



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of West Bengal

Education Directorate

Report on Public Instruction
in West Bengal

For the year 1954-55

Superintendent, Government Printing
1 Government Press, Alipore, West Bengal
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*Price—Indian, Rs. 8; English, 13s. 6d.



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Table of Contents.

Chapters.	Page
I. General Summary	1
II. Educational Personnel and Organisation	7
III. Primary Education	10
IV. Basic Education	14
V. Secondary Education	18
VI. University and Collegiate Education	23
VII. Training of Teachers	30
VIII. Professional and Technical Education	35
IX. Social Education	43
X. Miscellaneous	54
XI. A Critical Review of Educational Tendencies and Developments	68
General Statistics	73

Report on Public Instruction in West Bengal for the year 1954-55

CHAPTER I

General Summary.

THE YEAR 1954-55 was a year of continued educational progress for West Bengal, during which the State Government provided much larger funds for the promotion of education than heretofore. A sum of Rs. 8,39,34,275 was spent on education from the State Budget as against Rs. 6,79,69,393 in 1953-54, approximately an increase by about 24 per cent. Comparative figures relating to funds available from various sources for educational purposes during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 as noted below, make gratifying reading:—

	Expenditure.	
	1953-54.	1954-55
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Central funds	1,11,88,321	1,33,41,265
(ii) State funds	6,79,69,393	8,39,34,275
(iii) District Board funds	62,64,274	56,07,131
(iv) Municipal funds	29,76,326	32,89,913
(v) Fees	4,90,45,742	5,49,37,283
(vi) Endowment	45,26,189	56,88,603
(vii) Other sources	88,37,280	91,45,498
Total	15,08,07,525	17,59,43,968

The total financial outlay during the year under review marked an increase by more than 16 per cent over the preceding years. Actual progress achieved in the various branches of education during the year were fully commensurate with the larger financial provisions available. Administration of education in the State was conducted with a progressive outlook and on sound policy. Several new schemes of considerable importance were introduced and energetically implemented. The State is now well set on the way to educational advancement, and it will not be far too optimistic to say that the target set forth by the Second Five-Year Plan will be reached well within the prescribed time-limit.

Primary Education: That West Bengal made rapid strides in the field of Primary Education will be evident from the following table of figures:—

	Number of Primary/ Junior Basic Schools.	Number of students.
1953-54	16,964	17,05,191
1954-55	20,695	19,13,932

The above points to what in the present stage may be regarded as quite a satisfactory position, namely, that out of the total estimated school-going

population of 32,76,250 representing the age-group 6-11, about 64.5 per cent are already at school. West Bengal is thus already 4.5 per cent ahead of the 60 per cent visualised by the Second Five-Year Plan. The scheme for compulsory Primary Education (which by the way is free throughout the State) introduced five years ago continued to operate over selected areas comprising 5,745 villages. The scheme was further expanded and consolidated by starting new Primary Schools in the unschooled areas. Out of an estimated school-going population of 4,02,056 of the age-group 6-11, in these areas, 3,27,626 children or approximately 81.5 per cent. as against 75 per cent in the previous year were brought under schooling.

Sixty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety primary teachers were employed during the year. The ratio between the trained and the untrained teachers stood at 36:64. As a result of the appointment of an additional number of teachers during the year, the teacher-pupil ratio in West Bengal showed a slight improvement. It was 1:30 as against 1:33 in 1953-54. Recruitment of untrained non-Matriculいたes as teachers of Primary Schools has been completely stopped. The existing 4-class Primary Schools are being gradually converted into 5-class Junior Basic Schools or being reoriented as activity-centred schools.

Basic Education: The scheme for Basic Education made satisfactory progress as will be seen from the table below:—

Year.	Number of Junior Basic Schools.	Number of students attending.
1953-54	275	31,622
1954-55	446	49,753
	+171	+18,131

Four new Senior Basic Schools were added to the preceding year's carry-over of only one such institution.

The Post-Graduate Basic Training College at Banipur and its ancillary institutions, apart from imparting specialized training to the teaching, inspecting and administrative personnel, exercised technical supervision over 32 Junior Basic Schools and the social education institutions set up in that area under the First Five-Year Plan.

A Research Laboratory was set up at the Basic Training College at Banipur, which is to work in collaboration with the Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research at the David Hare Training College, Calcutta.

The monthly pay and allowances of the teachers trained in Basic Education were enhanced in the case of assistant teachers from Rs. 55 to Rs. 62-8, and in the case of head teachers from Rs. 73-12 to Rs. 81-4. The teaching personnel is further entitled to the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund at the rate of an anna per rupee.

Increased emoluments were also sanctioned in favour of the teachers of the traditional type of Primary Schools at the rate of Rs. 10 for the trained and Matriculate teachers and Rs. 7-8 for the untrained non-Matriculate teachers.

The total additional cost involved on the above account amounted to Rs. 38.31 lakhs per annum.

Secondary Education: Progress was well-maintained in the field of Secondary Education. There was a marked increase in the number of schools as well as scholars:—

Year.	Number of High/Senior Basic/Junior Schools.	Number of scholars.
1953-54	2,827	636,098
1954-55	2,995	665,717
	+168	+29,619

The population of the age-group 11-16 is estimated at 28,83,100 of which 16.1 per cent attended the Secondary Schools during the year as against 14.6 per cent in the foregoing year.

Fifteen High Schools were selected for conversion into Multipurpose Schools and necessary grants were sanctioned for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment and furniture.

The State Government set up a three-man Commission headed by Dr. B. B. Dey, formerly Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to examine the working of the recognised Secondary Schools in West Bengal and to suggest their improvement and reorganisation with special reference to the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission.

Training of Graduate Men and Women teachers: Accommodation at the David Hare (Secondary Education) Training College was enlarged so as to admit 250 trainees including 50 day scholars. The Women's Section of the said college was separated, and converted into an independent institution to function as an "Institute of Education for Women" at the Hastings House, Calcutta, with an intake of 100 trainees. The extensive grounds of the "Hastings House" were made ready for use as a Women's Recreation Centre.

University and Collegiate Education: During the year under review two Universities, namely, the University of Calcutta and the Visva Bharati University at Santiniketan functioned in West Bengal. Under the Calcutta University Act of 1951 and the first Statute made thereunder, the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts was replaced by the University College of Arts. Similarly, the Post-Graduate Department of Commerce and the Department of Law were renamed the University College of Commerce and the University College of Law respectively. The Department of Pure Mathematics was transferred from the Faculty of Arts to the Faculty of Science.

At the Visva Bharati University, some important changes were effected by way of reorganizing the courses of studies. The Intermediate studies were integrated with the Higher Secondary Course. A three-year Honours Course and a Post-Graduate Course in Activity Education were introduced.

The overall enrolment at the different stages of University and Collegiate Education in West Bengal rose remarkably from 71,449 in 1953-54 to 87,609 in 1954-55.

Progress of Development Schemes: Social (Adult) Education: Two thousand one hundred and seventy-nine including 381 newly-started centres continued to impart literacy as well as civic and social education to the

unlettered adult population during the year. Out of 1,11,612 who attended these centres. 41,261 were declared to have attained primary literacy after four to five months of training.

Fifteen National Extension Service Blocks were opened during the year. Intensive work on Social Education, which in the wider perspective envisages active and intelligent participation by the people in the various programmes for social and economic reconstruction, was undertaken in these Blocks, each roughly comprising 100 villages. Voluntary organizations continued to play an increasingly important role in carrying out the Social Education programme.

Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2,42,837 was offered to 18 well-known voluntary organizations to enable them to improve and expand their activities in the field of Social Education and welfare.

The programme for development and improvement of the State Library Service was pursued with considerable success. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,45,000 were distributed to 1,072 existing libraries for the purchase of books and equipment. About three lakhs of people were benefited by the service rendered by these libraries.

Ten District Central Libraries on sponsored basis were sanctioned during the year. Integrated Library Service in selected areas was organized through the agency of two regional central libraries under Government management and a number of area and feeder libraries.

Informal education through the traditional media of folk-entertainment as well as with the help of films and radios constituted an important part of the Social Education Scheme. Well over half a million people attended the programmes organized under the scheme. Work camps planned and organized to provide facilities for training in constructive leadership and community living proved highly popular. Fifty such camps attended by 1,575 youths (both men and women) were held in different parts of the State.

Technical Education: The demand for technical education was evidently on the increase.

Four more Engineering Schools in addition to the already existing eight were established. Total enrolment in the Engineering Schools and the Technological Institutes during the year rose to 6,631, the corresponding figure a year earlier being 5,115. The Government spent Rs. 19,64,704 towards the management of these institutions during the year as against Rs. 12,88,982 during 1953-54.

The six Engineering Colleges likewise enrolled a much larger number of students during the year. The following comparative figures are an indication of the growing demand for technical education of this type:—

Year.	Engineer- ing Colleges.	Enrol- ment.	Total expendi- ture. Re.
1953-54.	6	2,641	50,25,148
1954-55	6	2,848	55,41,487

A School of Printing Technology was set up at Jadavpur under the joint auspices of the Central and the State Governments. The school is intended to cater to the needs of the States in the Eastern region, namely, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

The Government systematically proceeded with the scheme for giving a technical and scientific orientation to the existing system of Primary as well as Secondary Education. Some concrete measures taken in this regard consisted in introduction of diversified courses on Technical, Home Science and Fine Arts courses in the so-called Multi-purpose Schools and sanction of grants at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per school to eleven selected High schools, and at the rate of Rs. 3,000 each to 34 Junior High Schools for making provision for Science and Craft teaching.

Education of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other Backward Classes.—The Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities constitute 29 per cent. of the State's total population. These Backward communities as usual received special care and treatment at the hands of the educational authorities. The Article 275 of the Constitution of India, for instance, makes provision for free tuition for the children of the Scheduled Tribes at the secondary stage. During the year under report 3,598 such students were granted stipends towards tuition charges in the secondary stage. Education at the primary stage has already been universally free in rural areas in this State. A larger number of students drawn from these communities were at school at the different stages:—

Year	Enrolment in			
	Primary and Basic Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Colleges, etc.	Professional and special Institutions.
1953-54	3,86,730	65,554	2,372	44,911
1954-55	4,38,438	72,901	2,965	51,643

Miscellaneous Education: Pre-primary stage: The special importance of Nursery or Pre-primary education in the general educational set-up came to be increasingly realized. There were 15 nursery schools during the year of which one was State-managed. Three thousand two hundred and four children in all attended the nursery classes. The total expenditure incurred on account of these schools during 1954-55 amounted to Rs. 1,58,078. This was an increase over the previous year's figure by about Rs. 49,000.

Aesthetic and Music Education: The Government College of Art and Craft and the Viswa Bharati Kalabhavan admitted a slightly larger number of men and women students. Music education seemed to enjoy greater popularity than before. Three thousand six hundred and twenty-six men and women received specialized training in music during the year as against 3,561 in the preceding year.

Women's Education: The general progress of education was also characterized by spread of education amongst women in particular at a satisfying rate. The various types and grades of institutions exclusively meant for women numbered 1,603 during 1954-55. The same figure for 1953-54 was 1,519. The girls reading in these institutions as well as in institutions for boys also increased from 6,51,184 to 7,48,909 during the year under review.

Special type of education: Special educational facilities such as education of the blind, the deaf-mutes and the mentally retarded children received substantial subsidies from the State.

The Government renewed their help to such welfare organizations and youth movements as the Junior Red Cross, the St. John Ambulance, the Bratachari Society and the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

The old Orphanage Section of the Education Directorate was renamed the Social Welfare Section. There were 9 State Welfare Homes, 53 aided Homes and 18 Destitute Homes during the year. These Homes gave shelter to 4,694 orphans and destitutes during the year and helped to rehabilitate them by giving them proper training.

School medical service: A batch of Primary School teachers was trained in school health work under the Rural School Health Programme at the well-known Singur Health Centre and a sum of Rs. 5,800 was spent on that account.

Medical Examination of 72,429 school children conducted by the Director of Health Services revealed cases of malnutrition, eye defects, throat and mouth diseases and diseases of the nose and ears prevalent amongst the school children. Though not quite as alarming, preventives and remedies for such deficiencies must need be found out and administered.

Legislation of Education: There was no noteworthy legislation on education during the year under review.

Institutions: A brief statistical account indicating the progress of education during the year as reflected in the number of institutions maintained and the number of scholars attending them is given below:—

Types of institutions	Number of institutions.	
	1953-54.	1954-55.
University	2	2
Research Institutions	4	4
Board of Secondary Education	1	1
Colleges (including Professional and Special Colleges)	123	129
High Schools	1,420	1,492
Senior Basic Schools	1	5
Junior High Schools	1,406	1,493
Primary Schools	16,689	20,249
Junior Basic Schools	275	
Nursery Schools	9	446
Schools for Professional and Special Education	3,207	
Total	23,137	26,600
Unrecognised institutions	677	384
Grand Total	23,814	27,984

<i>Enrolment</i>		
In recognised institutions	25,68,714	28,59,959
In unrecognised institutions	27,496	13,324
	25,96,210	28,73,283

<i>Number of pupils by sex.</i>		
Males	19,39,603	21,20,976
Females	6,56,607	7,52,307
Total	25,96,210	28,73,283

CHAPTER II

Educational Personnel and Organisation.

I. Organisation: Shri Pannalal Bose continued to hold charge of the portfolio of education in the State during the year under review. The Minister of Education is ultimately responsible for the implementation of the entire educational scheme of the State. The authority of the Minister of Education in the matter of proper management of education and its control is exercised through a variety of instruments both official and non-official. The officers of the Education Department and the Directorate represent the purely official instruments while the other agencies comprise the University of Calcutta, the Board of Secondary Education, the District School Boards, the Municipalities and other Societies both of Missionary and secular character. Except the District School Boards and the Municipalities which by virtue of delegation by law of certain authority in regard to Primary Education have their jurisdiction in their respective districts only, all other educational authorities have their jurisdiction all over the State.

II. Educational Services: The Officers of the Education Directorate belong to one of the following Services:—

- (a) West Bengal Senior Educational Service.
- (b) West Bengal Educational Service.
- (c) West Bengal General Service.
- (d) West Bengal Subordinate Educational Service.

(a) *West Bengal Senior Educational Service:* In the Men's Branch of the West Bengal Senior Educational Service the total number of posts during the year under review was 62 of which 49 were held by permanent members of the Service, 3 filled on contract at special rates of pay and the remaining posts filled on officiating basis by officers of the West Bengal Educational Service.

There were 7 posts in the Women's Branch of the West Bengal Senior Educational Service.

(b) *West Bengal Educational Service:* The Men's Branch of the West Bengal Educational Service had 184 posts as detailed below:—

Collegiate Branch	..	..	..	..	134
School Branch	..	..	..	..	21
Inspectorate	..	..	..	..	26
Post of Reader and Secretary, West Bengal Text Book Committee	..	..	..	..	1
Post of Inspector, Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	1
Post of Secretary, Education Bureau	..	..	..	..	1

There was an increase in the number of posts in the West Bengal Educational Service during the year under review. Two new posts were created in the Collegiate Branch and 4 new posts of District Inspector of Schools were created under the scheme of expansion of Education and Welfare Services to relieve educated unemployment thereby bringing the total number of posts in this branch of the educational service to 184 as against 178 in the previous year.

(c) *West Bengal General Service*: The West Bengal General Service consists of certain "Special" posts and posts not within the classified lists and the strength of this service during the year under report was 40 as against 39 in the year preceding it. This variation is ascribable to the creation of a new post under this service.

In addition to this there were 62 posts of the West Bengal General Service at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore (class I—21 and class II—41).

(d) *West Bengal Subordinate Educational Service*: Several different cadres each having its own time-scale of pay constitute the West Bengal Subordinate Educational Service. The following table shows the relative strength of different cadres as they stood on the 31st March 1955:—

Relative Strength of Subordinate Education Service.

Teaching	1,106
Inspecting	265
Clerical	625
Miscellaneous	143 (including 30 posts for National Extension Service Blocks).

Besides, the posts mentioned above there were certain temporary posts in the above services.

Directorate: During the year under review Dr. P. Roy continued to be the Director of Public Instruction of this State. The officers who are posted at the Headquarters to assist the Director were the following:—

Two Assistant Directors of Public Instruction.

Chief Inspector for Secondary Education and Deputy Chief Inspector for Secondary Education.

Chief Inspector for Primary (and Basic) Education, Deputy Chief Inspector for Primary Education and Deputy Chief Inspector for Basic Education.

Chief Inspector for Women's Education.

Chief Inspector for Technical Education.

Chief Inspector for Social (Adult) Education.

Assistant Inspector for Special Duties.

Reader and Secretary, Text Book Committee.

District Inspector of Schools (Special).

Assistant Inspector of Schools (Special).

Inspector of Physical Education and Youth Welfare (Women).

Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Special Officer, Backward Class Education.

The Social Welfare Branch comprising the following officers continued at the Headquarters during the year under review:—

(i) Chief Inspector, Social Welfare.

(ii) Inspector, Social Welfare.

(iii) Assistant Inspector, Social Welfare.

In addition to this staff at the Headquarters there were two officers of the West Bengal Senior Educational Service, *viz.*, Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools and Chief Inspector, Physical Education.

Inspectorate: The table given below indicates the strength of the Departmental Inspecting staff as it stood on the 31st March 1955:—

Inspecting Officers.	Number of officers.
(a) District Inspectors and Additional District Inspectors of Schools	23 .
(b) Assistant Inspectors of Schools	47
(c) Sub-Inspectors of Schools	215
(d) District Inspectress of Schools	3
(e) Assistant Inspectress of Schools	3
(f) Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools	1
(g) Inspector of Tols	2

During the year under report there was an increase in the number of posts of Additional District Inspectors of Schools and Sub-Inspectors of Schools [(a) and (c) above]. The number of District Inspector and Additional District Inspector of Schools and Sub-Inspector of Schools stood at 23 and 215, respectively, during the year under review as against 19 and 182, respectively, in the previous year. This variation was due to the creation of 4 additional posts of Additional District Inspectors of Schools and 33 additional posts of Sub-Inspectors of Schools under the Scheme of Expansion of Education and Welfare Services to relieve educated unemployment.

Extra Departmental Agencies: The department received help from the District as well as Subdivisional Executive Officers of Government who in their capacity as Presidents or Members of Managing Committees of Schools and Governing Bodies of Colleges rendered significant service to the department.

The District and Municipal Boards and the different District School Boards made useful contributions to the cause of Primary Education in their respective areas.

The various Christian Missionary bodies and Indian organisations like the Ramkrishna Mission, the Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes and the Nari Siksha Samity continued to play an effective role in the field of education especially in the task of providing greater educational facilities for the girls and the members of backward communities.

The railway authorities were also partners in this collective educational endeavour in as much as they continued to maintain both General and Special Schools which although meant chiefly for the children of their staff were thrown open to children of all communities also.

CHAPTER III

Primary Education

1. **Administration and Control:** Primary Education is imparted in Primary Schools and in separated Primary Classes of Secondary Schools and Madrasahs.

In rural areas Primary Education is controlled by the District School Boards set up in various districts under the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930, except in Cooch Behar where *status quo* is maintained since its merger to West Bengal State. In Calcutta, the Calcutta Corporation and in other municipal areas, the Municipal Boards exercise control over Primary Education. The District Inspector of Schools who is an *ex-officio* Secretary to the District School Board plays an important role in the administration of Primary Education in rural areas. In respect of Primary Schools in municipal areas the Education Department exercises control by sanctioning recognition and awarding grant-in-aid. The Primary Schools both in rural and municipal areas are, in general, under the direct supervision of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. During the year under report there were 215 officers in this cadre. A Sub-Inspector of Schools had about 96 schools on an average under inspection.

2. **Scheme of School classes:** An ordinary Primary School has got four classes (I-IV). A few Primary Schools, specially in urban areas, have nursery classes attached to them. The Junior Basic Schools, however, offer a 5-year course. It is the contemplation of the State Government ultimately to convert all Primary Schools into 5-class Junior Basic Schools.

3. **Schools:** During the year under review there were 20,695 Primary Schools against 16,964 in 1953-54, as given in the following table:—

Year.	Number of boys Primary Schools.	Number of girls Primary Schools.	Total.
1953-54	16,187	777	16,964
1954-55	19,929	766	20,695
	+3,742	-11	+3,731

It will appear that the number of Primary Schools for boys increased from 16,187 to 19,929 whereas the number of girls' Primary Schools decreased by 11 though there has been an overall increase of 3,731 schools during the year under report. The increase in the number of Primary Schools is mainly due to the establishment of new Primary Schools under the Unemployment Relief Scheme. The slight decrease in the number of girls' Primary Schools is due to their conversion into co-educational schools.

The number of unrecognised Primary Schools during the year was 238 against 267 of the previous year. The enrolment in these schools was 7,415 against 12,012 during the year 1953-54.

4. **Scholars:** The following table will indicate the number of scholars during the last two years:—

Years.	Number of pupils in boys' Primary Schools.	Number of pupils in girls' Primary Schools.	Total number of pupils.
1953-54	16,06,273	98,918	17,05,191
1954-55	18,14,017	99,915	19,13,932
			+ 208,741

The figures indicate a satisfactory increase in the enrolment in Primary Schools the total increase being 2,08,741. It will appear that out of a total school-going population of 32,76,250 of the age group of 6-11, 21,14,586 (enrolment of Primary stage) *i.e.*, about 64.5 per cent. are already at schools against the target of 60 per cent. laid down in the First Five-Year Plan.

5. **Wastage:** The problem of wastage and stagnation in Primary Schools still continues. The following figures of enrolment in Primary Schools during the years from 1951-52 to 1954-55 indicate the extent of wastage:—

Enrolment in class—

I in 1951-52	7,66,699
II in 1952-53	3,77,528
III in 1953-54	2,89,456
IV in 1954-55	2,50,279

The percentage of scholars in class IV to those of class I is 32:64, *i.e.*, the wastage is about 67.36 against 68 per cent. in the previous year. In order to minimise wastage, Attendance Committees have been formed for every school and the Primary Education Act has been suitably amended.

6. **Compulsion:** The year under report was the 5th year since the introduction of the Scheme of Free Compulsory Education for the children of the age-group of 6-11. The area where the scheme was introduced remained as same, *i.e.*, 5,745 villages. The year under review witnessed the consolidation of the compulsory scheme and of further expansion of Free Primary Education by the opening of new Primary Schools under the Scheme of Expansion of Education and Welfare Services. During the year under report 3,27,626 children were attending 2,650 Primary Schools in compulsory area against 304,175 pupils in 2,312 Primary Schools in the previous year. Out of a total school-going population of 4,02,056 of the age-group 6-11 year, 81.4 per cent. were actually attending schools against 75 per cent. in the previous year.

The position in urban area showed slight improvement. In the 5 wards of the Calcutta Corporation where compulsion has been enforced 3,723 children attended school out of a total number of school-going children of 3,808 of the age-group of 6-11; *i.e.*, about 98 per cent. During the year under review the total expenditure for the introduction of Free Compulsory Education was Rs. 41,11,900 against Rs. 33,62,565 of the previous year.

7. **Teachers—number, scale of pay, etc.:** The following table shows the details of teachers (trained and untrained) in primary schools of the State:—

Year.	Trained teachers.			Untrained teachers.			Total number of teachers (trained and untrained).		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1953-54 ..	19,522	1,321	20,843	29,335	1,996	31,331	48,857	3,317	52,174
1954-55 ..	20,965	1,616	22,581	37,611	2,598	40,209	58,576	4,214	62,790

It will be evident from the above table that there has been an overall increase of teachers both trained and untrained. The increase in the number of trained teachers from 20,843 to 22,581 was due to the progressive extension of facilities for training while the increase of untrained teachers from 31,331 to 40,209 is due to the appointment of "new" teachers under the Unemployment Relief Scheme.

Out of a total 62,790 teachers 22,581, *i.e.*, about 36 per cent. were trained while 64 per cent. were untrained.

Primary Schools in West Bengal had on an average 3 teachers. The teacher-pupil ratio was 1:30 against 1:33 in the previous year.

