools. Free education is provided in each settlement in addition to free supply of books, stationery, etc. Stipends are also given to settlers' children reading in the schools maintained by Government inside the settlements or outside these in higher classes. Government are also running a hostel at Gorakhpur settlement where small children are segregated from their parents in order to wean them from the unhealthy home-environment of their erstwhile criminal parents. Some boys from various settlements have also been sent to Gandhi Vidya Niketan, Naini Tal at Government expense on an experimental basis. The ex-Criminal Tribes are entitled to the same facilities as scheduled castes.

5. *Education of girls and women* : (i) *General*—During the year under report marked improvement was recorded in the realm of girls' education in the State. A number of Junior High Schools were raised to Higher Secondary Schools and provision for the teaching of Home Science, Music and General Science was made. The Scheme of Constructive Work launched by the Department during the year under report was also introduced in the Higher Secondary Schools for girls. More grants were given for the purchase of conveyances. Constructive Group, in which instruction in dyeing, cooking, music, dancing, domestic science, etc. was provided, was popular. Most girls' institutions, like the boys' schools, were run by private managements. Some Government Primary Schools were transferred to the local bodies during the year. Compulsory Primary Education for girls continued in 10 municipalities, in three of which it was only partially in force. Proper attention was paid as before to the physical education of girls.

The position about the number of institutions and enrolment would be clear from the table given below :

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions			Enrolment*		
	1951-52	1952-53	Variation	1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Universities ..	..	..	..	1,575	2,411	+836
Degree Colleges ..	..	6	7	4,443	4,822	+379
Higher Secondary Schools ..	178	192	+14	68,353	70,466	+2,113
Junior High Schools ..	463	465	+2	67,211	65,916	-1,295
Primary Schools ..	2,589	2,583	-6	3,83,397	3,75,039	-8,358
Total ..	3,236	3,247	+11	5,20,982	5,18,654	-2,328

*Includes girls reading in boys schools.

The reason for the drop in the enrolment of Primary and Junior High Schools is that as a result of the re-adjustments consequent upon the transfer of Government Primary Schools to local bodies certain primary schools were closed, while some of the bigger Junior High Schools were raised to the status of Higher Secondary Schools. It may also be noted that girl students join Higher Secondary Schools for Boys where such facilities are available. The number of girls joining Higher Secondary Schools for Boys in the year under report was 3,076 as against 2,901 of the previous year.

Expenditure on girls' education is rather low in comparison to the expenditure on boys' education and their percentages are 10 and 90 respectively for the year 1952-53. There has, however, been a progressive increase in expenditure on girls' education year after year as the following tables will indicate :

			Direct		Variation
			1951-52	1952-53	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	..	..	70,54,362	78,33,227	+7,78,865
District Board	..	..	7,43,861	8,33,935	+90,074
Municipal Board	..	..	27,25,786	27,98,937	+73,151
Fees	..	..	30,97,007	43,03,432	+12,06,425
Endowment	..	..	1,53,050	1,83,035	+30,035
Other sources	..	..	10,71,406	16,08,213	+5,36,807
Total	..	..	1,48,45,422	1,75,60,779	+27,15,357

			Indirect		Variation
			1951-52	1952-53	
Inspection	..	..	2,96,745	3,33,862	+37,117
Building	..	..	8,55,602	8,36,257	-19,345
Miscellaneous	..	..	3,81,662	5,47,369	+1,65,707
Scholarships	..	..	5,06,011	7,87,912	+2,81,901
Hostel charges	..	..	58,806	8,79,681	+8,20,875
Total	..	..	20,98,826	33,85,081	+12,86,255

An amount of Rs.60,000 was given in the year under report to enable the girls' institutions to purchase new buses and to replace the old ones.

(ii) *Organization and Educational personnel*—The highest officer in the women's branch of education was the Assistant Director of Education (Women) now called Deputy Director of Education (Women) with whom is attached a Personal Assistant (Women) to the Director of Education. Both these officers hold their offices at the Director of Education's Headquarter Office, Allahabad, and help the Director of Education in the sphere of girls' education of the whole State. There are five Regional Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in U. P. E. S. Junior Scale, each incharge of an educational region. Each region comprises nine to twelve districts. Each district has an Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Subordinate Educational Service. The Regional Inspectress inspects mainly the Higher Secondary Schools and training institutions and visits the Primary and Junior High Schools also. The Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools looks after the girls' education of the district up to class VIII.

(iii) *Primary Education*—No differentiation is made between girls and boys of Primary schools so far as the courses of study are concerned. The subjects taught are the same, viz. Art and Craft, Language, Arithmetic, Social Studies, General Science and Physical Training. During the year under report the number of primary schools decreased from 2,589 to 2,583. The decrease has been explained above. There is a large number of single teacher schools in rural areas. Trained women teachers for these schools are not available in sufficient number and in some schools retired trained men-teachers are also employed. Compulsory Primary Education for girls continued in 10 Municipalities and the expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 10,83,399 as compared with the previous year's expenditure of Rs. 7,61,004. The reason for the decrease in expenditure during the year as noted earlier in Chapter I, was the general policy of the Municipalities to economise by minimizing wasteful expenditure.

(iv) *Secondary Education*—The number of Higher Secondary Schools for Girls in the year 1951-52 was 173 and it increased to 198 during the year under report. The number of Government Higher Secondary School for Girls was 44. The number of Junior High Schools was 463 in 1951-52 and it increased to 465 during 1952-53.

The Government Girls' Higher Secondary Schools at Mainpuri, Jaunpur and Basti were raised to Intermediate standard during the year 1952-53. During the year Government Girls' Higher Secondary School, Tehri (Garhwal), was granted recognition in the Constructive group, Government Higher Secondary School of Almora and Gorakhpur in the Aesthetic group, and Government Higher Secondary School, Dehra Dun in both the Constructive and Aesthetic groups. A sum of Rs. 14,000 recurring was provided in the budget for 1952-53 for teachers required in connection with the opening of the Constructive and Aesthetic groups in these schools.

The number of new posts sanctioned for and the new subjects introduced in Government Junior High Schools for Girls in 1952-53 is as follows :

Subjects					Number of post sanctioned
Home Science	..	..	..	..	35
Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	35
Music	..	..	..	..	6
General Science	..	..	..	..	12

It may be mentioned that General Science is being introduced in Government Junior High School for Girls at the rate of 12 schools per year since July, 1951.

Building—Conditions regarding school buildings were not quite satisfactory as many of them were rented or borrowed and had inadequate accommodation or were defective in other ways. The total

number of government buildings of Girls' Higher Secondary Schools was 20 and that for Girls' Junior High Schools 16 during the year under review.

Medium of Instruction—The medium of instruction, as in boys schools, is Hindi. Arrangement for teaching of Sanskrit, Punjabi, Bengali and Urdu in various Schools has been made and teachers have been provided for the purpose.

(v) *Mistresses, number, grades, etc.*—The following table shows the number of lady teachers at various stages of education in the year under report and in the preceding year :

	1951-52	1952-53	Variation
Degree Colleges	163	211	+ 42
Higher Secondary Schools	3,322	3,106	- 216
Junior High Schools	2,839	2,990	+ 151
Primary Schools	6,199	6,157	- 42

The fall in number of teachers at the Primary stage is due to re-adjustments made by the local boards consequent upon the transfer of the Government Primary Schools to them by the Government.

The scale of pay allowed to them are as under :

Primary stage—Headmistress—Rs. 45—2—65—E.B.—3—80.

Assistant Mistress—Rs. 25—1—30—1—40—1—45.

Junior High School—Headmistress—Rs. 75—5—120—E.B.—8—200.

Assistant Mistress—Specialist teachers—Rs. 45—2—65—E.B.—3—80.

Non-specialist—Rs. 35—2—45—E.B.—2—65.

Higher Secondary School—Headmistress (High Schools)—Rs. 250—25—375—E.B.—25—500.

Assistant Mistress (L. T.)—Rs. 120—8—200—E.B.—10—300.

Assistant Mistress (C. T.)—Rs. 75—5—120—E.B.—8—200.

Intermediate Colleges—Principal—Rs. 250—25—400—E.B.—30—700—E.B.—50—850.

Assistant Mistress in Special Subordinate Educational Service—Rs. 200—10—310—E.B.—14—450.

(vi) *Training of Teachers*—There are in all 11 Government Normal Schools in the State which train girl candidates possessing the minimum qualification of having passed the Junior High School Examination for the H. T. C. In Allahabad, there is a L. T. College for girls. The Lucknow and Bareilly Training Colleges prepared candidates for C. T. The Training College at Lucknow has a two year training course for women who have passed

the High School Examination. The Training College at Bareilly has a one year course for women who have passed the Intermediate Examination. Girl candidates were also admitted for training in the College of Physical Education then situated at Allahabad. Besides, there is the College of Home Science at Allahabad which admits High School passed candidates and provides two years' training for Home Science Teachers' Certificate. The Nursery Training College at Allahabad trains teachers for Nursery Schools.

(vii) *Other types of Education*—The Women Social Service League, Lucknow, gives technical training to women and girls in Embroidery, Leather work etc. Besides, there are some more such institutions spread over the State. Aesthetic education is also imparted in most of these schools in the form of the teaching of art, painting, drawing, designing, stencilling, sketching and embroidery work. Scheduled caste girls get all the facilities enumerated earlier in the case of boys.

(viii) *Conclusion*—There has been an ever increasing demand for Higher Education for girls in all districts. This can be seen from the heavy enrolment in urban schools. In rural areas, the number is still small. There is also a growing demand for aesthetic and constructive education for girls.

6. *Physical Training, Camps, Sports, etc.*—Physical Education continued to receive attention during the year under report. The programme of physical training is carried on in accordance with the recommendations of a committee appointed in 1940 to chalk out a programme of physical education in schools. The system of physical training evolved out for various age-groups is considered to be sound from the point of view of physiology and health. At the Primary and Junior High School stages the tables of exercises include minor games and activities on light apparatus, viz. lazim, tipri, dumbbells, rope, hoops, etc. Those taking the classes are teachers who have been raised in their job. In Higher Secondary Schools progression is introduced in the nature of physical activities and differences in sex, size, etc. are considered. Physical training is a compulsory subject taught on the above lines.

Suitable apparatus, viz., Merry-Go-Round, Joy-Wheels, Jungle Gymnasium, Swings, Rocking Boots, Balancing Drums, Sliding-Schute, Wave Stride, Giant Stride, etc. were supplied at many centres. These are generally set up in the open, which economises expenditure. In girls institutions also suitable apparatus is being provided and is becoming more and more popular. The use of Akharas and Vyayamshalas is also in vogue in the State and provision of these has also been made in various gymnasia. Among outdoor games, hockey, football, cricket, basket-ball, volley-ball, badminton, etc. are prevalent. Cultural activities such as folk dances, folk songs, music and chorus, etc. have also gained popularity during the last few years. Recognition to Junior High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools is accorded subject to the provision of play, grounds in them. There are also facilities for aquatic sports in some places.

There were two colleges of Physical Education in U. P., one at Allahabad run by Government and the other at Lucknow run by the Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow. Training in indigenous system of exercises was also imparted to teachers of Primary and Junior High Schools at the Bharat Seva Mandal, Banaras, Kashi Vyayam Shala, Banaras and Laxmi Vyayam Mandir, Jharsi.

7. *Boys Scouts and Girl Guides :*

(1) *General*—The following are the special features of this organization (i) : The Bharat Scouts and Guides, as the institution came to be known after the amalgamation of the Hindustan Scout Association and the Boy Scout Association on November 7, 1950, is the one and the only organization both for Scouts and Guides duly recognized by Government of India. It is affiliated with the International World Scouts Bureau. All conditions for the affiliation of its guides section also with the World Association of Girl Guides have been fulfilled, and the charter of its affiliation is expected soon from the World Guide Bureau as assured by Dame Leslie Whateley, World Director of Girl Guides who visited the state in November, 1952, (ii) For administrative purposes the Councils and Executive Committees for Scouts and Guides at District and State levels consist of the representatives of both Scouts and Guides and the office bearers of both sections are common. A lady can be elected to occupy the highest office in the Association and can direct the work of both sections, (iii) The institution trains boys and girls irrespective of caste and creed to enable them to become patriotic, healthy and useful citizens of their motherland so that the youth may become a potent force in creating a strong India, (iv) It tries to utilise the Youth Rovers and Rangers for constructive work of nation building, (v) It is a non-official, non-communal and non-military organisation not connected with any political party or religious sect and (vi) The Association has made full use of Indian customs and tradition and has thus endeavoured to make the entire programme breathe the spirit of Indian nationalism. Drill commands in Hindustani and signalling in Hindi and Urdu have also been introduced. Great stress is laid on public service, both on doing a good turn as well as on sustained and organized service in times of calamity, viz. earthquakes, floods, famines, epidemics and in big special and religious gatherings as also in connexion with village uplift work, adult education, birth control and grow more food campaign, etc.

(2) *Strength of Bharat Scouts*—The Association has tried to lay stress on quality rather than quantity. It has not encouraged the registration of Scout Units which are not quite regular and efficient in their work. The registration of old units under the Bharat Scout and Guides still continues and the strength of such units was 40,000 during the year under report as against 30,000 last year. But, there are unregistered Scout units functioning in the State, the total strength of which will be more than forty thousand. The latest policy of the Association is to keep the membership low but to increase their efficiency.

(3) *Training Camps*—The Associations organised a large number of training camps for Scout Masters and Cub-Masters in 22 districts of the State. Training camps were also held at Lucknow and Bareilly for

the Jail staff. Specialized training was imparted to them in handicraft. The trainees at Lucknow were drawn from different States all over the country. Training was also imparted to the pupil teachers of the Christian College of Physical Education and Civil Engineering College, Lucknow. In all 4,500 scouts were trained. Refresher Training Camps were also held in 12 districts and 1,000 scouters were trained. Regional Patrol Leaders' Training Camps were held in most of the districts of the State and in all 2,500 Patrol Leaders were trained. Also a Summer Training Camp was held at Shitlakhet to train both Scouters and Patrol Leaders. Again, an advanced training camp for the pupil teachers of the Christian College of Physical Education, Lucknow, was run at Sat Tal in which 64 candidates were trained. Special attention was paid to the organisation of Scout Camps in the interior of the districts during the year under review. Regional camps and conferences of district workers were also held in most of the regions. Besides, a number of hikes, and excursions were organized in various districts of the State. The hike to the Pindari Glaciers deserves special mention.

(4) *State Rally at Allahabad*—A grand State Rally of Scouts and Guides was held at Allahabad in November, 1952. Over 2,000 scouts and guides participated in it. About 800 Scouts and 300 Guides came to Allahabad from different districts of the State to participate in the Rally besides local Scouts and Guides of Allahabad. The scouts and Guides lived under canvas from the 5th to 7th November in two separate camps located at the Balrampur House and 1, Katra Road, respectively.

The special significance of this rally was the presence of two World Leaders of Scout and Guide movement, viz., Col. J. S. Wilson, Director of International Bureau of Scouts and Dame Leslie Whateley, World Director of Girl Guides. They inspected the Scout and Guide Camps, attended the Camp-fire and witnessed the grand rally. It is gratifying to note that they went greatly impressed.

Dame Leslie Whateley, World Director of Girl Guides, visited Lucknow and Agra also. At both these places she met the Scouters and Guiders and addressed their conferences specially convened to meet her and to exchange ideas with her.

(5) *Strength of the Girl Guides*—Guide Officers had been appointed only in 30 districts. In about ten more districts there were guide companies but office bearers for the Guide section of the District Associations were yet to be appointed. The total strength of Guides and Bulbuls in the State was 12,000 during the year under report.

(6) *Training Camps*—There was a heavy demand from districts to hold camp which was readily accepted, though on several occasions the demand had to be refused on account of paucity of staff to run the Camps. A grant of Rs. 4,000 a year was sanctioned by Government. A Regional Guiders' Training Camp was held at Meerut, and was attended by 45 Guiders from various districts. The State advanced Guiders' Camp was held at Balrampur House, 17 Katra Road, Allahabad, from 4th to 14th October, 1952 and the training imparted

included general guide-craft, pioneering, bridge building, signalling, camp-craft, sentry duties and swimming and life-saving. Along with the State Guiders' Advanced Training Camp a fresh attempt was made to organize a Guide Commissioner's Conference.

8. *National Cadet Corps*—The National Cadet Corps Scheme of the Government of India was launched in this State in July 1948 to replace the old U. O. T. C. The old U. O. T. C. was financed entirely by the Government of India while the N. C. C. Scheme is being financed entirely by the State Government. The Government of India provides Arms, Ammunition and Equipment, except clothing. Clothing are supplied by Government of India (through Ordnance Depots) but the cost is borne by the State Government. The vehicles are also provided by the Government of India but the cost of maintenance is borne by the State Government.

Organization—The National Cadet Corps Scheme is divided into two divisions, the Senior Division and the Junior Division. The Senior Division caters for the students of Degree colleges and Universities while the Junior Division is meant for IX and X classes. Both are voluntary. The strength of both the Divisions during the year under review was as follows :

	No. of Companies	No. of Cadets
Senior Division ...	19*	2,974
	No. of Troops	No. of Cadets
Junior Division ...	45	4,050

*This does not include 2 Engineer Units of 60 cadets each of which are located Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, and are under the State Public Wer Department.

The Senior Division Units function at the following places with the following strength :

(1) Allahabad	...	...	4 Companies
(2) Banaras	...	...	Do.
(3) Agra	...	...	5 Do.
(4) Kanpur	...	...	3 Do.
(5) Lucknow	...	...	2 Do.
(6) Bareilly	...	...	2 One at Bareilly and one at Aligarh.
(7) Meerut	...	...	1

The Junior Division Troops which are meant to feed the Senior Division are mainly raised at centres where Senior Division Units exist with a view to have facility in organization and administration.