Pay of teachers: The pay scales of Primary School teachers in District School Board areas have been up-graded. In managed schools of the District School Board teachers enjoyed salary according to the following scale:—

	Basic pay. Rs.	Additional pay. Rs. as.	Development grant. Rs.	Dearness allowance.		Total. Rs. as.
				District School Board. Rs. as.	Government. Rs.	
Matric trained—						
(a) Head teacher.	20—1—25	15	15	2 8	10	62-8 <i>plus</i> Rs. 5 (H.T.A.).
(b) Assistant teacher.	20—1—25	15	15	2 8	10	62-8
Matriculates or trained non-Matriculate.	19	15	11	2 8	10	57-8
Untrained non-Matriculates.	11	7 8	9	2 8	10	40

The pay of trained Matriculate, Matriculate or trained non-Matriculate teachers was increased by Rs. 10 and a special allowance of Rs. 7-8 was sanctioned to untrained non-Matriculate teachers.

The teachers appointed under the Unemployment Relief Scheme received the following fixed pay:—

	Rs. as.
(1) M.A./M.Sc. Trained Graduate and Honours Graduate ..	135
(2) Ordinary Graduates ..	105
(3) Intermediates ..	80
(4) Matriculate ..	8

8. **Size of classes:** Ordinarily a Primary School with 3 teachers ought to have 135 children on the rolls, distributed over four classes as indicated below:—

Class—I	..	..	..	..	..	40
Class—II	..	..	..	..	..	35
Class—III	..	..	..	..	..	30
Class—IV	..	..	..	..	..	30
						<u>135</u>

During the year under review the average enrolment of a Primary School was 92.4 against 100.5 in 1953-54. A teacher on an average had to teach 30 pupils.

9. **Expenditure:** The following table will show the comparative figures of expenditure on Primary Education during 1953-54 and 1954-55:—

Sources of expenditure.	Cost for	
	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Government funds	1,88,62,494	2,85,36,412
(2) District Board funds	49,58,783	44,80,205
(3) Municipal Board funds	26,50,090	27,75,968
(4) Fees	15,87,362	18,70,094
(5) Endowments	2,28,914	3,01,288
(6) Other sources	1,88,450	1,99,455
Total	<u>2,84,76,093</u>	<u>3,81,63,422</u>

It will be seen from the above that the total expenditure on Primary Education was Rs. 3,81,63,422 against Rs. 2,84,76,093 in the previous year thereby giving the increase of Rs. 96,87,329 or 34 per cent over that of the previous year.

The cost per pupil on an average was about Rs. 20 against Rs. 17 of the year 1953-54.

The following table compares the contribution of the Government and local bodies towards the total expenditure on Primary Education during the year under report:—

	Rs.
(1) Government Funds	2,85,36,412
(2) Local Bodies	72,56,173
(3) Private sources	23,70,837

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,81,63,422 on Primary Education, Government contribute 74.8 per cent whereas the contribution from the local bodies and private sources are 19 per cent and 6.2 per cent, respectively.

10. **Single-teacher schools:** The total number of single-teacher schools was 2,004 with a roll-strength of 66,391 against 852 schools with the total roll-strength of 33,208 in the previous year. The increase in the number of single-teacher schools is due mainly to the setting up of "new" Primary Schools in unschooled areas and isolated pockets under the Unemployment Relief Scheme.

11. School Buildings and equipment: The Primary School buildings cannot be said to be satisfactory. Most of the school buildings in rural areas are mud-built houses with thatched or C.I. sheet roofing. The Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act of 1930 does not permit the District School Boards to build school houses. The building of school houses is left to the initiative of the local people. The District School Board gives repair grants to Primary Schools. The Junior Basic Schools in rural and urban areas are, however, built according to Government approved plan and estimates and Government contribute a major share towards the buildings of the Basic Schools. Buildings of some Primary Schools in National Extension Service and Community Development Project Blocks were improved with the development grant sanctioned on 50:50 basis.

Accommodation provided in Primary Schools cannot be said to be adequate. Very few Primary Schools in the State can be said to be fully equipped in respect of furniture and teaching appliances.

12. Methods and standards of teaching: Only 36 per cent of the Primary School teachers are trained. The recruitment of untrained non-Matriculates has been stopped. It has a salutary effect on the standard of teaching in Primary Schools. The revision of scales of pay is now attracting better type of teachers.

13. Re-organisation and new developments: Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme facilities for primary education have been extended by opening new Primary Schools in unschooled areas and isolated pockets. Four thousand seven hundred and eighty-six new Primary Schools were started by the end of 1954-55. These new schools enrolled 3,53,614 pupils.

As recommended by the School Education Committee of 1949 the existing Primary Schools are being gradually converted into activity centred 5-class schools, with better staff, building and equipment. These new type schools serve as Community Centres and the teachers are playing an important role in organising social welfare activities in the area.

The Primary Schools in the Community Development Project and National Extension areas are being reconditioned for their future development into full-fledged Junior Basic Schools.

CHAPTER IV

Basic Education

Introduction: In conformity with the plan of educational development prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Education the State Government of West Bengal formulated their scheme of Basic Education in 1949 for the gradual introduction of free and compulsory Junior Basic (Primary) Education for pupils of the age-group 6-11 either by conversion of the existing Primary Schools into Junior Basic or by setting up new Junior Basic schools as "Government Sponsored" ones.

In order to implement the scheme two Basic Training Schools (since renamed Junior Basic Training Colleges) and two Basic Training Colleges (since renamed Post-Graduate Basic Training College for men and women) were set up by Government in 1948 and 1949, respectively, with persons trained in the United Kingdom, Santiniketan or Wardah. The Women's Training College was amalgamated with the men's at Banipur in 1951.

Trained graduates from the Post-Graduate Basic Training College supplied trained staff to the Junior Basic Training Colleges which in their turn trained teachers for the steadily increasing Basic Schools in the State.

2. **Types of schools:** (a) During the year under review 446 Junior Basic Schools were functioning in this State as against 275 in the previous year, with 49,753 on the rolls as against 31,622 in the previous year. As in the previous year there were usually 4 teachers in a school of 5 classes, with 150 pupils. The total number of teachers in existing Junior Basic Schools was 1,810 of whom 1,353 were trained. The total direct expenditure for Junior Basic Schools during the year under review was Rs. 13,81,851 as against Rs. 6,83,169 during the previous year. The direct expenditure out of State funds was Rs. 11,42,705 as against Rs. 5,28,389 during the previous year.

These figures indicate not only an advance on the previous year but also the tendency in West Bengal to spend more and more on Basic Education in proportion to the general education budget.

(b) **Senior Basic Schools:** In course of normal development some Junior Basic Schools are being up-graded into Senior Basic ones so that basic type of education at the secondary level may be available to at least a few of the pupils passing out of Junior Basic Schools.

During the year under review 5 Senior Basic Schools were functioning as against one in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on account of Senior Basic Schools was Rs. 22,348 out of which the State contribution accounted for as much as Rs. 14,876. In these schools the teaching of curricular subjects according to the syllabus prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education is being imparted as far as practicable through productive crafts. The co-curricular activities in the Senior Basic Schools are so designed as to inculcate in the pupils the habits, attitudes and outlook which Basic Education in general aims at.

Two hundred and eighty three pupils were registered for this basic type of Secondary Education as against only 25 during the previous year. The enrolment for the year 1954-55 given above does not include that of Siksha Satra, a Senior Basic School at Sriniketan, attached to Visva Bharati, where during the year under review 79 boys and 33 girls received this type of schooling.

(c) **Junior Basic Training Colleges (formerly called Basic Training Schools):** During the year under review 12 Junior Basic Training Colleges were functioning in the State, where Matriculates or non-Matriculates with ordinary primary training were trained for employment in Junior Basic Schools. Of these 12 colleges, 9 were directly managed by the Government and 3 sponsored, where the entire deficit was met by the State Government. The particulars of these colleges are given in the table below:—

			Number of institutions— Government and Govern- ment sponsored.	Enrolment.	Total direct expenditure.	Direct ex- penditure out of State Fund.
1953-54	..	..	12	637	2,24,557	2,23,477
1954-55	..	..	12	598	2,38,929	2,37,180

The enrolment in and expenditure on the Junior Basic Training College (Siksha Charcha Bhawan) functioning under the auspices of Visva Bharati University are not included in the figures for 1954-55 given above. Fifty men and 10 women trainees were enrolled in this college during the year under report.

In these training institutions, besides instruction in theory and practice of education training in major crafts such as spinning and agriculture and a few subsidiary crafts such as wood craft, coir work, etc., is provided for. These institutions are residential ones where trainees live in a co-operative community life through which they practise the principles of democracy.

(d) **Post-Graduate Basic Training College (formerly called Basic Training College):** The State-managed Post-Graduate Basic Training College at Banipur converted into a co-educational institution in 1951-52 by amalgamation of the two colleges for men and women respectively continued to function during the year under report. Graduates trained in this institution are employed as lecturers of Junior Basic Training Colleges and as Sub-Inspectors of Schools. Graduates trained there are also eligible for appointment in various institutions concerning Social Welfare and Social Education.

Particulars about this college are given in the table below:—

	Enrolment.	Total direct expenditure.	Examination results.	
			Number appeared.	Number passed.
		Rs.		
1953-54	51	98,720	49	49
1954-55	69	98,010	62	62

The duration of the course of the training college is one year. Training in major crafts such as spinning and agriculture and a few subsidiary crafts such as wood craft, leather work, coir work, etc., figures prominently in the curriculum. This institution is conspicuous by the provision made in its curriculum for instruction in fine arts, music and dramatics. This college is also residential, where the trainees are called upon to live the life of responsible citizens in a miniature democratic society with all the rights and responsibilities which democracy offers and demands.

This institution not only trains graduates for employment as teachers and inspectors but also functions as a clearing house of ideas on Basic Education. This college maintains technical supervision over 32 Junior Basic Schools sanctioned for the intensive education block at Banipur under the First Five-Year Plan. The occasional camps organised by the college at central places with 5 or 10 schools around have not only given the college staff practical field experience but also provided some sort of refresher course to the teachers of the Junior Basic Schools around.

3. **Economic aspect of Basic Education:** In our basic institution craft has been introduced as a means to an end and not as an end in itself. Craft has nevertheless been made the medium of instruction, but it is the educational rather than the productive aspect that is emphasised. It is, however, worth mentioning here that our basic institutions through their activities make a considerable contribution towards their own maintenance "safai", gardening and such other miscellaneous jobs as are generally performed by servants in traditional schools are done by the pupils themselves guided and helped by teachers.

4. **Employment of basic trained personnel:** A fairly good number of basic trained graduates have been employed in the Inspectorate and in the Junior Basic Training Colleges as also in the allied branches of the Social Education services under the Government. There is also scope for the appointment of basic trained Graduates in non-Government Secondary Schools where the basic trained Graduates are entitled to the same scale of

pay as admissible to Graduates with the University degree of Bachelor of Teaching. Basic trained Matriculates have always been in demand for the gradually increasing number of Junior Basic Schools and also in the Primary Schools. Their services are placed at the disposal of the respective District School Boards for employment in Junior Basic Schools and they are given higher initial pay at Rs. 50 in the scale of Rs. 35—80 together with dearness allowance at 25 per cent of the basic salary and also the benefit of Provident Fund and residential accommodation.

5. Reorganisation and new developments: The spread of Basic Education in the State through the conversion of traditional schools into basic, the establishment of Urban Basic Schools and Basic Training Colleges in rural areas, the upgrading of selected Junior Basic Schools into Senior Basic ones has been accepted as a policy of the State. In order that conversion of the Primary Schools into basic may not be too abrupt basic trained teachers have been posted to about 700 Primary Schools, one in each school so that there may already be some sort of basic orientation of the methods of teaching in the Primary Schools eventually to be converted into basic.

The 246 Primary Schools in our Community Development Project Blocks in each of which a basic trained head teacher has been posted and the school house and equipment improved with a special grant of Rs. 1,400 with a view to providing in them schooling on basic line can easily be converted into Junior Basic Schools in the real import of the term. In order to step up the speed of conversion of Primary Schools into basic, a survey may also be undertaken regarding the Primary Schools with teaching accommodation improved with development grants sanctioned by the respective District Magistrates so that they may be considered for conversion into institutions of basic type.

Up-to-date two intensive educational development blocks have been set up under the Central Government Five-Year Plan—one at Banipur, 24-Parganas, and the other at Kalimpong, Darjeeling.

Centering round the Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Banipur, an intensive educational development block has been set up with a Senior Basic Training College and a Junior Basic Training College, a People's College and 32 Basic Schools as its satellites. A State Welfare Home housing some 600 orphans and displaced children has been included in this Block. Such a net work of educational institutions centering round a Post-Graduate Basic Training College helps propagate idea of Basic Education amongst the public. An integrated library service for men, women and children as also several community centres are notable features of the Block.

A comparable block has been set up at Kalimpong of which a People's College and a Junior Basic Training College, together with a Central Library are the core institutions. Two Urban Basic Schools both managed by the State Government have been set up in Kalimpong town and 18 schools have been sanctioned for the rural areas.

A research laboratory has been set up at Banipur to carry on research work on Basic Education. This laboratory is to work in collaboration with the Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research at David Hare Training College, Calcutta.

While this report is being written, we are already on the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan. It is not therefore out of place to note that before the Second Plan stepped in, 640 Junior Basic Schools had already been sanctioned in this State—7 on the aided and 599 on the sponsored basis in the rural areas; 28 on aided basis in urban areas, and 6 as sponsored schools in the Community Development Blocks. The sponsored schools in

The rural areas include 39 reconditioned Primary and 6 new Junior Basic Schools in the Sundarban areas; 27 schools for Scheduled Tribes and 12 School-cum-Community Centres.

Administrative set up: There is a State Advisory Board of Basic Education and the members of the Board have been drawn from persons who have devoted years of patriotic service to the cause of Basic Education as also from those directly connected with Government basic institutions and Inspectorate.

The State Government have also formed a Board of Supervisors consisting of experts for supervision of training institutions.

At the Directorate level there is a Chief Inspector for Primary (and Basic) Education who is assisted by a senior officer designated Deputy Chief Inspector for Basic Education, West Bengal. The Education Directorate carries on the administration of Basic Education through the District Inspectors of Schools who are *ex-officio* Secretaries to the District School Boards, the custodians of Basic Education in rural areas, so far as Basic Education for the age-group 6-11 is concerned.

It has been the policy of the Education Directorate to initiate as many inspection officers as possible into the field of Basic Education by means of a short course of basic training at the Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Banipur.

As regards recruitment to Sub-Inspectorship out of every 3 Sub-Inspectors recruited, 2 are basic trained. Thanks to this convention in matters of recruitment and to the short course training mentioned above, about 40 per cent. of the Sub-Inspectors; 56 per cent. of Assistant Inspectors and 41 per cent. of District Inspectors of Schools are at present basic trained.

CHAPTER V

Secondary Education

I. Administration and Control: The Board of Secondary Education remained the main controlling authority in respect of Secondary Education. The Administrator who remained in charge of the affairs of Board consulted the Education Directorate in all matters including recognition of High Schools and award of grants under the grant-in-aid rules.

Recognition of Junior High Schools, however, continued to be granted by the Education Directorate.

II. Scheme of school classes: Secondary Education is classified into (i) 2-class Junior High Schools with classes V and VI, (ii) 4-class Junior High Schools with classes V to VIII and (iii) full fledged High Schools with classes V to X. The Junior Basic Schools with classes I to V will ultimately replace the traditional Primary Schools thus absorbing class V of Junior High Schools which are proposed to be converted into Senior Basic Schools or upgraded to complete Junior High Schools.

III. Schools: It will be seen from the figures given below that number of High Schools of all categories registered an increase during the year under review:—

Schools.	1953-54.	1954-55.	Increase.
Boys' High	1,167	1,223	56
Girls' High	253	269	16
Boys' Junior High/Senior Basic	1,204	1,289	85
Girls' Junior High/Senior Basic	203	214	11
	<u>2,827</u>	<u>2,995</u>	<u>168</u>

Of the total number of High Schools, 33 were managed directly by the State and 7 by the Centre. Of the total number of Junior High Schools, 83 were State-managed and 2 managed by the Centre.

IV. Students: During the year under report the number of scholars in High Schools for boys and girls increased to 5,31,522 from 5,05,933 in 1953-54 and of those in Junior High Schools for boys and girls to 1,34,195 from 130,165 in 1953-54. Comparative tables are given below:—

<i>High Schools.</i>				
Number of scholars.				
		1953-54.	1954-55.	Increase.
For boys ..	..	4,07,064 (including 4,192 girls).	4,24,063 (including 4,570 girls).	16,999
For girls ..	..	98,869 (including 4,689 boys).	1,07,459 (including 2,614 boys).	8,590
Total ..	..	5,05,933	5,31,522	25,589

<i>Junior High/Senior Basic Schools.</i>				
For boys ..	..	1,08,858 (including 8,893 girls).	1,12,752 (including 7,371 girls).	3,894
For girls ..	..	21,307 (including 1,168 boys).	21,443 (including 650 boys).	136
Total ..	..	1,30,165	1,34,195	4,030

The total number of children in age-group 11-16 is estimated to be 28,83,100 in 1954-55. The percentage of pupil at the secondary stage to the corresponding school-going population rose from 14.67 to 16.1 during the year under review.

The increase in the number of scholars in both High and Junior Schools is mainly attributable to increased facilities for Secondary Education, namely, establishment of new schools and expansion of accommodation in the existing schools.

V. Teachers: There has been an increase in the number of trained teachers in High Schools during the year under review. Total number of teachers in High Schools was 20,080 of whom 5,891 were trained teachers. During the year 1953-54 the number of trained teachers was 5,581, the total number of teachers being 18,671. There were 14,189 untrained teachers as against 13,090 during the previous year.

The increase in the number of untrained teachers is due to increase in the number of High Schools and consequent increase in the number of teachers. Of the total number of teachers 16,231 were men and 3,849 women against 15,487 and 3,184, respectively, during the previous year.

Of the 3,849 women teachers during the year under report 1,898 were trained and 1,951 untrained. The increase in the number of both trained and untrained women teachers points to the fact that by and large more women were being attracted to the teaching profession.

The number of teachers in Junior High Schools was 6,770 of whom 1,424 were trained and 5,346 untrained against 1,643 and 4,806, respectively, during the previous year. Of the total number of teachers in the Junior High Schools 749 were women of whom 260 were trained and 489 untrained against 369 and 524 during the previous year. The fall in the number of trained teachers in Junior High Schools is mainly attributed to the fact that such teachers are generally drafted to the High Schools where they got better scale of pay and amenities.

The scales of pay of approved Headmasters and Assistant Headmasters of aided High Schools remained the same as in the previous year. The initial salaries of approved trained and untrained teachers of aided High Schools were further revised by Government with effect from 1st April 1954 in the following manner:—

Trained teachers

- (1) Graduates (trained Honours Graduates and trained M.As. to start with initial salary of Rs. 125 per month)—Rs. 100—150 per month.

Untrained teachers

- (2) Honours Graduates with 5 years' experience or M.As. with 5 years' experience—Rs. 125—150 per month.
- (3) M.As. with first or second class—Rs. 105—150 per month.
- (4) Graduates with 10 years' experience—Rs. 100—150 per month.
- (5) M.As. with third class or Honours Graduates—Rs. 100—150 per month.
- (6) Graduates with Distinction or Graduates with 10 years' experience—Rs. 80—100 per month.
- (7) Graduates and trained under-Graduates—Rs. 70—100 per month.
- (8) Other untrained teachers—Rs. 60—80 per month.

Further revision of scales of pay of all categories of approved teachers of aided High Schools are under consideration of Government.

The salaries of the teachers in Junior High Schools usually varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 per month according to qualification and experience of the teachers and financial resources of the institution.

VI. Size of classes: Ordinarily the number of pupils in each of the classes V to VIII is fixed at 40 and that in each of the Classes IX and X at 50. The condition was, however, relaxed in certain cases under special circumstances.

VII. Expenditure: The total expenditure for the maintenance of Secondary Schools increased from Rs. 4,24,85,943 to Rs. 4,79,01,684 during the year under report. The following table shows the sources of expenditure of

High and Junior High Schools for boys and girls including Government contribution during the year under review:—

	From Govern- ment funds.	Other funds.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) High Schools for boys	73,27,209 (includes Rs. 2,89,212 from Central Government).	2,40,04,509	3,13,31,718
(b) Junior High Schools for boys	23,38,126 (includes Rs. 58,640 from Central Government).	40,30,314	63,68,440
(c) High Schools for girls	18,03,813 (includes Rs. 70,181 from Central Government).	71,87,499	89,91,312
(d) Junior High Schools for girls	3,93,157 (includes Rs. 2,879 from Central Government).	8,17,057	12,10,214

The comparative table below will show the average cost of education in High Schools and Junior High Schools for boys and girls:—

	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) High Schools for boys	68.3	73.9
(b) High Schools for girls	76.3	83.6
(c) Junior High Schools for boys	51.7	56.5
(d) Junior High Schools for girls	68.9	56.4

VIII. Scholarships, stipends and free places: The two scholarship examinations (i) the Middle Scholarship Examination at the end of the class VI and (ii) Central Examination for girls at the end of class VI, were held during the year under review.

In all 211 (including 7 eligible for Cooch Behar district) scholarships were awarded this year as against 212 (including 8 for Cooch Behar district) in the preceding year on the results of the Middle Scholarship and Central Examinations. The value of each scholarship was Rs. 5 per month. Government also awarded a large number of special stipends for the purchase of books and payment of examination fees to meritorious and needy students. Altogether 57,222 pupils of High Schools and 12,524 pupils of Junior High Schools received stipends, scholarships and other financial assistance and for this purpose Government spent a sum of Rs. 41,53,080 during the year under report as against Rs. 36,83,443 during the previous year.

IX. Methods and standards of teaching: The method and standard of teaching cannot be called unsatisfactory though there is much room for improvement. The desired standard could not be achieved mainly due to shortage of trained teachers. Government took necessary steps for providing facilities for large number of trainees by increasing the number of seats in training colleges and the number of stipends for them.

X. Medium of instruction: In Secondary Schools mother tongue of the majority of pupils was the medium of instruction. English was one of the compulsory subjects for classes V to X in Secondary Schools.

XI. Teaching of Hindi: The West Bengal Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samity worked with 117 General Centres for teaching of Hindi in different stages leading to "KOVID" as final diploma. Two centres for the training of Hindi teachers for Secondary Schools were also run by the West Bengal Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samity. State Government sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for the maintenance of these two centres. Besides, the Contai Seva Sangha was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 600 for training teachers in Hindi.

In classes V and VI of Secondary Schools, Hindi is being taught as a compulsory subject.

XII. Examination results: The following comparative table shows the results of the School Final Examination:—

	Number appeared.		Number passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1953-54	60,005	12,550	34,692	7,592
1954-55	32,262	7,191	16,555	3,668

The large fall in the number of students coming out successful in 1954-55 is ascribable to the fact that supplementary and compartmental examinations were held in the previous year in which 17,141 boys and 3,506 girls appeared of whom 8,430 boys and 1,930 girls came out successful.

XIII. School buildings and equipment: Most of the Secondary School buildings were generally not up to the mark and stock of their equipments needed replenishment. Paucity of funds and lack of space stood in the way of desired improvement. In order to meet the local needs financial assistance was given to the school authorities in the shape of capital grants for construction of and repairs to the school buildings according to approved specifications and also for purchasing equipments and furniture. During the year under report, 51 Secondary Schools received capital grants to the extent of Rs. 2,81,329 for building purposes from the Board of Secondary Education and 277 schools received similar grants to the extent of Rs. 14,63,045 under the local Development Works Programme administered by the District Officers. Besides, under the Community Development Programme capital grants amounting to Rs. 1,07,545 were sanctioned to 48 Secondary Schools for the improvement of school buildings.

The Board of Secondary Education sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 69,923 to Secondary Schools for the purchase of library books, equipments and furniture.

XIV. Reorganisation and new development: State Government set up a Commission to examine the working of the recognised Secondary Schools in West Bengal, particularly in the light of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission.

Further, during the year under report Government took the following steps towards the reorganisation and improvement of Secondary Education according to the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission appointed by Government of India:—

- (1) Fifteen selected Secondary Schools were taken up for conversion into multipurpose schools and necessary grants sanctioned to them for construction of buildings and purchase of equipments and furniture.

- (2) Grants were also sanctioned to 11 selected High Schools for teaching General Science, Social Studies and Craft to 22 High Schools for improvement of libraries and to 34 Junior High Schools for introduction of Craft teaching.

Besides, under the Five-Year Plan of Educational Development—Scheme 4(b) 7 selected girls' High Schools were given grants to the extent of Rs. 1,59,075 for the improvement of library and equipments and also for additional accommodation for teaching Geography, Science, etc.

CHAPTER VI

University and Collegiate Education

[This Chapter deals with Higher Education—General, Professional and Special, as imparted in the University Departments and institutions of higher learning. Professional Education is, however, discussed in greater details in Chapter VII (Training of Teachers) and Chapter VIII (Professional and Technical Education).]

1. **Institutions:** During the year under review the two Universities functioning in the State are the University of Calcutta and Visva Bharati University at Santiniketan, the former as a teaching and affiliating institution and the latter as a residential teaching institution.

(a) *Calcutta University:* Under the University of Calcutta there are the following faculties:—

Arts, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts and Music, Law, Medicine, Science, Technology and Veterinary Science.

The University College of Arts has under it fourteen departments, seven of which are concerned with higher studies of Ancient and Modern Languages and Comparative Philology and three departments with higher studies of History—Ancient and Modern and Muslim culture. In addition to these ten departments, there are the Departments of Philosophy, Economics, Political Science and Education.

The University College of Science is composed of the following departments:—

Botany, Zoology, Anthropology, Applied Mathematics, Geography, Statistics, Experimental Psychology, Pure Chemistry, Pure Physics and Physiology.

Under the Calcutta University Act of 1951 which came into force on the 12th March 1954 the Department of Pure Mathematics which was originally attached to the Arts Section has now been transferred to the University College of Science.

Under the University College of Technology there are the Departments of Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry, Radio Physics and Electronics. The courses of studies in the Department of Technology run over three years, instead of two years usual in the other departmental Colleges of the University, leading to the examination for the degree of M.Sc. (Tech.).

The other two Colleges are the University College of Law and the University College of Commerce. Besides, there is the Institute of Nuclear Physics under the administrative control of a Governing Body of which the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, is the *ex-officio* Chairman.

(b) *Visva Bharati University*: The University has no affiliated College under it. There are a number of Bhavanas which are halls or units of residence with provision for tutorial instruction for students. The following are the Bhavanas for Higher Education:—

- (1) *Vidya-Bhavana* meant for Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate studies and research. It offers instruction for the B.A. Pass and Honours, M.A. and Ph.D. courses. It also conducts Certificate and Diploma courses in Indian and foreign languages, viz., Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Chinese, Tibetan, French and German. The Bhavana is open to both Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate students.
- (2) *Kala-Bhavana* which is for Art and Craft. Instructions are given in this Bhavana for courses leading to certificate and diploma examinations in various arts and crafts.
- (3) *Siksha-Bhavana* which prepares students for I.A. and I.Sc. examinations.
- (4) *Sangita-Bhavana* giving lessons on instrumental music, Rabindra-sangit and classical music and dance leading to the diploma examination in these subjects.
- (5) *Cheena-Bhavana*, an institute under the Vidya-Bhavana for the study and research in Sino-Indian subjects.
- (6) *Hindi-Bhavana*, an institute under Vidya-Bhavana for study and research in Hindi language and literature.
- (7) *Binaya-Bhavana* which prepares students for Bachelor of Teaching examination of the University. It also offers a diploma course in Activity Education to teachers and graduates in education and conducts the Basic Teachers' Training School.
- (8) *Silpa-Bhavana* which is meant for cottage industry training such as one year Artisan course, two-year certificate course in Carpentry and Weaving and three-year diploma course in Carpentry and Weaving.

Besides the above Bhavanas, Visva Bharati contains the following three teaching institutions:—

- (1) *Path-Bhavana*, the pre-Matriculation Bhavana (of High School standard) which grew out of the original Brahmacharya-Ashram founded by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore in 1901.
- (2) *Siksha-Satra* which is the residential school for rural children to impart life-centric education.
- (3) *Siksha-Charcha Bhavana* which is the Basic Teachers' Training School.

(c) *Institutions affiliated to Calcutta University: Arts and Science Colleges*: Under the University of Calcutta there were in all 90 Arts and Science Colleges for general education, as against 89 of the previous year. Of these 13 were Government Colleges and 77 non-Government Colleges. There were 14 Colleges exclusively for women. A number of Colleges, mostly in Calcutta, run separate women sections.

(d) *Professional and Special Institutions*: The number of Professional Colleges and special institutions in the State of West Bengal during the year under review was 39 so that there was an increase of 5 over the last year's figure. Of the Colleges for Professional education there were 4 training Colleges of which one was privately managed and the remaining

3 were under the direct control of Government; 6 Engineering Colleges; 4 Colleges for Technology; 11 Colleges for Medicine; one for Veterinary; one for Commerce; one for Agriculture and one for Law.

Of the institutions for special education there were 6 for Music, one for other Fine Arts, one for Oriental studies, one for Physical Education and one for Social Education.

2. **Students:** (i) The total enrolment under the two Universities is shown in the following chart:—

Enrolment.	1953-54.			1954-55.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>General Education :</i>						
School classes	202	201	403	184	197	381
Senior basic .. .. .	..	..	..	79	33	112
Inter Arts	27	36	63	26	47	73
Inter Science	40	3	43	47	4	51
B.A.	43	20	63	56	32	88
M.A.	953	550	1,503	824	579	1,403
M.Sc.	476	107	583	690	123	813
Research	58	12	70	59	13	72
Total ..	1,799	929	2,728	1,965	1,028	2,993
<i>Professional Education :</i>						
Basic training .. .. .	..	..	..	50	10	60
Teachers' training	180	111	291	212	155	367
Technology	261	4	265	275	4	279
Cottage Industries training .. .. .	..	..	..	89	183	272
Commerce	534	..	534	584	..	584
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	1,440	33	1,473
Total ..	975	115	1,090	2,650	385	3,035
<i>Special Education :</i>						
Music	15	35	50	17	44	61
In other Fine Arts	48	47	95	50	54	104
Other subjects	234	50	284	215	52	267
Total ..	297	132	429	282	150	432
Grand Total ..	3,071	1,176	4,247	4,897	1,563	6,460

(ii) The roll strength of the Colleges for General Education will be found below:—

Enrolment.	1953-54.			1954-55.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>General :</i>						
L.A.	19,192	5,689	24,881	24,987	7,957	32,944
I.Sc.	22,738	1,094	23,832	24,734	1,173	25,907
B.A.	4,105	2,047	6,152	5,117	3,040	8,157
B.Sc.	6,361	340	6,701	7,159	407	7,566
Research	8	1	9	11	2	13
<i>Professional :</i>						
Teachers' training		62	62		65	65
Agriculture	195		195	71		71
Commerce (B.Com.)	5,336	10	5,346	6,396	12	6,408
Technology (School strandard)	24		24	18		18
Total	57,959	9,243	67,202	68,493	12,656	81,149

(iii) The following chart shows the enrolment under the different Colleges and institutions for Professional and Special Education:—

	1953-54.	1954-55.
Basic Training and Post-Graduate Colleges	374	427
Engineering and Technology	3,013	3,235
Medicine and Veterinary	4,338	4,465
Agriculture	72	108
Commerce	228	260
Law	1,968	630
Music and other Fine Arts	964	1,811
Oriental Studies	141	149
Physical Education	22	15
Social Education		116

3. **Teachers:** The teaching staff of the University of Calcutta consisted of 443 teachers including Professors, Readers, Lecturers (whole-time and part-time) and Demonstrators. The number of members in the teaching staff of the Visva Bharati University was 143 including Readers and Lecturers. The total number of teachers in the different affiliated Colleges under the Calcutta University was 2,749, of which 2,498 were male and 251 female

Scales of pay: There has not been any appreciable change in the scales of pay of the University teachers during the year under review. The scales of pay for the teachers of Government Colleges remain the same as in the previous year.

There is no uniform scale of pay for the teachers in the affiliated Colleges.

4. **Expenditure:** The expenditure incurred by the two Universities for their maintenance was as follows:—

(i) *Expenditure on Universities.*

Years.	Government funds.		Fees.	Endowments.	Other sources.	Total.
	Central	State.				
	Rs.	Rs.				
1953-54	7,95,000	32,37,220	21,32,758	1,73,911	4,03,955	67,42,853
1954-55	7,19,000	23,49,547	33,31,678	2,00,531	5,05,674	71,06,430

(ii) *Expenditure on Colleges for General Education.*

Expenditure on colleges for men.

	Government College.		Aided College.		Unaided College.	
	1953-54.	1954-55.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total direct expenditure	22,63,948	26,50,358	53,19,815	62,76,158	25,57,499	28,30,365
Amount spent from State funds	17,28,625	19,37,448	9,40,384	9,74,805	1,03,003 (Dearness allowance.)	1,22,363 (Dearness allowance.)

Expenditure on colleges for women.

Total direct expenditure	4,94,165	5,06,342	5,21,171	6,05,275	1,09,642	1,35,659
Amount spent from State funds	3,08,522	3,15,888	2,07,921	2,35,303	4,773 (Dearness allowance.)	5,613 (Dearness allowance.)

The Colleges for Professional and Special Education spent for their maintenance Rs. 1,24,04,933 of which Rs. 55,61,329 came from State funds.

5. **Scholarships, stipends and free places:** In the two Universities the total number of scholarships and stipends awarded by the State Government during 1954-55 was 196 as against 275 for the previous year. The total amount spent for the purpose out of Government fund during 1954-55 was Rs. 35,802 as against Rs. 78,672 for the previous year.

Altogether 248 students received scholarships and stipends out of funds other than the State funds as against 207 for the previous year, the total grant for the year under review being Rs. 1,79,652 as against Rs. 1,88,099. Other financial concessions were allowed to 12 students during 1954-55 out of a State grant of Rs. 6,500. Number of free studentships during 1954-55 was 235 as against 175 for the previous year. The total amount foregone for this was Rs. 25,504 as against Rs. 17,925 for the previous year.

During the year under report the total number of scholarships and stipends awarded out of State funds in the Colleges for General Education was, 2,552, the total cost being Rs. 4,94,729 as against an award of 3,181 with a total cost of Rs. 6,37,344 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 8,10,295 was spent from funds other than State funds for 2,323 scholarships and stipends, as against a sum of Rs. 3,45,883 for 1,299 scholarships and stipends during the previous year.

The total expenditure for other financial concessions was Rs. 2,10,978 for 1,731 concession holders. The total number of free studentships awarded was 5,147 involving a sum of Rs. 5,34,793 as against 4,154 free studentships involving a sum of Rs. 4,45,947 in the previous year.

6. Methods and standards of teaching: With the continuous increase of population due to influx of refugees in this State, the Universities and Colleges are getting more and more congested in spite of new Colleges and institutions being opened. Consequently, while the standard of teaching is quite high in a number of Colleges, the general standards cannot be expected to be quite satisfactory.

7. Medium of instruction: Medium of instruction both in the University as well as in the collegiate level is English. A teacher may, however, sometimes teach in a regional language for better clarification of his lectures. The examinees under the University of Calcutta have also been given the option of answering questions on subjects other than English in the regional language, up to the B.A. (Pass) Standard.

8. Examination results: The University examinations results are tabulated below:—

Name of Examination.	1953-54.					
	Number appeared.			Number passed.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
M.A.	625	315	940	348	204	552
M. Sc.	325	34	359	189	21	210
B.A. (including Hons.)	2,396	1,480	3,876	1,195	754	1,949
B.Sc. (including Hons.)	3,479	189	3,668	2,231	137	2,368
I.A.	8,479	3,223	11,702	5,001	2,181	7,182
I.Sc.	12,140	548	12,688	6,223	338	6,561

Name of Examination.	1954-55.					
	Number appeared.			Number passed.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
M.A.	730	358	1,088	409	250	659
M.Sc.	374	48	422	203	32	235
B.A. (including Hons.)	3,484	1,847	5,331	1,454	883	2,337
B.Sc. (including Hons.)	4,370	257	4,627	2,446	177	2,623
I.A.	11,200	3,892	15,092	5,956	1,938	7,894
I.Sc.	12,822	537	13,359	6,097	295	6,392

9. **Buildings and equipments:** The following shows the expenditure on buildings and equipments, in the colleges for General Education:—

				Expenditure	Total
				out of Government funds.	
				Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	..	..	..	8,20,750	14,47,578
1954-55	..	..	..	6,79,649	15,37,345

10. In the following tables is given an outline picture of research in Universities and other institutions:

(i) *Research in Universities.*

	1953-54.		1954-55.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Calcutta University	55	11	47	12
Visva Bharati	3	1	12	1

(ii) *Research institutions.*

Name of institution.	Scholars in—		Expenditure (Direct).	
	1953-54.	1954-55.	1953-54.	1954-55.
			Rs.	Rs.
(1) Bose Research Institute	36	50	3,93,162	4,39,452
(2) Indian Statistical Institute	146(a)	188(b)	6,30,160	6,72,167
(3) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.	61	64	4,01,903	4,30,596
(4) Central Inland Fisheries Research Station	12	20	4,631	4,545
Total	255	322	14,29,856	15,46,760

(a) Includes 136 scholars of "Statistics"

(b) Includes 181 scholars of "Statistics"

} **These are not Research Scholars.**

Besides, there are Research Students in Sanskrit College, Calcutta:—

	1953-54.	1954-55.
	9	13
Total number of Research Students (General Education, Arts and Science).	193	217

In general, students and teachers are taking more and more interest in Research.

11. **Re-organisation and new developments:** The following are some of the noteworthy changes:—

Calcutta University: With the enforcement of the Calcutta University Act of 1951 and the first statute made thereunder the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts was replaced by the University College of Arts

The Post-Graduate Department of Commerce has been transformed into the University College of Commerce and the Department of Law into the University College of Law.

The Department of Geology is still housed in the Presidency College. The staff has, however, been recently strengthened. The number of whole-time lecturers has been increased to 5 besides the University Professor of Geology and 2 honorary part-time teachers from the Presidency College.

Post-Graduate teaching in Agricultural Botany has been revived in the University during the session under report.

The All-India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management started functioning under an Executive Committee from 1953. It offers one year Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Social Work and a two-year Diploma Course in Labour Welfare.

Visva Bharati: During the year under report the University has undergone a progressive reorganisation and effective consolidation. While retaining the tradition of *Visva Bharati* a number of studies and courses have been reconstructed so as to suit the needs of the time. The Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate studies and Research Department have been reorganised. A three-year Honours course has been introduced in major subjects. The Intermediate studies have been integrated into school Curriculum at Vinaya-Bhavana. A Post-Graduate course in Activity Education has been introduced.

CHAPTER VII

Training of Teachers

Introduction: A teacher unless he is trained cannot properly play his part in imparting the right type of education in schools. This has long been realised and consequently facilities of training were extended to teachers by Government and non-Government agencies.

During recent years a greater realization of the need of "education of the whole child" is noticeable in many quarters. Education, we know, is an interaction between two personalities—of the teacher and of the child. The plastic, immature personality of the child is largely shaped and coloured by the mature and adult personality of the teacher. Incalculable harm is done to the child by a teacher with narrow vision and defective personality. A training which is not merely confined to acquisition of teaching-skill but touches the life and personality of the teacher can in many cases go some way to endow a teacher with proper vision and wholesome character. The logical corollary of the education of the whole child is thus training (or shall we say—to a large measure, retraining) of the "whole teacher". It has all along been said that the teacher should know the child. It is only in recent times that the value of social reorientation of teacher's outlook has been emphasised.

In the development of training of teachers of the basic type the social reorientation of teachers was markedly noticeable. In a Basic Training College a teacher was expected not only to learn professional skills but also to acquire a new and a better way of living consistent with our present co-operative democratic life. These revolutionary yet very correct ideas about teachers' training were also trying to influence other types of teachers' training.

The following table will show the number of trained and untrained teachers in Secondary Schools as well as in Primary Schools in West Bengal during the period under report:—

Primary Schools.

Graduate.				Under-Graduate. (Matric and Passed Intermediate).				Non-Matric.			
Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.		Untrained.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
51	58	238	30	5,895	970	25,866	1,499	15,019	583	11,507	1,069

Secondary Schools.

Graduate.				Under-Graduate (Matric and Passed Intermediate).				Non-Matric.			
Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.		Untrained.		Trained.		Untrained.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
3,289	1,111	8,124	1,160	1,238	816	8,045	1,080	690	231	926	200

In regard to Primary Schools the total number of teachers was 62,790 of which 58,576 were men and 4,214 women. Of them 20,965 were trained men teachers while the number of women trained teachers was 1,616.

In the Secondary Schools the total number of teachers was 26,850 of which 22,252 were men and 4,598 were women. Of them 5,157 were trained men teachers while the number of women trained teachers was 2,158.

Primary Training and Basic Training Schools: There were two types of Training Schools—Primary Training Schools and Basic Training Schools. While Primary Training Schools were the older variety, Basic Training Schools were the newer ones. Some of the Primary Training Schools during last few years were reconditioned and changed into Basic Training Schools.

(a) *Primary Training Schools:* The number of Primary Training Schools remained the same as in the previous year. There were altogether 42 Training Schools of which 32 were run by the Government. Of the 10 non-Government Schools one was run by Calcutta Corporation, the rest by voluntary organisations. The total enrolment during the year under report was 1,092—737 men and 355 women. The corresponding figure in the previous year was 1,082—757 men and 325 women. The total expenditure of Primary Training Schools during the period was Rs. 3,37,471 including Rs. 2,67,042 from the State Revenue against Rs. 3,37,099 including Rs. 2,61,102 from the State Revenue during 1953-54.

Teachers under training received Rs. 20 per month for a year which was the duration of the course. The curriculum included Child Psychology, Method of Teaching, School Subjects, Rural Science, History and Rural Civics, Mathematics and Bengali Language and Literature. Trainees were also required to do some practical work like, Drawing, Gardening and Modelling.

During the year under report 1,099 including 853 men and 246 women appeared in the examination and 583 men and 209 women came out successful against the corresponding figure of 1,230 including 995 men and 235 women who appeared and 929 including 734 men and 195 women who passed.

(b) *Basic Training Schools*: The number of Basic Training Schools was 12 during 1954-55 as in the preceding year. Of the 12, 9 were directly managed by the Government. The other three were sponsored institutions and though they were managed by non-Government bodies, they were financed by the Government. Four out of 9 State-managed Basic Training Schools were co-educational institutions admitting both men and women. Two of the co-educational schools were at Banipur, one at Jalpaiguri and the other at Kalanabagram. Three sponsored Training Schools were run by Missionary Societies—one by Ramkrishna Mission at Sarisha, one by a Christian Mission at Bishnupur and the other by a Christian Mission at Sarenga (district Bankura). The school at Sarisha was open only to women. Besides there was another sponsored Training School, viz., Siksha Charcha Bhavan under Visva Bharati University which admitted both men and women.

Enrolment and expenditure: During the year under report the total number of scholars was 598 including 495 men and 103 women against the total of 637 including 530 men and 107 women during the preceding year. Besides 50 men and 10 women trainees were enrolled in the Siksha Charcha Bhavan. The number of candidates passed during 1954-55 is 633 including 523 men and 110 women against 524 men and 106 women during the previous year. The direct expenditure out of State fund is Rs. 2,37,180 against Rs. 2,23,477 during 1953-54.

Basic Training Schools aimed at providing training of the "whole teacher". The varying degree of success in realising this aim depended largely on the personality and enthusiasm of the staff especially of the Head of the institutions.

During the period of training trainees had to live in hostels. They lived and learnt there a new philosophy of life which valued democratic living, social work and manual labour. Assessment was made during the course of training of how far the trainees were true to the new philosophy in their life and activities. This formed a part of the total assessment of the trainees. The course further included study of child Psychology, Principles of Education including those of Activity and Basic Education, General Method and Methods of School Subjects. Spinning, Weaving and Agriculture were taught as compulsory basic crafts while Leather work, Cane work, Mat-making, etc., were taught as optional and subsidiary crafts.

The duration of the training extended for one year. Teachers under training were required to take a refresher course after six months of actual field work. Certificates were awarded at the end of the refresher course.

During the period of training trainees received Rs. 30 per month as stipends. The deputed teachers received their salaries from the District School Board in addition to the stipends.

Training Colleges: During 1954-55 the following Colleges and departments provided facilities of B. T. Training to Graduate teachers of Secondary Schools:—

- (i) David Hare Training College, Calcutta.
- (ii) Institute of Education for Women, Calcutta.
- (iii) Union Christian Training College, Berhampore.
- (iv) Teachers' Training Department, Calcutta University.
- (v) Vinaya Bhawan of Visva Bharati.

(vi) B. T. Department of Scottish Church College, Calcutta.

(vii) B. T. Department of Loreto House, Calcutta.

Of the above David Hare Training College and Institute of Education for Women were run by the Government. Institute of Education for Women came into existence during the period under review. David Hare Training College which was open both to men and women trainees till 1953-54, started functioning exclusively as a Men's College since 1954-55. There was provision for training for both men and women teachers in Union Christian Training College, Teachers' Training Department, Calcutta University and Vinaya Bhavan, Visva Bharati. B. T. Departments of Scottish Church College and Loreto House admitted only a limited number of women teachers.

The following figures would show the increase in number of seats in the Government B. T. Colleges:—

	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Number of scholars.	Number of scholars.
David Hare Training College	283 (men and women).	218 (including 5 women of Master of Education Course).
Institute of Education for Women .. .. .	....	90
	283	308

The following figures show how the total facilities for B. T. training were steadily increasing:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
1953-54	390	246	636
1954-55	443	238	681

During the year under report 729 men and 381 women appeared in the B. T. Examination of whom 650 men and 333 women passed. The number appeared in the B. T. Examinations during 1955 was far in excess because the examinations of 453 candidates were cancelled by the Calcutta University in 1954 on disciplinary grounds. During the preceding year the number of candidates in the B. T. examination was 409 men and 210 women and of them 107 men and 40 women passed.

In this year the total number of stipends including deputation allowances was 202 against 146 in the previous year.

In addition to B. T. training there were further arrangements for specialised training of secondary school teachers in subjects like Domestic Science and Physical Education. Viharilal Mitra Institute—a teaching Institute of Calcutta University—trained up women teachers for teaching Domestic Science to girls of High Schools. The minimum qualification of teacher-trainees for admission to the course was I.A. or I.Sc. The course was of one year's duration and Diploma in Domestic Science Training was awarded on the successful completion of the course. The training

provided trainees with a general background of Theory and Practice of Education and Child Psychology in addition to specialised knowledge in Home Science. The curriculum consists of the following:—

- Theory and Practice of Teaching (including School-organisation).
- Home Life and Child Psychology.
- Hygiene and Home Nursing (including practical work).
- Home Organisation, House-craft and Laundry work (including practical work).
- Cookery and Dietetics (including practical work).
- Needlework and Designing (including practical work).

The following figures show the number of scholars, the number appeared and the number passed during the last two years:—

						Number of scholars.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	50	43	40
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	56	55	54

Thirteen students of the Institute received stipends of the value of Rs. 40 per month from the State Government and there were 3 more stipends of Rs. 8 per month awarded by Calcutta University.

The Government College of Physical Education trained Graduate men teachers for taking up work of Physical Instructors in boys' High Schools. The course was of one year and the curriculum consisted of the Theory and Practice of Physical Education, Health Education, Educative Psychology, etc.