In the year 1948-49, there were only 16 companies with a strength of 2,502 cadets in the Senior Division and 24 troops with a strength of 2,160 cadets in the Junior Division. The strength of Senior Division was raised to 19 companies with 2,974 cadets and of the Junior Division to 44 troops with a strength of 3,940 cadets in the year 1949-50. One more troop of the Junior Division was raised in 1950-51.

Administration—All the Senior Division units are commanded by the Officers Commanding and the Junior Division troops are looked after by the Liaison Officer, Junior Division. The Officers Commanding and the Liaison Officers are Regular Army Officers and are being paid by the Government of India. One Army Officer designated as Circle Commander No. 6 Circle N. C. C. holds the administrative charge of the N. C. C. Scheme and all matters of policy and administration are dealt with by him. The Director of Education holds the financial control over the scheme. The Civilian Establishment is being paid by the State Government. The strength of the Civilian Establishment and the budget is based on the recommendations of the N. C. C. Directorate received through the Circle Commandant No. 6, Circle N. C. C. All payments are made to N. C. C. units by the Director of Education (N. C. C. Section) by R. T. R. in accordance with rules.

Every year teachers are selected from schools and colleges and are sent to Military Units for Pre-Commission Training with a view to keep the strength up to the authorised limit both for the Senior as well as Junior Division Units. The N. C. C. Officers of both Divisions also get Refresher Course Training at Regiment Centre, Dehra Dun and 7 Officers were attached with Active Units in Jammu and Kashmir for this training. Forty-five Officers of the Junior Division also had their training at Ranikhet during the year under review.

Camps and activities—Annual Training Camps are held every year with a view to give to cadets intensive Military Training. The Senior Division units completed the Cadre Camp in April 1952. The Annual Training Camp of both the Senior and Junior Divisions was held in November 1952. The Government sanctioned sufficient funds for running the camps efficiently.

Future Planning—There is a great demand for N. C. C. in Colleges and Schools. Some units are, therefore, being raised at Kanpur, Allahabad and Banaras, for which necessary funds have already been made available by State Government. The Government of India have also agreed to the raising of an Air Wing of the Junior Division at Kanpur. For this purpose, 5 officers have been sent for Pre-Commission Training.

The proposal to increase the strength of Junior Division by 10 per cent by raising the strength of each troop from 30 to 33 without increasing the number of officers was under consideration of Government.

Under the Reorganization Scheme of N. C. C. the Junior Division Troops are placed under the Officer Commanding N. C. C. Units and the action to wind up the office of the Liaison Officer is being taken by the Circle Commandant no. 6, Circle N. C. C.

The District Cadet Committees have been formed for the betterment of Junior Divisions at stations, where three or more Junior Division Troops are located. The State Advisory Committee has also been constituted and the meeting of the Committee is to be held sometime in April 1953.

The N. C. C. scheme is financed by the State Government. The provision made in the budget for the last few years is as under :

	Rs.			
1949-50	7,93,400
1950-51	11,10,400
1951-52	10,39,500
1952-53	10,72,000

9. Extra-curricular activities. Junior Red Cross; St John Ambulance Society, etc.

(i) *Junior Red Cross*—There was a general rise in 1952 in the membership figures of the Junior Red Cross in Uttar Pradesh, which stood second in respect of registration of groups in the whole of India. The following figures show the membership during 1952-53 :

	Rs.	
(a) Total membership of Boys	1,61,523
(b) Total membership of Girls	6,529
(c) No. of schools and colleges having J.R.C. groups.	...	5,267

The Headquarters of Indian Red Cross Society invited essays on "How can Juniors help in making India self-sufficient in Food"? The first prize in the competition was won by Government Model School, Azamgarh, similarly, Government Intermediate College, Faizabad, won the first prize by sending a poster "Devil at Large" to the Siamese Junior Red Cross Exhibition held in April, 1952 in Bangkok.

Six Albums were exchanged with foreign countries and twenty schools took part in the National Album competition.

Juniors all over the State carried on propaganda for the improvement of sanitation in villages, rendered First-Aid in cases of common accidents and rendered social service in local fairs in the State.

(2) *St. John Ambulance Association, U. P.*—Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association U. P. training is imparted to scholars in First-Aid, Mackenzie School Course and Home Nursing. In many districts, Ambulance Cadets and Nursing Divisions have been formed. Health Education is obviously an important theme in all these training courses. Training in First-Aid was imparted to bus-drivers and bus-conductors of Government Roadways in eleven districts of the State and also to the staff of the Indian Post and Telegraph Department at Lucknow and Kanpur. The Brigade personnel were also trained in First-Aid in some districts:

The following statement shows the details of the training given in some of the courses by the Association during 1952 :

	Men	Women
First-Aid Course ...	4,153	491
First-Aid (Police) ...	61	...
First-Aid (Junior) ...	966	86
Home Nursing Course (Sr.) ...	23	391
Home Nursing Course (Jr.)	44	88
Hygiene and Sanitation Course (Sr.)	32	2
Hygiene and Sanitation Course (Jr.)	61	...

The State has 47 District Centres and 3 Sub-District Centres which are carrying on the training activities of the St. John Ambulance Association throughout the year. The Association also has 11 Nursing Divisions and 14 Cadet Nursing Divisions.

10. *School Meals*—As in the preceding year, there was no set policy of school meals in the institutions during the year under report. A few years back the scheme of providing sprouted grams was, in vogue in a large number of schools of all kinds. It could in no sense be called the provision of a full meal. But even that had to be discontinued because of high prices and in certain cases non-availability of foodgrains. There are, however, still some institutions which manage to provide to children fresh fruits, such as guavas, bananas, etc. or parched or sprouted gram during the school interval. Some institutions have a voluntary milk scheme. The distribution of food is done under the supervision of the members of staff with the help of class monitors or prefects. The expenses are borne by the student themselves, and a fee for the purpose is realised monthly along with other school dues.

11. *School Medical Service*—The work of health education in Uttar Pradesh is done by the Hygiene Publicity Bureau, which is a specialized agency of the Department of Medical and Health Services, U. P. It works in collaboration with the Health Education Sub-Committee of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The work is carried on by means of lectures, magic lantern shows, cinema shows, etc. Publicity literature pertaining to health, hygiene and dietetics is distributed free. Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, U. P., students are also given training in First-Aid, Mackenzie School Course and Home Nursing. Juniors also carried out propaganda for the improvement of sanitation in villages and rendered First-Aid to the public.

The School Medical service comprises the medical inspection of scholars and treatment of those found ailing. Whole-time School Health Officers are entrusted with this work in 14 towns (Lucknow, Kanpur, Banaras, Allahabad, Agra, Meerut, Moradabad, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur). For administrative purposes the School Health Officers work under the Medical Officer of Health of the municipality concerned but technical control over them is exercised by the Hygiene Publicity Bureau. They assist the Municipal Medical Officers of Health in anti-epidemic measures and general health work during school vacations and other long holidays.

These whole-time school Health Officers are required to conduct detailed medical examination of classes VI, VIII and X of all the Higher Secondary Schools and Intermediate Colleges and to visit other recognized schools for ordinary medical examination every year. They have also to attend the cases of illness in the hostels attached to Government institutions. They are also responsible for imparting health knowledge to scholars by organizing lectures, demonstrations, cinema shows, etc. and for looking after the sanitation of schools and colleges.

Under each whole-time School Health Officer is placed a central dispensary, at which he holds clinics daily in the afternoon and treats patients coming from institutions under the medical fee scheme, i.e. those who contribute one anna per month as medical fee. This dispensary is meant for the treatment of minor ailments, specially for the correction of incipient defect detected during the course of medical examinations. Part-time Dental Surgeons and Ophthalmologists are attached to these dispensaries for the special treatment of tooth and eye cases respectively. Indigent scholars are provided with free spectacles as well milk is also applied at some places free of charge to under-nourished students on the recommendations of the School Health Officers.

The District Medical Officers of Health and Municipal Medical Officers of Health in Municipalities other than the 14 towns mentioned above are the *ex officio* School Health Officers for their respective areas. They examine in detail the boys in the Junior High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools and hold ordinary medical examination of as many scholars in primary schools as they can. Those found suffering from some disease are sent to the nearest hospital or dispensary for treatment.

A statement of the particulars of school health work done during 1952 is given below :

Sl. No.	Particulars of work done	1952
1	DETAILED EXAMINATION	
(a)	Total no. of Schools	687
(b)	Total no. of Schools visited	425
(c)	Total no. of Scholars	3,88,330
(d)	Total no. of Scholars examined	71,770
	ORDINARY EXAMINATION	
(a)	Total no. of Schools	20,042
(b)	Total no. of Schools visited	2,159
(c)	Total no. of Scholars	17,88,230
(d)	Total no. of Scholars examined	1,80,441

The Need for Health Education—It is now fully recognized by all concerned that health is not a problem of legislation, nor is it something which can be imposed on the people from above. It is also recognized that the attainment of health depends on the willingness of its recipients to assume responsibility for the successful prosecution of a public health programme, and that an educational effort is even as necessary as the provision of safe drinking water.

The dominant characteristic of the modern public health movement is its emphasis on health education where the twin departments of Public Health and Education should work in close co-operation, one

supplementing and complementing the other. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, there is a growing awareness of this need, and efforts are being made to further Health Education at all levels of community life.

14. *Libraries*—All the Higher Secondary and Training institutions of the State, whether Government or aided, have their own libraries. In many bigger institutions there are sectionwise libraries as well. As for the Junior High Schools, many of them have libraries which are either aided by Government or by local Boards. Besides, there are libraries established and maintained by private bodies or individuals which are given small grants for their maintenance. These may be classified as :

(i) Libraries maintained by the Education Expansion Department, which are mostly in rural areas and often reading rooms are also attached to them.

(ii) Public Libraries maintained by private bodies.

(iii) Quasi-Government Libraries at Allahabad and Lucknow. These libraries as well as the one attached to the Government Sanskrit College, Banaras, called the Saraswati Bhawan Library, have a very large number of valuable and rare books which are used by scholars and research students.

In addition, there is the Government Central State Library at Allahabad in the precincts of the Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad. This Library maintains a collection of all the copyright books printed in the State. It also specialises in books of pedagogy and other subjects of educational interest. In the year under report, a sum of Rs. 6,000 was provided in the budget for the purchase of books. The primary object of this library is to stock publications received in pursuance of the existing Registration of publication Legislation Rules framed by Government under Ministry of Laws. It has also a lending section for the benefit of teachers and Officials of the Education Department. Other Government servants also use this section.

Some of the public libraries maintained as private institutions have been given by Government grant-in-aid.

Below are given some important public libraries :

- (1) Public Library, Allahabad (Quasi-Government).
- (2) Amiruddaulla Public Library, Lucknow (Quasi-Government).
- (3) Bhartiya Bhawan Library, Allahabad.
- (4) Nagri Pracharni Sabha Library, Banaras.
- (5) Carmichael Library, Banaras.
- (6) Ganga Prasad Memorial Library, Lucknow.
- (7) Nagri Pracharni Sabha Library, Agra.
- (8) Jone's Public Library, Agra.
- (9) Lyall Library, Meerut.

Government grant-in-aid to libraries for the year under review was Rs. 60,815 non-recurring, and Rs. 74,000 recurring against Rs. 41,500 non-recurring and Rs. 75,000 recurring sanctioned during the previous year.

Facilities for Education of Displaced Students—Under the Government of India's scheme of financial assistance to displaced students, the following facilities for the education of displaced students of this State were provided during 1952-53.

1. FREESHIPS AND CASH GRANTS

Primary Classes (Classes I to V)

All deserving displaced students in recognized schools of the ordinary type were entitled to exemption from payment of tuition fees up to 50 per cent of the total number. The displaced students enrolled in these classes were also entitled for cash grants not exceeding Rs. 5 per head per annum for the purchase of books, provided the income of their parents/guardians did not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem.

Middle Classes (Classes VI to VIII)

Deserving displaced students in these classes were granted exemption from payment of tuition fees in ordinary recognized schools to the limit of 50 per cent of the total enrolment. They were also entitled to cash grants not exceeding Rs. 20 per head in class VI and Rs. 30 per head in classes VII and VIII for purchase of books and stationery. These concessions were, however, not admissible to students whose parents or guardians had an income of more than Rs. 100 per month.

High School Classes (Classes IX to X)

Deserving displaced students in ordinary recognized institutions were allowed exemption from payment of tuition fees to the extent of 40 per cent of the total enrolment. They were also entitled to cash grants not exceeding Rs. 40 per head provided the income of their parents or guardians did not exceed Rs. 150 per mensem.

2. STIPENDS

Non-Technical Courses

(a) Stipends of Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per month were admissible to deserving displaced students for the following courses of study :

<i>Courses of Study</i>	<i>Conditions of Grant</i>
(i) Inter Arts and Commerce	Boys securing at least 60 per cent of total marks in the High School or equivalent examination and girls securing 55 per cent of total marks at the above examination were eligible.

- (ii) Inter Science (Pure) and Inter Science (Agriculture) Inter (Veterinary Science). Boys securing at least 58 per cent and girls securing 55 per cent of total marks at the High School or equivalent examination were eligible.
- (iii) B. A., B. Com., B. Sc. (Pure). Boys securing at least 60 per cent and girls securing 55 per cent marks in the Inter Examination were eligible.
- (iv) B. Sc. (Agr.) and Degree in Science Veterinary. Boys/Girls securing at least 50 per cent of total marks in the Inter Examination were eligible.
- (v) Post-Graduate course including law. Boys/Girls must have secured at least 60 per cent marks at the degree examination.

(b) Technical, Medical or Professional Courses including those for which the Admission Qualification is less than High School.

Stipends of Rs. 20 to Rs.60 per month were admissible for the following courses irrespective of the division secured at the examination passed by the students previous to their joining any of these courses :

- (i) *Technical Courses*—Including technological course, e.g. textile, leather, sugar, printing, cinematography, sound and industrial Chemistry (Tech.)
- (ii) *Engineering Courses*—Including civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, navigational engineering, irrigational engineering, automobile engineering, mining and metallurgy, course of study on the trainingship 'Dufferin' marine engineering training course.
- (iii) *Medical Course*—Including course in Hygiene sanitation, Pharmacy and Public Health.
- (iv) *Teachers Training Courses*—(Including Basis), such as J. B. T. C. I., C. T., B. Ed., L. T., M. Ed., B. T., and H. T. C., etc.
- (v) *Diploma or degree Courses*—In fine arts, such as sculpture, painting and architecture.

3. *Loans*—No fresh loans for educational purposes were granted during the year 1952-53. Two students, however, who were already in receipt of loans previously were sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 1,705 during 1952-53 to enable them to complete their studies.

A statement showing the number of students who were given free-ships, cash grants, stipends, and loans together with the expenditure on each item is given hereunder :

Nature of Assistance	No. of displaced students benefited	Amount sanctioned		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Free-ships to students of Classes I to X..	29,165	8,23,102	13	6
Cash grants to students of Classes I to X	26,840	3,87,977	8	0
Stipends to students pursuing collegiate and technical and professional courses of study.	592	1,80,699	0	0
Loans	2	1,705	0	0

14. *Indian Students abroad*—Under the Presidentship of the Director of Education, Uttar Pradesh, there is a State Students Advisory Committee which advises the students in matter of admission to foreign universities. All the six Universities of the State have also their own Advisory Committees for the purpose. The following table will show the number of students sent for foreign study in various subjects during the year under review and the preceding year :

1951-52

Name of the country		Number of scholars who went abroad for advanced studies in—					
		Medicine and Veterinary Science		Nursing		Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
U. S. A.	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
U. K.	..	4	3	..	1	4	4
Total		8	3	..	1	8	4

1952-53

Name of country	Art		Science		Education		Engineering		Architecture and designing		Technology and industry		Medicine and veterinary		Agriculture and Forestry		Law		Commerce		Fine Art		Library Science		Other subject		Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
U. S. A. ..	5	3	10	1	2	4	7	..	1	..	2	..	12	1	6	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	52	11	
U. K. ..	8	2	9	..	2	..	21	5	..	13	..	2	..	1	1	1	62	3
Germany	1	1	..	1	3	..
Other European Countries.	1	2	1	1	4	1
Total ..	18	5	21	1	4	4	28	..	1	..	8	..	28	2	9	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	121	15	

CHAPTER XI

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL TENDENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

In the State of Uttar Pradesh Education has been extended to the remotest corner of the countryside during the last few years. In the post-independence era, expansion had taken place at all stages of education and particularly at the primary stage, the basic curriculum with its emphasis on Art and Craft has been followed. Uttar Pradesh does not accept the principle of self-supporting Education in its schools but marketing of material produced in craft classes of educational institutions has been encouraged. To ensure efficiency in teaching at the primary stage, teachers have been trained in the Basic system of education in Normal Schools. To cope with the enormous army of teachers required for the large number of Basic Primary Schools, the scheme known as Mobile Training Squad was also introduced in 1947 and though much curtailed during the year, worked successfully. Besides giving training in the art of teaching, the squads have rendered useful public service by organising social activities in the rural areas. The trained graduates of the Government Basic Training College have supplied personnel for the inspecting staff for inspection work in rural areas and the teaching staff of Normal Schools.

In regard to the Secondary stage, it may be mentioned that the Secondary Education Reorganisation Committee under Chairmanship of Acharya Narendra Deo continued its labour but could not complete its report during the year under review.

There are in the State five regional Psychological Centre working under the Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad, helping the candidates in the selection of proper groups. The students have derived benefit from the guidance offered by these centres, and it is felt that provision of a psychological centre in each district is a necessity.

A significant tendency in the educational system of the State is the provision of occupational work in educational institutions so that the students might, if they choose, take to some productive craft-work at the close of their academic career. The scheme of Constructive work was introduced in every Government Higher Secondary School and Normal School during the year under report. The scheme proved infectious and it soon spread over to some of the aided Higher Secondary Schools as well as the Junior High and Primary Schools also. The result is that spinning and weaving, brick making, preparation of toys, syrups, wood-work, metal work and other such productive activities were taken up in educational institution of the State during the year under review. Agricultural work, in connection with the Grow-More-Food Campaign, has

assumed great importance due to its suitability in rural areas. Apart from its practical utility, the type of work done in the scheme of Constructive work has benefitted the pupils culturally for it has taught them dignity of labour and value of co-operation.