There is no organised College of Physical Education for Women in West Bengal. Short course training for them was organised from time to time by the Inspector of Physical Education and Youth Welfare Officer (Women). During the year under report 15 men graduates were trained against 22 in the preceding year at the College of Physical Education.

Basic Training College: Post-Graduate Basic Training College continued to be the only institution of its kind in West Bengal. It trained Graduates for either teaching posts in Basic Training Schools or posts of Sub-Inspectors of Schools who were entrusted with inspection and supervision of Primary and Junior Basic Schools. The College was open to both men and women. The duration of the training was of one year and the institution was residential.

The curriculum consisted of Theory and Practice of Modern Education as in B. T. One essential difference between B. T. Course and Basic Training Course was that while the former emphasised the educational and psychological needs of boys and girls of secondary school age, the latter stressed the same in respect of children of Primary School age. Trainees were to acquire knowledge and skill in some crafts suitable for schools.

The following subjects were included in the curriculum:—

- (1) Principles of Education—General Methods and Organisation.
- (2) Education Psychology and Child Development.
- (3) History of Education.
- (4) Environmental and Social studies including training in citizenship.
- (5) Music.

- (6) Health and Physical Education.
- (7) Hindi.
- (8) Bengali Language and Literature.
- (9) Natural Science.
- (10) Art.
- (11) Craft.

The trainees were required to work on a certain problem and submit a small dissertation at the end of the academic session. The following crafts were taught in the College:—

- (1) Spinning.
- (2) Agriculture.
- (3) Carpentry.
- (4) Leather work.
- (5) Coir and Jute rope weaving.
- (6) Cane and bamboo work.
- (7) Paper making.
- (8) Weaving.

Spinning and Agriculture were compulsory for all and students were required to take one more craft out of the other six.

During the year 1954-55 there were 69 trainees—53 men and 16 women against the total of 51—42 men and 9 women in the year 1953-54. During 1954-55, sixty-two trainees were sent up for Basic Training Final Examination and all of them came out successful as against 49 candidates appearing and all of them passing during the previous year. The total direct-expenditure for maintaining the Institute was Rs. 98,010 during the year under report against Rs. 98,720 during 1953-54. Male trainees of the College received stipend at Rs. 40 per month, while women trainees were awarded Rs. 50 per month.

CHAPTER VIII

Professional and Technical Education

The Professional and Technical Institutions in this State are generally either under the control of the Director of Public Instruction or under the Director of Industries. The first section of this Chapter gives a report of the institutions under the direct control of the Chief Inspector, Technical Education, as a representative of the Director of Public Instruction.

1. Junior Technical and Special Schools having attached Technical Sections: There were 36 schools and 5 schools for the physically handicapped having Technical and Craft Sections attached to them. Thirty schools had so far been improved by making provision for additional equipment and for renovation and repairs of existing structures. The reorganisation of the remaining schools is also under consideration of Government and it is expected that the work may be completed by 1955-56.

During the year under review Government spent a sum of Rs. 2.11 lakhs towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure on these schools.

State Government's contributions towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the technical sections of the schools for the physically handicapped for the year 1954-55 are furnished below:—

Name of the institution.	Amount of expenditure from State Government funds.	Rs.
(1) Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School		52,000
(2) Murshidabad Deaf and Dumb School		3,200
(3) Deaf and Dumb School, Suri		1,200
(4) Calcutta Blind School		14,400
(5) Light House for the Blind, Calcutta		5,600

In the Technical and Craft Sections of the schools the crafts taught are generally as follows:—

- (1) Carpentry.
- (2) Blacksmithy.
- (3) Masonry.
- (4) Tinsmithy.
- (5) Weaving.
- (6) Cane and Bamboo work.
- (7) Toy making.
- (8) Tailoring.
- (9) Calico Printing.
- (10) Agriculture.

Development under the Five Year Plan: Scheme No. 4(b)(ii): With a view to intensive educational development in selected areas the State Government, with the assistance of the Government of India, took up the development of 11 Secondary Schools by making therein the provision for Senior Basic facilities including Junior Technical Courses. Total non-recurring expenditure out of Government funds on these institutions for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1.58 lakhs.

Reorganisation of Secondary Education: During the year under review the State Government took up the scheme for implementation of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission. Government took in hands fifteen selected high schools for introduction of diversified courses from Class IX to Class XI by providing Technical, Home Science and Fine Arts Courses.

The total amount spent on those institutions during the year 1954-55 for construction of buildings and for purchase of equipment and furniture amounted to Rs. 12.39 lakhs.

During the year under report Government also sanctioned the implementation of the following schemes:—

- (1) Improvement of 11 selected high schools by making provision for teaching of General Science, Social Studies and Craft at a cost of Rs. 15,000 for each of the aforesaid schools.
- (2) Improvement of school libraries in 8 multipurpose schools and 22 other schools at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively, each.

- (2) Thirty-four Junior High Schools received sanction for introduction of Craft teaching at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 3,000 for each of them for purchase of equipment, necessary for the purpose.

At the post-Matric stage, there are two types of technical institutions—Polytechnics and Engineering Schools.

(a) *Polytechnics*: The following institutions provide one year intensive training courses in as many as 28 trades and crafts:—

- (1) Asansol Polytechnic, Dhadka, Asansol.
- (2) Sibpur Polytechnic, P. O. Botanic Garden, Howrah (attached to Bengal Engineering College).
- (3) Fulia Polytechnic, Fulia Colony, Nadia.
- (4) Jalpaiguri Polytechnic Institute, Jalpaiguri.
- (5) Hooghly Institute of Technology, Hooghly.
- (6) Jadavpur Polytechnic, Jadavpur, Calcutta.
- (7) Ramkrishna Mission Silpamandira, Belurmath, Howrah.
- (8) Dum Dum Polytechnic, Dum Dum, 24-Parganas.

The Polytechnics have training facilities for about 1,600 trainees at a time.

The number of trainees so far trained is 5,088 of which 2,422 were employed as per records maintained by the institutions. A large number of trainees secured employment themselves but did not send information to the institutions concerned.

Of the 8 institutions mentioned above, the first three are directly administered by the State Government the next two (4) and (5) are functioning on sponsored basis and the rest receive per capita grant from Government.

The total expenditure on these institutions out of the Government funds amounted to Rs. 8,82,625 during 1954-55.

(b) *Engineering Schools*: The following 6 institutions provide three years' Licentiate Courses in Engineering subjects leading to diplomas L.C.E., L.M.E. and L.E.E.:—

- * (1) Jadavpur Polytechnic, Calcutta.
- * (2) Jalpaiguri Polytechnic Institute, Jalpaiguri.
- * (3) Hooghly Institute of Technology.
- * (4) Ramkrishna Mission Silpamandira, Belur, Howrah.
- (5) K. G. Engineering Institute, Vishnupur, Bankura.
- (6) M. B. C. Institute of Engineering and Technology, Burdwan.

(In addition to one-year trade courses as already stated under *Polytechnics*.)

The following four institutions provide for Draughtsmanship course also, in addition to the Licentiate Courses:—

- (1) Jadavpur Polytechnic, Calcutta.
- (2) M. B. C. Institute of Engineering and Technology, Burdwan.
- (3) K. G. Engineering Institute, Bankura.
- (4) Hooghly Institute of Technology, Hooghly.

The annual intake capacity of the institution for Licentiate Courses and Draughtsmanship Course is 590 and the cumulative provision for training in the aforesaid courses per year is 1,660.

The number of students passed out during the year in Licentiate Courses is 238 and that in Draughtsmanship Course is 87.

The All-India Council for Technical Education, under the Five-Year Plan, recommended an expenditure of Rs. 14.17 lakhs for providing additional building accommodation and Rs. 14.35 lakhs for equipment out of which a sum of Rs. 10.38 lakhs was spent during the year 1954-55.

A proposal for part-time courses for those who are already employed or undergoing apprenticeship training is under consideration of Government.

School of Printing Technology: State Government with the assistance of the Government of India set up a School of Printing Technology at Jadavpur, Calcutta-32. A capital expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has already been incurred for construction of building, etc., during the year under review. The school will function on regional basis catering for the students of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.

2. Schools: (i) Technical Schools: In addition to what has been stated in section 1, mention may be made of the following institutions for Engineering and Technology:

The Calcutta Technical School which is a Government aided institution preparing students for the Technical and Diploma Courses in Engineering.

Kanchrapara Technical School, 24-Parganas: This institute provides for shop-training for the Apprentice Mechanics under commercial conditions in the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Electrical Shops at Kanchrapara with simultaneous Scientific Engineering Training at the Kanchrapara Technical School.

The Survey Institute of Bandel, district Hooghly, is a State-managed institution. It had an enrolment of 79 students. The total expenditure incurred for its maintenance was Rs. 37,899 of which Rs. 31,240 came from the State funds.

During the year under report the total number of Engineering Schools in the State was 12 as against 8 for the previous year, the number of Government institutions being 4 as against 1. The enrolment and expenditure for these schools were as follows:—

	1953-54.			1954-55.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Ttal.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enrolment	3,232	32	3,264	4,895	50	4,945
	Government funds.		Total.	Government Funds.		Total.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Expenditure	5,09,367		8,87,240	11,82,128		15,57,212

Of the technological institutes there were 6 Polytechnics including 3 run by Government. Besides these six Polytechnics, two other Engineering Schools, viz., Jalpaiguri Polytechnic and Jadavpur Polytechnic also offered courses for technological subjects during the year under review. The number of other institutions for Technology was 12 of which 3 were Government Institutions.

The enrolment and expenditure for the technological institutes are shown in the following table:—

	1953-54.			1954-55.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enrolment	1,794	57	1,851	1,639	47	1,686
		Government funds.	Total.	Government funds.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Expenditure		7,79,615	9,68,950	7,82,576		9,97,973

(ii) **Industrial Schools:** The Industrial Schools are mostly under the control of the Director of Industries. They provide courses of training in small crafts and cottage industries like weaving, spinning, carpet-making and tailoring. The number of institutions, enrolment and expenditure of these schools are given below:—

	1953-54.			1954-55.		
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.
Institutions	19	90	109	20	100	120
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enrolment	2,026	5,062	7,088	3,541	6,467	10,008
		Government funds.	Total.	Government funds.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Expenditure		4,59,476	7,70,415	6,97,620		11,85,750

(iii) **Schools of Medicine:** The total number of Medical Schools including Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic Schools was 11 as against 10 in the previous year. The enrolment for the year under review was 966 as against 1,017 for the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 3,72,601 of which Government contribution was Rs. 2,90,777 as compared with the total expenditure of Rs. 3,96,081 including Rs. 3,06,504 from the State fund for the previous year.

(iv) **Agricultural Schools:** There was only one Agricultural School in the State. It is situated in the district of Hooghly and is State-managed. It had an enrolment of 78 as against 56 of the previous year. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the school was Rs. 21,046 as compared to Rs. 11,131 for the previous year.

(v) **Commercial Schools:** There were altogether 49 Commercial Schools, all non-Government, as against 47 for the previous year. These institutions are all recognised by the Board of Management of the Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration. Shorthand and Typewriting are the common subjects taught in these institutions, while some of them also impart lessons on Junior and Senior Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc.

The total number of students was 10,831 as against 9,556 of the previous year. The total sum spent for these institutions during 1954-55 was Rs. 6,85,998, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 6,00,832.

(vi) **Arts and Crafts Schools:** The number of Arts and Crafts Schools in the State increased from 1 to 3 during the year under review. The total enrolment was 276 as against 154 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred for the maintenance was Rs. 16,219 as opposed to Rs. 8,839 for the previous year.

3. **Colleges:** (i) **Engineering Colleges:** There were altogether 6 Engineering Colleges including 3 run by Government. The total enrolment in the 6 Colleges of Engineering was 2,848, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 2,641. The total expenditure was Rs. 55,41,487 of which Government contribution amounted to Rs. 45,76,854.

The following are the Engineering Colleges:—

(1) *Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur:* This is a degree college for Engineering and Technology under the direct control of the State Government. It offers courses of studies in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Metallurgy and Architecture. A Post-Graduate course leading to the degree of M.Sc. in Engineering has been introduced since 1954. Provision has also been made for research in Engineering leading to a D. Phil. degree.

Under a contract scheme 6 guest professors from the U.S.A. joined the college during the year under review and 5 members of the staff of the college left for the U.S.A. on 12th February 1955 for one year as Research Associates and Research Fellows.

The number of students as on 31st of March 1955 was 685 as against 679 in the previous year on the same date. The total recurring expenditure was Rs. 13,62,802 the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 11,96,275.

(2) *College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur:* This college provides for a degree course in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering.

The total enrolment under the college was 853. Of the total direct expenditure of Rs. 11,74,335 during the year under review Government contributed Rs. 7,23,000.

(3) *Air Technical Training Institute, Dum Dum:* This private institution is basically an Aero-nautical Engineering College. The courses designed by the college are based on the Indian Aircraft Rules for the Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licence Examination. There are also other short courses of training.

The total enrolment was 26 while the total direct expenditure was Rs. 46,159 during the year under review.

(4) *College of Aero-nautical Services, Dum Dum:* This privately managed college provides students with facilities for theoretical and practical training in various aviation trades in order to qualify themselves as Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, Aero-Mechanics or skilled workers in specialised trades. The college has provision for courses for the Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licence Examination as conducted by the Director General of Civil Aviation in India.

The total roll-strength of the college was 19 and the direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,881.

(5) *Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur*: This is a college of Engineering and Technology under the direct management of the Central Government, being the first of the 4 technological institutions proposed to be established in the Indian Union. It provides degree courses for a large number of subjects, such as Agricultural Engineering, Architecture and Regional Planning, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, and so forth. It has also provision for Post-Graduate courses and Research in a number of subjects. The total enrolment of the institution as on 31st of March 1955 was 1075. The total amount of recurring expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 24,77,210.

(ii) **Colleges for Technology**: The total enrolment under the Colleges for Technology was 387. Of the total direct expenditure of Rs. 6,33,010 during the year under review Government contribution was Rs. 4,43,662.

The following institutes deserve special mention:

(1) *Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta*: The Institute of Jute Technology trains supervisory staff of the jute mills which occupy a very important place in the industrial set up of the country.

Average size of each class so far planned was about 30 to 40. The institute imparts a 3-year course. Students spend alternative period of 6 months in Practical Mill Training and attending institute for lectures and practical classes. Recurring expenditure of the institute amounted to Rs. 1,78,000 during the year under report.

(2) *Berhampore Textile Institute, Berhampore*: This institute under the control of the Director of Industries imparts a systematic course of training in all branches of Textile Technology, a special feature in the curriculum being a training in silk Technology. The institute offers a diploma course extending over 3 years leading to L.T.T., an artisan course extending over 2 years and a short course extending over six months.

The total number of students during 1954-55 was 102. The expenditure incurred by the State Government for the maintenance of the institute was Rs. 1,83,037.

(3) *Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore*, under the control of the Director of Industries, imparts practical and scientific training in all branches of Textile Technology in the improved methods of handloom weaving. The Artisan course extends over one year only and is meant for those who intend to work as handloom weavers. The higher course is of three years' duration and includes instruction in all branches of Textile Technology.

The roll strength of the institute as on 31st March 1955 was 205 including 44 women students. The total expenditure for its maintenance was Rs. 1,56,223.

(4) *Bengal Tanning Institute*: This institute under the West Bengal Government gives facilities to young men for training in Leather Industry. The institute consists of two departments, viz., Tanning Department and Boot and Shoe and Leather Goods Department. It imparts the following courses:—

Course (A): A 3-year course for the University Certificate for Tanning.

Course (B): A 2-year course for the Departmental Certificate for Tanning.

Course (C): An 1 year course for the Departmental Certificate in Boot and Shoe and Leather Goods Manufacture.

Proposals are afoot for the introduction of a degree course leading to B. Tech.

The total enrolment in this institute was 38 and the direct expenditure was Rs. 1,15,750.

(iii) **Medical Colleges:** There were altogether 11 Medical Colleges. Of these, Medical College, Calcutta, Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta, Calcutta Dental College and School of Anaesthesiology are State-managed. The non-Government medical institutes are the National Medical Institute, School of Tropical Medicine, R. G. Kar Medical College and Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, all in Calcutta. The two Ayurvedic Colleges are the Syamadas Vaidyasastrapith and Jamini Bhusn Astanga College in Calcutta. The remaining college is the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, information about which is given under the caption "All-India Institute".

Under the 11 institutions mentioned above the total enrolment was 4,313 as against 4,216 for the previous year. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,68,066 including Government contribution of Rs. 31,37,728. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 37,93,207 and Rs. 25,86,305, respectively.

(iv) **Veterinary College:** There was only one Veterinary College, viz., the Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta, managed by the State. There were in all 152 students on the roll against 122 in the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 7,19,988. The corresponding figure for the previous year was Rs. 7,29,275.

(v) **College of Agriculture:** There was only one college for Agriculture, viz., the State Agricultural College, Calcutta. The total number of students in this college was 108 as against 72 for the previous year. The State Government had spent for it a sum of Rs. 1,64,422 as against Rs. 1,58,803 during the previous year.

(vi) **College of Commerce:** The Geonka College of Commerce and Business Administration was the only Commerce College. It is a State-managed institution. It had an enrolment of 260 pupils as against 226 for the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 1,15,699 in 1954-55 and Rs. 1,10,519 during the previous year.

(vii) **Law College:** There was one Law College, viz., the Surendra Nath Law College, a privately managed institution. The total enrolment for this was 630 as against the same number for the previous year. Besides this, the University has a faculty of Law under which the University College of Law, formerly called University Law College, was running with a total enrolment of 1,473.

4. **All-India Institutes:** Besides the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the only other institute under this category is:—

All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health: This institute was under the management of the Central Government provides facilities for training of Public Health work and for research in Associated Fields. The institute has 8 sections, viz., Public Health Administration, Epidemiology, Microbiology, Biochemistry and Nutrition, Industrial and Psychological Hygiene, Sanitary Engineering, Maternity and Child Welfare and Statistics.

The total number of students registered during the year under review was 209. The Central Government had to spend Rs. 8,18,372 for the maintenance of the institute.

5. Reorganisation and new developments: Professional and Technical Education: The year under review witnessed a significant progress in the sphere of Technical and Technological Education in West Bengal. At the school level, Government had taken up the work of re-orientation of the system of education obtaining at the Primary and Secondary stages and implementation of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission.

At the Primary stage, the traditional Primary Schools are gradually being converted to the Junior Basic type, so that the child gets itself acquainted with some useful crafts from the initial stage of its education.

At the middle stage, the Senior Basic-cum-Junior Technical Schools are being set up in which the pupil gets an opportunity to develop his elementary knowledge of craft acquired in the Primary stage and makes himself capable of receiving Technical or Scientific Education at the higher stage.

Towards implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, diversified courses are being introduced at the secondary stage. In addition to Humanities there will be courses as Science, Technical, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Science and Fine Arts. Students who had so long no choice but the Humanities will have opportunity to develop his mind in subjects in which he has a special aptitude and liking.

Collegiate Education: At the collegiate stage Government are organizing the existing colleges and institutions with improved facilities in accommodation, equipment and teaching staff.

So far as the Engineering Colleges are concerned, the three institutions, the Bengal Engineering College, the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, have been undergoing tremendous development. Plans are afoot to upgrade the last two institutions to the standard of separate Universities.

The proposal for the establishment of two more Engineering institutions for diploma courses is under the active consideration of Government.

CHAPTER IX

Social Education

Introduction: Several new schemes under the purview of the Social (Adult) Education Programme were introduced in West Bengal during the year 1954-55. These are:—

- (i) Establishment of School-cum-Community Centres.
- (ii) Scheme for the Improvement of Library Service.
- (iii) Establishment of District Libraries.
- (iv) Financial Assistance to voluntary organisations doing important educational and cultural work.
- (v) Propagation of Hindi by installing Hindi Sign-Boards at public places.
- (vi) Promotion of school education in the National Extension Blocks.

2. All the old schemes already introduced during the six years of operation of the Social Education Programme continued to be implemented on more extensive scales. While the core scheme for Social (Adult) Education still remains fundamentally literacy-biased, the new schemes indicate a marked shift of emphasis from the literacy to the post-literacy aspect of social education.

3. **Progress of Adult Literacy:** During the year, the number of adult education centres and the number of adults attending these centres increased. Comparative figures for the last two years are as follows:—

Table I

Year.	Number of Government Literacy Centres.	Number of Government Complete Centres.	Number of Centres run by voluntary organisations with Government grant-in-aid.	Number of aided Night Schools for adults.	Total.
1953-54	464 81 (C.D.P.)	322 248 (C.D.P.)	215	452 16 (C.D.P.)	1,798
1954-55	446 139 (C.D.P. and N.E.S.)	420 382 (C.D.P. and N.E.S.)	226	566	2,179

Table II

Year.	Number of adults attending.	Number of adults made literate.
1953-54	75,688 7,980 (C.D.P.)	27,645 3,568 (C.D.P.)
	<hr/> 83,668	<hr/> 31,213
1954-55	77,331 (C.D.P. and N.E.S.) 34,281	27,234 (C.D.P. and N.E.S.) 14,027
	<hr/> 1,11,612	<hr/> 41,261

Intensive literacy drive in selected areas has been initiated in the 15 newly-opened National Extension Service Blocks during the year 1954-55. The above figures also include those of the Community Development Project areas, the National Extension Service Blocks as well as voluntary organisations doing useful work in the field of Adult Education with financial assistance from Government. In addition to imparting literacy, these voluntary organisations under useful social service on diversified programmes comprising library service, cultural and recreational performances.

rural sanitation, work-camps, etc. Some of the well-known organisations now actively engaged in the field of Adult and Social Education on the lines of the Government's scheme are named below:—

- (1) Shri Ramkrishna Mission Janasiksha Mandir, P.O. Belurmath, Howrah.
- (2) Shri Ramkrishna Asram, Sarisha, 24-Parganas.
- (3) Visva-Bharati Palli Samgathan Vibhagh, P.O. Shriniketan, Birbhum.
- (4) All-India Women's Conference, 11 Palit Street, Calcutta.
- (5) Narisiksha Samity, 264/1 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
- (6) Bengal Women's Education League, 1/1 Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.
- (7) Bharat Scouts and Guides, 5 Government Place North, Calcutta.
- (8) Bangiya Jatiya Krira O Sakti Sangha, 24C Amherst Row, Calcutta.
- (9) Saroj Nalini Dutta Memorial Association, Ballygunge Station Road, Calcutta.
- (10) Bengal Bratachari Society, P.O. Thakurpukur, 24-Parganas.
- (11) West Bengal Adult Education Association, 1/2 College Square, Calcutta.

The following is a tabular summary of the contribution made by these voluntary bodies towards liquidation of adult illiteracy in West Bengal during 1953-54 and 1954-55:—

Table III

Year.	Number of Adult Education centres main-tained.	Number of adults attending.	Number made literate.	Amount of Govern-ment grant. Rs.
1953-54	215	7,972	4,451	56,810
1954-55	251 (226 aided)	12,706	6,056	68,037

4. Apart from what is being done under the Government Scheme, it is satisfying to note that considerable public interest has been roused and much valuable work is being done in the privately organised night schools for adults. Three hundred and twenty-nine such night schools are reported to be holding literacy classes with a total enrolment of 9,919 of whom about 2,185 people succeeded in attaining literacy.

5. **School-cum-Community Centres:** The need for making the members of the local community interested in the programme and activities of the school can hardly be over-emphasised. To bring about closer alliance between the school and the local public, educational and cultural activities, in which the members of the public may freely participate, have been introduced in a number of selected Primary Schools. The scheme makes provision for the organisation of women's work and recreational programme at mid-day, a children's play-centre in the afternoon, a social education class for adults in the evening, and a library and reading-room in between. These activities are held outside the normal school hours. The school is used as a community centre, and an extensior

programme is carried out through the agency of the school. Total non-recurring grant amounting to Rs. 11,500 has been sanctioned for construction of a Community Hall and purchase of books, furniture and fittings, etc., in favour of 14 such institutions during 1954-55 in addition to the twelve already sanctioned in the previous year. The twelve centres sanctioned during 1953-54 have already been established and are now functioning—6 in Burdwan and 6 in Birbhum. A recurring grant of Rs. 70 per month has been sanctioned for each centre.

With regard to the 14 centres sanctioned in 1954-55, the work of construction has been taken in hand and is progressing briskly. It is expected that these centres will also start functioning towards the end of the running year.

6. Full-fledged Community Centres: Three full-fledged Community Centres with such attendant facilities as area-libraries, reading rooms, craft rooms and assembly and recreational halls have been established at certain selected places on much broader and ampler basis than the *School-cum-Community Centres* as mentioned above. Two such centres (one for men and one for women) at Sikshaniketan, Kalanavagram, Burdwan and one for women at Sarisha Sarada Mandir have been functioning satisfactorily. An account of their work is as follows:—

Name of Community Centre.	Number	Number of workers engaged.	Number of people participating in various programmes.	Number of conferences and recreational activities.
(1) Sarisha Sarada Mandir	1	2	14,164	106
(2) Sikshaniketan, Kalanavagram	2	5	1,700	19

7. Improvement of Library Service: An efficient library-service being the most vital aspect of Adult Education, considerable attention is being directed towards its development and organisation in West Bengal. The Government renewed the usual grants to the post-literacy library centres. Grants to the existing public libraries were also sanctioned at enhanced rates during the year under review. The following tables indicate the extent to which the small village library-centres and the existing public libraries were benefited by Government grants during 1953-54 and 1954-55:—

Table IV: Library Centres.

Year.	Number of Library Centres.	Number of books in stock.	Number of persons benefited.	Amount of Government grant. Rs.
1953-54	337	164,006	19,586	45,000
1954-55	435	227,042	32,671	45,000

Table V : Aided Public Libraries.

Year.	Number of Public Libraries.	Number of books in stock.	Number of persons benefited.	Amount of Government grant. Rs.
1953-54	535	9,11,500	1,98,700	75,000
1954-55	637	10,25,204	2,97,767	1,00,000

Although it has not yet been possible to offer grants to all the existing public libraries in West Bengal numbering over 1,500, and thus bring them under the purview of the Government's Social Education Scheme, it is a matter of general satisfaction that the public are in many cases using their own resources in setting up new libraries and reorganising and improving the existing ones. Both the number of libraries and the number of library-goers are rapidly growing.

An annual "Library Week" is being organised for the last four years under the auspices of the Bengal Library Association. This association is a registered body to which an annual Government grant of Rs. 3,000 is made. The object of the "Library Week" is to focus public attention upon the importance of a national library service in the context of the country's all-round development as a Welfare State.

8. Integrated Library Service: The above scheme under the Five-Year Educational Development Plan aims at developing and organising library service on intensive lines in selected compact areas. Nine area libraries have accordingly been set up at the following places:—

- (i) One Regional Central Library at Banipur.
- (ii) One Regional Central Library attached to the People's College, Kalimpong.
- (iii) Sikshaniketan, P.O. Kalanavagram, Burdwan—One area library and eight feeder libraries.
- (iv) Sreeniketan, Birbhum—One area library and twelve feeder libraries.
- (v) Ramkrishna Mission Asram, P.O. Sarisha, 24-Parganas—One area library and six feeder libraries.
- (vi) Five area libraries attached to the five Community Centres already set up in Banipur area.

Four area libraries attached to the Community Centres now under construction in Kalimpong area have also been sanctioned.

A brief tabular summary of the activities of these area libraries during 1954-55 is given below:—

Name of library.	Number of village Library Branches.	Total No. of books and journals in stock.	Number of books issued and circulated.	Approximate No. of people benefited.
(1) Sikshaniketan Anchalik Granthagar, P. O. Kalanabagram Burdwan.	8	8,076	23,943	2,000
(2) Viswa-Bharati Rural Reconstruction Institute, P. O. Shriniketan.	6	2,390	8,803	2,500
(3) Sarisha Ramkrishna Mission Asram	7	2,751	15,643	913
(4) Banipur Central Library	..	2,858	1,539	203

The Regional Central Libraries are managed by Government but the area libraries are Government-sponsored. Management of the latter vests in the authorities of the Community Centres to which they are attached.

9. **District Libraries:** The following ten District Libraries have been sanctioned during the year 1954-55:

- (1) Burdwan District Library.
- (2) Birbhum District Library.
- (3) Midnapore District Library.
- (4) Howrah District Library.
- (5) Hooghly District Library.
- (6) Nadia District Library.
- (7) Murshidabad District Library.
- (8) West Dinajpur District Library.
- (9) Jalpaiguri District Library.
- (10) Darjeeling District Library.

In all the aforesaid districts, representative District Library Associations have been formed and duly registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. Executive Committees to get the scheme implemented have also been formed. As the scheme was sanctioned towards the end of the financial year and as considerable time was taken in getting the Associations formed and in procuring sufficient land for the construction of building, the scheme could not make much headway during the year of sanction except in the four districts of Burdwan, Murshidabad, West Dinajpur and Darjeeling.

Burdwan: The Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan has made a magnificent gift of the entire assets of the former Raj Library and the buildings of the former Technical School, in which the District Library has been located. The old buildings are now being renovated and extensions being set up. The book mobile has already been put into active service.

Murshidabad: Similar gift of a spacious building and a valuable collection of books has been made by the Maharajkumar of Cossimbazar. The District Library of Murshidabad has accordingly been located in the Saidabad Palace of the Cossimbazar Raj Estate. The library has just started functioning.

West Dinajpur: The Balurghat Public Library has converted itself into the District Library by transferring its entire assets, etc., to the District Library Association. The old building is being extended. The book mobile has been purchased and put into service.

Darjeeling: The District Library, Darjeeling, has been housed in a part of "Step Aside", the historic house in which Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das died. The library has just started functioning.

Work in the remaining districts has also been taken in hand. It is expected that the scheme will be substantially implemented during the current financial year. The scheme for development of District Libraries provides for the following non-recurring grants:—

	Rs.
Building	... 78,000
Furniture and fittings, etc.	... 15,000
Books and Journals	... 12,000
Book Mobile	... 25,000
	1,30,000

The scheme also provides for the following staff and contingencies:—

(i) Librarian	...	250 (Fixed) per month.
(ii) Two Library Assistants	...	75 (Fixed) per month.
(iii) Two Library Attendants	...	60 (Fixed) per month.
(iv) Driver	...	125 (Fixed) per month.
(v) Cleaner	...	50 (Fixed) per month.
(vi) Peon	...	50 (Fixed) per month.
(vii) Darwan	...	50 (Fixed) per month.
(viii) Night Watchman	...	50 (Fixed) per month.
(ix) Books, periodicals and contingencies	...	5,000 per annum.

The District Libraries will be Government-sponsored bodies under the management of the District Library Associations. The District Libraries are intended to organise and co-ordinate library activities in the district. The District Library will have special reading-room arrangements for children, women and neo-literate adults. It will also run a mobile book-exchange service throughout the whole district and organise and conduct librarianship training courses.

10. Aid to Educational and cultural organisations: A number of voluntary organisations doing useful educational and cultural work in rural areas have been given financial assistance to strengthen their organisational machinery. Grants have been sanctioned for the purpose of acquisition of land, processing and fencing the ground, purchase of fittings, furniture and equipment and installation of audio-visual mobile units. The organisations that received grants or loans under this scheme during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 are:—

	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Viswa-Bharati Rural Reconstruction Institute, Shriniketan.	58,050	600 (For maintenance of mobile unit).
(ii) Sikshaniketan, Kalanabagram, Burdwan	70,150	600 (For maintenance of mobile unit).
(iii) Ramkrishna Mission Sarada Mandir, Sarisha, 24-Parganas.	50,850	600 (For maintenance of mobile unit).
(iv) Banga-Vani, Nabadwip	70,400	600 (For maintenance of mobile unit).
(v) Ramkrishna Ananda Asram, Naktala, 24-Parganas.	..	11,750 29,300 (Loan).
(vi) Probuddha Bharat Siksha Sansad, Itachuna, Hooghly.	..	18,250 29,300 (Loan).
(vii) Nityananda Trust Committee, Ergoda, P. O. Parihati, Midnapore	..	8,500 26,000 (Loan).
(viii) Palliniketan, Bagu, P. O. Rajarhat, 24-Parganas.	..	36,800
(ix) Lok Seva Sibir, P. O. Bara Andulia, Nadia	..	32,500

Sanction has also been accorded to the payment of a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 to Ramkrishna Mission Asram, 16 and 18 Jadulal Mullick Road, Calcutta, for setting up two full-fledged Social Education Institutes for the training of

Social Education Workers and Organisers. These grants were received towards the close of the financial year 1954-55. Such preliminaries as acquisition of land and buildings have been completed and further steps towards implementation of the Scheme are being taken.

All the aforementioned organisations have been duly registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and their management vested in duly constituted Committees representing the people of the locality. The principal idea at the back of this scheme is to promote social and cultural education amongst the masses through the agency of popular voluntary organisations.

11. Propagation of Hindi: With a view to propagating the popularising Hindi amongst the people of West Bengal particularly outside Calcutta, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 during 1954-55 for setting up place-names and road-names, etc., in Hindi at important road junctions and other places of popular congregation such as the market place, panchayet office, court compounds, etc. The Government order sanctioning the grant came towards the end of the financial year, not more than Rs. 5,257 could be actually expended during the year under review.

12. National Extension Service Programme: Fifteen National Extension Service Blocks have been ceremonially opened in West Bengal at different times during the year. Approximately, each block comprises 100 villages. The scheme provides for the appointment of two Social Education Organisers, one male and one female in each block. Although administrative control over the National Extension Service Blocks rests with the State Development Department, the Social Education part of the programme is drawn up by the Education Department, and the Social Education Organisers are selected and appointed by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Development Commissioner. Twenty candidates were selected and deputed to Santiniketan to receive specialised training in Social Education Organisation. They have been posted to different blocks on the completion of their training. A further number of candidates have also been selected and deputed to the training centres for the new blocks sanctioned towards the close of the year.

13. Informal and Emotional Education through Folk Recreational activities: The educative potentials of the traditional media of mass-education continued to be successfully utilised. Varied forms of folk music, dance, drama, public recitals, fairs and exhibitions received financial support from the Government. Grants were distributed to the *bona fide* performance and parties through the District Social Education Advisory Councils. The number of such performances held with financial assistance from Government during the last two years is as follows:—

Year.	Number of performances held.	Approximate No. of people attending.	Total grant.
			Rs.
1953-54	921	246,000	29,000
1954-55	1,071	382,857	29,000

Not only did a large number of people turn up to witness these performances but a good number of plays and *palas* of distinctive literary and social value have also been written and staged under the patronage of the scheme. Much greater public interest than heretofore is being evinced in these indigenous folk music, dance and drama, etc.

The Government also renewed grants to the several training centres since set up for the specific purpose of giving orientation training to the singers, artists and play-actors. The *Kathakata* Training Centre at Nabadwip organised and conducted by Pandit Rasharanjan Goswamy, M.A., Bhagbatratna, received the usual annual grant of Rs. 2,500. Specialised instruction in the art and technique of *Kathakata* was imparted to ten students during the year. A similar *Kathakata* Training Centre at Cooch Behar under the supervision of Pandit Prabhat Chandra Goswamy received a small grant of Rs. 200 only. Five *Kathaks* were trained at this centre.

Twenty-five stipendiary trainees recruited from different parts of the country attended the 3-month course of intensive training in music, dance, drama and other cultural subjects at Banga-Vani, Nabadwip. Several non-stipendiary students also attended the course. Entire expenses involved in running these courses were borne by the Government. After the completion of training, the trainees usually find employment as teachers of Social Education Centres sponsored by the Government or engage themselves as free-lance *Kathaks*.

Special grant of Rs. 1,000 was made to each one of four well-known Social Education Organisations, namely, (i) Visva Bharati Rural Reconstruction Institute, Shriniketan, (ii) Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Sarisha, (iii) Ramkrishna Mission Janasiksha Mandir (formerly Saradapith, Belurmath) and (iv) Gaudiya Sevaram, Kaktwip, for supplementing their Social Education activities by engaging peripatetic *Kathaks* to go round and give *pathas* and recitals, etc., for the entertainment and edification of the villagers of the neighbourhood. Over two hundred cultural and recreational functions were organised by these institutions for the benefit of the rural people and over 30,000 people attended these functions.

14. **Audio-Visual Education:** The programme of audio-visual education through the agency of the Directorate Film Library and the mobile units since set up under the auspices of the following voluntary organisations was as usual continued:—

Name of Organisations with mobile units.

- (i) Education Directorate, Film Library, 60B Chowringhee Road.
- (ii) Visva Bharati Rural Reconstruction Institute, Sriniketan.
- (iii) Ramkrishna Janasiksha Mandir, Belurmath, Howrah.
- (iv) Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Sarisha.
- (v) Sikshaniketan, Kalanabagram, Burdwan.
- (vi) Banga-Vani, Nabadwip.
- (vii) Jalpaiguri District School Board.
- (viii) Birbhum District School Board.

Besides the above, stationary units of audio-visual demonstration have also been set up in the following social welfare institutions:—

- (i) Ramkrishna Mission Boys' Home, Rahara, 24-Parganas.
- (ii) Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, 16 and 18 Jadulal Mullick Road, Calcutta.
- (iii) Ramkrishna Ananda Ashram, Naktala, 24-Parganas.
- (iv) Nityananda Trust Committee, Ergoda, P.O. Parihati, Midnapore.
- (v) Palliniketan, Bagu, 24-Parganas.

- (vi) Probuddha Bharat Sangha, Siksha Samsad, P.O. Itachuna, Hooghly.
- (vii) Lok Seva Sibir, P.O. Bara Andulia, Nadia.
- (viii) Janata College, Kalimpong.
- (ix) Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Banipur.

Regular demonstration of films and slides is held in these institutions by way of supplementing class-room work as well as providing recreative diversions.

The number of film-shows, etc., put up during the year 1954-55 by the above units was:—

Year.	Number of places visited by the mobile units.	Number of film shows given.	Number of film lent.	Approximate No. of people witnessing the shows.
1953-54	337	315	..	160,385
1954-55	176	416 (including those of stationary units).	416	124,300

15. Audio-Visual Education Training: Three officers of this Directorate—the Film Librarian and two Sub-Inspectresses of Schools were deputed to the course of training in audio-visual education organised by the Ministry of Education, Government of India at Delhi, from the 8th May to 6th July 1954. After the completion of their training the officers returned to their respective posts and organised a short practical course of training for the benefit of the workers of the abovenamed organisations at the Film Library of this Directorate from the 1st to the 12th February 1955. Thirteen trainees who attended the twelve-day course were awarded certificates by the Director of Public Instruction on the successful completion of their training.

16. People's (Janata) College: Two People's (Janata) Colleges since established in West Bengal under the Five-Year Educational Development Plan started their sessions during the year under review. The People's College at Banipur commenced its first session from the 17th August 1954 and that at Kalimpong from the 10th December 1954. The Banipur Janata College completed 3 sessions each of two-months' duration and the Kalimpong College completed two such sessions. In all, 130 people including 7 women, mostly non-Matriculate and untrained village primary school teachers received training in Social Education and Social Welfare work.

17. Work-camps for Youths: The Work-camp programme for youths continued successfully for the fifth year. Primarily intended to develop traits of constructive leadership, to foster co-operation through community living and to instil dignity of manual labour in the minds of the youthful participants, these camps have proved immensely popular and beneficial as an instrument of youth-training.

The duration of these camps has been extended from 14 to 30 days during this year. Each camp provided for at least 50 campers. Camps for men and women were held separately.

The total number of camps held and the number of youths, men and women, participating in them were as follows:—

Year.	Number of camps held.	Number of campers.	Amount of Govern-	Approximately
			ment grant.	monetary value of manual work done.
			Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	28	1,208	70,000	17,035
1954-55	50	1,575	2,10,000	43,340

A striking outcome of these Youth-camps is witnessed in public co-operation and assistance in the form of voluntary labour service offered by the people of the localities, where such camps are organised.

18. **Youth Hostels:** The following Youth Hostels since established in the hilly regions of Darjeeling and in the forest area of Jalpaiguri have started functioning. A number of young excursionists from different parts of the State visited these Youth Hostels:—

Darjeeling:

- (i) Bagora.
- (ii) Mane Bhanjan.
- (iii) Tonglu.
- (iv) Sandakphu.
- (v) Phalut (under construction).
- (vi) Ghoom Junior High School (Pine Wood Hotel).
- (vii) Dow Hill Forest School.

Jalpaiguri: Hashimara.

In addition to the above, Government have sanctioned grants for the establishment of two more Youth Hostels in the Damodar Valley area and one in the Mor Project area, during 1954-55.

19. **Literary workshop:** A Literary workshop for one month in June 1954 was organised by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, at Santiniketan. Prof. P. R. Sen, M.L.A., acted as the Director. The State Government deputed Social Education workers to attend the workshop.

The workshop worked on and evolved certain improved techniques of writing, especially for the neo-literate adults. Three Bengali booklets named below have been written at the workshop and subsequently published by Messrs Viswa-Bharati Granthalaya:—

- (a) Data Harishchandra by Renuka Guha.
- (b) Ram Sitar Katha by Malina Roy.
- (c) Gramyer Meyer Aya by Sujata Mitra.

This Directorate have brought out 8 Bengali wall posters on primary language lessons and two Nepali educational posters for use in the Adult Education Centres.

20. **All-India Social Education Day:** The fifth All-India Social Education Day was duly observed on December 1, 1954. The programme for the "Day" comprised educational exhibitions, *Prabhat Pheri*, processions, public meetings, mass literacy classes, recreational performances and film shows, etc. Work projects such as reclamation of derelict tanks, construction and repair of roads, destruction of unhealthy jungles, etc., etc., were undertaken by voluntary squads. In all, about 250,000 people participated in these meetings and processions, etc.

21. **Budget:** The Budget provision for Social (Adult) Education in West Bengal for the last few years has been as follows:—

Year.	Total State Budget.	Education Budget.	Provision for Social (Adult) Education.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1952-53	42,04,00,000	3,99,69,000	7,00,000
1953-54	43,26,63,000	4,64,00,000	9,50,000
1954-55	39,93,22,000	6,59,49,000	11,00,000
1955-56	62,88,32,000	8,98,91,000	11,66,000

CHAPTER X

Miscellaneous

I. **Pre-Primary Education:** The importance of pre-primary education for children of age-group 3-5 needs no emphasis to-day. Nursery, Kindergarten and pre-basic schools do actually fill up the gap between the environment of the home and the atmosphere of the school, and thus lay the very foundation on which the education of the next stage is easily built. Unfortunately, there was practically no definite system of pre-primary education in our country in the past, but to-day, a section of our guardians have become aware of its utility and have been expressing keenness for its provision. Paucity of funds and trained teachers are however still impeding the establishment of Nursery and Kindergarten schools in adequate numbers. Nevertheless, the matter has been taken up in right earnest as a part of our educational development, and nursery schools are now steadily increasing in number. Following figures will bear out the same.

There were 14 privately managed and one State-managed Nursery Schools in the State during the year under report, as against 9 in the previous year. Of 1,698 children who received education in these schools, 973 were boys and 725 girls—as against 1,220 children (700 boys and 520 girls) in the preceding year. Besides these, during the year there were 441 boys and 1,065 girls reading in pre-primary classes attached to other institutions as against 262 boys and 1,268 girls in the preceding year.

During the year under report a total sum of Rs. 1,58,078 was spent on these institutions, as against Rs. 1,09,175 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 52,582 was contributed by the State, Rs. 615 came from district boards, Rs. 1,500 from municipal funds. Rs. 83,723 from fees, Rs. 16,722 from endowment and Rs. 2,936 from other sources.

II. Aesthetic Education: In the curriculum of junior basic education, which is otherwise called "Creative Education", Arts, Crafts, Music, Dancing, Clay-modelling, Gardening etc., have been included with a view to developing the aesthetic sense of children. In the Government sponsored Free Primary Schools for refugee children also, Craft-teachers are appointed and craft-work is given its due importance. But for obvious reasons, Art, craft and Music have not been made examination subjects in the primary stage. In secondary schools for girls, however, needlework, music and Fine Arts have been made elective subjects for the School Final Examination.

(a) *Art Institutions:* Schools and Colleges of Art and Crafts are separately organised institutions. They aim at the training of Artists and the preparation of Art teachers.

Three schools for Arts and Crafts, with an enrolment of 276 (86 boys and 190 girls) functioned during the year, as against only one similar institution in the preceding year. The State expenditure for these schools amounted to Rs. 7,950 only, against Rs. 7,200 in the year before.

Besides these, in the year under report, there were one aided school and one State-managed College for the training of Fine Arts, as against the same number in the preceding year.

The total number of students in the school was 375, of which 350 were boys and 25 girls. The corresponding numbers in the previous year were 325, 300 and 25, respectively.

The total number of students attending the college was 377 (302 men and 75 women), as against a total enrolment of 394 (319 men and 75 women), in the previous year.

During the year under review an amount of Rs. 47,785 was spent for the School of Art, as against Rs. 44,165 in the previous year. The State contribution, however, amounted to Rs. 8,205 only.

For the maintenance of the College of Art, however, State incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,47,235 as against Rs. 1,33,550 in the preceding year.

In the college, instruction for Diploma Courses was imparted in the following subjects:—

- (i) Applied Art,
- (ii) Craft,
- (iii) Fine Art,
- (iv) Indian Painting,
- (v) Teachership,
- (vi) Sculpture and Modelling.

Certified Courses of one year for Weaving, Batik, Printing, Dyeing, Leather Craft and Book binding, Wood Work, Artistic Toymaking, Pottery and Moulding were introduced in the Craft Department of the college from the last year.

Besides, Kala Bhaban, attached to Visva Bharati, continued to function as a Centre of Art and Culture. There were 104 students, including 54 girls during the year under review as against 95 students, including 47 girls, in the preceding year.

(b) *Music Institutions:* Music forms a part of the syllabus at all stages of education in this State. In the Pre-Basic and Junior Basic Schools singing forms a regular adjunct of their activities. It has been

introduced at those stages with a view to developing an appreciation for worthwhile music in the child and there through to furthering its emotional growth. In the secondary stage, however, music has been adopted as an elective subject for girls. Specialised institutions in music are also steadily growing in popularity in this State. During the year under review there were six colleges and twenty-two schools for training in Music, as against four colleges and twenty-three schools in the previous year. The number of students attending the colleges was 1,434 (270 boys and 1,164 girls), as against a total number of 570 (109 boys and 461 girls) in the preceding year.

An amount of Rs. 1,10,318 was spent on the colleges during the year under report, of which Rs. 17,913 was State contribution in the shape of grant-in-aid. In the previous year, of the total amount of Rs. 40,628, spent on Music Colleges, the State contribution was Rs. 10,306 only.

Of the total amount of Rs. 1,63,013 spent on Music Schools during the year under review, Rs. 35,272 came from the State Fund. The corresponding figures in the preceding year were Rs. 2,71,239 and Rs. 52,913, respectively.

(c) *Dancing*: Apart from its aesthetic and cultural value dancing provides an excellent opportunity for keeping the body fit through rhythmic movements. Unfortunately, its educative importance has not yet been adequately recognised.

As in the preceding year, there was only one aided school for the training of boys and girls in dancing with a total enrolment of 165 students as against 173 last year.

During the year under review a sum of Rs. 13,838 was spent on this institution of which Rs. 2,090 came from the State Fund. In the previous year, the total expenditure incurred by this institution amounted to Rs. 14,484, of which Rs. 2,754 was State contribution.

III. Education of the Handicapped: Education of the handicapped is imparted through two types of institutions, viz., (a) Institution for mentally handicapped, and (b) Institution for the physically handicapped.