Girls' education has been receiving special encouragement during these years. Every year more and more Girls' Junior High Schools are being raised to the status of Higher Secondary Schools. In important towns and cities, which had no Higher Secondary Schools a few years ago, there was a stout public demand for higher institutions. They are, however, absent in rural areas. At the Primary stage, as already stated above, the effort is directly towards consolidation rather than expansion.

Among other educational activities Military Education comes first for its popularity. It is getting more and more popular and there is an increasing demand from students for admission in N. C. C. and P. E. C. More than half the number of the districts of the State were, however, yet without facilities for Military Education. There is, therefore, a real need of providing the same to all the districts of the State. This education, besides imparting physical education, has helped in fostering better discipline among students. The scheme of Social service also caught the imagination of students and, although new, it proved a very instructive for our students.

Another remarkable event of the year under report was the establishment of the Film Section which began functioning properly in May, 1952 and no less than half a dozen films and films strips were prepared during the year.

C. N. CHAK,
Director of Education,
Uttar Pradesh.

PART II

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EXPLANATIONS

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

2. **Current Year**—For the sake of clarity, it may be mentioned that the current year, wherever it occurs in these tables, means the year for which the statistics are being furnished, and *not* the year in which the form is being filled.

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

4. **Unrecognized Institutions** are those which do not come under the above definition of Recognized Institutions.

5. **General, Professional and Special Education**—The types of institutions to be included under these categories, as stated in Tables I and II, are enumerated under similar headings in Table III.

6. **Nursery Schools/Classes** include all Pre-primary, Infant, Kindergarten and other such schools/classes.

7. **Higher Secondary Schools** are those schools after passing which the student can be admitted in Degree Classes of Universities.

8. **Engineering Schools** include Survey Schools.

9. **Schools for Oriental Studies** include Tols, Madarsas, Arabic, Sanskrit and Vedic Schools, Sanskrit Pathshalas and other such schools.

10. **Schools for Physical Education** include Gymnasias.

11. **District Boards** include District School Boards.

12. **Municipal Boards** include Cantonment Boards and Town Area Committees.

13. **Local Boards** include District, Municipal, Cantonment Boards and Town Area Committees.

14. **Enrolment**—For definiteness, scholars on rolls in the institutions or hostels on 31st March of the academic year in question are taken. If, however, 31st March falls within a vacation at the end of the session then the scholars on rolls on the date before 31st of March and nearest to it should be given.

15. **Expenditure**—(a) In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds entered in Tables V-A and V-B and other expenditure tables, all payments or contributions from fees, endowments, etc., and other sources, which are credited to such funds, are deducted.

(b) **Endowments, etc.** include subscriptions, contributions and income from endowments.

(c) **Buildings**—Any expenditure on furniture or apparatus, if incurred as an indirect expenditure, may be included under buildings.

16. **Certified Teachers** are those who have obtained any form of Teachers' Certificate other than the one granted on the basis of Public Examination of a Teachers' Training Institution.

17. **Examination Results** refer to those students who were educated during the current year, i.e., the year for which the statistics are being given in this form.

18. **Free Studentships** in stating the number of free studentships required in these tables, the number of half and other fractional, free-studentships, if any, should be converted into full free-studentships and then stated.

19. **Government**—Includes both Central and State Governments, unless otherwise provided for.

20. **THE STATISTICS GIVEN IN THESE TABLES INCLUDE STATISTICS OF CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED EDUCATIONAL OR RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.**

GENERAL TABLES

I-GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL

Area in square miles 1, 13, 109

Type of institution	Number of institutions for					
	Boys			Girls		
	Previous year (1951-1952)	Current year (1952-1953)	In rural areas (included in column 3)	Previous year (1951-52)	Current year (1952-1953)	In rural areas (included in column 6)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNIZED—						
*Universities	6	6	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Board or Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	1	1	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education ..	46	49	..	6	7	..
Colleges for Professional Education	14	14	..	5	5	..
Colleges for Special Education ..	5	6	..	..	..	..
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	948	1,023	446	178	192	2
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	2,608	2,779	2,304	463	465	151
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	29,438	29,221	26,432	2,589	2,563	1,874
Nursery Schools	8	9	..	..	2	..
Schools for Professional Education	192	172	40	33	35	1
Schools for Special Education ..	1,461	1,212	743	4	23	7
Total	34,727	34,493	29,965	3,278	3,312	2,035
Unrecognized	645	505	461	38	17	5
GRAND TOTAL ..	85,372	84,998	30,426	3,316	3,329	2,040

*The figures required in columns (8) to (17) against this item, include only those in University Departments.

INSTITUTIONS SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS

Total estimated population	Males 8,84,96,052	Total estimated population of children of school-going age (Age-group 6-17)	Boys 85,41,493
	Females 3,04,78,278		Girls 77,71,961
	Total 1 6,89,74,330		Total 1,63,13,454

Number of scholars								Number of teachers	
Boys				Girls				Men	Women
Previous year (1951-52)	Current year (1952-53)	From rural areas† (included in column 9)	Number of married students of and above the age of 13 (included in column 9)	Previous year (1951-52)	Current year (1952-53)	From rural areas† (included in column 13)	Number of married students of and above the age of 14 (included in column 13)		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19,221	21,955	3, 41	2,69	1,675	2,411	86	106	1,192	71
..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
..
36,153	40,487	14,000	7,567	4,446	4,822	65	141	1,871	211
1,788	1,852	716	353	495	542	65	122	254	59
779	1,195	393	347	417	440	9	70	104	3
4,22,303	4 71,337	2,34,706	5,682	68,453	70,466	2,330	808	20,793	3,106
8,02,650	3,22,341	2,64,078	11,255	67,211	65,916	14,549	807	14,957	2,950
24,56,886	23,67,721	20,19,313	1,758	3,89,397	3,75,039	2,30,333	1,007	71,730	6,157
637	583	..	..	210	349	..	..	16	51
11,979	12,036	5,845	4,852	1,620	1,815	192	60	1,240	218
36,094	51,335	29,370	1,336	672	1,233	235	208	4,860	60
32,83,490	32,90,787	25,71,907	36,430	5,23,496	5,23,033	2,47,864	3,629	1,17,491	12,926
94,620	33,178	31,338	2,093	2,014	2,050	264	38	1,233	33
33,83,110	33,23,965	26,03,295	33,528	5,25,510	5,25,033	2,48,123	3,667	1,18,724	12,959

†Includes all students from rural areas studying in institutions whether situated in rural or urban areas.

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF

Total Revenue of the State	Rs. 64,82,64,284
Amount spent on Education from State Revenues (including Government grants to Local Boards)	Recurring ———— } Budgetted 7,96,89,200 Actual 7,70,51,988
	Non-recurring ———— } Budgetted 14,28,600 Actual 14,28,600
	Total ———— } Budgetted 8,11,12,800 Actual 7,84,75,588

1	Expenditure on education for boys							
	Previous year (1951-52)	Current year (1952-53)	Percentage of expenditure from					Other sources
			Government funds	District Board funds	Municipal Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs.	Rs.						
Direction and Inspection.	41,60,195	41,99,675	89	7	4	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (including buildings, scholarships, hostel charges, etc.).	2,27,45,955	2,60,66,630	43	8	2	17	4	26
Total ..	2,69,06,150	3,02,06,305	49	8	2	15	9	28
RECOGNIZED—								
Universities ..	1,85,03,904	2,08,23,007	42	..	..	20	3	35
Research Institutions ..	..	2,72,000	100	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	81,80,457	34,96,164	..	..	..	100	..	..
Colleges for General Education.	71,76,858	85,31,727	91	..	..	58	3	8
Colleges for Professional Education.	52,41,610	55,07,021	81	..	..	13	1	5
Colleges for Special Education.	2,36,183	3,25,216	88	..	..	9	..	3
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	3,78,18,488	4,40,99,285	32	..	1	57	3	8
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	1,14,48,160	1,25,74,849	25	9	4	53	1	8
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	4,23,72,948	4,46,31,805	70	16	8	5	..	1
Nursery Schools ..	86,178	1,22,808	21	..	4	60	4	11
Schools for Professional Education.	42,27,284	40,44,336	86	1	1	8	3	1
Schools for Special Education.	71,23,543	69,5,939	12	1	..	..	9	78
Total ..	13,74,13,513	15,14,24,057	45	6	3	32	2	12
Unrecognised ..	1,79,738	9,18,096	..	..	..	67	..	33
GRAND TOTAL ..	16,44,99,401	18,25,48,458	46	6	3	29	2	14

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

		Rs.		Rs.	
Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State.		16,06,55,994		(Included Government Grants also)	
Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards.	Recurring—	Budgetted	1,80,20,185	Grant for Education from the Central Government	Recurring—
		Actual	1,80,20,135		
	Non-recurring	Budgetted	19,00,083	Non-Recurring—	
		Actual	19,00,083		
	Total—	Budgetted	1,99,20,318		Total .. 55,97,458
		Actual	1,99,20,318		

Expenditure on education for girls

Previous year (1951-52)	Current year (1952-53)	Percentage of expenditure from					
		Government funds	District Board funds	Municipal Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,96,745	3,38,862	96	..	4	..	..	..
18,02,081	30,51,219	97	4	6	25	..	28
20,95,826	33,85,081	43	4	6	23	..	25
..
..
6,18,978	7,43,565	33	..	..	45	3	19
2,75,833	2,73,824	86	..	..	5	..	9
..
60,19,386	81,50,953	43	..	5	40	1	11
29,59,870	32,35,535	46	9	14	17	2	12
42,53,560	43,64,616	39	13	45	2	..	1
..	9,112	..	..	..	92	..	8
6,17,586	7,13,522	37	..	3	3	1	6
1,11,204	69,622	14	..	2	2	6	76
1,48,45,422	1,75,60,779	45	5	16	24	1	9
2,903	6,294	..	..	..	67	..	33
1,69,47,151	2,09,52,154	44	5	14	24	1	12

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

Type of institution	For boys								For girls								Grand total
	Recognized institutions managed by								Recognized institutions managed by								
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private bodies		Unrecognized institutions.	Total	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private bodies		Unrecognized institutions	Total	
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided			Central	State			Aided	Unaided			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Universities	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Research Institutions	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Colleges for General Education—																		
Degree Colleges—																		
Arts only	{ With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7
	{ Others	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	12
Science only	{ With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	{ Others	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	{ Others	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	27	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	31
Intermediate Colleges—With only Intermediate Classes.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	8	..	..	41	5	2	51	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	7	58

III—Educational Institutions by Management—(continued)

Type of institution	For boys								For girls								Grand total		
	Recognized institutions managed by							Unrecognized Institutions	Total	Recognized institutions managed by								Unrecognized Institutions	Total
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private bodies		Government			District Board	Municipal Board	Private bodies							
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided						Central	State	Aided	Unaided				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Colleges for Professional Education—	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Education { Post Graduate (Basic).	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	6
{ Post Graduate (Non-Basic), Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Medicine .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Veterinary	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Agriculture .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Forestry	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	7	..	..	3	..	..	14	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	5	19

Colleges for Special Education—																			
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Schools for General Education—																			
Higher Secondary	5	76	4	22	776	140	17	1,040	..	44	..	12	134	2	..	192	1,282		
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High	2	109	1,735	94	284	555	229	3,008	..	53	208	72	116	16	1	466	3,474		
Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4	779	24,697	1,769	1,748	229	248	29,464	1	78	1,871	487	195	6	16	2,599	32,063*		
Primary—																			
Single Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. ..	..	1	..	2	5	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11		
Total	11	965	26,486	1,887	2,808	925	489	33,521	1	170	2,079	521	445	26	17	3,25	36,780		

*Includes 3,812 single teacher Basic Primary school for boys and 586 for girls (Total=4,398).

III—Educational Institutions by Management—(concluded)

Type of institution	For boys								For girls								Grand total		
	Recognized institutions managed by							Unrecognized institutions	Total	Recognized institutions managed by								Unrecognized institutions	Total
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private bodies		Government			District Board	Municipal Board	Private bodies							
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided	Central					State	Aided	Unaided					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Schools for Professional Education—Training (Basic)	89	..	..	6	12	..	107	..	18	..	1	8	2	..	24	181	
Engineering	7	..	..	3	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Technology	
Polytechnic	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
High	
Others	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Industry	10	4	3	24	..	..	41	..	1	..	1	9	..	..	11	52	
Medicine	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Agriculture	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Forestry	
Commerce	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Arts and Crafts	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Total	115	4	3	36	14	..	172	..	14	..	2	17	2	..	85	207	

Schools for Special Education—																				
Music							1	1	2											2
Dancing																				
Other fine Arts ..			1						1											1
Oriental Studies ..			9		2	508	602	13	1,129					5	1		6		1,135	
Physical Education																				
Social Education																				
For the Handicapped—																				
Mentally Handicapped																				
Physically Handicapped		1	1			10	2		14					1			1		15	
For Adults				2	75	8			80		12	4					16		96	
Reformatory																				
Others*																				
Total	1	11	2	77	516	605	14	1,226		12	4		6	1		23			1,249	
GRAND TOTAL	16	1,108	26,442	1,967	3,412	1,550	505	84,998	1	200	2,083	523	475	30	17	8,329			36,327	

GENERAL TABLES

*May be specified if possible.

IV-A - Distribution of scholars in Educational

Institutions	In recognized				
	Central Government			State Govern-	
	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in approv- ed hostels	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Universities—					
University Departments
Research Institutions	45	43
Colleges for General Education—					
Degree Colleges
Arts .. { With only Degree
.. { Classes.
.. { Others
Science .. { With only Degree
.. { Classes.
.. { Others
Arts and Science. { With only Degree	377	309
.. { Classes.
.. { Others
Intermediate Colleges
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total	377	309
College for Professional Educa- tion—					
Education { Post Graduate	31	28
.. { (Basic.)
.. { Post Graduate	168	160
.. { (non-Basic).
.. { Under Graduate
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary ..	123	115	122	311	268
Agriculture	183	168
Forestry ..	210	208	210	391	319
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Total ..	333	323	332	1,034	943
Colleges for Special Education—					
Music
Dancing
Other fine Arts
Oriental Studies	803	508
Physical Education	57	45
Social Education
Total	860	558

24,386 Scholars of Universities include—	General Edn. Education..	Boys 19,374	Girls 2,016
	Agriculture	158	159
	Commerce..	1,605	1
	Law ..	2,240	23

Institutions for boys—(continued)

Institutions						
ment	District Board			Municipal Board		
	Number of resi- dents in ap- proved hostels	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in ap- proved hostels	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in ap- proved hostels
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
42	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::
68	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::
63	::	::	::	::	::	::
20	::	::	::	::	::	::
109	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::
257	::	::	::	::	::	::
158	::	::	::	::	::	::
337	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::
881	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::
50	::	::	::	::	::	::
29	::	::	::	::	::	::
79	::	::	::	::	::	::

	Boys	Girls	
Home Arts and Home Sc.	18	18	Include 845 students of Diploma in Engineering.
Diploma Courses	208	10	
Engineering	1,912	..	
Medical	1,460	147	
Music	74	42	
Oriental Studies	384	..	
Total	21,955	2,411	

IV-A--Distribution of Scholars in Educational

Institutions	In recognized					
	Private					
	Aided			Unaided		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Universities .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Department ..	24,366	22,354	9,640	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education.						
Degree Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts { With only Degree Classes.	1,020	924	155	583	480	..
Arts { Others ..	5,449	4,766	499	..	..	..
Sciences { With only Degree Classes.	454	405	176	87	30	31
Sciences { Others ..	718	663	114	..	..	..
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science. { Others ..	93,727	28,971	4,335	269	250	57
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
With only Intermediate Classes.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	40,368	35,728	5,250	943	810	89
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Education { Post Graduates (Basic).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education { Post Graduate (Non-Basic).	72	66	..	..	..	..
Education { Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	147	139	129	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	247	247	267	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	566	652	296	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education.						
Music	729	558	..	46	40	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	729	558	..	46	40	..

41637 Scholars of degree colleges include—

Institutions for Boys'—(continued)

institutions			In unrecognised institutions			Number of girls included in		
Total								
Number of schools	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of schools	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column 20	Column 23	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
24,366	22,354	9,640	..	..	..	2,411	..	2,411
45	43	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,606	1,404	155	..	..	..	84	..	84
5,449	4,766	439	371	281	182	55	3	58
541	435	207	..	..	..	8	..	8
718	662	114	..	..	..	14	..	14
377	309	63	..	..	..	20	..	20
32,996	29,221	4,392	..	..	..	1,147	..	1,147
..
..
41,687	36,817	5,420	371	281	182	1,928	3	1,331
31	28	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
240	226	109	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	139	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
311	268	257	..	..	..	85	..	85
306	233	230	..	..	..	..	..	..
*738	666	604	..	..	..	13	..	13
210	208	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
1,983	1,318	1,609	..	..	..	131	..	131
775	598	..	..	..	..	4.5	..	4.5
..
..
803	508	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	45	29	..	..	..	15	..	15
..
1,635	1,151	79	..	..	..	440	..	440

	Boys	Girls	School Stage.	Boys	Girls	*Includes
General education ..	30,352	1,199		934	..	41 students of
Educational ..	1,039*	113				B.Sc., Agricultural
Agriculture ..	374	..				Engineering.
Commerce ..	5,905	4				
Law ..	1,765	12				
Total..	40,959	1,328				

*Includes 4 of P. T. of Christian college

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in Educational

Institutions	In recognised				
	Central Government			State Govern-	
	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in approv- ed hostels	Number of schol- are	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools for General Education—					
Higher Secondary	2,714	2,981	623	34,570	80,185
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	635	523	..	17,800	15,414
Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	222	172	..	43,335	36,846
Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Single Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. ..	..	..	..	95	84
Total	3,571	3,075	623	94,800	82,529
Schools for Professional Educa- tion—					
Training .. ..	..	..	..	7,152	6,435
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	558	510
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. ..	..	..	..	298	267
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. ..	..	..	..	434	395
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	275	216
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	110	100
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	8,322	7,973
Schools for Special Education—					
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	160	155
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	215	166
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	119	118	119	90	23
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	119	118	119	405	349
GRAND TOTAL	4,023	3,516	1,074	1,06,398	92,699

†May be specified

Institutions for Boys—(continued)

Institutions

ment	District Board			Municipal Board		
	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in approv- ed hostels	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in approv- ed hostels
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1,433	1,861	1,706	54	9,237	8,336	19
128	2,07,099	1,85,382	10,804	19,861	12,110	45
..	20,62,019	18,01,351	..	3,03,951	2,45,076	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	100	84	..
1,611	22,70,979	19,88,139	10,853	3,27,149	2,65,604	64
3,584	..	..	..	..	..	..
240	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	86	71	19	65	53	..
214	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
4,230	86	71	19	65	53	..
..
89	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	..	..	75	44	..
..
..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	60	48	..	1,939	1,644	..
..
..
83	60	48	..	2,014	1,688	..
6,989	22,71,125	19,98,558	10,877	3,29,228	2,67,345	64

if possible.

IV-A—Distribution of scholars in educational

Institutions	In recognized					
	Private					
	Aided			Unaided		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary ..	3,85,100	3,39,302	8,897	97,583	93,580	1,673
High ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	81,406	26,082	1,018	53,011	46,846	1,061
Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	93,529	77,274	95	20,953	17,469	..
Primary—						
Single Teacher ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery ..	646	589	..	19	11	..
Total ..	5,10,681	4,43,247	9,945	1,11,568	97,906	2,734
Schools for Professional Education—						
Training (Basic) ..	342	308	69	806	741	349
Engineering ..	245	219	145	717	473	257
Technology—						
Poly-technic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	39	27	29	..	..	..
Industry ..	859	734	317	..	..	..
Medicine ..	165	140	62	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts ..	20	16	20	..	..	..
Total ..	1,664	1,444	632	1,528	1,214	606
Schools for Special Education—						
Music ..	..	..	..	90	80	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	32,476	27,344	14,843	16,169	13,947	9,852
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped ..	228	193	20	35	32	20
For Adults ..	90	77	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	32,794	27,614	14,863	16,294	14,059	9,872
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,11,168	5,91,497	40,245	1,80,371	1,14,029	13,800

institutions for boys—(concluded)

institutions			In unrecognized institutions			Number of girls included in		
Total								
Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column 20	Column 23	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4,71,065	4,15,490	12,689	2,711	2,404	9	3,076	58	3,134
3,23,812	2,86,966	13,351	20,614	18,560	432	4,105	133	4,238
25,23,009*	21,73,188	95	9,514†	6,995	..	1,59,519	516	1,60,035
..
860	756	..	..	..	..	808	..	308
33,18,746	28,80,800	25,835	32,839	27,959	441	1,67,008	777	1,67,715
8,300	7,534	3,694	..	..	..	15	..	15
1,515	1,202	642	..	..	..	..	..	..
298	237	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	27	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,444	1,253	472	..	..	..	121	..	121
165	140	62	..	..	..	1	..	1
275	216	214	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	16	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,160	10,755	5,487	..	..	..	137	..	137
90	80	..	49	45	..	63	26	89
160	155	39	..	..	..	6	..	6
48,935	41,500	24,231	146	123	69	218	..	218
..
412	371	167	..	..	..	35	..	35
2,089	1,769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
51,686	43,876	24,437	195	168	68	322	26	348
34,52,308	29,97,644	72,549	33,405	28,408	686	1,71,777	736	1,72,513

*Includes 1,09,081 (1,01,397 boys *7,684 girls) enrolment of Single Teacher Primary Schools (recognized).

† Includes 2,776 enrolment of Single Teacher Primary Schools (unrecognized).

IV-B—Distribution of scholars in educational

Institutions	In recognized					
	Private					
	Aided			Unaided		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Universities—						
University Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges						
Arts ..				85	78	..
{ With only Degree	..	..	..
{ Classes.						
{ Others ..	434	383	61	..	..	..
Science ..				..	..	..
{ With only Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Classes.						
{ Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science ..				..	..	..
{ With only Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Classes.						
{ Others ..	3,053	1,997	423	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With only Intermediate Classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,487	2,380	481	85	78	..
Colleges for professional Education—						
Education ..						
{ Post-graduate (Basic).	70	65	31	..	..	..
{ Post-graduate (Non-Basic).	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Under-graduate (Non-Basic).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	70	65	31	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education—						
Music ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes:

General Education ..	Boys	Girls
Education ..	..	2,166
School stage ..	78	44
Total	78	1,284
Total	78	3,494

IV-B—Distribution of scholars in educational

Institutions	In recognized				
	Central Government			State Govern	
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools for General Education—					
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	11,503	10,195
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High .. ..	..	..	..	12,227	9,991
Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	157	110	..	7,202	6,008
Primary					
Single Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	157	110	..	30,933	26,189
Schools for Professional Education—					
Training (Basic) .. ..	..	..	..	517	516
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—					
Polytechnic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. ..	..	..	..	81	68
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	628	584
Schools for Special Education—					
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	309	248
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	309	248
GRAND TOTAL	157	110	..	92,210	27,891
GRAND TOTAL (BOYS)	4,023	3,516	1,074	1,06,393	92,689
GRAND TOTAL (ALL PERSONS)	4,180	3,626	1,074	1,88,608	1,20,080

*May be specified, if possible.

institutions for girls—(continued)

institutions						
ment	District Board			Municipal Board		
Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
90	::	::	::	3,781	3,377	..
33	16,356	13,775	12	9,491	8,256	..
::	1,19,665	99,447	::	76,444	60,617	..
::	::	::	::	::	::	..
::	::	::	::	::	::	..
123	1,30,21	1,18,222	12	69,716	72,280	..
369	::	::	::	54	39	..
::	::	::	::	::	::	..
::	::	::	::	::	::	..
::	::	::	::	44	40	..
::	::	::	::	::	::	..
369	..	..	..	98	79	..
::	::	::	::	::	::	..
::	::	::	::	::	::	..
::	::	::	::	::	::	..
::	61	46	::	::	::	..
::	61	46	..	..	..	..
616	1,36,682	1,13,268	12	89,814	72,359	..
6,589	22,71,125	19,88,558	10,877	8,29,228	3,67,345	64
7,605	24,07,707	21,01,826	10,869	4,19,042	3,89,704	64

IV-B—Distribution of scholars in educational

Institutions	In recognized					
	Private					
	Aided			Unaided		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary	54,945	48,489	1,853	509	448	..
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	22,801	19,592	789	2,970	2,467	..
Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	16,019	13,504	..	264	205	..
Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. ..	..	..	..	72	63	..
Total	93,765	81,585	2,641	3,815	3,183	..
Schools for Professional Education—						
Training	221	149	88	29	26	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	715	606	74	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	935	805	162	29	265	..
Schools for Special Education—						
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	486	362	55	25	19	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	51	51	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	637	413	55	25	17	..
GRAND TOTAL	98,795	85,198	3,373	8,954	8,806	..
GRAND TOTAL (BOYS)	6,11,168	5,31,497	40,245	1,30,371	1,14,029	18,300
GRAND TOTAL (ALL PERSONS)	7,09,903	6,16,695	43,618	1,34,325	1,17,335	17,300

*May be specified, if possible.

institutions for girls—(concluded)

stitutions			In unrecognized institu- tions			Number of boys included in		
Total								
Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in approv- ed hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in approv- ed hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
70,788	62,459	1,943	..	..	..	3,348	..	3,348
64,845	54,111	883	..	..	..	2,534	..	2,534
2,19,751	1,79,886	..	× 1,793	1,492	25	4,231	509	4,740
..
..
72	63	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
3,54,906	2,96,519	2,776	1,823	1,516	26	10,144	509	10,653
851	780	457	..	..	..	6	..	6
..
..
..
840	71	74	..	..	..	7	..	7
..
..
..
1,691	1,494	531	..	..	..	13	..	13
..
..
511	331	55	..	..	..	18	..	18
..
..
51	51	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
870	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
932	726	55	..	..	..	21	..	21
3,61,512	3,01,572	4,001	1,823	1,516	26	10,256	509	10,765
34,52,308	29,97,644	72,549	33,405	29,408	686	1,71,777	736	1,72,513
38,13,820	32,99,216	76,560	35,228	29,924	711	..	..	..

*Includes 23,090 (22,371 Girls and 819 Boys) enrolment of Single Teacher Primary School (recognised).

×Includes 1,109 enrolment of Single Teacher Primary Schools (unrecognized).

V-A—Expenditure on educational

Institution	Government					
	Government funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowment etc.
	Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research institutions ..	..	2,72,000	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—	..	..	..	..	94,98,164	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts .. { With only ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science .. { With only ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science. { With only ..	..	3,01,997	..	..	39,465	..
Degree classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	3,01,997	..	..	39,465	..
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Educa- { Post graduate (Basic) ..	..	49,881	..	..	107	..
tion. { Post-graduate (Non-Basic) ..	..	2,51,697	..	..	9,258	..
{ Under-graduate (Non-Basic) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	1,507	5,64,157	..	..	88,264	..
Veterinary ..	28,06,065	1,88,604	..	..	42,624	..
Agriculture ..	..	5,44,712	..	..	66,141	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	3,77,624	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	28,07,572	15,99,051	..	..	5,78,018	..
Colleges for Special Education—						
Music ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	1,81,858	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	46,924	..	..	..	..
Social Education* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	2,28,782	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

institutions for boys—(continued)

Total	Private Institution Aided							
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	o
	Central	State						
26	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	41,36,011	45,98,132	..	..	42,68,481	6,09,815	72,10,618	2,08,23,007
..
..
..	..	46,877	2,001	3,000	1,42,828	8,284	852	2,03,842
..	..	2,29,385	1,300	2,400	6,38,794	53,931	60,271	9,86,081
..	..	52,672	..	..	77,419	40,001	51,385	2,21,477
..	..	19,583	..	..	1,09,867	500	246	1,30,196
..
..	8,500	19,77,090	1,682	4,100	38,38,464	1,60,394	4,57,987	64,48,128
..
..
..	8,500	28,25,616	4,933	9,500	48,07,372	2,63,110	5,70,641	79,89,722
..
..	..	..	..	..	31,026	..	..	31,026
..	42,365	..	..	..	44,842	21,183	4,677	1,13,067
..
..
..	200	30,844	..	..	37,902	22,643	2,72,568	3,64,157
..
..
..
..
..	42,565	80,844	..	..	1,13,770	43,826	2,77,245	5,08,250
..	..	57,652	..	..	26,973	..	5,343	89,968
..
..
..
..
..	..	57,652	..	..	26,973	..	5,343	89,968

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Private institutions Un-aided				Government
	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Central
	34	35	36	37	38
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—					
University Departments ..	..	..	..	..	41,36,011
Research Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education— Degree Colleges—					
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes.	68,674	5,220	21,872	95,766	..
.. { Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Science { With only Degree Classes.	18,142	5,387	39,654	63,183	..
.. { Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
.. { Others ..	38,258	3,336	..	41,594	8,500
Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,25,074	13,948	61,528	2,00,549	8,500
Colleges for Professional Educa- tion—					
Educa- (Post-graduate (Basic)	..	..	..	..	..
tion (Post-graduate (Non-Basic)	..	..	..	..	..
Under graduate (Non-Bacc)	..	..	..	..	42,365
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	1,507
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	28,06,065
Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..	200
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	28,50,137
Colleges for Special Education—					
Music ..	3,548	189	2,729	6,466	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,548	189	2,729	6,466	..

institutions for boys —(continued)

Total Direct Expenditure

Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Total Expenditure on salaries of teachers [already included in col. (45)]
State							
89	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45,98,132	42,68,431	6,09,815	72,10,618	2,08,28,007	71,50,491
2,72,000	2,72,000	93,800
..	34,96,164	..	..	34,96,164	..
46,877	2,001	3,000	2,11,502	13,504	22,724	2,99,608	1,90,559
2,29,385	1,300	2,400	6,38,794	53,931	60,271	9,86,081	6,08,626
52,672	95,561	45,388	91,039	2,84,660	1,57,697
19,583	1,09,867	500	246	1,30,196	90,242
3,01,997	39,465	..	..	3,41,462	2,71,433
19,77,099	1,682	4,100	38,76,722	1,69,730	4,57,897	64,89,720	44,21,141
..
..
26,27,613	4,983	9,500	49,71,911	2,77,053	6,32,167	85,31,727	57,99,638
49,881	107	..	63	50,051	32,080
2,51,697	34,234	..	10,467	2,96,443	1,32,332
..
..	44,842	21,133	4,677	1,13,067	75,649
..	6,57,525	..
5,64,157	88,264	..	3,600	..	3,67,191
1,83,604	42,624	..	..	80,37,293	92,596
5,75,556	1,04,043	22,643	2,72,568	9,75,010	3,55,373
..	3,77,624	..	..	3,77,634	1,50,091
..
..
..
16,29,895	6,91,733	43,826	2,91,376	55,07,021	12,05,312
57,652	30,521	189	8,072	96,434	54,700
..
..
1,81,858	1,81,858	83,307
46,924	46,924	15,193
..
2,86,434	30,521	189	8,072	3,25,216	4,58,200

††Includes allowances, if any.

7-A—Expenditure on educational

Institutions	Government					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary	3,75,214	45,30,685	..	..	16,87,652	28,467
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	55,502	..
Senior Basic/Junior High	50,495	7,73,826	..	..	..	..
Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	23,361	7,15,013	1,930	..	7,402	..
Primary—						
Single-teacher .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. ..	..	21,081	..	..	7,765	..
Total	4,49,070	60,40,605	1,960	..	17,58,321	28,467
Schools for Professional Education—						
Training (Basic) .. ..	..	22,99,069	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	3,37,300	..	..	..	..
Technology—						
Polytechnic .. ..	..	2,01,880	..	..	..	..
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. ..	..	3,44,540	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	186	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	1,94,629	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	1,360	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	33,12,678	..	..	186	..
Schools for Special Education—						
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	10,800	1,15,060	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	21,676	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the handicapped—						
Mentally handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically handicapped	94,137	10,353	..	..	..	..
For adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,05,437	1,47,094	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	32,52,079	1,19,02,207	1,960	..	58,72,154	28,467

* May be specified, if any.

institutions for boys—(continued)

institutions		District Board Institutions							
Other sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
		Central	State						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,16,932	67,88,950	..	..	5,951	..	6,9780	165	1,584	77,980
1,069	8,80,892	5,003	21,12,196	10,33,729	200	44,56,296	..	31,950	76,44,674
360	7,48,096	12,731	2,62,75,109	72,14,186	1,678	21,23,185	827	73,215	8,57,01,931
..
..	28,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,18,361	83,96,784	18,024	2,85,37,305	82,53,766	1,878	66,49,261	992	1,09,749	4,34,21,985
1,329	22,34,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,87,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,01,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3,44,840	..	3,455	63,90	..	430	3,020	..	12,235
..	1,94,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1,329	33,14,193	..	3,455	6,330	..	430	4,020	..	12,235
..
..	1,25,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	1,04,995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408
..	..	..	408	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	2,52,531	..	403	..	..	..	..	..	408
1,38,820	2,18,00,687	19,034	2,83,91,168	82,60,096	1,878	65,49,691	3,012	1,09,749	4,34,34,628

V-A—Expenditure on educational

Institutions	Municipal Board Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary..	1,63,778	..	2,95,192	4,76,082	..
High
Senior Basic/Junior High	45,681	621	4,93,439	2,02,445	..
Middle
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	89,68,166	..	92,87,386	53,325	95
Primary—						
Single-Teacher
Others
Nursery	1,000	..	2,004	15,402	..
Total	41,78,575	621	40,28,021	7,47,204	95
Schools for Professional Education—						
Training						
Engineering
Technology—						
Polytechnic
High
Others
Industry	6,480	..	17,085	230	..
Medicine
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
Total	6,480	..	17,085	230	..
Schools for Special Education—						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies	2,112	..	..
Physical Education
Social Education
For the handicapped—						
Mentally handicapped
Physically handicapped
For Adults	12,561	..	6,506	..	..
Reformatory
Others*
Total	12,561	..	8,618	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	41,97,616	621	40,48,724	7,47,434	95

* May be specified, if any

institutions for boys—(continued)

		Private Institution								
		Aided								
Other sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowment, etc.	Other sources	Total	
		Central	State							
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,888	9,44,840	1,74,460	86,48,657	16,634	2,80,496	2,15,14,949	6,10,211	29,44,897	8,41,35,864	
9,148	7,51,284	25,194	1,52,898	47,279	9,260	4,76,638	10,273	2,97,657	10,19,189	
64,156	78,18,128	..	1,18,601	1,38,653	1,20,519	75,610	14,684	2,08,256	6,77,323	
..	
9,138	27,544	..	4,110	..	3,000	49,604	4,914	3,200	64,828	
92,230	90,41,796	1,99,654	89,14,261	2,02,568	3,69,275	2,21,16,795	6,40,082	34,54,010	8,58,96,644	
..	..	..	5,062	..	..	88,076	..	6,781	49,919
..	..	..	47,670	..	..	16,230	33,145	..	97,045
..	
..	
1,550	25,345	..	50	..	..	2,000	34,070	..	36,160
..	..	..	71,830	29,070	4,580	5,40	36,545	..	1,47,426
..	..	..	45,000	..	..	12,491	4,000	9,476	70,967
..	
..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	6,240	..	7,740
1,550	25,345	..	1,71,152	29,070	4,580	74,197	1,14,000	16,257	4,09,256	
..	
..	
..	2,112	..	5,57,710	37,813	15,208	2,674	3,87,592	15,38,109	25,39,308	
..	
..	
..	..	..	43,045	..	7,217	4,421	1,863	10,805	67,951
..	1,9067	..	789	..	547	..	..	464	1,800
..	
..	
..	21,179	..	6,01,544	37,813	22,972	7,295	3,89,455	15,49,378	26,08,457	
93,880	90,38,520	43,86,730	1,66,99,201	2,74,432	4,06,387	9,14,14,834	20,60,288	1,30,83,492	6,88,25,304	

V-A—Expenditure on educational

Institutions	Private Institutions				Govern- Central
	Pces	Unaided			
		Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	
1	34	35	36	37	38
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—					
Higher Secondary	16,71,639	87,049	4,44,123	22,02,811	5,49,674
High					
Senior Basic/Junior High	14,78,933	1,39,929	6,62,518	22,80,810	83,992
Middle					
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,07,392	204	78,731	1,86,327	87,092
Primary—					
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery	345	..	1,245	1,590	..
Total	32,58,339	2,26,532	11,86,617	46,71,538	6,67,759
Schools for Professional Education—					
Training	76,532	..	14,914	91,496	..
Engineering	1,91,811	..	..	1,91,811	..
Technology—					
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,65,893	..	14,914	2,83,907	..
Schools for Special Education—					
Music	2,746	..	1,376	4,122	10,800
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	987	2,47,875	38,53,751	41,02,613	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
For the handicapped—					
Mentally handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Physically handicapped	810	176	5,513	6,529	94,637
For adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,573	2,48,051	38,60,640	41,13,264	1,05,437
Total (Direct)	36,59,927	4,88,765	51,28,426	92,75,118	77,67,843

*May be specified, if any.