(a) *Mentally handicapped*: There was only one institution, Bodhi Peet, functioning for the mentally handicapped children during the year under review. It is an aided institution receiving financial assistance from Government. Majority of the inmates were orphans and their number, during the year under review, was 55, including 22 girls. Latest scientific treatment and training were, as far as possible, made available to them through expert Psychologists and Psychiaters. State contribution for this institution in the year under review amounted to Rs. 13,056 only. Government recognise that even the feeble-minded children require care and coaching and are therefore trying to develop institutions in the State on modern lines for these unfortunate children.

(b) *Physically handicapped*: Two different types of institutions for the physically handicapped were assisted by the State, viz., (i) Schools for the Blind, and (ii) Schools for the Deaf-Mute.

(i) *Schools for the Blind*: There were three institutions for the Blind during the year. All of them received State aid. The total enrolment was 154, including 43 girls. The corresponding numbers in the preceding year were 155 and 45 only.

The total expenditure incurred by these institutions during the year under review was Rs. 1,89,648 of which Rs. 56,523 came from the Government, as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,36,635 in the previous year, of which Rs. 50,885 was State grant.

These institutions aim at a thorough elementary and high school education equivalent to that afforded to normal children. They also impart vocational education in various crafts such as Spinning, Weaving, Carpentry, Basket-making, etc. A number of trained Brailleists are on the staff of these institutions, who educate the students through Braille's method.

(ii) *School for the Deaf-Mute*: Educationists all over the world to-day recognise the fact that deaf and mute are definitely educable. Given proper education they will be useful citizens and no burden on anybody.

As in the preceding year, there were four aided institutions for the Deaf-Mute with a total enrolment of 334 students, including 110 girls, as against a total number of 319 students, including 98 girls, in the previous year.

During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 1,87,873 was spent on these institutions, of which the contribution from the State Fund amounted to Rs. 81,398, as against the total amount of Rs. 1,88,227 and State-aid of Rs. 84,815 in the preceding year.

IV. **Education of the Delinquent children—Reformatory Schools**: As in the previous year, two such schools were maintained by the State. The total enrolment of boys was 196, as against 115 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure incurred by the State for the upkeep of these institutions amounted to Rs. 19,107, as against a total expenditure of Rs. 16,988 in the preceding year.

V. **Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities**: Special educational facilities and privileges have, as usual, been given to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities, both by the reservation of a number of stipends for them at all stages of education, as also by the establishment of special schools for them in areas where they predominate.

The following table will show, in a conspectus, the present position in regard to the education of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities at primary and secondary stages:—

(a) *Primary Stage*:

	Number of scholars.		Stipends and other financial concessions.					
			Number.		Total value per annum.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	2,99,004	87,726	4,370	925	46,738	8,961		
1954-55	3,33,576	1,04,862	2,213	705	31,031	8,269		

(b) *Secondary Stage*:

1953-54	60,325	5,229	7,157	839	3,13,013	36,580
1954-55	66,750	6,151	9,256	1,000	3,96,979	34,962

(c) *Collegiate Education*: There was of course no college exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities. They prosecuted their studies in ordinary colleges. The following table will, however, show the number of students attending different colleges, number of stipends awarded to them and the total value of such stipends:—

	Stipends and other financial concessions.					
	Number of scholars.		Number.		Total value per annum.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
					Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	2,233	139	1,291	98	3,67,743	29,732
1954-55	2,766	199	1,993	138	7,39,956	53,944

(d) *Professional and Special Education*:

1953-54	42,848	2,063	813	55	2,66,969	9,782
1954-55	49,252	2,391	921	53	4,20,998	15,148

Besides stipends and scholarships, financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes as also other Backward Communities were given through:

- (i) Book grants and examination fees.
- (ii) Maintenance of two Calcutta Hostels for Scheduled Castes.
- (iii) Grant-in-aid to schools catering mainly for Scheduled Castes, etc.
- (iv) Building grant to some of the above schools.
- (v) Grant to Darjeeling Municipality for the introduction of Compulsory Free Primary Education.
- (vi) Miscellaneous.

Other schemes: Under Article 275 of the Constitution the State receives grant-in-aid from the Government of India for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. In this connection the following schemes were implemented through the Education Department during the year 1954-55 with State grant and grant-in-aid from the Centre:—

Name of the scheme.	Amount spent in 1954-55.
	Rs.
(1) Construction of a building for the Junior High School at Jhilimili in the district of Bankura for the benefit of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Caste, etc.	17,566
(2) Construction of an adjunct to the existing school hostel for Santal boys at Khatra in the district of Bankura (final instalment).	4,740
(3) Construction of a hostel attached to Kankadara S. C. High School in the district of Bankura (final instalment).	13,192
(4) Expansion of the school building of Jadavpur (Baudhab) Junior High School, Birbhum, for the benefit of Santal students.	9,527
(5) Free tuition to Tribal students in the secondary stage for the calendar year 1954 (3,598 students were awarded grants for tuition fees).	1,41,420

While schemes Nos. 1-4 have attempted to solve the accommodation problem to some extent, the scheme No. 5 has proved more useful by attracting Scheduled Tribe students to Secondary Schools in greater numbers. Nearly 6,000 Scheduled Tribe students are going to be helped under the scheme during the year 1955-56.

VI. Education of girls and women: The importance of the education of girls and women, both in the general and professional lines, can hardly be over-emphasised to-day. Demand for such education is growing steadily and the number of institutions also is rapidly increasing in almost all the stages of education. Comparative statistics in respect of the number of institutions for girls and women and the total number of students reading in them during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55, as furnished below, will reveal the position:—

	Number of institutions for girls.		Number of girls (including those reading in institutions for boys).	
	1953-54.	1954-55.	1953-54.	1954-55.
University and Collegiate Education ..	14	14	10,432	14,240
Secondary Education	456	483	127,404	137,579
Pre-Primary and Primary Education ..	779	770	493,451	571,919
Professional and Special Education (colleges as well as schools).	270	336	19,897	25,171
Total ..	1,519	1,603	6,51,184	748,909

During the year under report there were, in all, 9,904 women teachers in educational institutions of various types, as against 8,297 in the preceding year.

To meet the increasing demand for girls' and women's education the State has been steadily increasing its aid. A sum of Rs. 78,89,669 was spent for the purpose during the year under review, as against Rs. 60,91,479, in the previous year.

VII and VIII. Physical training, games and sports, etc: The success of any scheme of physical education depends very largely on the number of trained personnel. Trained teachers for this purpose are in fact essential.

The Education Department of this State has, therefore, emphasised the need for appointing a graduate teacher with a diploma in Physical Education in every high school in the State. But due to various reasons all recognised high schools have not yet been able to appoint such teachers.

As in the previous year, there was only one State-managed college for Physical Education. Fifteen graduates received training in that college during the year under review, as against 22 in the preceding year and the State spent an amount of Rs. 26,575, as against Rs. 25,041 in the previous year.

One hundred and eleven primary school teachers were trained in the short training courses in different districts.

A training course for twenty-two women teachers of primary schools was organised by the Inspector of Physical Education and Youth Welfare Officer for women.

Two hundred and sixteen leaders of the clubs and Akhras were also given short course training in different districts by the District Organisers of Physical Education concerned.

Besides these, the State sanctioned Rs. 20,000, during the year under report, for the purchase of apparatus and improvement of play grounds in high schools for boys and girls.

A sum of Rs. 30,800 was distributed to different clubs and sporting organisations for the purchase of apparatus and another sum of Rs. 3,507 was distributed for construction of gymnasia. Altogether 34 play-grounds, 8 gymnasia and 7 swimming tanks were constructed during the period under report.

In different districts, the District Organisers conducted physical efficiency tests for high school boys and 683 certificates, in all, were issued.

The Indian School Sports' Association and its district branches conducted competitions for high school students in football, athletics, volleyball, Kabadi and swimming.

A special grant of Rs. 11,600 was sanctioned to the following State organisations during the year:—

	Rs.
(1) Bengal Olympic Association	2,400
(2) West Bengal Gymnastic Association	400
(3) West Bengal Kabadi Federation	300
(4) West Bengal Wrestling Federation	500
(5) Bengal Amateur Swimming Association	1,000
(6) West Bengal Basketball Association	500
(7) West Bengal Volleyball Federation	400
(8) Bengal Badminton Association	300
(9) Bengal Amateur Weight Lifters' Association	300
(10) Women's Sports Federation	800
(11) Bangiya Prādeshik Jatiya Krira 'O' Sakti Sangha	800
(12) Monimela Mahakendra	200
(13) West Bengal Physical Teachers' Association	100
(14) National Association of Physical Education and Recreation, West Bengal.	1,000
(15) Bengal Road Race Association	200
(16) Children's Fresh Air and Excursion Society	2,400
	11,600

Demonstration tours of experts in gymnastics, Kabadi and Scouting were also organised during the year. The teams visited Darjeeling, Nadia, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, 24-Parganas and Murshidabad.

IX. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides: Scout Associations have been in existence in some of the districts of this State. During the year under review the State spent a sum of Rs. 10,950 in the shape of grants to Bharat Scouts and Guides' Association against a similar amount in the previous year.

The Girls' Guide movement has gained some popularity in this State, particularly among the girls of Anglo-Indian Schools. As in the last year, the total expenditure incurred by this State in the shape of grant-in-aid to Girl Guides' Association amounted to Rs. 1,000.

X. National Cadet Corps: This organisation is administered by the Secretary, Education Department, through an officer on special duty. The link with the Army is maintained by one Circle Officer of the Army, who is in charge of all Senior and Junior Division units, with authorised strength of 3,354 and 5,445 cadets and 81 and 165 officers respectively.

There were 16 Senior Division Units and 165 Junior Division Troops in all. The latter included 6 Junior Division Air Wing Troops and 6 Junior Division Naval Wing Troops and 5 Junior Division Girls' Troops and the former included 6 Technical Units, one Air Wing, one Naval Unit and one Girls' Division Unit.

The camps and courses for cadets and officers, including combined cadre and social service camp, were run efficiently during the year. The cadets of West Bengal took part in the Republic Day celebration and National Shooting Championship in Delhi and won several prizes.

Under the expansion programme for National Cadet Corps in accordance with the Second Five-Year Plan, following N. C. C. Units have been allotted:—

Senior Division.

- (1) One 4-Company Battalion.
- (2) One 2-Company Battalion.
- (3) One Medical Company.
- (4) One Air Unit.
- (5) One Girls' Division.

Junior Division.

- (1) 50 Junior Division Troops (Infantry).
- (2) 5 Junior Division Air Troops.
- (3) 5 Junior Division Naval Troops.
- (4) 5 Junior Division Girls' Troops.

The revised estimate for the abovenoted units under the Second Five-Year Expansion Scheme stands at Rs. 24.58 lakhs.

Adequate funds have also been provided for the following buildings for the N. C. C.:—

- (a) N. C. C. building in the Fort William, Calcutta.
- (b) N. C. C. Air Wing building and hanger on the Calcutta maidan.
- (c) N. C. C. Club House on the Calcutta maidan.
- (d) N. C. C. armoury at Santiniketan.

The construction of buildings on the bank of Dhakuria Lakes in Calcutta in connection with the Naval Training of the cadets is also under the consideration of Government.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps: Besides N. C. C., Auxiliary Cadet Corps Scheme has also been put in operation in this State. The strength of cadets in Auxiliary Cadet Corps Scheme during the year under report was 2,416 boys and 417 girls in 46 schools—as reported by the Headquarter, No. 4 Circle Cadet Corps.

XI. Extra-curricular Activities (Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies, etc.): Among the various extra-curricular activities in educational institutions of this State the following deserve special mention:—

(a) *Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance:* Junior Red Cross Society is popular particularly with the students of State-managed High Schools and Anglo-Indian Schools in urban areas.

The St. John Ambulance Association held classes in First Aid, Domestic Hygiene, Home Nursing, etc.

(b) *Bratachari Society:* The Bratachari movement initiated by the late Guru Saday Dutta has been, as before, working in the field of Social Education and Social Welfare.

The Society received a grant of Rs. 9,000 from the State during the year under review as against a similar amount in the previous year.

XII. School meals: In almost all State-managed institutions pupils were supplied with midday tiffins. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was, besides, distributed amongst 45 aided high schools (37 boys' schools and 8 girls' schools) as tiffin grant during the year. Another scheme for providing midday meals was introduced in two Government high schools in the city of Calcutta during 1954-55. One thousand and forty students were benefited by the scheme.

XIII. School Medical Service: The Education Directorate of this State maintained School Hygiene units in Calcutta and in some of the municipal towns with a view to examining the health of the school children periodically.

In hostels attached to Government Institutions and in almost all residential schools there was provision for medical attendance. Reports of medical examination were sent to guardians of the pupils regularly.

Besides these, in the year under report a sum of Rs. 5,800 was spent by Education Department for training of primary school teachers in school health work in Singur area in the district of Hooghly under the Rural School Health Programme conducted by All-India Institute of Hygiene.

The Director of Health Services (Public Health), West Bengal, examined medically, as many as 72,429 school children in 1,104 schools during the year.

The results of the medical examination may be summarised as hereunder:—

(1) Total number of pupils examined	...	72,429
(2) Total number of pupils found defective	...	15,200
(3) Total number of pupils treated	...	10,640

The nature of defects or diseases detected in the medical examination were, as in the last year, mal-nutrition, diseases of eye, throat, mouth and diseases of nose and ears.

Glandular defects, defects of skin, digestive system and lungs were also detected in large number of cases.

In respect of nutrition the following figures will reveal the position:—

	Cases.
Good nutrition	... 10,888
Fair nutrition	... 17,561
Bad nutrition	... 6,546

Besides finding out the defects and diseases, the medical examination also took note of the height and weight of all the pupils examined and compared them with their respective chronological ages.

XIV. Facilities for education of displaced students: Indigent refugee students from East Pakistan were given educational facilities in all stages of education as in the previous year. Refugee students received free education in Government sponsored free primary schools. Deserving refugee students were also awarded stipends in the secondary schools, colleges and technical institutions.

(a) *Primary stage:* The number of Government sponsored free primary schools stood at 1,134 during the year under review, as against the same number in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 34,72,683-12 was spent for these schools as against Rs. 34,96,619 in the previous year.

Besides these, tuition fees and book grants paid to students of fee-paying primary schools amounted to Rs. 4,42,533-4 during the year as against Rs. 4,31,725-10 in the previous year. The number of students receiving such help stood at 14,431. Cost of books, slates, etc., supplied to camp students numbering 20,500, amounted to Rs. 32,496-2-6 only against Rs. 21,378 in the preceding year. Sixty primary schools were maintained for this category of students and a total sum of Rs. 1,50,993 was spent.

(b) *Secondary stage:* The State incurred an expenditure of Rs. 25,86,472 during the year under review in helping 51,471 refugee students of high schools with tuition fees. Book grants to an extent of Rs. 12,99,770 were also given to the same number of students during the period.

An amount of Rs. 16,01,669 was distributed as stipends amongst 4,917 refugee students for advanced education in different types of colleges and professional institutions. Loans to secondary schools for the extension of buildings for accommodating greater number of displaced students were also advanced to 109 schools to the extent of Rs. 8,78,206 during the year under report.

Assistance to Handicapped children: Financial assistance in the form of stipends was also given to 40 Deaf and Dumb and Blind students. The rate of grant was Rs. 30 per month for the former and Rs. 40 per month for the latter. Seventy-one displaced orphans were also recommended for admission to different Welfare Homes subsidised by the State.

XV. Indian Students-abroad: During the year under report the State sanctioned three State scholarships for higher studies abroad.

The total number of students who went abroad for advanced studies in different subjects was, however, 181, of whom 171 were men and 10 women, as against 165 men and 17 women in the preceding year.

XVI. Anglo-Indian Education: General Survey: Arrangements for the education of Anglo-Indians continued more or less on the same lines during the year under review as in the previous years. No new school was opened in the year. Adequate financial assistance from the State fund was given.

During the year under review the number of Anglo-Indian Schools was as follows:—

	Central Government.	State Government.	Aided and unaided.	Total.
Primary			6	10
Modern and			21	} 44
Secondary	1	2	20	
Commerce			1	1

The total number of boys and girls reading in these institutions was 15,594, of whom 8,785 were boys and 6,809 girls, as against 8,337 boys and 6,736 girls in the preceding year. The percentage of Anglo-Indian boys was approximately 50.

The number of teachers employed was 285 men and 598 women.

The total expenditure (Direct and Indirect) for these institutions amounted to Rs. 68,07,295 during the year under review.

The following table will give a general view of the financial position in regard to the Anglo-Indian Schools:—

Expenditure (Direct and Indirect).

	Central Government funds.	State funds.	Municipal funds.	Fecs.	Endowments.	Other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55	61,705	11,61,194	400	37,29,695	9,34,805	9,19,496

Type of education in Anglo-Indian Schools: There are only ten purely Primary Anglo-Indian Schools in West Bengal but all the Secondary and Modern Anglo-Indian Schools have maintained primary departments. The primary schools actually include Nursery, Kindergarten and ordinary primary schools. The secondary schools, most of them at any rate, provide academic education of the grammar school type leading either to the Senior Cambridge or the School Final Examination. With the stoppage of the Junior Cambridge, the Modern School Final Examination conducted by the Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools on behalf of the Education Department has grown in popularity.

The classes in the Secondary Anglo-Indian Schools, however, range from Class V to Class IX,—Class IX in the code for Anglo-Indian Schools corresponding to Cambridge School Certificate Class. There are, however, two extra classes where the Higher School Certificate is taken.

All Anglo-Indian Schools in West Bengal provide facilities for the teaching of Hindi in addition to Bengali and steps have been taken during the year to improve the standard of teaching the subject.

Training of teachers: A two-week Refresher Course in Nursery, Kindergarten and primary school education was organised during the year. It was conducted by a lady teacher recently trained in U.K. and was attended by 20 teachers from hill schools in Darjeeling. For the benefit of those schools that are unable to afford a specialist teacher for Arts and Crafts, a Six-Week Basic Course in the teaching of Arts and Crafts was organised at the La Martiniere Boys' School, Calcutta. Besides these, an Emergent

Training Scheme has been drawn up for training untrained teachers in evening classes and a full-time 2-Year Training Course Scheme for undergraduate women teachers for Kindergarten and primary schools at Loreto House has been planned. Both schemes are under consideration of Government.

Professional and Technical Education: The Commercial Classes at the Calcutta Y.W.C.A. continued to serve a very useful purpose. This department was given a grant of Rs. 110 per month by the State Government.

The Technical Section of Don Bosco School at Lillooah and St. Vincent's School at Asansol also ran very efficiently during the period.

The former is an unaided institution but the latter received normal aid from the State funds.

Vocational Guidance and Multi-purpose Schools: A start has been made in Anglo-Indian Schools in organising this very important part of a school's work. Career Masters or Mistresses are going to be appointed for the purpose.

Government sanction was obtained during the year for the conversion of St. Thomas Boys' School, Kidderpore, into a Multi-purpose School providing the following courses:—

Humanities, Sciences and Technical.

XVII. Social Welfare: Origin: It was in April 1944, i.e., about eleven years from now, that the control of all the Orphanages of this State was transferred from Revenue Department (F. R.) to Education Department. In 1950 again, a few Destitute Homes, precisely 18 in number, came over to the Education Department from the Relief Department.

Thus, the Orphanage Section, changed into Social Welfare since 1st January 1954, came into existence in its present form.

Eligibility for admission: The following categories of orphans were admitted to the Welfare Homes during the year under report:—

Famine orphans, Riot orphans, Unclaimed and abandoned children, Displaced (Refugee) orphans and non-refugee Destitutes (residential and non-residential). The cases were carefully scrutinised and admissions were sanctioned on the basis of the certificates of Competent Authorities.

A proposal for the revision of the definition of orphans and destitutes as also of the conditions of their admission to Welfare Homes has been submitted to Government for consideration.

Number and nature of Welfare Homes: The total number of State Welfare Homes functioning on 31st March 1955 was 9. Two of them were exclusively meant for girls, two for a mixed population of tender age and the rest for boys only.

These homes were all organised and run on age basis, the inmates being divided into distinct age-groups.

The aided homes, however, whose number was 53 on 31st March 1955, had no age-groupings.

The Destitute Homes again, numbering 18 only on 31st March 1955, gave asylum to women of different ages and small boys up to 12 years of age.

The total number of inmates in the different types of institutions, described above, was:—

State Welfare Homes—1,122, Aided Homes—2,892 and Destitute Homes—685 as against 1,236, 2,866 and 470 in the preceding year. Besides these, there were 171 non-residential destitutes who received useful professional training from one or other of the Destitute Homes with financial assistance from the Education Department.

Rate of maintenance cost: The monthly per capita maintenance cost in State Welfare Homes was Rs. 24, exclusive of other incidental charges and that in aided Welfare Homes varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 33. The monthly per capita cost for residential destitutes in Destitute Homes was, however, Rs. 18 only. For non-residential destitutes, a training grant usually varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per head per month, was given.

Educational facilities: All the State Welfare Homes, excepting one at Cossimbazar and the other at Shibpur, were provided either with 2-class or with 4-class junior high schools, besides primary schools, for general education. Arrangements were also made for sending meritorious boys and girls to outside schools for higher Secondary Education. Arrangements for vocational training, both for boys and girls, in various useful crafts such as Weaving, Spinning, Tailoring, Knitting, Carpentry, Gardening, etc., formed the special feature of the State Welfare Homes.

Boys, who evinced no aptitude for general education, were, however, at an age of 14 to 16, transferred to three training centres, named below, for technical training, both as paid and unpaid apprentices:—

- (1) Amtala Training Centre—Attached to Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur.
- (2) Cossimbazar State Welfare Home—Attached to Manindra Mills at Cossimbazar.
- (3) Jadavpur Training Centre (a wing of Banipur State Welfare Home)—Attached to the State Transport Department at Dhakuria.

Arrangements for general education, up to the School Final Standard and vocational training in different crafts were also in existence in almost all the Welfare and Destitute Homes, aided by Government. Special mention in this connection may be made of Ram Krishna Mission Boys' Home and Don Bosco that have well-equipped mechanical and technical schools.

N. C. C. and A. C. C. Units: Three N. C. C. Units have been functioning in State Welfare Homes under Commissioned Officers during the year. They were attached to Banipur Camp I, Amtala Training Centre and Berhampore State Welfare Home. Ramkrishna Boys' Home at Rahra also had one N.C.C. Unit and one A.C.C. Unit attached to it.

Scheme for introducing A.C.C. Units in all Welfare Homes were also taken up in the year under report.

Rehabilitation of the orphans: Rehabilitation of the orphans in a satisfactory way is the special responsibility of the Social Welfare Section of the Education Department. Following steps were taken for the purpose in the year under report:—

- (a) The grown-up girls, as far as possible, were given in marriage to suitable bridegrooms both from the State and Aided Welfare Homes and the total number so rehabilitated, right up from the date of the creation of the Welfare Section to 31st March 1955, was 284.
- (b) Some orphan girls were under training in the Textile Institute, Serampur for advanced training, so that they might ultimately be rehabilitated as Weavers or Weaving Instructresses.
- (c) Employment as Teachers, Mechanics, Weaving Instructors and Office Peons were made available to the orphans by the Welfare Section. It also secured certain suitable jobs for them in the Merchant Navy, State Transport Service, Army, Chittaranjan Workshop, etc. The total number of such employments was 217 up to 31st March 1955.
- (d) The total expenditure for maintaining the Welfare and Destitute Homes during the year under review is indicated below:—

1954-55.

	State Welfare Homes.	Aided Welfare Homes.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Expenditure for Famire orphanas	4,29,542	7,09,930	11,39,472
(2) Expenditure for displaced orphans	1,80,347	3,56,435	5,36,782
(3) Expenditure for destitutes .. .. .	..	1,81,292	1,81,292
	<u>6,09,889</u>	<u>12,47,657</u>	<u>18,57,546</u>

- (e) A proposal to set up a Colony for the orphan boys has been submitted to Government during the year and it is now under consideration.