†Includes Rs 39,259 State subsidy to unaided Higher Secondary Schools.

institutions for boys—(continued)

Total Direct Expenditure

ment Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Total expenditure on salaries of teachers [already included in col. 47]
State							
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,93,77,379	22,435	5,25,638	2,54,20,052	7,25,892	24,78,115*	4,40,99,285	2,97,52,559
30,84,546	10,31,629	5,02,899	66,89,839	1,49,602	10,05,342	1,25,74,349	68,30,564
3,10,71,889	73,54,799	33,60,583	23,66,914	15,810	4,24,718	4,46,31,905	3,45,43,845
..
26,191	..	5,004	73,116	4,914	13,583	1,22,809	69,766
4,75,60,005	34,68,913	43,94,174	3,45,29,921	8,96,218	49,21,758	10,14,28,747	7,32,02,734
22,38,131	..	..	1,4,658	..	23,024	23,75,813	15,01,809
3,84,970	..	..	2,08,041	83,145	..	6,16,156	3,88,540
2,01,380	..	..	..	..	..	2,01,380	65,120
.. 90	..	..	2,000	34,070	..	36,160	19,700
4,26,605	35,400	21,665	6,060	35,565	1,550	5,29,845	3,39,495
45,009	..	..	12,491	4,000	9,476	70,967	32,905
1,94,639	..	..	186	..	..	1,94,815	45,145
..
1,460	..	..	..	..	..	1,460	1,260
1,500	..	..	..	6,240	..	7,740	1,675
34,93,765	35,400	21,665	3,43,435	1,16,020	34,050	40,44,336	21,95,649
..	..	..	2,746	..	1,376	4,122	955
..
1,15,060	..	..	..	..	..	1,23,860	62,425
5,79,336	37,813	17,920	3,861	6,3,467	58,91,860	66,65,707	30,58,731
..
..
..
53,408	..	7,217	5,261	2,039	16,818	1,78,975	52,651
13,753	..	7,059	..	..	464	21,375	12,714
..
..
7,61,607	37,813	31,590	11,863	6,37,506	54,10,013	69,95,839	31,87,476
6,12,29,451	85,37,109	49,56,929	4,83,44,040	25,8,927	1,85,08,053	15,14,24,057	9,29,93,300

* Includes Rs.33,259 State subsidy to unaided Higher, Secondary Schools. It is included in column 41.

V-A—Expenditure on

Heads	Government Funds		District Board Funds
	Central	State	
Direction .. ..	..	9,05,471	..
Inspection .. ..	..	27,93,158	2,94,414
Buildings†	15,93,356	19,75,379	14,28,880
Scholarships and other financial concessions.	7,00,308	45,53,101	2,87,900
Hostel charges	9,277	1,18,388	15,932
Miscellaneous	24,150	22,11,653	3,24,944
Total Indirect ..	23,26,991	1,25,57,150	73,52,020
Grand Total, Direct and Indirect ..	1,00,94,844	7,37,86,601	1,02,89,199

† Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already included) may be indicated here separately as a foot note Rs.3,72,977.

educational institutions for boys—(concluded.)

Total Indirect Expenditure

Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total
..	..	..	..	9,05,471
1,46,692	..	..	..	32,34,204
8,37,548	7,50,548	7,22,543	89,64,414	1,07,72,617
46,602	2,91,483	2,61,468	15,37,971	76,71,688
1,720	16,18,652	14,613	2,83,529	20,62,106
86,771	17,19,512	1,57,955	10,41,379	55,60,269
6,19,273	43,74,200	11,59,478	68,17,193	3,02,06,805
50,76,202	5,27,18,240	97,40,105	2,53,25,251	18,16,30,862

V-B—Expenditure on educational

Institution	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments
Research Institutions
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts { With only Degree Classes.
Others
Science { With only Degree Classes.
Others
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes.
Others
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Education { Basic—Post graduate.
Non-Basic—Post graduate.	..	65,190	..	..	1,120	..
Non-Basic—Under graduate.	..	1,54,534	..	..	636	..
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Total	2,19,724	..	..	1,756	..
Colleges for Special Education—						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Total

V-B—Expenditure on educational

Institution	Municipal Board Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments
Research Institutions
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts { With only Degree Classes
{ Others
Science { With only Degree
{ Classes.
{ Others
Arts and Science { With only Degree
{ Classes.
{ Others
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate classes
Others
Total
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Education { Basic—Post-graduate.
{ Non-Basic—Post-graduate.
{ Non-Basic—Undergraduate.
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Total
Colleges for Special Education—						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Total

V-B—Expenditure on educational

Institution	Private Institutions				Govern Central
	Unaided Institutions				
	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	
1	34	35	36	37	38
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—					
University Departments ..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—					
Degree Colleges—					
Arts { With only Degree Classes	9,564	..	2,704	12,268	..
{ Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Science { With only Degree { Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and { With only Degree { Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
Science, { Others ..	..	..	..	..	50,000
Intermediate Colleges—					
With only Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,564	..	2,704	12,268	50,000
Colleges for Professional Educa- tion—					
{ Post-graduate { (Basic).	..	..	..	..	..
Education { Post-graduate { (Non-Basic).	..	..	..	..	..
{ Under graduates { (Non-Basic)	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education—					
Music ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..

institutions for girls—(continued)

Total Direct Expenditure

State	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Total expenditure on salaries†† of Teachers [already included in col. (45)]
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..
46,759	9,564 62,720	.. 20,003	2,704 14,297	12,268 1,48,779	6,894 83,050
..
1,47,892	2,62,054	8,479	1,24,598	5,87,518	3,96,223
..
..
1,94,151	8,84,338	23,482	1,41,594	7,49,565	4,66,157
..
81,144	12,967	..	24,497	1,18,608	89,887
1,54,534	636	..	46	1,55,216	67,920
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
2,85,678	13,603	..	24,548	2,78,624	1,57,207
..
..
..
..
..
..

††Includes allowances, if any.

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary	16,90,505	..	..	3,55,514	..
High
Senior Basic/Junior High	6,41,276	..	..	80,857	..
Middle
Junior Basic/Basic Primary..	4,116	3,03,836	..	..	6,849	..
Primary—						
Single teacher
Others
Nursery
Total	4,116	26,36,017	..	..	3,92,714	..
Schools for Professional Education—						
Training	5,58,838	..	..	..	..
Engineering
Technology—						
Polytechnic
High
Others
Industry	13,800	..	..	..	..
Medicine
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
Total	5,72,638	..	..	..	..
Schools for Special Education—						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
For the handicapped—						
Mentally handicapped
Physically handicapped
For Adults	583	..	..	..	..
Reformatory
Others *
Total	583	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	4,116	34,28,912	..	..	3,94,470	..

*May be specified if any.

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Municipal Board Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Ru.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary..	98,022	..	2,35,566	1,84,508	..
High
Senior Basic/Junior High	1,08,403	..	4,28,175	58,995	..
Middle
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,05,965	..	18,69,492	16,563	..
Primary—						
Single Teacher
Others
Nursery
Total	6,12,889	..	25,83,163	2,60,066	..
Schools for Professional Education—						
Training	11,129	8	..
Engineering
Technology—						
Polytechnic
High
Others
Industry	7,700	..	10,100	400	..
Medicine
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
Total	7,700	..	21,229	408	..
Schools for Special Education—						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
For the handicapped—						
Mentally handicapped
Physically handicapped
For adults
Reformatory
Others*
Total
Grand Total	6,20,039	..	25,54,392	2,60,469	..

* May be specified, if any.

Institutions for girls—(continued)

		Private Institutions							
		Aided Institutions							
Other sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
		Central	State						
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	5,18,098	..	17,28,876	2,404	1,88,112	27,17,077	80,637	8,72,202	55,84,338
9,999	5,99,565	315	4,69,885	5,612	32,848	4,09,391	59,400	8,28,178	18,05,824
13,282	29,05,162	..	95,780	742	70,230	69,016	1,980	86,814	2,91,562
..
..
17,225	34,32,343	315	22,89,511	25,758	2,41,185	31,95,484	1,42,047	12,37,194	71,81,524
718	11,850	..	22,790	78	..	11,603	1,693	9,277	45,446
..
..
3,000	21,200	..	21,730	..	1,650	8,150	..	18,330	49,850
..
..
..
3,718	83,050	..	44,520	78	1,650	19,753	1,698	27,607	95,306
..
..	..	..	5,064	49	120	..	..	37,026	42,259
..
..	..	..	4,044	55	1,120	1,575	4,558	4,594	15,744
..
..
..	..	..	9,108	104	1,240	1,575	4,358	41,520	53,003
20,943	34,55,893	50,315	25,53,274	25,910	2,44,075	35,53,433	1,71,533	14,69,480	80,63,050

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Unaided				Govern
	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Central
	34	35	36	37	38
Schools for General Education—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Secondary.. ..	14,690	..	32,695	48,385	..
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	33,955	6,834	53,969	94,758	315
Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	105	703	1,839	2,652	7,819
Primary—	..	..	..	..	..
Single Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery	8,362	..	750	9,112	..
Total	57,112	7,542	90,258	1,54,907	7,634
Schools for Professional Educa- tion—	..	..	..	..	..
Training	95	3,460	5,440	8,995	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95	3,460	5,440	8,995	..
Schools for Special Education—	..	..	..	..	..
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	11,000	11,000	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
For the handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
For adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	11,000	11,000	..
Total (Direct)	66,771	11,002	1,00,397	1,97,170	57,634

*May be specified, if possible.

Institutions for girls—(concluded)

Total Direct Expenditure

State	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc	Other sources	Total	Total expenditure on salaries of Teachers [al. ready included in col. (47)].
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35,12,903	2,414	3,73,678	31,71,789	80,667	9,09,612	81,50,953	49,00,384
14,87,004	2,79,690	4,61,498	5,53,818	66,734	3,86,566	32,35,565	21,11,107
17,11,872	6,51,659	19,39,652	93,696	2,688	52,230	48,64,616	28,34,375
..
..	..	..	8,362	..	750	9,112	7,970
67,11,179	8,33,753	27,74,763	39,33,665	1,50,089	13,49,158	1,57,60,246	98,53,836
5,81,628	78	11,129	11,701	5,158	18,988	6,28,662	3,23,031
..
..
..
43,230	..	11,750	8,550	..	21,330	84,830	49,050
..
..
..
..
6,24,858	78	22,879	20,251	5,158	40,298	7,13,523	3,72,131
..
..
..
5,064	49	120	..	..	43,026	53,259	24,200
..
..
..
4,044	55	1,130	1,575	4,356	4,594	15,744	3,737
619	..	..	..	..	..	619	602
..
..
9,727	104	1,240	1,575	4,356	52,620	69,622	28,539
77,75,593	8,33,935	27,98,887	43,03,432	1,33,035	16,08,213	1,75,60,779	1,08,97,870

V-B—Expenditure on

Heads	Total		
	Government Funds		District Board Funds
	Central	State	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection .. ..	..	9,21,674	..
Buildings † .. ..	..	3,98,93	75,901
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions.	15,580	5,09,379	37,426
Hostel Charges	98	49,052	..
Miscellaneous	2,607	1,52,943	13,246
Total (Indirect)	18,235	14,31,414	1,26,573
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) ..	75,869	92,07,007	9,60,508
Total (Direct)—Boys	77,67,843	6,12,29,451	85,87,109
Total (Direct)—All Persons	78,25,477	6,90,06,044	93,71,044
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—Boys ..	1,00,94,834	7,37,86,601	1,08,89,129
Grand Total (Direct and indirect)—All Persons.	1,01,70,703	8,29,93,603	1,18,49,637

† Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already

Educational Institutions for girls.

Indirect Expenditure

Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other sources	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,188	..	..	..	8,33,862
57,804	68,629	6,125	2,29,491	8,36,257
35,547	5,580	24	1,84,426	7,8
5,228	5,45,024	..	2,60,279	8,79,681
84,725	1,92,508	578	1,60,763	5,47,369
1,95,492	7,51,741	6,727	8,54,899	33,85,081
29,94,379	50,55,173	1,89,812	24,8,112	2,09,45,860
44,56,929	4,83,44,040	25,80,827	1,85,08,058	15,14,24,057
72,55,816	5,26,47,472	27,63,712	2,01,16,271	16,89,84,896
50,76,202	5,27,18,240	37,40,105	2,53,25,251	18,16,30,862
50,50,581	5,77,73,413	39,29,317	2,77,68,363	20,25,76,222

included) may be indicated here separately as a foot note. Rs-96,594

VI-A—Distribution of scholars receiving General Education

Age Group		School					No. of students
		Nursery	I	II	III	IV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Below 5	{ Boys ..	194	3,696	515	34	41	..
	{ Girls ..	217	584	37	10	..	..
5—6	{ Boys ..	1710	1,18,839	21,728	753	479	19
	{ Girls ..	143	29,037	5,813	446	77	59
6—7	{ Boys ..	82	2,15,759	83,557	19,442	5,920	1,361
	{ Girls ..	64	50,084	18,768	4,569	861	256
7—8	{ Boys ..	53	1,74,279	1,33,217	59,759	24,436	8,264
	{ Girls ..	30	40,858	24,617	13,303	3,000	842
8—9	{ Boys ..	28	1,29,764	1,09,598	1,05,321	57,720	19,978
	{ Girls ..	16	23,104	20,496	16,455	8,987	8,281
9—10	{ Boys ..	35	55,352	79,261	91,609	80,247	36,956
	{ Girls ..	5	13,798	13,030	13,679	10,743	9,440
10—11	{ Boys ..	29	29,177	49,004	59,423	75,377	67,788
	{ Girls ..	14	7,298	8,008	10,819	10,423	7,527
11—12	{ Boys ..	21	13,317	27,520	41,304	53,307	58,309
	{ Girls ..	4	4,219	4,479	5,574	8,005	6,995
12—13	{ Boys ..	24	5,890	13,687	20,357	34,121	54,881
	{ Girls ..	5	2,446	2,241	3,778	4,638	4,508
13—14	{ Boys ..	..	3,768	7,784	10,579	15,866	25,706
	{ Girls ..	..	696	892	2,060	2,167	2,527
14—15	{ Boys ..	..	4,011	8,584	5,982	6,721	41,061
	{ Girls ..	..	273	303	541	1,374	1,106
15—16	{ Boys ..	..	182	892	3,313	2,633	7,494
	{ Girls ..	..	252	191	305	852	623
16—17	{ Boys ..	..	143	625	526	663	1,580
	{ Girls ..	..	2	59	25	125	344
17—18	{ Boys ..	..	23	278	416	319	452
	{ Girls ..	..	..	4	5	14	29
18—19	{ Boys ..	..	15	33	229	252	216
	{ Girls ..	..	..	2	3	5	15
19—20	{ Boys ..	..	2	9	109	80	75
	{ Girls ..	..	..	..	2	2	11
20—21	{ Boys ..	..	2	44	1	116	14
	{ Girls ..	..	..	..	3	1	6
21—22	{ Boys ..	..	..	..	..	4	47
	{ Girls ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
22—23	{ Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Girls ..	..	..	54	122	29	1
23—24	{ Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Girls ..	..	..	..	..	50	65
24—25	{ Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Girls ..	..	..	..	27	51	49
Over 25	{ Boys ..	..	..	..	4	5	50
	{ Girls ..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Total	{ Boys ..	2,176	7,54,219	5,31,400	4,19,307	3,58,427	2,88,266
	{ Girls ..	498	1,77,651	98,868	72,577	51,175	37,632

by classes and age groups

Education

in Classes

VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI*	XII	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,470
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	848
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,43,541
6	2	..	..	..	..	..	35,613
2,917	54	8	..	..	..	..	3,28,910
175	24	..	..	..	..	..	74,801
4,037	2,436	752	..	..	..	..	4,07,268
491	244	84	..	..	..	..	83,420
8,957	4,316	3,148	79	..	..	..	4,38,909
980	436	193	15	15	15	..	78,993
17,023	9,882	3,937	1,507	12	..	..	3,75,821
2,309	1,033	387	155	60	25	2	64,656
28,917	16,715	10,499	2,296	985	14	..	3,40,174
3,610	2,032	1,447	277	37	7	1	51,598
35,787	23,554	15,837	7,093	1,546	243	8	2,77,841
4,752	2,919	1,791	634	144	29	15	40,560
32,553	26,374	22,408	11,861	6,005	450	75	3,19,981
4,277	3,650	2,907	1,091	433	78	26	29,963
28,149	29,573	23,042	17,710	10,336	1,057	284	1,79,863
2,671	3,080	2,369	1,697	911	246	76	19,892
17,893	26,140	25,271	21,787	17,652	2,457	809	1,45,850
1,882	1,803	2,201	1,884	1,611	521	278	18,277
10,781	17,397	18,783	19,710	22,597	4,927	3,273	1,11,990
637	769	1,207	1,504	1,779	765	323	9,147
4,692	6,954	10,848	13,542	20,591	6,076	5,237	71,407
306	343	518	765	1,318	741	374	4,920
1,814	2,912	5,845	8,830	16,208	5,754	5,593	48,435
27	194	216	314	359	584	438	2,684
731	1,363	3,134	13,538	11,214	4,324	5,009	40,059
26	24	83	84	348	276	339	1,199
256	584	1,658	2,193	4,534	2,694	3,917	16,102
20	21	45	39	177	156	248	721
85	463	783	473	1,953	1,203	2,498	7,640
10	18	37	12	67	76	211	440
7	879	143	76	335	565	1,433	3,044
6	2	2	7	29	19	78	144
2	1	16	24	116	137	455	965
2	2	3	3	18	16	21	65
..	..	2	5	49	57	184	412
1	1	5	..	11	7	13	38
..	..	..	1	6	8	44	186
..	2	..	6	6	5	3	29
..	..	..	..	..	4	12	75
..	4	..	1	..	8	9	41
94,	1,69,096	1,52,109	1,20,710	1,14,074	29,981	28,392	31,62,940
21,694	16,605	13,950	8,479	7,817	3,574	2,454	5,13,054

* Includes enrolment in Preparatory Class, if any, where Higher Secondary Course has been introduced.