XVIII. Oriental studies: It was early in 1948, that the State Government appointed a committee to suggest ways and means for the improvement and expansion of oriental studies. On the basis of the recommendations of that Committee, following steps have up-to-date been taken:—

- (1) A Research Section has been opened in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, under the charge of 4 distinguished professors, each having one Research Assistant and Honorary Research Scholars under him.
- (2) Private Tols that lay scattered in the different parts of the State have been reorganised and 2 new Tols, one at Contai and the other at Nabadwip, have been opened. The Sanskrit College, Calcutta, has also a Tol Department attached to it. Four teachers were appointed for this Tol Department to teach Kabya, Mimansha, Sankhya, Joga and Jyotishi. The most important change that has been introduced in the education of the Tols is that each new Tol will have two trained Graduates to teach English, History, Civics, Geography and Mathematics.

In the year 1954-55, there were, in all, 873 institutions for oriental studies including 4 for girls. The total enrolment in those institutions was 18,218 including 1,429 girls. The total number of teachers attached to these institutions was 1,409 including 12 ladies. Expenditure from Government funds for these institutions amounted to Rs. 5,24,139.

The Sanskrit Siksha Parishad, an organisation recognised by the State, held following examinations in Sanskrit:—

- (i) Adya,
- (ii) Madhya, and
- (iii) Tirtha.

The Parishad is in fact an examining University holding Sanskrit examinations for candidates not only of this State but of other States as well.

Another non-official organisation—Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad—also received an annual recurring grant of Rs. 900 from Government. It also received, in the year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 1,750 for publication.

Monthly grants-in-aid, at the following rates, were received by 186 Tols during the period,—145 at the rate of Rs. 50, 23 at the rate of Rs. 75 and 18 in the backward areas at the rate of Rs. 25 each. Besides these lump grants, grants to Pandits and stipends to the students of Tols were also granted by Government.

CHAPTER XI

A Critical Review of Educational tendencies and Developments.

During the year under review educational opportunities increased at all levels. The following figures will show the percentage of pupils receiving education at different stages and also the improvement over last year. The percentage has been calculated from the number of pupils and students reading in schools and colleges against the total number of boys and girls of the appropriate age-group. The number of school-going children of primary stage which is of 5 years' duration and where children of 6 to 11 years of age normally read has been calculated to form 12.5 per cent. of the total population. At the secondary stage—which is also of 5 years' duration—the calculated percentage is 11 per cent. The Collegiate stage (general) extends for four years and it is assumed to form 8 per cent. of the population while the University stage only 4 per cent.:—

	1953-54.		1954-55.	
	Number of scholars.	Percen- tage.	Number of scholars.	Percen- tage.
Primary stage	19,22,121	59.42	21,14,586	64.54
Secondary stage	4,17,547	14.67	4,63,698	16.08
Collegiate stage	61,901	2.99	74,974	3.57
University stage	2,086	0.20	2,216	0.21

In the field of primery education educational wastage which is 67.36 per cent. against 68 per cent. in the previous year still continues to be a very serious problem. Attendance Committees were formed in every school and Primary Education Act was suitably amended. If Attendance Committee can function properly wastage would surely lessen considerably.

During the year under report there was no increase in area where the scheme of Free Compulsory Education was introduced. The area comprised of 5,745 villages. The percentage of children who joined the School, however, increased from 75 per cent. to 81.4 per cent. of the total school-going population of the appropriate age-group in the area.

During the year under report there was a substantial increase in the number of teachers of primary schools. The number rose from 52,174 in 1953-54 to 62,790 in the year under report. Of these 62,790, the women teachers formed, unfortunately, a very small percentage—the total number being only 4,214. Of the total number of teachers—men and women—about 36 per cent. were trained.

There was considerable increase in the number of junior basic schools. There were 49,753 pupils in 446 junior basic schools in 1954-55. Basic education expanded considerably at the Junior Basic stage and the number of junior basic schools rose from 275 to 446. The increase in the number of schools was reflected in the increase in enrolment from 31,622 to 49,753. There were five senior basic schools against one in the previous year. The curricular subjects of junior high schools as prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education were taught in senior basic schools in addition to craft and productive activities. Efforts were also made to integrate knowledge with activities as far as possible.

A different syllabus with standard lower in knowledge subjects from what was prescribed for secondary schools, would have made senior basic schools less attractive to pupils. It would also have made difficult for boys and girls coming out of senior basic schools to fit in the high schools if they so desired.

The percentage of boys and girls attending secondary schools rose from 22.3 per cent. to 23.4 per cent. of the total number of children of appropriate school-going age. A new and a better pay-scale was approved by the Government for the Assistant teachers of non-Government High Schools which at certain levels compared even more favourably than those enjoyed by teachers of Government schools with similar qualifications, making it more difficult to recruit qualified teachers for Government service with its lower age of compulsory retirement and other restrictions. The pay-scales of Head Masters and Assistant Head Masters, however, remained as in the previous year. The pay-scale, though better than before, does not appear to be sufficiently attractive. It is a well-known fact that teaching profession to-day does not attract the right type of persons at the emoluments it offers. The State Government appears to be fully conscious of the truth contained in the above statement. Financial limitation, however, obliges the Government to move cautiously in the matter of improvement of scales of pay for teachers. Further revision of pay-scales is under active consideration of the Government.

In reorganisation of secondary education the State Government took a few important steps. A committee appointed by the Government considered the entire question of reorganisation and was to place their suggestions in the light of recommendations of Mudaliar Commission. Multilateral courses after class VIII were accepted by the State Government as both social and psychological necessity of adolescent boys and girls. Fifteen high schools were selected to be converted into multipurpose schools.

There had been three sponsored colleges for women. Teachers of the colleges had approved scales of pay and the entire deficit in the maintenance

cost of the college was borne by the Government. During the year under report Government brought another existing (men's) college on sponsored basis and made preparation to start a sponsored women's college at Burdwan.

It was already indicated in another chapter that the proportion of trained teachers—graduate and undergraduate—of high schools was far from high. The trained graduate teachers formed less than one-third of the total number of graduate teachers while trained undergraduate teachers formed less than one-fifth of the total number of undergraduate teachers of high schools. Government was taking steps to set up two Government Training Colleges—one for graduate teachers of secondary schools and another for undergraduate teachers of high schools and senior basic schools from the next year. While this would help in improving the situation, yet more vigorous efforts in extending training facilities to teachers especially undergraduate ones are clearly needed.

It will not be out of place to mention here of the difference in the atmosphere and environment between a secondary training college and a basic training college. Some differences there must be since one is focussed on the educational and psychological needs of adolescents while the other has to attend mainly to the needs of children between 6 and 10. But there is no reason why some amount of craft and manual work, social service, self-help and community living which formed part of life and activities of a basic training college should not also be incorporated in the plan and programme of a secondary training college. It is, however, true that while basic training colleges were wholly residential, secondary training colleges were only partly so. A residential institution can only offer full opportunities to learn a new Philosophy of life by actually living it. But those opportunities are to be made fullest use of for which the first thing that is needed is college teachers of the right type who can organise such a life through their actual and active participation. It is necessary that the gulf between the educational atmosphere of two types of training colleges be bridged over gradually.

In the sphere of University Education, the reorganisation of Visva Bharati is noteworthy. In conformity with the very sound recommendations of University Commission and Secondary Education Commission Intermediate courses were integrated into a school curricular and a three-year Honours course was introduced in major subjects. Of changes in Calcutta University, the most noteworthy to mention is that the All-India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management started functioning from 1953. It offers one year Post-Graduate Diploma course in Social Work and a two-year Diploma Course in Labour Welfare.

There was considerable progress in the sphere of technical education both at school level and college level.

The provision of Junior Technical Courses in senior basic-cum-junior technical schools, diversified courses in upper classes of high schools which included Technical Course, Fine Arts and Home Science were features of development at school level. The Government were also considering the raising of College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, and Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, to the status of two separate Universities.

The following table will show the percentage of boys and girls at different stages to the corresponding school-going population during 1953-54 and 1954-55 :—

	1953-54.				1954-55.			
	Number of scholars.		Percentage.		Number of scholars.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Primary stage ..	1,374,140	547,981	78.95	36.66	1,497,015	617,571	86.21	40.12
Secondary stage ..	346,438	71,109	22.62	5.41	373,438	90,265	24.44	6.66
Collegiate stage ..	52,672	9,229	4.79	0.96	62,314	12,660	5.61	1.23
University stage ..	1,429	657	0.26	0.14	1,514	702	0.27	0.14

Speaking of girls' education it may be seen that there was improvement in the percentage of girls receiving education at all stages of education since last year. One cannot, however, fail to notice that girls were much more backward in education than boys. At the primary stage the percentage of girls receiving education was less than half of that of the boys; at the secondary stage, it was slightly more than one-fourth and at the Collegiate stage it was slightly less than one-fourth. The backwardness of girls, compared to boys, was thus more and more pronounced as they went higher in the stage of education, except at the University stage. In the latter it was even better than the condition at the primary stage and was a little more than half of the percentage of boys receiving University education.

At the secondary stage more liberal policies were pursued in affiliating girls' high schools. The Government also sponsored a few girls' high schools. As stated before, Government also maintained three sponsored colleges in 3 districts Headquarters of the State.

P. ROY,

Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

General Statistics

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 1st April, 1954 to 31st March, 1955.
- 2. Recognised Institutions** are those in which the course of study followed is that which is prescribed or recognised by Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by Government or the University or the Board.
- 3. Unrecognised Institutions** are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institution.
- 4. Local Boards** include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as Town Area Committees.
- 5. Enrolment**—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions on 31st March, 1955, is taken.
- 6. Expenditure**—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds, all payments or contributions from fees, and other sources, which are credited to such funds, are deducted.
- 7. Indirect Expenditure** represents the amount incurred on direction, buildings, furniture, scholarships and other miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institutions.
- 8. Certificated 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.
- 9. Examination Results** refer to those students who were educated during the year 1954-55. These include the results of private candidates also.
- 10. All Statistics** refer to recognised institutions only, except where side-headings for unrecognised Institutions are provided.

I General Summary of Educational Institutions, Scholars and Teachers.

Area in Square Miles—30,779.

Type of Institution.	Number of Institutions for—						Number of scholars.	
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.	
	Previous year. (1953-54).	Current year. (1954-55).	In Rural Areas (included in column 3).	Previous year. (1953-54).	Current year. (1954-1955).	In Rural Areas (included in column 6).	Previous year. (1953-1954).	Current year. (1954-1955).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Recognised								
Universities	2	2	1	....	....	....	3,071	4,897
Research Institutions	4	4	....	....	....	....	242	301
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colleges for General Education	75	76	8	14	14	....	57,959	68,493
Colleges for Professional Education	27	28	2	....	1	....	9,472	8,560
Colleges for Special Education	5	7	....	2	3	....	591	849
High/Higher Secondary Schools	1,167	1,223	777	253	269	16	4,07,561	4,22,107
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools	1,204	1,289	1,168	203	214	102	1,01,133	1,06,031
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	16,187	19,929	18,109	777	766	283	12,12,260	13,42,738
Nursery Schools	7	11	3	2	4	....	700	973
Schools for Professional Education	188	198	53	63	71	6	18,623	22,676
Schools for Special Education	2,751	3,229	2,542	205	261	122	1,05,918	1,33,425
Total	21,618	25,997	22,663	1,519	1,603	529	19,17,530	21,11,050
Unrecognised	643	356	333	34	28	16	22,073	9,926
Grand Total	22,261	26,353	22,993	1,553	1,631	545	19,39,603	21,20,976

I—General Summary of Educational Institutions, Scholars and Teachers

Total Estimated Population ..	Males .. 1,38,91,300 Females .. 1,23,18,700 Total .. 2,62,10,000	Total Estimated Population of children of Schol-going Age (Age group 6-16).	Boys .. 31,11,051 Girls .. 29,93,444 Total .. 61,05,095
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Type of Institution.	Number of Scholars.						Number of Teachers.	
	Boys.		Girls.				Men.	Women.
	From Rural Areas*(included in column 9).	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 18 (included in column 9).	Previous year. (1953-1954).	Current year. (1954-1955).	From Rural Areas*(included in column 13).	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 (included in column 13).		
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Recognised.								
Universities	980	560	1,176	1,563	316	402	553	33
Research Institutions	12	50	13	21	.....	3	76	2
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colleges for General Education	27,985	2,486	9,243	12,656	1,815	589	2,498	251
Colleges for Professional Education	4,523	1,763	519	565	105	98	1,308	40
Colleges for Special Education	234	78	536	1,242	38	28	137	27
High/Higher Secondary Schools	2,09,781	1,065	98,372	1,09,415	7,599	299	16,231	3,849
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools	92,097	36	29,032	28,164	10,739	62	4,021	749
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	11,67,057	.....	4,92,931	5,71,194	4,36,761	42	58,576	4,214
Nursery Schools	99	.....	520	725	88	.....	7	81
Schools for Professional Education	3,075	989	6,689	8,387	494	758	1,331	337
Schools for Special Education	1,09,517	35,754	12,153	14,977	7,104	2,391	2,688	321
Total ..	16,15,960	42,781	6,51,184	7,48,909	4,65,059	4,672	89,426	9,904
Unrecognised ..	9,137	411	5,423	3,398	2,352	21	513	34
Grand Total ..	16,25,097	43,192	6,56,607	7,52,307	4,67,411	4,693	89,939	9,938

*Includes all students from Rural Areas studying in institutions whether situated in Rural or Urban Areas.

II—General Summary of Expenditure on Education

	Rs.	
Total Revenue of the State	41,62,67,000	
Amount spent on Education from State Revenues (including Government grants to Local Boards).	Recurring	5,71,09,380
	Non-recurring	2,68,24,895
	Total	8,39,34,275

Expenditure on Education for Boys.								
(1)	Previous year. (1953-1954). Rs.	Current year (1954-1955). Rs.	Percentage of Expenditure from—					
			Government Funds. (4)	District Board Funds. (5)	Municipal Board Funds. (6)	Fees. (7)	Endowments, etc. (8)	Other sources. (9)
Direction and Inspection ..	15,79,780	17,27,721	98·79	....	1·21	....	....	....
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.).	3,50,14,283	3,84,98,277	71·51	2·39	0·40	13·09	8·78	8·83
Total ..	8,66,04,013	4,02,26,998	72·68	2·28	0·43	12·53	8·62	8·45

9	Recognised.									
	Universities	67,42,853	71,06,430	43.18	....	....	46.88	2.82	7.12
	Research Institutions	14,20,856	15,46,760	93.66	....	....	1.30	3.15	1.80
	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	9,68,053	12,38,689	8.07	....	....	91.93	....	....
	Colleges for General Education	1,01,41,262	1,17,50,881	26.00	....	....	70.16	0.76	2.80
	Colleges for Professional Education	1,10,14,089	1,18,04,346	78.67	....	0.17	15.86	0.08	5.22
	Colleges for Special Education	2,70,302	3,57,289	75.26	....	0.11	19.74	1.06	3.83
	High/Higher Secondary Schools	2,78,40,368	3,13,31,718	29.38	0.04	0.04	66.02	4.74	5.78	
	Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools	56,29,071	63,68,440	36.71	2.04	0.30	45.45	7.37	8.13	
	Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	2,58,11,646	3,50,98,542	77.74	12.48	4.97	3.80	0.62	0.80	
	Nursery Schools	51,655	58,610	50.58	1.05	2.56	27.19	16.79	1.83	
	Schools for Professional Education	36,58,418	47,39,971	65.61	0.42	1.26	23.82	1.55	7.84	
Schools for Special Education	30,55,126	34,20,367	71.88	0.75	1.81	6.60	0.34	9.53		
Total	9,66,15,784	11,49,27,043	52.15	3.08	1.67	35.66	2.55	3.09		
Unrecognised	3,58,956	2,94,560	....	....	....	34.31	30.78	34.81	
Grand Total	13,35,68,753	15,54,47,601	57.36	3.53	1.35	29.68	2.88	5.20		

II—General Summary of Expenditure on Education—concl'd.

		Rs.	
Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards.	Recurring ..	76,97,973	Grant for Education from the Central Government.
	Non-recurring ..	11,99,071	
	Total ..	88,97,044	
		Rs.	
	Recurring ..	79,04,240	
	Non-recurring ..	54,37,026	
	Total ..	1,33,41,265	

Expenditure on Education for Girls.								
	Previous year (1953-1954).	Current year (1954-1955).	Percentage of Expenditure from—					
			Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other sources.
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Rs.	Rs.						
Direction and Inspection	1,14,295	1,15,045	92.95	....	7.05	....	....	....
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.).	30,54,807	44,76,906	65.22	0.17	2.01	15.29	6.70	16.61
Total ..	31,69,102	45,91,951	65.92	0.16	2.14	14.91	6.53	10.34

Recognised.									
Universities ..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Research Institutions ..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colleges for General Education ..		11,24,978	12,47,270	44·04	....	0·19	50·28	0·87	4·02
Colleges for Professional Education ..		....	62,145	100·00	....	....	....	....	....
Colleges for Special Education ..		33,771	91,153	15·97	....	....	84·03	....	....
High/Higher Secondary Schools. ..		75,47,202	89,91,312	20·07	....	0·24	69·13	6·44	4·12
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools		14,60,302	12,10,214	32·49	0·88	2·25	42·30	13·66	8·42
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.		26,64,447	30,64,880	40·86	3·22	33·70	17·44	2·73	2·05
Nursery Schools ..	..	54,520	99,468	23·06	....	....	68·15	6·91	1·88
Schools for Professional Education ..		7,07,305	8,33,089	64·75	....	1·72	12·43	12·44	8·66
Schools for Special Education ..		8,27,101	5,99,439	72·22	0·03	....	14·73	9·15	3·87
Total ..		1,44,28,026	1,61,98,976	31·35	0·08	6·78	50·78	6·20	4·21
Unrecognised ..		50,676	49,711	....	....	....	41·82	24·88	33·30
Grand Total ..		1,76,48,404	2,08,40,638	38·89	0·56	5·74	42·86	6·32	5·63

III—Educational Institutions by Management

Type of Institution.		For Boys.							
		Recognised Institutions Managed by—						Unrecognised Institutions.	Total.
		Government.		District Board.	Municipal Board.	Private Bodies.			
		Central.	State.			Aided.	Unaided.		
(1)	2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Universities .. .. .	....	....	....	....	2	..	....	2
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Research Institutions	1	..	....	....	3	....	....	4
Colleges for General Education.									
Degree Colleges—									
Arts only	{	With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..		Others ..	1	1	1	3
Science only	{	With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..		Others ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science.	{	With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..		Others ..	7	30	5	42
Intermediate Colleges—									
With only Intermediate Classes ..	....	3	....	....	23	5	....	31
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	....	11	....	....	54	11	....	76

Colleges for Professional Education.									
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges.—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(i) Post-Graduate Training College.	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2
	(ii) Under-Graduate Training College.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering	.. .. .	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	6
Technology	.. .. .	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	4
Medicine	.. .. .	1	4	....	....	3	3	....	11
Veterinary	.. .. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Agriculture	.. .. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Forestry	.. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	.. .. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Law	.. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Applied Art and Architecture	.. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	.. .. .	3	13	....	....	5	7	....	28
Colleges for Special Education.									
Music	.. .. .	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3
Dancing	.. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	.. .. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Oriental Studies	.. .. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Physical Education	.. .. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Social Education	.. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total	.. .. .	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	7

III—Educational Institutions by Management—contd.

Type of Institution.	For Girls.									
	Recognised Institutions Managed by—						Unrecognised Institutions.	Total.	Grand Total.	
	Government.		District Board.	Municipal Board.	Private Bodies.					
	Central.	State.			Aided.	Unaided.				
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Colleges for General Education.										
Degree Colleges—										
Arts ..	With only Degree Classes ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	7	7	10
Science	With only Degree Classes ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others
Arts and Science.	With only Degree Classes ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	2	2	1	..	5	47
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes ..										
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	33
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	2	..	..	10	2	..	14	90	

Colleges for Professional Education.										
Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges	1
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post-Graduate Training Colleges	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
(ii) Under-Graduate Training Colleges
Engineering	0
Technology	4
Medicine	11
Veterinary	1
Agriculture	1
Forestry
Commerce	1
Law	1
Applied Art and Architecture
Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29
Colleges for Special Education.										
Music	3	..	..	3	..	6
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	1
Oriental Studies	1
Physical Education	1
Social Education	1
Total	3	..	..	3	..	10

III—Educational Institutions by Management—contd.

Type of Institution.	For Boys.							Unrecognised Institutions.	Total.
	Recognised Institutions Managed by—								
	Government.		District Board.	Municipal Board.	Private Bodies.				
	Central.	State.			Aided.	Unaided.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Schools for General Education.									
Higher Secondary
High	5	25	....	....	774	419	8	1,281
Senior Basic .. .. .	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	5
Middle/Junior High	2	76	4	2	942	258	47	1,891	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	7	9	425	1	8	....	....	445
Primary—									
Single Teacher .. .. .	....	48	1,786	....	130	21	149	2,134
Others	3	779	14,824	310	1,521	62	76	17,575	
Nursery .. .. .	....	1	....	....	10	....	1	12
Total	17	939	17,039	313	3,384	760	281	22,733	
Schools for Professional Education.									
Training—									
Basic .. .. .	....	9	....	....	2	....	....	11
Non-Basic .. .. .	....	30	....	1	1	1	....	33
Engineering	3	1	....	....	8	....	1	13
Technology—									
Polytechnic .. .. .	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	6
High .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	1	2	....	....	8	1	....	12

Industry	20	1	40	1	1	68		
Medicine	8	4	8	4	10			
Agriculture	1	1	1	1	1			
Forestry								
Commerce			1	47	2	50		
Arts and Crafts			2			2		
Others	1					1		
Total	5	69	1	1	68	54	4	202
Schools for Special Education.								
Music				8	1			9
Dancing								
Other Fine Arts				1				1
Oriental Studies	4	1	540	324	5			874
Physical Education								
Schools for Social workers	2		2					4
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped				1				1
Physically Handicapped				7				7
For Adults	1,230		21	723	305	66		2,345
Reformatory	2							2
Others	0			30	12			57
Total	1,247	1	21	1,318	642	71		3,300
Grand Total	26	2,282	17,041	335	4,839	1,474	356	26,353

III—Educational Institutions by Management—concl'd.

Type of Institution. (1)	For Girls.								
	Recognised Institutions Managed by—						Unrecognised Institutions.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Government.		District Board.	Municipal Board.	Private Bodies.				
	Central. (10)	State. (11)			Aided. (14)	Unaided. (15)			
Schools for General Education.									
Higher Secondary
High	2	8	..	1	149	109	5	274	1,505
Senior Basic	5
Middle/Junior High	6	..	2	150	56	4	218	1549
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	1	..	..	..	1	446
Primary—									
Single Teacher	1	8	..	10	..	10	29	2,163
Others	5	26	190	108	370	47	3	749	18,324
Nursery	4	..	..	4	16
Total	7	41	198	112	683	212	22	1,275	24,008
Schools for Professional Education.									
Training—									
Basic	1	..	..	1	12
Non-Basic	2	..	..	7	..	..	9	42
Engineering	13
Technology—									
Polytechnic	6
High
Others	12

Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	48	10	1	59	122
Medicine .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	51
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total .. .. .	..	3	..	..	58	10	1	72	274
Schools for Special Education.									
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	13	22
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	878
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
For Adults .. .. .	..	157	..	..	60	3	5	234	2,570
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others .. .. .	..	2	..	..	10	2	..	14	71
Total .. .. .	..	159	..	..	95	7	5	266	3,566
Grand Total	7	206	98	112	849	231	28	1,831	27,984

*There was no Single Teacher Junior Basic School.