VI-A—Distribution of scholars receiving General Education

Age group		Collegiate						
		No. of students in Intermediate Classes				No. of students		
		Arts		Science		Arts		
		1st year	2nd year	1st year	2nd year	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Below 5	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-6	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6-7	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7-8	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8-9	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9-10	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-11	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-12	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-13	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13-14	Boys	57	20	163	35	..	..	..
	Girls	12	5	2	..	..	..	..
14-15	Boys	148	101	161	58	..	..	..
	Girls	75	80	26	8	14	6	..
15-16	Boys	591	420	948	580	331	174	..
	Girls	186	76	83	42	108	65	..
16-17	Boys	579	558	616	713	751	426	..
	Girls	186	188	69	52	179	150	..
17-18	Boys	560	554	698	775	1135	658	2
	Girls	126	148	44	52	218	180	..
18-19	Boys	346	486	422	606	1,814	910	8
	Girls	67	96	22	44	253	139	..
19-20	Boys	196	411	188	363	1,249	1,058	6
	Girls	27	50	11	31	234	213	..
20-21	Boys	185	314	108	230	1,164	1,092	4
	Girls	11	40	12	10	158	171	..
21-22	Boys	54	202	19	100	948	960	11
	Girls	6	10	1	5	101	85	1
22-23	Boys	51	99	8	57	617	884	3
	Girls	5	11	2	4	59	50	..
23-24	Boys	85	58	17	32	432	490	2
	Girls	3	3	..	1	31	29	..
24-25	Boys	3	15	6	12	373	423	..
	Girls	9	8	4	2	17	28	..
Over 25	Boys	2	7	..	3	470	416	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	7	13	..
Total	Boys	2,747	3,245	3,099	3,564	8,679	7,441	36
	Girls	713	615	276	251	1,374	1,129	1

VI-B—Distribution of scholars receiving Professional and

Age group	School									
	Training		Engineering technology and Industry		Medicine and veterinary		Agriculture and Forestry		Commerce	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 10
10—11	40	88	..	..	..	..	..
11—12	40	30	..	..	..	..	..
12—13	110	180	..	..	..	..	..
13—14	162	66	..	..	..	..	..
14—15	238	22	..	..	3	..	10
15—16	..	20	..	265	93	..	..	6	..	50
16—17	..	39	19	310	87	..	..	20	..	30
17—18	..	72	100	402	92	..	..	34	..	10
18—19	..	537	180	405	58	20	..	54	..	10
19—20	..	968	109	373	60	21	..	59	..	..
20—21	..	1,071	106	324	54	15	..	98	..	..
21—22	..	998	83	240	85	22	..	23	..	..
22—23	..	815	57	166	59	24	..	25	..	..
23—24	..	749	43	52	28	14	1	9	..	..
24—25	..	707	40	16	9	10	..	..	..	..
25—26	..	557	35	6	9	18	..	2	..	..
26—27	..	399	22	13	..	14	..	..	..	..
27—28	..	310	26	5	3	4	..	1	..	..
28—29	..	224	17	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
29—30	..	166	16	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
30—31	..	159	16	2	29	2	..	..	..	..
31—32	..	113	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32—33	..	81	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
33—34	..	60	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34—35	..	54	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 35	..	142	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	8,291	860	3,176	954	164	1	275	..	110

Special Education by age groups

Arts and crafts		Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts		Oriental studies		Other subjects		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	17	4,213	53	88	16	4,801	86
..	..	2	4	3,483	117	49	9	3,574	158
..	..	1	6	3,452	136	51	11	3,544	183
..	5	3,768	134	56	8	3,954	922
..	..	1	..	3,496	129	106	3	3,765	200
..	..	22	8	3,536	23	88	22	3,897	75
8	4	5,017	22	136	25	5,502	134
5	..	120	8	5,505	21	173	10	6,207	145
7	12	5,922	23	123	56	6,570	283
..	..	2	8	2,912	17	132	95	4,152	243
..	..	17	..	1,967	10	181	51	3,575	230
..	..	7	..	1,088	8	123	24	2,667	192
..	..	3	2	981	3	112	38	2,882	161
..	..	2	..	612	2	117	22	1,761	160
..	..	1	..	577	3	99	28	1,501	103
..	..	1	..	570	1	110	27	1,419	77
..	291	2	111	41	926	77
..	231	3	90	10	748	35
..	204	2	79	..	603	31
..	147	2	77	10	452	33
..	..	1	..	149	..	74	1	393	23
..	118	..	56	1	332	46
..	103	..	53	2	269	11
..	95	..	49	..	226	3
..	..	1	..	87	..	42	..	190	3
..	65	..	20	..	139	11
..	55	..	60	8	266	18
20	..	181	69	48,689	711	2,469	453	68,375	3,048

*Includes 380 boys of Handicapped schools and 2089 of adult schools.

**Includes 83 girls of Handicapped schools and 370 of adult schools.

VI-B—Distribution of scholars receiving Professional and Special

Age group	Collegiate											
	Education Basic		Education Non Basic		Engineering Technology and Industry		Medicine and Veterinary		Agriculture and Forestry		Commerce	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	22a	23a	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Below 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—16 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	9	429	1	..
16—17 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	3	649	..	..
17—18 ..	..	..	13	31	88	..	102	..	108	3	830	1
18—19 ..	..	..	34	63	343	..	172	25	130	3	1,024	..
19—20 ..	..	..	97	71	435	..	156	40	179	..	1,104	1
20—2 ..	..	..	128	93	427	..	212	31	161	..	969	..
21—22 ..	1	..	158	73	334	..	230	33	285	..	784	..
22—23 ..	4	..	179	95	195	..	235	37	..	..	770	..
23—24 ..	5	..	192	72	133	..	230	27	225	1	503	..
24—25 ..	16	..	167	69	35	..	177	11	60	..	334	..
25—26 ..	1	..	137	28	73	..	149	18	84	..	133	..
26—27 ..	..	..	90	34	27	..	92	7	14	..	96	..
27—28 ..	..	..	66	20	6	..	59	3	21	..	32	..
28—29 ..	..	..	44	11	5	..	67	..	12	..	9	..
29—30 ..	1	..	81	15	..	..	41	..	..	..	8	..
30—31 ..	3	..	44	19	1	..	39	..	8	..	6	1
31—32 ..	..	..	12	3	1	..	23	..	..	..	6	..
32—33 ..	..	..	7	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
33—34 ..	..	..	9	3	..	..	8	..	4	..	11	..
34—35 ..	..	..	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Over 35 ..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	31	..	1,432	724	2,104	..	1,992	232	1,502	19	7,770	4

Education by age groups—(concluded)

Education									
Law		Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts		Oriental studies		Other subjects		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	..	149	209	144	..	..	..	762	219
..	..	55	75	171	..	..	5	947	83
6	..	38	76	59	..	8	4	1,247	115
68	1	33	46	124	..	24	5	1,952	143
302	5	63	22	88	..	17	5	2,431	144
543	11	45	16	104	..	58	6	2,647	157
617	9	9	4	83	..	67	5	2,568	124
557	3	11	7	67	..	42	4	2,159	146
513	1	8	3	37	..	29	..	1,870	104
812	..	3	4	33	..	32	..	1,164	84
284	5	..	..	33	..	23	1	917	53
180	..	..	..	39	..	4	..	542	41
187	..	10	1	23	..	3	1	407	25
129	..	2	1	45	..	4	..	317	12
163	..	10	..	43	..	2	1	299	16
120	..	2	1	51	..	1	1	275	22
20	..	1	2	22	..	..	..	85	5
24	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	51	9
9	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	47	3
4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	29	13
7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	80	2
	85	424	467	1,187	..	309	88	20,746	1,519

VII-A—Teachers in schools for General

Institution	Tra-			
	Graduate		Passed Intermediate, or Matriculate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5
Nursery Schools	1	7	4	17
Basic Schools—				
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools—				
Recognised—				
Government	1	..	12	51
District Board .. ..	..	..	1,227	7
Municipal Board	21	..	323	78
Private { Aided	2	4	7	13
Unaided	1	..	4	6
Unrecognised .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	25	4	1,573	155
Junior High Schools—				
Recognised—				
Government	26	11	269	149
District Board	12	1	1,407	34
Municipal Board	16	11	166	74
Private { Aided	71	75	210	271
Unaided	159	4	378	21
Unrecognised	13	6	30	..
Total	297	108	2,480	549
High/Higher Secondary Schools—				
Recognised—				
Government	953	284	405	306
District Board	20	..	15	..
Municipal Board	166	79	105	54
Private { Aided	5,020	600	2,598	477
Unaided	254	3	212	12
Unrecognised	18	..	16	..
Total	6,426	966	3,351	849
GRAND TOTAL	6,749	1,085	7,408	1,570

Education

Trained					Untrained			
Non-Matriculate		Total			Graduate			
Men	Women	Men	Women	All persons	Certificated		Uncertificated	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	6	5	80	35	2	4	..	..
..
..
451	125	464	176	640	..	1	..	..
42,915	1,124	44,142	1,131	45,273	..	..	..	4
4,468	1,188	4,812	1,261	6,073	38	10	39	1
279	99	288	116	404	..	1	25	..
85	5	90	11	101	..	..	15	..
16	1	16	1	17	..	..	..	..
48,214	2,537	49,812	2,096	52,508	38	12	79	5
397	197	682	457	1,089	13	2	30	..
6,466	490	7,885	525	8,410	14	..	37	..
385	250	597	335	922	2	1	2	..
415	359	636	705	1,401	26	29	40	21
510	27	1,047	52	1,099	58	..	97	..
265	3	308	9	317	2	..	8	..
8,378	1,426	11,155	2,088	13,238	115	93	204	21
81	87	1,589	677	2,066	94	24	118	14
..	..	85	..	85	4	..	23	..
22	12	293	145	438	46	18	55	6
595	392	8,213	1,469	9,682	1,961	122	2,844	184
39	..	505	15	520	167	11	213	5
10	..	39	..	39	20	..	31	..
697	491	10,474	2,306	12,780	2,252	175	3,282	159
57,239	4,460	71,446	7,115	78,561	2,447	224	3,565	165

VII-A.—Teachers in schools for General

Institution	Un-			
	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate			
	Certificated		Uncertificated	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	15	16	17	18
Nursery Schools	6	10	1	5
Basic Schools—				
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools				
Recognised—				
Government	71	2	15	1
District Board	807	37	834	25
Municipal Board	440	121	327	20
Private { Aided	52	25	52	8
{ Unaided	18	3	57	2
Unrecognised	8	2	12	1
Total	1,391	190	877	57
Junior High Schools—				
Recognised—				
Government	27	5	11	3
District Board	370	26	274	30
Municipal Board	73	21	15	15
Private { Aided	112	91	153	49
{ Unaided	369	11	527	16
Unrecognised	106	1	114	1
Total	1,157	157	1,034	114
High/Higher Secondary Schools—				
Recognised—				
Government	108	26	80	5
District Board	5	..	16	..
Municipal Board	39	16	29	1
Private { Aided	1,599	191	1,684	113
{ Unaided	183	..	339	3
Unrecognised	15	..	7	..
Total	1,919	173	2,154	122
GRAND TOTAL	4,503	530	4,126	293

Education

trained									
Non-Matriculate				Total			Grand Total		
Certificated		Uncertificated		Men	Women	All persons	Men	Women	All persons
Men	Women	Men	Women						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	1	1	11	21	82	16	51	67
..
..
603	28	64	47	753	74	827	1,217	250	1,467
10,694	1,168	4,868	989	16,748	2,228	18,971	60,890	8,754	64,244
1,341	374	861	381	3,046	857	3,903	7,858	2,118	9,976
1,765	142	771	109	2,065	285	2,350	2,353	401	2,754
78	5	189	18	382	23	405	472	34	506
98	2	218	11	271	16	287	287	17	304
18,919	1,714	6,961	1,500	23,265	3,478	26,743	79,077	6,174	79,251
10	42	6	13	97	65	162	729	522	1,251
427	141	98	121	1,210	319	1,529	9,095	844	9,939
18	41	28	28	133	106	239	720	441	1,161
157	68	93	85	651	343	1,024	1,377	1,048	2,425
268	20	70	34	1,369	83	1,472	2,486	135	2,571
124	..	88	4	442	6	448	750	15	765
1,004	312	378	286	3,962	922	4,874	15,107	3,005	18,112
28	10	16	1	444	80	524	1,833	757	2,590
..	..	..	..	46	..	48	83	..	83
14	9	10	1	192	45	237	485	190	675
318	70	378	84	8,082	654	9,336	16,895	2,123	19,018
65	..	28	2	995	21	1,016	1,500	36	1,536
15	..	2	..	90	..	90	129	..	129
440	83	334	83	10,451	800	11,251	20,925	3,106	24,031
16,364	2,110	7,074	1,874	37,679	5,221	42,900	1,09,125	12,336	1,21,461

VII B—Teachers in schools for professional and special education

Institution	Number of Teachers									
	Possessing a Degree*		Possessing a diploma/certificate		Possessing no degree/diploma/certificate		Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Training ..	403	56	308	98	35	19	751	167	918	
Engineering ..	26	..	74	..	51	..	151	..	151	
<i>Technology—</i>										
Poly-technic ..	5	..	35	..	3	..	43	..	48	
High ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	3	..	6	..	9	..	9
Industry ..	17	9	186	28	14	14	247	51	298	
Medicine ..	11	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	13
Agriculture ..	20	..	3	..	..	..	23	..	23
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Arts and Crafts ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Total ..	488	65	612	121	140	82	1,240	218	1,458	

* This includes persons possessing a University Degree in any subject, whatever.

VII-B—Teachers in schools for professional and special education

Institution	Number of Teachers									
	Possessing a Degree*		Possessing a diploma/certificate		Possessing no degree/diploma/certificate		Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music.. ..	1	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	5	
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other fine Arts ..	..	..	14	..	8	..	22	..	22
Oriental Studies ..	2,473	7	2,069	27	155	..	4,096	34	4,730	
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>										
Mentally Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped.	12	2	31	1	11	5	54	8	62	
For Adults ..	..	4	61	3	22	11	89	18	101
Reformatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others † ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,465	18	2,177	31	198	16	4,860	60	4,920	
Grand Total ..	2,973	78	2,739	152	338	48	6,100	278	6,378	

* This includes persons possessing a University Degree in any subject, whatever.

† May be specified, if possible.

GENERAL TABLE VIII
Examinations results

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	Number appeared			Number passed			Number appeared			Number passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DEGREE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.												
<i>Arts and Sciences—</i>												
D. Litt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. (Arts)	20	..	20	20	..	20	1	..	1	1	..	1
Ph. D. (Science)	8	..	8	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Arts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Sc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. A.	1,718	1,011	2,729	1,599	868	2,467	292	225	517	281	205	486
M. Sc.	715	70	785	644	47	691	17	4	21	16	1	17
B. A. (Hons.)—3 years course	36	..	36	34	..	34	1	..	1	1	..	1
B. A. (Hons.)—2 years course	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)—3 years course	28	..	28	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Theology	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A.	6,967	8	10,845	4,875	1,930	6,605	797	880	1,677	670	487	1,157
B. A. (Home Arts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
B. Sc.	3,958	324	3,682	1,890	97	1,977	88	4	92	71	1	72
B.Sc. (Home Science) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4
<i>Education—</i>												
M. Ed.	35	1	36	33	1	34	31	2	33	28	2	30
B. Ed.	158	..	158	156	..	156	43	..	43	39	..	39
B. T. and L. T.	1,912	242	1,554	969	86	1,056	315	25	340	262	8	270
<i>Engineering—</i>												
Bachelor of C.E.	97	3	100	93	3	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	100	1	101	96	1	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	82	2	84	82	2	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Engineering	37	..	37	38	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. Chem. Engineering	18	..	18	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	41	..	41	38	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel Technology	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Medicine—</i>													
M. D.	..	..	32	..	32	14	..	14	1	..	1	..	..
M. B. F. S.	..	..	451	..	451	198	..	198	71	..	71	..	41
D. M. R. F.	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	1
D. L. O.	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
D. O. P.	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
F. C. P. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. S.	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
D. O. M. S.	..	..	12	..	12	11	..	11	1	..	1	..	1
M. S.	..	..	27	..	27	10	..	10	2	..	2	..	1
D. T. D.	..	..	6	..	6	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Tibia	..	..	14	..	14	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Ayurved (A. M. S.)	..	..	45	2	47	32	2	34	..	..	..	..	..
M. Pharm	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
B. Pharm	..	..	15	..	15	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
B. S (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Pharmacy)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. T. M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Veterinary—</i>													
M. Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	39	..	39	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture—</i>													
Master of Agriculture	..	..	99	..	99	98	..	98	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	328	2	325	262	1	263	..	..	..	..	..
(B.Sc. Agri Engineering)	..	..	18	..	18	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology—</i>													
Ph. D. (Technology)	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Technology (Industrial Chem.)	..	..	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology (Industrial Chem.)	..	..	50	1	51	49	1	50	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Ceramics	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Ceramics	..	..	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Commerce—</i>													
M. Com.	..	..	504	101	605	468	86	554	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com. (Hons.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com.	..	..	2,021	198	2,159	1,660	69	1,729	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law—</i>													
Doctor of Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Laws	..	..	6	9	9	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Laws	..	..	1,927	36	1,963	1,573	80	1,603	19	13	32	19	6
													25

GENERAL TABLE VIII

Examination results

Name of examination	Boys						Girls					
	Number appeared			Number passed			Number appeared			Number passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Oriental Learning—</i>												
Dabir-i-Kamil	8	..	8	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fazil-e-Adab	8	..	8	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fazil-i-Tafsir	14	..	14	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acharya	472	124	596	306	62	368	2	2	4	2	..	2
Shastri	1,448	260	1,708	828	149	977	2	1	3	1	..	1
<i>• Applied Art & Architecture—</i>												
Diploma in Physical Education	41	7	48	40	7	47	15	1	16	15	1	16
INTERMEDIATE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ..	17,628	13,715	31,343	11,745	5,733	17,478	1,621	1,934	3,555	1,811	881	2,192
Intermediate in Science ..	9,985	711	10,696	5,678	246	5,919	842	21	863	227	9	286
Intermediate in Commerce	5,145	1,501	6,646	3,185	598	3,778	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Agriculture..	578	61	639	353	26	379	8	..	3	3	..	3
Intermediate in Other Subject	400	1,164	1,564	210	564	774	484	583	967	343	267	610
Diploma in Civil Engineering	10	2	12	9	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in E. E. ..	14	..	14	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in M. E. ..	18	3	16	9	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Draftsman and Overseer Examination.	73	..	73	71	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Foreign Languages	44	..	44	42	..	42	5	..	5	5	..	5
Diploma in Library Science..	15	1	16	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Clinical Psychology	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
Certificate in Teaching ..	24	..	24	19	..	19	225	32	257	191	21	212
Diploma in Soap Tech. ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Service and village uplift	97	1	98	97	1	98	1	..	1	1	..	1
Photography	77	2	79	27	2	29	8	..	8	1	..	1
D. F. A.	8	..	8	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. A.	79	..	79	75	..	75	8	..	8	8	..	8
Certificate in Statistical Methods	45	1	46	39	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Music	67	16	83	61	13	74	88	36	119	74	27	101

*Does not include the result of the Physical Education Class attached to the Christian College, Lucknow. The College conducts its own examination, 14 candidates appeared at its examination and 62 passed.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

On Completion of High School Course.

Diploma in Paurohitya Ratna	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Sanskrit	16	..	16	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Senior Printing	7	..	7	7	..	7	6	..	6	4	..	..	4
Diploma in Sculpture	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Applied Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3
Diploma in L. S. G.	18	..	18	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Hindi	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. S. E.	1,11,097	52,741	1,61,878	65,210	18,221	78,431	7,724	8,219	15,943	5,550	8,282	8,833	8,833
School Leaving Certificate, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>On Completion of Basic or Middle School Course.</i>													
Senior Basic/Junior High	85,353	15,892	1,00,745	56,899	7,324	64,233	6,261	921	7,182	4,375	474	4,849	4,849
Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Junior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course.</i>													
Upper Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	2,66,028	297	2,66,320	2,41,808	164	2,41,967	23,780	141	23,871	21,209	104	21,313	21,313
<i>On Completion of Professional and Special School Course.</i>													
For Teachers' Certificates—													
J. T. C	1,356	315	1,671	936	149	1,134	21	6	27	14	4	18	18
Non-matriculate H. T. C.	5,788	2,411	8,199	4,753	1,260	6,013	598	222	820	449	93	542	542
In Engineering	305	..	305	291	..	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technology	20	..	20	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Industry	680	..	680	584	..	584	304	..	304	286	..	286	286
In Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agriculture	126	1	127	110	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Music and Dancing	25	27	52	22	21	43	74	59	133	71	57	128	128
In Arts and Crafts	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Fine Arts	19	..	19	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Oriental Studies	5,866	52	5,918	2,932	17	2,949	157	28	180	90	16	106	106
In Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*If possible, details may be given.

IX—Progress of compulsory education

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11-14				15	16	17
						Boys	Girls			Prosecution						
Type of area under compulsion	Year (s) in which compulsion was introduced	Age group (s) of children under compulsion	Number of towns/cities or villages under compulsion	Total estimated population of the children of school-going age in area(s) under compulsion during the current year	Number of Institutions where compulsion is in force	Number of students on rolls under compulsion		Percentage of enrolment under compulsion to total population given in column (5)	Percentage of average daily attendance	Coercive measures taken during the current year				Fines realized	No. of attendance officers	Total expenditure
Urban (towns and cities)*										No. of notices issued	No. of attendance orders passed	For non-enrolment	For non-attendance	Rs.		Rs.
For boys only ..	1923 to 1951.	6 to 11	86	4,30,888	2,129	8,17,714	40,990	83.5	80.8	1,08,875	40,598	5,238	7,805	6,818	164	84,53,522
For girls only ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For both boys and girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	86	4,30,888	2,129	8,17,714	40,990	83.5	80.8	1,08,875	40,598	5,238	7,805	6,818	164	84,53,522

Rural (villages)†																
For boys only ..	1928-1936	6 to 11	1,687†	81,062	579	59,790	708	74.7	77.3	36,024	22,211	8,470	8,416	6,753	95+8 P. T.	10,69,195
For girls only ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For both boys and girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	1,687	81,062	579	59,790	708	74.7	77.3	36,024	22,216	8,470	8,416	6,753	95+ 8P. T.	10,69,195
RAND TO TAL ..	..	..	1,773	5,10,950	2,708	3,77,504	41,698	82.1	80.3	1,44,899	62,814	8,723	15,721	18,571	259+8 P. T.	95,22,717

*If compulsion is introduced only in certain wards of cities or towns, this may be specified within brackets along with the number of towns or cities.

†If there are zails, areas, units, sub-division, etc. under which these villages fall, the total no. of such zails, etc. may also be stated within brackets along with the figures for villages.

*Compulsion for girls also was in force in the part areas of the Municipalities of Kanpur, Mirzapur and Tanda and in the whole areas of seven Municipalities.

†Compulsion for girl also was in force in two villages of Lucknow district and one village of Etawah District.

‡Specify the year in which compulsion was introduced for the first time and other years, in any, during which some more towns or cities or villages were brought under compulsion.

X—Education in

Type of institution	Number of institutions in rural areas					Number of scholars* on rolls in				
	Recognised				Unrecognised	Recognised institutions				
	Government	District Board	Private	Total		Government	District Board	Private	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>For males—</i>										
Colleges for General Education
Colleges for professional and Special Education.
Schools for General Education..
High/Higher Secondary	..	14	3	429	446	16	5,598	1,582	169,904	1,70,184
Middle
Senior Basic/Junior High	..	58	1,56	677	2,304	215	6,289	1,80,669	64,094	2,50,946
Primary..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	741	24,392	1,959	23,432	222	86,942	20,15,402	63,678	21,16,022
Nursery
Total	..	818	25,904	2,465	29,182	458	48,829	21,97,547	2,91,076	25,37,453
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>										
Training	..	32	..	8	40	..	2,496	..	569	3,055
Agriculture
Art and Crafts
Music, Dancing & others Fine Arts
For adults	2	..	2	..	..	60	..	60
Others Oriental studies	..	7	..	734	741	8	171	..	24,731	24,902
Total	..	39	2	742	183	8	2,657	60	25,300	27,177
<i>For females—</i>										
Colleges for General Education
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.
Schools for General Education
High/Higher Secondary	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Middle	844	844
Senior Basic/Junior High
Primary..	..	3	135	19	151	1	412	9,855	1,719	11,936
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	42	1,695	137	1,874	4	1,027	1,08,211	6,843	1,16,091
Nursery
Total	..	45	1,890	152	2,027	5	1,429	1,18,066	9,406	1,28,911
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>										
Training	1	1	..	..	..	8	8
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.
For adults	..	4	3	..	7	..	84	41	..	125
Others
Total	..	4	3	1	8	..	84	41	8	133
GRAND TOTAL	..	901	27,799	8,960	32,000	466	53,009	23,15,714	3,25,790	26,94,513

*Includes only those in the

†Includes income from endowments,

rural areas

Expenditure (direct and indirect) on						Number of teachers* in					
Unrecognised institutions	Recognised institutions					Unrecognised institutions	Recognised institutions				Unrecognised institutions.
	Government funds	District Board funds	Fees	Other sources†	Total		Government	District Board	Private	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..	..	..	..
2,376	38,62,437	53,077	83,13,403	20,54,113	1,42,88,030	170,782	289	70	6,622	6,991	132
19,685	25,97,515	11,65,700	51,00,278	7,42,201	96,05,694	4,89,871	245	7,692	2,937	10,874	711
9,194	1,54,51,155	86,80,969	19,96,064	2,17,862	3,63,46,050	63,070	1,118	59,179	1,851	62,148	263
81,255	3,19,11,107	98,99,746	1,54,09,745	30,14,176	6,02,34,774	1,28,673	1,602	66,941	11,410	79,953	1,096
..	4,54,907	400	35,855	27,120	5,16,282	..	134	..	41	175	..
..
..
89	1,88,918	41,254	900	27,67,347	29,93,419	2,789	14	2	8,117	3,131	16
89	6,44,233	41,654	36,755	27,94,467	85,17,105	2,789	148	2	8,158	3,308	16
..
..	27,895	..	35,722	26,785	90,402	..	..	..	44	44	..
30	2,25,392	2,00,805	13,128	99,794	5,33,119	1,500	33	535	76	644	3
154	8,48,084	6,20,247	2,012	13,860	14,84,203	1,914	43	2,969	228	3,940	8
184	11,01,371	8,21,052	50,363	1,34,439	21,07,724	3,414	76	3,504	843	3,928	11
..	882	78	413	921	2,294	..	..	..	2	2	..
..
..
..	107	..	..	..	107	..	4	8	..	7	..
..
..	989	73	413	921	2,401	..	4	8	2	9	..
81,528	3,36,57,700	1,07,62,530	1,54,97,775	59,44,003	6,58,62,008	7,29,376	1,380	70,450	14,918	87,198	1,123

institutions situated in rural areas.
contributions, subscriptions, etc

X1—Scholarships, stipends, free studentships and other financial concessions

Type of institution				Scholarships and					
				Central Government				State	
				No.		Total value per annum		No.	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
			Rs.	Rs.					
Universities—									
University Departments	244	12	2,11,426	11,154	919	75			
Research Institutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—									
Degree Collèges—									
Arts .. { With only Degree	6	..	1,16	..	76	1			
{ Classes.									
{ Others	56	..	8,639	..	177	9			
Science .. { With only Degree	3	..	1,283	..	10	..			
{ Classes.									
{ Others	1	..	217	..	36	2			
Arts and Science { With only Degree	2	..	408	..	20	1			
{ Classes.									
{ Others	432	1	96,694	50	918	103			
Intermediate Collèges—									
With only Intermediate Classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	600	1	1,08,401	50	1,237	116			
Colleges for Professional Education—									
Education { Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	..
{ Post-Graduate Non-Basic ..	1	4	462	2,088	61	51			
{ Under Graduate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	244
Engineering	2	..	2,125	..	39	..			
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	2	..	3,600	..	6	31			
Veterinary	2	..	557	..	33	..			
Agriculture	26	..	21,986	..	10	..			
Forestry	203	..	2,13,000	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	236	4	2,71,700	2,088	157	329			
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	350	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	360	..

to students at different stages of education —(contd.)

stipends awarded by

Government		Institution itself				Local Boards			
Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
3,59,256	26,281	544	79	1,39,484	18,870	..	..	..	..
..
20,500	420	40	..	2,848	..	..	..	..	..
87,288	2,008	62	1	3,295	20	2	..	96	..
2,018	..	33	..	2,154	..	..	..	..	..
8,995	600	9	..	444	..	..	..	..	..
4,227	120	..	..	..	..	2	1	520	260
2,40,003	12,421	621	44	38,078	8,882	116	..	4,048	..
..
..
3,18,031	15,569	765	45	46,814	8,902	120	1	4,664	260
955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,524	12,775	2	1	330	60	..	..	..	..
..	67,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,975	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	117	..
..
4,320	22,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,322	..	65	4	4,017	80	1	..	180	..
..
..
..
..
52,155	1,02,155	67	5	4,847	140	2	..	297	..
..	..	60	104	3,288	5,272	..	..	..	..
..
42,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
44,905	..	60	104	3,288	5,272	..	..	..	..

XI--Scholarships, stipends, free studentships and other financial concession

Type of institution	Scholarships and stipends awarded by				Total of all scholar-	
	Others					
	No.		Total value per annum		No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.		
Universities —						
University Departments	234	101	85,882	27,374	1,941	267
Research Institutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts .. { With only Degree ..	11	..	8,750	..	133	1
{ Classes						
{ Others	71	1	8,359	355	868	11
Science .. { With only Degree ..	5	..	513	..	51	..
{ Classes						
{ Others	4	..	629	..	50	2
Arts and Science { With only Degree ..	19	2	3,864	180	43	4
{ Classes						
{ Others	427	37	71,875	7,336	2,514	185
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	537	40	88,189	7,871	8,159	203
Colleges for Professional Education —						
Education .. { Basic .. ..	..	5	..	..	5	..
{ Post graduate Non Basic ..	1	..	240	1,260	65	64
{ Under graduate Non Basic ..	..	..	..	..	..	244
Engineering	3	..	2,105	..	45	..
Technology	15	8	1,932	4,460	23	39
Medicine	3	..	8,290	..	41	..
Veterinary	25	4	10,407	80	127	8
Agriculture	7	..	11,858	..	210	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	54	17	34,822	5,800	516	855
Colleges for Special Education—						
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	60	104
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	15	..	3,057	..	365	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	..	3,057	..	485	104

to students at different stages of education.—(contd.)

Scholarships and stipends		Free studentships				Other financial concessions				No. of scholars in institutions where education is free	
Total value per annum		No.		Yearly amount spent		No.		Yearly amount spent		Boys	Girls
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,95,998	89,659	8,750	906	4,90,053	37,675	...	..	..	..	..	..
..
28,258	420	135	9	19,811	870	96	11	9,933	1,215	..	..
57,677	2,883	844	107	1,01,126	7,185	75	7	4,156	264	..	..
5,967	..	64	..	6,486	..	29	1	4,126	144	..	..
10,285	600	96	1	11,180	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,519	500	97	4	11,904	528	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,50,393	28,689	5,237	551	5,61,021	58,177	836	84	97,943	4,122	..	..
..
..
5,61,099	32,652	6,529	672	7,06,478	66,821	1,036	53	1,16,158	5,745	..	..
955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,556	16,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	67060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,322	..	4	..	960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
9,852	26,780	20	..	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,896	..	30	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88,912	160	182	..	11,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,54,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
3,63,351	1,10,183	186	..	16,614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3,288	5,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
46,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	803	..
1,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
..
..
51,250	5,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	860	..

XI—Scholarships, stipends, free studentships and other financial concessions

Type of institution	Scholarships and					
	Central Government				State	
	No.		Total value per annum		No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	911	217	1,15,924	6,440	19,508	2,694
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High	167	47	6,477	1,612	6,773	1,172
Middle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	79	8	1,848	226	16,140	1,480
Primary—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,157	267	1,24,249	8,278	42,411	5,246
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training	2	13	600	8,594	5,391	650
Engineering	122	..	1,50,787	..	439	..
Technology—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	245	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	4	..	7,200	..	15	9
Industry	5	..	4,800	..	327	9
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	139	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	133	13	1,63,337	3,594	6,559	659
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other fine Arts	2	..	800	..	67	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherst .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	800	..	99	..
Grand Total	2,272	297	8,79,443	25,104	51,752	6,425

† May be specified, if possible.

to students at different stages of education.—(contd.)

Stipends awarded by—

Government		Institution itself				Local Boards			
Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
16,69,121	1,59,300	9,390	987	3,68,239	40,294	775	222	26,980	4,141
3,22,628	46,935	668	196	21,469	3,273	4,923	168	96,958	3,616
2,83,798	22,126	..	..	..	..	4,498	248	66,888	3,557
..
..
..	..	16	20	620	710	..	..	..	..
22,76,547	2,27,761	10,074	1,153	3,90,378	44,277	9,586	658	1,83,671	11,314
6,98,108	1,18,304	6	18	260	564	..	1	..	460
88,667	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	400	..
26,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85,065	400	..	..	..	..	64	20	3,610	600
555	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	394	..
12,463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
9,31,268	1,18,704	6	18	260	564	70	21	4,404	1,060
..
760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,003	..	21,653	14	3,71,432	160	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
600	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	125	..
..
..
..
23,968	..	21,653	14	3,71,432	160	1	..	125	..
30,89,530	4,90,450	33,169	1,418	9,55,953	78,135	9,729	680	1,93,161	12,634

XI—Scholarships, stipends, free studentships and other financial concessions

Type of institution	Scholarships and stipends awarded by				Total of all Scholarships and stipends			
	Others							
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
High Secondary ..	952	137	46,687	5,969	31,536	4,107	22,26,931	2,16,144
Senior Basic/Junior High	66	30	2,561	941	11,997	1,633	4,49,493	55,777
Middle								
Senior Basic/Primary ..	323	12	2,757	64	20,980	1,743	3,48,786	25,973
Primary								
Single Teacher								
Others								
Nursery					16	20	620	710
Total ..	1,341	179	51,955	6,974	64,529	7,503	30,25,800	2,98,604
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Training								
Engineering ..	47		15,415		5,399	82	6,93,963	1,22,862
Technology ..					610		2,55,229	
Polytechnic	21		2,225		266		28,315	
High								
Others	3		1,440		22		23,940	
Industry	186	10	9,970	450	592	39	1,03,445	1,450
Medicine	2		975		10		1,924	
Agriculture					193		12,468	
Forestry								
Commerce								
Arts and Crafts								
Total ..	209	10	30,025	450	6,977	721	11,19,254	1,24,312
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>								
Music								
Dancing								
Other fine Arts	17		1,530		83		2,590	
Oriental Studies					21,680	14	3,93,440	160
Physical Education								
Social Education								
For the Handicapped								
Mentally Handicapped								
Physically Handicapped	4		606		10		1,931	
For Adults								
Reformatory								
Otherst								
Total ..	21	..	2,136	..	21,776	14	3,97,961	160
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,411	347	2,96,066	48,469	99,333	9,167	63,14,153	6,54,842

to students at different stages of education—(concl.)

Free studentships				Other financial concessions				No. of scholars in institutions where education is free	
No.		Yearly amount spent		No.		Yearly amount spent			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
92,932	11,105	38,46,105	4,12,956	14,602	2,743	4,38,480	82,606	..	..
50,633	10,538	16,68,027	1,83,243	11,129	3,459	75,237	38,592	..	..
3,73,441	1,12,916	4,83,893	1,66,937	42,928	9,869	73,751	15,697	3,79,321	43,366
..
..
12	8	324	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,17,019	1,34,562	59,88,352	7,12,395	68,659	16,071	5,87,468	1,31,895	3,79,321	43,286
..	10	..	173	106	1	545	80	7,152	547
..	1	..	850	..	..	..	..	553	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	81
26	1	1,425	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
26	12	1,425	598	106	1	545	80	8,612	628
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
29,759	315	2,03,205	1,735	8,775	..	1,98,787	..	11,320	511
..
..
..
41	8	2,460	480	151	8	66,722	916	149	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,089	370
..
..
29,799	323	2,05,665	2,315	8,926	8	2,65,509	916	19,718	881
5,57,893	1,95,929	78,58,587	8,19,704	78,727	16,133	8,69,680	1,98,586	4,02,511	44,795

Managing body	Number of regular schools for			Number of literacy centres/ classes*			Number of scholars on rolls in				Number	
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both	Regular schools		Literacy Centres/ classes		During the previous years	
							Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government ..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	309	1,23,756	2,381
District Board ..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	60	61	2,437	189
Municipal Board ..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	1,939	..	5,533	..
Private {	Aided ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	90	..	13,180	632
	Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,625	..
Total ..	..	..	..	80	16	..	..	..	2,089	370	1,46,486	3,052

*include nigh

of adults

made literate		Average duration of (Literacy course) in month	Number of teachers				Number of teachers				Total expenditure from				
During the current year			Specially trained				Others				Government funds	District Board funds	Municipal Board funds	Other sources	Total
Men	Women		Honorary		Paid		Honorary		Paid						
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	..	6 months	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	588	..	..	..	583
55	61		..	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	494	54	..	..	548
1,063	..		..	..	14	..	..	..	61	..	12,645	..	7,199	..	19,844
74	..		..	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	910	..	599	502	2,011
..
1,192	61		6 months	20	12	1	2	63	6	14,632	54	7,798	502	22,936

classes, if any.

XII-B—Libraries and reading

Managing body	Number of libraries				Number of reading rooms	Number of books and journals (book number) in the library				Number of books and journals added during the current year		
	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total		Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total	Stationary	Moving	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Government ..	1,317	..	..	1,317	3,600	6,67,895	..	..	6,67,895	75,345	..
District Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private {	Aided ..	217	217	..	1,69,874	1,69,874	11,968	..
	Unaided
Total ..	1,534	..	..	1,534	3,600	8,37,769	..	..	8,37,769	87,318	..

rooms for adults.

Branches	Number of books, journals, etc. issued during the current year from the library					No. of special books and pamphlets on adult education published during the current year by			Average daily attendance in the reading rooms			Total expenditure on libraries and reading rooms during the current year
	Total	Stationery	Moving	Branches	Total	State Government	Others in the State	Total	Men	Women	Total	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	75,945	7,83,848	..	..	7,83,848	1,901	..	1,901	69,817	2,488	72,305	Rs. 14,815
..
..
..	11,968	2,66,286	..	..	2,66,286	..	..	..	19,310	187	19,497	7,956
..	87,818	10,49,629	..	..	10,49,629	1,601	..	1,901	89,127	2,676	91,802	22,271

XIII-A—Educational institutions and teachers for the handicapped

Institutions for	Recognised institutions managed by								Unrecog- nised institutions	Total	Number of teachers									
	Government		Local Boards		Private bodies						For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls	Specially trained		Others		Total	
	For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls	Aided		Unaided								Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
					For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Mentally handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The blind ..	1	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	9	1	10	..	16	5	26	5
The deaf-blind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The deaf-mute ..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	26	3	2	..	28	3
The handicapped in speech ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	2	..	..	..	10	1	2	..	..	..	14	1	36	3	18	5	64	8

XIII-C—Expenditure on educational institutions for the handicapped

Institutions for	Government institutions						Other institutions						All institutions						
	Expenditure from					Total	Expenditure from					Total	Expenditure from					Total	
	Government funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources		Government funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources		Government funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The blind ..	1,68,780	..	..	..	1,620	1,81,950	13,048	4,524	1,575	4,659	34,980	58,786	1,81,778	4,524	1,575	4,659	47,600	2,40,136
The deaf-blind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The deaf-mute ..	26,189	..	..	..	..	26,189	95,521	6,000	7,361	1,736	6,815	57,433	61,710	6,000	7,361	1,736	6,815	83,622
Total ..	1,94,919	..	..	..	12,620	2,07,539	48,569	10,524	8,936	6,395	41,795	1,16,219	2,43,488	10,524	8,936	6,395	54,415	3,23,758

XIV.A—Institutions and expenditure for the education of the Scheduled Castes and other backward communities

Type of institution	Number of institutions								Total expenditure on institutions											
	For boys				For girls				For boys					For girls						
	Recognised		Unrecognised	Total	Recognised		Unrecognised	Total	Government funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
	Government	Non-Government			Government	Non-Government														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nursery schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools.	86	396	..	482	20	45	..	65	2,91,015	2,06,298	1,255	..	29,505	5,28,126	59,027	9,218	..	86	876	63,207
Middle schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior High Schools	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	4,056	1,557	3,961	..	536	10,110	9,179	657	1,022	426	4	10,236
Higher Secondary schools	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4,284	..	3,000	..	811	8,095	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and In- dustrial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Institutions*	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	423	350	..	..	286	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	86	401	..	487	20	46	..	66	2,99,805	2,03,200	8,246	..	31,038	5,47,939	61,206	9,875	1,12	512	890	73,495

*May be specified. Night Schools.

XIV-B—Special Government staff for education of Scheduled Castes and other backward communities

Designation of staff	Number belonging to				Minimum academic Qualifications	Scales of pay	Duties	Total number of staff belonging to Scheduled castes and other backward communities in other educational or research institutions
	Scheduled castes and other backward communities		Others					
	Men	Women	Men	Women				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XIV-C—Enrolment, Stipends and examination results for the

Type of institution	Number of scholars					
	In institutions for Scheduled Castes and backward communities only		In other institutions		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arts and Science Colleges..	..	..	2,200	10	2,200	10
Schools for General Education—						
Nursery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	24,309	3,996	6,19,793	55,340	6,48,942	58,786
Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High	584	980	67,626	9,858	68,210	4,233
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary ..	40	..	47,853	1,120	47,893	1,120
Institutions for Professional and Special Education—						
Training .. ..	..	..	941	30	941	30
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology and Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and Veterinary..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	6	..	6	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaf and Dumb .. ..	..	..	8	..	8	..
Music and Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Night Adult Schools)	39	..	..	..	39	..
TOTAL	89	..	954	30	993	30
GRAND TOTAL	29,872	3,776	7,98,366	60,358	7,68,288	64,134

* Includes the examination results of all Scheduled Caste and

Education of the Scheduled Castes and other backward communities

Number of students in approved hostels				Students getting stipends and other financial concessions				Examination results*			
Attached to institutions for Scheduled castes and backward communities only		Attached to other institutions		Number		Total value per annum		Number appeared		Number passed	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	1,279	10	Rs. 3,81,495	Rs. 6,000	838	5	479	2
..
..
32	42,943	9,989	3,48,957	30,094	1,31,734	7,180	1,11,192	6,997
..
86	..	2,220	58	15,958	1,037	4,97,952	20,615	16,505	1,205	11,240	853
..
..	..	546	..	21,721	541	12,32,791	27,055	11,091	294	7,315	221
..	..	612	26	697	29	1,15,206	3,852	613	29	430	20
..
..
..	2	..	232	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	6	..	690	..	4	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..	..	619	26	705	29	1,16,128	3,852	619	29	430	20
118	..	3,385	81	81,706	11,606	25,76,728	87,616	1,60,787	9,313	1,30,656	8,093

other backward community students reading in any institution.

XV-A—Education of Criminal Tribes

Institutions for criminal tribes	Number of schools for		Number of scholars		Number of teachers				Expenditure			Examination results				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Trained		Untrained		From Government funds	From other sources	Total	Number appeared		Number passed		
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Primary Schools
Middle Schools
High Schools
Technical and Industrial Schools.
Other Schools*
Total

* May be specified, if any.

XVB—Inmates of settlements or homes for the Criminal Tribes

		23	
		1	2
Total	Girls	Boys	
..	Carpentry
..	Leather work
..	Weaving and Knitting
..	Tailoring
..	Black and Tin-smithing
..	Farming
..	Masonry
..	Others
..	Total
..	Total number released during the year
..	Total number employed
..	Number of those who took to Crafts taught at School
..	Number of those who lapsed to crime
..	Number about whom no information is available

Number of inmates receiving training in Crafts

After release information

XVI-A—Distribution of scholars going abroad for further studies

Name of the Country	Number of scholars who went abroad for advanced studies in—																	
	Arts subjects		Science subjects		Education		Engineering		Architecture and Design		Technology and Industry		Medicine and Veterinary Science		Agriculture and Forestry		Law	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
U. S. A. ..	5	3	10	1	2	4	7	..	1	..	2	..	12	1	6	..	1	..
Canada
Other North American Countries.
South America
U. K. ..	8	2	9	..	2	..	21	..	..	..	5	..	13	..	2	..	1	..
France
Germany	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Russia
Other European countries.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Australia
Africa
China
Japan
Iran
Afghanistan
Other Asian countries.
Total ..	13	5	21	1	4	4	28	..	1	..	8	..	28	2	9	..	6	..

*May be specified, if possible.

XVI-A—Distribution of Scholars going abroad for further studies

Name of the Country	Numbers of scholars who went abroad for advanced studies in—																	
	Com- merce		Journal- ism		Banking and Insur- ance		Fine Art		Nursing		Library Science		Other subject*		Total		Number of stipen- diary students	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
U. S. A. ..	3	.	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	52	11	18	6
Canada
Other North American countries, South America
U. K.	1	1	62	3	1	1
France
Germany	3	..	..	..
Russia
Other European countries.	4	1	..	..
Australia
Africa
China
Japan
Iran
Afghanistan
Other Asian countries.*
Total ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	121	15	19	7

May be specified, if possible.

XVI-B—Scholarships for foreign studies.

Country	Scholarships awarded by—																Total of all scholarships						Number of students who went abroad at their own expenses			
	Central Government				State Government				Other agencies in the country				Foreign bodies				Men		Women		All persons		Men	Women	Total	
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Number	Yearly amount								
	Number	Yearly amount	Number	Yearly amount	Number	Yearly amount	Number	Yearly amount	Number	Yearly amount	Number	Yearly amount	Number	Yearly amount	Number	Yearly amount										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
U. S. A.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				
Canada																										
Other North American countries.																										
South America																										
U. K.																										
France																										
Germany																										
Russia																										
Other European countries.																										
Australia																										
Africa																										
China																										
Japan																										
Iran																										
Afghanistan																										
Other Asian countries*.																										
Total																										

* May be specified.

XVII—State Educational Service.

Designation	Total number of posts			Number of posts filled up by—									Number of posts vacant or held in abeyance			Remarks, if any
	Class I	Class II and others	Total	Direct recruitment			Promoted officers			Officiating arrangements			Class I	Class II and others	Total	
				Class I	Class II and others	Total	Class I	Class II and others	Total	Class I	Class II and others	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Direction ..	Men ..	10	8	18	2	1	3	8	..	8	..	2	2	..	..	..
	Women ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All persons ..	11	4	15	2	1	3	9	1	10	..	2	2	..	..	..
Inspection ..	Men ..	8	47	55	..	24	24	8	12	20	..	10	10	..	1	1
	Women ..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All persons ..	8	52	60	..	24	24	8	17	25	..	10	10	..	1	1
Teaching— Collegiate ..	Men ..	81	10	41	16	2	18	1	8	4	..	4	4	14	1	15
	Women ..	..	5	5	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
	All persons ..	81	15	46	16	4	20	1	5	6	..	5	5	14	1	15
School ..	Men ..	..	37	37	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	17	17	..	..	..
	Women ..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	8	8	..	..	..
	All persons ..	..	52	52	..	..	..	..	27	27	..	25	25	..	..	..
Others ..	Men ..	4	27	31	1*	5	6	2	19	21	..	3	3	1	..	1
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All persons ..	4	27	31	1	5	6	2	19	21	..	3	3	1	..	1
Total	Men ..	58	124	177	19	32	51	19	54	73	..	36	36	15	2	17
	Women ..	1	26	27	..	2	2	1	15	16	..	9	9	..	..	..
	All persons ..	59	150	204	19	34	53	20	69	89	..	45	45	15	2	17

* Two posts of Director of Physical Education and Director of Social Service were held by one officer.

XVIII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate

Designation	Number of posts	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications	Scales of pay	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate of a recognised University plus L. T. or B. T.	1,700—50—2,000..	Technical Adviser to Government in educational matters and Director of Education in performance of his duties.
Deputy Director of Education.	2	Ditto ..	500—50—1,000— E.B.—50—1,200. + S. P. Rs.100 each.	To Assist Director of Education in performance of his duties.
Officer on Special Duty (Secondary).	1	Ditto ..	500—50—1,000— E.B.—50—1,200.	To guide in the implementation of the scheme of re-organization of Secondary Education.
Officer on Special Duty (Text-Book).	1	Ditto ..	500—50—1,000— E.B.—50—1,200.	To publish text-books for Basic Schools and Junior High Schools.
Officer on Special Duty (Shiksha).	1	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850.	Editing of Shiksha Magazine
Personal Assistant to Director of Education.	1	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850 plus S. P. Rs.50.	To Assist Director of Education in performance of his duties.
Keeper of Records ..	1	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700. E.B.—50—850	To preserve records of historical importance which have ceased to have administrative use.
Regional Deputy Directors of Education.	5	Ditto ..	500—50—1,000 E.B. —50—1,200.	To direct Educational Officers in Region.
District Inspector of Schools.	8	Ditto ..	500—50—1,000— E.B.—50—1,200.	To supervise and control education in districts.
District Inspector of Schools.	43	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850.	Ditto.
Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools.	1	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850.	To supervise and control Education of Anglo-Indians.
Inspector of Arabic Madarsas.	1	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850.	To supervise Arabic Madarsas and Conduct examinations.
Inspector of Mohamadaz Schools.	1	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850.	To Supervise Islamia Schools and Maktabas (Held in Abeyance).

*Statistics for Men's branch and women's branch may be given separately.

XVIII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate.—(concl.)

Designation	Number of posts	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications	Scales of pay	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas.	1	Post-graduate of a recognised University plus L. T. or B. T.	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700 E.B.—50—650.	To Supervise Sanskrit Pathshalas.
Deputy Inspector of Schools.	51	Trained graduate..	200—10—250— E.B.—10—310 E.B.—14—450.	To inspect schools and training classes in the district to supervise the work of Sub-Deputy Inspectors etc.
Deputy Inspector of Mohammdan Schools.	5	Ditto ..	200—10—250— E.B.—10—310 E.B.—14—450.	To Inspect Maktals and Islamia Schools, etc.
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools.	376	Ditto ..	1.0—8—200—E.B. —10—300	To inspect Primary Schools in his circle and to assist the Deputy Inspector.
		Women's Branch		
Assistant Director of Education.	1	Post graduate of a recognised University plus L. T. or B. T.	500—50—1,000— E.B.—50—1,200.	To Assist. Director of Education in performance of his duties in respect of Girls' Education.
Personal Assistant to Director of Education (Women).	1	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700 E.B.—50—350 plus S.P. Ra.50.	To Assaist. Assistant Director of Education in performance of her duties.
Regional Inspectress of girls Schools	5	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700 E.B.—50—350.	To Supervise and Control Girls Education in Region.
Assistant Inspectress of girls Schools.	51	Trained graduate..	120—8—200—E.B. —10—300.	To inspect and supervise Girls' Primary and Junior High Schools in the district.