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Boys

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.					
	Central Government.			State Government.		
	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)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Universities.						
University Departments
Research Institutions	20	20	16	....	....	....
Colleges for General Education.						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts { With only Degree Classes
Arts { Others	98	75	4
Science { With only Degree Classes
Science { Others
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes
Arts and Science { Others	4,455	4,047	525
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	519	411	59
Others
Total	5,067	4,533	588

Colleges for Professional Education.						
Education—						
Basic Training Colleges ..	....	....	....	69	65	69
Non-Basic Training Colleges—						
Post-Graduate Training College ..	....	....	....	218	207	118
§) Under-Graduate Training College ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering	1,265	1,203	1,167	685	573	685
Technology .. .. .	....	....	....	345	322	107
Medicine	209	205	82	2,063	1,638	716
Veterinary .. .. .	....	....	....	152	145	108
Agriculture .. .. .	....	....	....	108	107	108
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce .. .. .	....	....	....	260	216	....
Law .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Applied Art and Architecture ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,474	1,408	1,249	3,900	3,273	1,906
Colleges for Special Education.						
Music .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	377	340	20
Oriental Studies .. .. .	....	....	....	149	128	100
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	15	14	15
Social Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	....	....	....	541	482	135

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.					
	District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	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)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Universities.						
University Departments
Research Institutions
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 Training Colleges
 Non-Basic Training Colleges—
 Post-Graduate Training Colleges
 Under-Graduate Training Colleges
 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 ..

Basic Training Colleges .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Non-Basic Training Colleges—						
Post-Graduate Training Colleges .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Under-Graduate Training Colleges .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
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 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions.							
	Private.					Total.		
	Aided.			Unaided.				
	Number of Scholars. (14)	Average Daily Attendance. (15)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels. (16)	Number of Scholars. (17)	Average Daily Attendance. (18)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels. (19)	Number of Scholars. (20)	Average Daily Attendance. (21)
Universities								
University Departments	6,460	5,578	955	....	....	....	(a) 6,460	5,578
Research Institutions	302	280	89	....	....	....	(b) 322	290
Colleges for General Education.								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts { With only Degree Classes .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	424	328	103	36	34	36	(c) 553	437
Science { With only Degree Classes .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	37,200	31,356	3,269	26,321	20,892	911	(d) 67,976	56,295
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes	6,472	5,504	942	603	587	101	(e) 7,654	6,502
Others .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	44,096	37,188	4,314	27,020	21,513	1,048	76,183	63,234

Colleges for Professional Education.									
Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69	6
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post-Graduate Training College	50	45	36	....	....	....	208	25	....
(ii) Under-Graduate Training College .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering	853	752	500	45	36	16	(f) 2,848	2,564	....
Technology .. .. .	....	....	....	42	40	....	(g) 837	362	....
Medicine	1,938	1,712	532	103	76	22	(h) 4,313	3,631	....
Veterinary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	(i) 152	145	....
Agriculture .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	107	....
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	(j) 260	216	....
Law .. .. .	....	....	....	630	439	....	630	439	....
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2,841	2,509	1,068	820	591	38	9,035	7,781	
Colleges for Special Education.									
Music	332	275	....	....	....	....	(k) 332	275	....
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	(l) 377	340	....
Oriental Studies .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	(m) 149	128	....
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	14	....
Social Education	116	113	....	....	....	....	116	113	....
Total	448	388	....	....	....	....	989	870	

(a) Break-up—			
General Education—	Boys.	Girls.	
Post-Graduate Arts	824	579	
Post-Graduate Science	690	123	
Research	59	13	
Degree	56	32	
Intermediate	73	51	
Senior Basic	79	33	
School	184	197	
Teachers' Training	212	99	
Domestic Science Training .. .. .	..	56	
Technology	275	4	
Commerce	584	..	
Laws	1,440	33	
Music	17	44	
Other Fine Arts	50	54	
Basic Training	50	10	
Cottage Industries Training	89	183	
Other Subjects—			
Language	125	21	
Journalism	63	15	
Librarianship	17	7	
Art Appreciation	5	3	
Applied Psychology	5	6	
Total	4,897	1,563	

(b) Break-up—			
General Education	Boys.	Girls.	
General Education	114	7	
Statistics	167	14	
Fisheries Training	20	....
Total	301	21	

- (c) Includes 11 boys and 2 girls in Research.
 (d) Includes 6,396 boys and 12 girls in Commerce and 49 women in Teachers' Training.
 (e) Includes 71 boys in Agriculture and 18 boys in Technology (School standard).
 (f) Includes 261 boys and 1 girl in Technology, 11 boys in Research, 38 boys in General Education, 12 boys in Engineering (school standard) and 36 boys in Technology (school standard).
 (g) Includes 119 boys and 44 girls in Technology (school standard).
 (h) Includes 6 boys in Medicine (school standard).
 (i) Includes 4 boys and 1 girl in Veterinary (school standard).
 (j) Includes 152 boys receiving General Education and 53 boys and 1 girl in Commerce (school standard).
 (k) Includes 32 boys and 29 girls in Music (school standard).
 (l) Includes 8 boys and 23 girls in Other Fine Arts (school standard).
 (m) Includes 77 boys in Oriental Studies (school standard).

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.	In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Girls included in—		
	Total.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total
	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.							(20)	(27)	(28)
(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Universities.							
University Departments	955	....	....	....	1,563	....	1,563
Research Institutions	105	....	....	....	21	....	21
Colleges for General Education.							
Degree Colleges—							
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others	143	....	....	....	24	....	24
Science .. { With only Degree Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others	4,705	....	....	....	6,761	....	6,761
Intermediate Colleges—							
With only Intermediate Classes ..	1,102	....	....	....	905	....	905
Others .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	5,950	....	....	....	7,690	....	7,690

Colleges for Professional Education.								
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	69	....	....	....	16	....	16
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—							
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	154	....	....	....	14	....	14
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering	.. ..	2,368	....	....	....	2	....	2
Technology	.. ..	107	....	....	....	44	....	44
Medicine	.. ..	1,352	....	....	....	337	....	337
Veterinary	.. ..	103	....	....	....	5	....	5
Agriculture	.. ..	108	....	....	....	3	....	3
Forestry	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	.. ..	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Law	.. ..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Applied Art and Architecture	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		4,261	....	....	....	475	....	475
Colleges for Special Education.								
Music	.. ..	....	....	....	....	139	....	139
Dancing	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	.. ..	20	....	....	....	75	....	75
Oriental Studies	.. ..	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical Education	.. ..	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Education	.. ..	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Total		135	....	....	....	217	....	217

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.											
	Central Government.			State Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	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.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Schools for General Education.												
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	2,711	2,475	67	10,126	8,820	293	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	45	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	592	524	..	8,062	6,509	..	445	333	11	790	687	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,143	962	..	833	657	..	46,951	35,450	..	198	176	..
Primary—												
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	2,274	1,846	..	58,459	45,500	..	..	..	..
Others	1,075	978	..	1,06,115	88,816	..	13,70,704	10,75,742	..	50,491	48,105	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	60	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,521	4,930	67	1,27,515	1,06,735	330	14,85,640	11,57,115	11	60,479	48,968	..
Schools for Professional Education.												
Training .. .. .	..	..	..	485	474	435	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Non-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	700	644	653	..	..	..	79	75	..
Engineering	1,275	1,111	24	79	67	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	663	605	323	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	37	37	..	128	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	600	537	15	7	6	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	103	91	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	78	78	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	583	570	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,895	1,718	607	2,836	2,816	1,614	7	6	..	70	75	..
Schools for Special Education.												
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	378	280	158	9	7	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Schools for workers .. .. .	..	..	..	103	96	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	65,969	46,014	..	..	..	..	611	492	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	196	192	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	1,188	1,127	1,153	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	67,834	48,600	1,610	9	7	..	611	492	..
Grand Total	8,910	8,085	1,939	207,693	1,65,948	6,183	14,85,665	1,157,128	11	61,169	49,535	..

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.							
	Private.					Total		
	Aided.			Unaided.			Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
	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)	(10)	(20)	(21)
Schools for General Education.								
Higher Secondary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
High	2,37,281	1,01,335	14,210	1,73,045	1,32,792	2,587	(n) 4,24,003	3,35,422
Senior Basic	238	200	46	....	....	....	283	237
Middle/Junior High	80,417	64,402	1,120	22,103	17,030	97	1,12,469	90,451
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	473	353	....	....	....	....	49,598	37,598
Primary—								
Single Teacher	4,305	3,705	....	657	426	....	65,755	51,507
Others	1,41,577	1,08,464	101	10,612	8,518	....	10,98,004	13,30,023
Nursery	740	618	....	....	....	....	809	608
Total	4,05,100	3,60,137	15,477	2,07,377	1,59,072	2,084	23,51,641	18,46,506
Schools for Professional Education.								
Training .. { Basic	71	69	71	....	....	....	550	543
Non-Basic	25	20	10	20	19	11	824	758
Engineering	3,591	2,650	405	....	....	....	(o) 4,945	3,823
Technology—								
Polytechnic	489	413	40	....	....	....	1,152	1,018
High .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	844	274	10	25	20	....	534	451

Industry	3,099	2,005	260	27	22	....	3,733	2,600
Medicine	63	50	24	667	535	....	833	676
Agriculture .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	78	78
Forestry .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	279	250	....	10,443	8,014	....	10,722	8,204
Arts and Crafts	146	140	....	....	....	....	146	140
Others .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	583	570
Total	8,107	5,961	820	11,182	8,610	11	24,106	18,986
Schools for Special Education.								
Music	466	383	....	19	14	....	485	397
Dancing .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	375	340	....	....	....	....	375	340
Oriental Studies	14,178	11,144	237	3,448	2,446	....	18,013	13,877
Physical Education .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Schools for workers	43	38	34	....	....	....	146	134
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped	55	55	55	....	....	....	55	55
Physically Handicapped	488	447	300	....	....	....	488	447
For Adults	36,445	26,163	....	9,235	4,951	....	1,12,260	78,520
Reformatory .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	196	192
Others	2,435	2,274	2,395	329	304	....	3,952	3,705
Total	54,485	40,844	3,021	13,031	7,715	....	1,35,970	97,667
Grand Total	5,81,839	4,61,875	25,744	2,59,430	1,98,101	3,781	26,04,705	20,40,972

(n) Includes 129 boys in Technology.
(o) Includes 1,591 boys in Technology and 50 girls in Industry.

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Boys—concl'd.

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.	In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Girls included in—		
	Total.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total
	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.							(26)	(27)	(28)
(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Schools for General Education.							
Higher Secondary .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High	17,157	1,035	813	....	4,570	....	4,570
Senior Basic	83	....	....	....	33	....	33
Middle/Junior High	1,228	2,026	1,511	....	7,338	141	7,479
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	14,224	....	14,224
Primary—							
Single Teacher .. .. .	....	4,288	2,926	....	21,675	1,119	22,794
Others	101	2,558	1,686	....	4,50,446	716	4,51,162
Nursery .. .. .	....	23	17	....	400	15	415
Total	18,569	9,930	6,953	0	4,98,686	1,991	5,00,677
Schools for Professional Education.							
Training	556	....	....	....	61	....	61
{ Basic	574	....	....	....	87	....	87
{ Non-Basic	465	76	68	....	50	....	50
Engineering	368	....	....	....	32	....	32
Technology—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polytechnic .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	10	....	....	....	15	....	15

Industry	275	151	104	....	308	02	370
Medicine	43	....	....	....	19	....	19
Agriculture	78	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce .. .. .	....	72	47	....	914	....	914
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	60	....	60
Others	583	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	3,052	290	219	....	1,546	02	1,608
Schools for Special Education.							
Music .. .. .	....	....	....	....	144	....	144
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	25	....	25
Oriental Studies	305	248	195	....	1,224	....	1,224
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Schools for workers	137	....	....	....	17	....	17
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped	55	....	....	....	22	....	22
Physically Handicapped	300	....	....	....	153	....	153
For Adults .. .. .	....	1,430	995	....	421	7	428
Reformatory	196	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	3,548	....	....	....	678	....	678
Total	4,631	1,678	1,190	....	2,679	7	2,686
Grand Total	37,658	11,907	8,362	6	5,12,877	2,060	5,14,937

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Girls

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.											
	Central Government.			State Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	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.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Universities.												
University Departments
Research Institutions
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	1,310	1,198	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total	1,310	1,198	150	..	..	..	..	..	..

Colleges for Professional Education.												
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	90	80	63	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	90	80	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education.												
Musie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Girls—*contd.*

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.							
	Private.						Total.	
	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.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Universities.								
University Departments .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Research Institutions .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colleges for General Education.								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others	2,284	1,082	149	....	....	....	2,284	1,082
Science { With only Degree Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others	886	852	91	231	215	20	(a) 2,427	2,265
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes ..	107	102	2	148	140	4	255	242
Others .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	3,277	2,936	242	370	355	24	4,006	4,489

Colleges for Professional Education.								
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b) Non-Basic Training College—						90	80
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	....	....	....	....	....
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Technology	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Veterinary	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agriculture	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Law	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Applied Art and Architecture	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		....	....	....	....	....	90	80
Colleges for Special Education.								
Music	.. ..	1,102	958	....	....	....	1,102	958
Dancing	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical Education	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Education	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		1,102	958	....	....	....	1,102	958

(a) Includes 16 girls in Teachers' Training.

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.	In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Boys included in—		
	Total.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.							(26)	(27)	(28)
(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Universities.							
University Departments .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Research Institutions .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colleges for General Education.							
Dogroo Colleges—							
Arts .. { With only Dogroo Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others	149	....	....	....	....	....	....
Science .. { With only Dogroo Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science. { With only Dogroo Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others	261	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intermediate College—							
With only Intermediate Classes ..	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	416	....	....	....	....	....	....

Colleges for Professional Education.							
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—						
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	63	....	....	....	....	....
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Technology	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Veterinary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agriculture	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Law	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Applied Art and Architecture	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	63	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colleges for Special Education.							
Music	....	....	....	....	77	....	77
Dancing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical Education	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Education	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	77	....	77

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Girls—*contd.*

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.											
	Central Government.			State Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	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.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Schools for General Education.												
Higher Secondary
High	640	543	..	2,548	2,106	236	..	..	..	693	373	..
Senior Basic
Middle/Junior High	1,290	658	..	..	..	..	441	398	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	155	141	..
Primary—												
Single Teacher	51	42	..	264	207	..	..	..	..
Others	327	271	..	5,575	4,344	..	18,479	15,341	46	24,586	18,564	..
Nursery
Total	967	814	..	9,462	7,540	236	18,743	15,548	46	25,715	19,471	..
Schools for Professional Education.												
Training { Basic
{ Non-Basic	49	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering
Technology—												
Polytechnic
High
Others

Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	133	125	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	182	171	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Special Education.													
Musio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social Works .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—													
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	6,280	4,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	235	225	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	6,515	4,973	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	967	814	..	17,559	13,962	866	18,743	15,548	46	25,715	19,471	..	..
Grand Total (Boys)	8,910	8,085	1,939	2,07,693	1,65,948	6,183	14,85,665	11,57,128	11	61,169	49,535	..	..
Grand Total (All Persons)	9,877	8,899	1,939	2,25,252	1,79,910	7,049	15,04,408	11,72,676	57	86,884	69,006	..	..

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institution. (1)	In Recognised Institutions.						Total.	
	Private.							
	Aided.			Unaided.			Number of Scholars. (20)	Average Daily Attendance. (21)
	Number of Scholars. (14)	Average Daily Attendance. (15)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels. (16)	Number of Scholars. (17)	Average Daily Attendance. (18)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels. (19)		
Schools for General Education.								
Higher Secondary .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High	60,079	48,248	1,723	43,661	35,158	935	1,07,459	86,518
Senior Basic .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middle/Junior High	13,665	10,519	617	6,047	4,856	....	21,443	16,726
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	155	141
Primary—								
Single Teacher	321	263	....	....	....	....	638	512
Others	43,131	33,939	147	7,026	5,522	....	99,124	77,981
Nursery	889	694	....	....	....	....	889	694
Total	1,18,085	93,663	2,487	58,734	45,536	935	2,29,706	1,82,572
Schools for Professional Education.								
Training { Basic	42	42	42	....	....	....	42	42
{ Non-Basic	219	196	108	....	....	....	268	242
Engineering .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Technology—								
Polytechnic .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Industry	4,910	3,973	417	1,356	1,138	....	6,275	5,111
Medicine .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	133	125
Agriculture .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	109	98	....	....	....	....	109	98
Arts and Crafts	130	93	....	....	....	....	130	93
Others .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5,419	4,402	567	1,356	1,138	....	6,957	5,711
Schools for Special Education.								
Music	1,468	1,212	....	74	59	....	1,542	1,271
Dancing	165	157	....	....	....	....	165	157
Other Fine Arts .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies	205	183	....	....	....	....	205	183
Physical Education .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Education .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physically Handicapped .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For Adults	2,918	1,751	....	73	53	....	9,271	6,552
Reformatory .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	964	887	984	50	30	....	1,249	1,142
Total	5,720	4,100	984	197	142	....	12,432	9,305
Grand Total	1,33,803	1,06,149	4,260	58,866	47,171	959	2,55,253	2,03,115
Grand Total (Boys)	5,81,839	4,61,875	25,744	2,59,430	1,98,101	3,781	26,04,706	20,40,972
Grand Total (All Persons)	7,15,442	5,68,024	30,004	3,18,096	2,45,272	4,740	28,59,959	22,44,087

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.	In Un-recognised Institutions.			Number of Boys Included in.—		
	Total.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total.
	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.							(20)	(27)	(28)
(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Schools for General Education.							
Higher Secondary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High	2,804	468	327	....	2,614	....	2,614
Senior Basic .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middle/Junior High	617	197	140	....	650	....	650
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	34	....	34
Primary—							
Single Teacher .. .. .	....	411	298	....	40	49	89
Others	198	168	115	....	14,002	16	15,008
Nursery .. .. .	....	....	....	....	564	....	564
Total	3,704	1,234	878	....	18,894	65	18,959
Schools for Professional Education.							
Training { Basic	42	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Non-Basic	157	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Technology—							
Polytechnic .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Industry	417	56	54	....	116	14	130
Medicine	133	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agriculture .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	749	56	54	....	116	14	130
Schools for Special Education.							
Music .. .. .	....	....	....	....	89	....	89
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For Adults .. .. .	....	127	81	....	....	....	....
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	1,199	....	....	....	45	....	45
Total	1,199	127	81	....	184	....	184
Grand Total	6,131	1,417	1,013	....	19,221	79	19,300
Grand Total (Boys)	37,658	11,907	8,362	6	....	....	....
Grand Total (All Persons)	43,789	13,324	9,375	6	....	....	....

V-A—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys

Institution. (1)	Government Institutions.								District Board Institutions.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.							Central.	State.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Universities.												
University Departments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	1,745	..	..	..	2,800	..	..	4,545	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education.												
Degree Colleges—												
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others .. ..	..	1,35,605	..	..	6,503	..	..	1,42,108	..	..	..	..
Science { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others	1,03,462	16,95,534	..	..	5,44,192	..	5,889	23,49,077	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate Classes ..	..	1,06,309	..	..	52,864	..	..	1,59,173	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,03,462	19,37,448	..	..	6,03,559	..	5,889	26,50,358	..	..	..	..

Colleges for Professional Education.												
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	..	98,010	..	..	..	..	..	98,010	..	..	..
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	..	1,50,792	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,792	..	..	..
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	26,85,210	11,68,644	..	..	3,02,891	..	49,367	42,96,112	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	4,43,662	..	300	2,434	..	8,614	4,55,010	..	..	..
Medicine	..	8,18,372	15,66,464	..	..	5,06,575	..	1,14,317	30,05,728	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	6,90,490	..	..	29,498	..	..	7,19,988	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	1,64,422	..	..	17,185	..	7,721	1,89,328	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	88,154	..	..	27,545	..	..	1,15,609	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	35,03,582	49,70,638	..	300	9,76,128	..	1,80,019	90,80,667	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education.												
Musio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	1,47,235	..	..	26,525	..	..	1,73,760	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	73,721	..	..	1,394	..	..	75,115	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	26,575	..	..	..	..	..	26,575	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	2,47,581	..	..	27,919	..	..	2,75,450	..	..	..

V-A—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution.	District Board Institutions.				Municipal Board Institutions.							
	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other sources.	Total.
					Central.	State.						
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	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	}	(a) Basic Training Colleges
		(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
		(f) Post Graduate Training Colleges.
		(ff) Under Graduate Training Colleges.
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-A—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution. (1)	Government Institutions.								District Board Institutions.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (4)	Municipal Board Funds. (5)	Fees. (6)	Endowments, etc. (7)	Other sources. (8)	Total. (9)	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (12)	Municipal Board Funds. (13)
	Central. (2)	State. (3)							Central (10)	State. (11)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education.												
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	2,68,913	11,91,160	..	..	6,26,330	300	9,762	20,96,965	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic	1,856	700	..	..	..	..	..	2,056	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	54,008	3,02,534	..	..	56,633	30	20	4,13,225	..	5,838	9,062	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	79,568	36,901	..	..	..	..	..	1,16,464	..	11,01,562	1,55,368	..
Primary—												
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	25,984	..	..	..	..	..	25,984	..	8,42,190	..	..
Others	77,006	23,38,928	1,218	1,096	20,028	..	1,364	24,39,700	..	2,10,33,935	41,87,759	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	13,729	..	..	1,817	..	..	15,546	..	..	..	..
Total	4,80,906	39,09,936	1,218	1,096	7,05,308	330	11,146	51,00,940	..	2,29,83,520	48,52,184	..
Schools for Professional Education.												
Training { (a) Basic .. .. .	..	1,85,133	..	..	..	..	..	1,85,133	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic .. .. .	..	1,74,164	..	..	..	..	..	1,74,164	..	..	..	..
Engineering	6,17,367	31,240	..	..	5,670	..	989	6,55,266	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
Poly-technic .. .. .	..	3,33,733	..	..	2,733	..	..	3,36,516	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	20,303	2,84,888	..	..	..	..	..	3,05,191	..	..	..	..

Industry .. .. .	..	2,43,155	2,903	..	..	..	..	2,46,058	..	3,205	1,645	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	1,04,244	..	..	10,649	..	..	1,14,893	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	21,046	..	..	..	..	..	21,046	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	1,59,861	..	..	..	..	..	1,59,861	..	..	..	..
Total	7,97,531	13,77,653	2,903	..	19,052	..	989	21,98,128	..	3,205	1,645	..
Schools for Special Education.													
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	1,35,368	..	..	2,117	720	..	1,38,205	..	480	1,560	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social Workers .. .. .	..	24,169	..	..	..	..	..	24,169	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—													
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	3,72,152	..	120	..	..	5,454	3,77,726	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	19,107	..	..	..	..	..	19,107	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	4,77,610	..	..	..	..	..	4,77,610	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	10,23,406	..	120	2,117	720	5,454	10,36,817	..	480	1,560	..
Grand Total	48,87,226	1,28,71,612	4,121	1,516	23,36,883	1,050	2,03,497	2,03,05,905	..	2,29,87,205	43,55,389	..

V-A—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution. (1)	District Board Institutions.				Municipal Board Institutions.							
	Fees. (14)	Endowments, etc. (15)	Other sources. (16)	Total. (17)	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (20)	Municipal Board Funds. (21)	Fees. (22)	Endowments, etc. (23)	Other Sources. (24)	Total. (25)
					Central. (18)	State. (19)						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education.												
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	4,305	..	289	10,489	..	4,139	..	17,865	17,595	..	..	39,099
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	517	12,57,442	..	..	..	1,489	..	..	..	1,489
Primary—												
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	8,42,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	95,762	11,738	2,53,29,192	..	5,03,026	..	14,08,908	..	..	..	20,01,934
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,305	95,762	12,542	2,74,48,313	..	5,07,165	..	15,17,762	17,595	..	..	20,42,522
Schools for Professional Education.												
Training { (a) Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,342	..	26,822	..	..	..	32,164
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
Poly-technic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Industry .. ..	..	..	..	4,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	4,850	..	5,342	..	26,822	..	..	..	..	32,164
Schools for Special Education.													
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social Workers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—													
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,065	..	..	7,183	..	..	..	..	9,248
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	2,040	2,065	..	..	7,183	..	..	..	..	9,248
Grand Total	4,305	95,762	12,542	2,74,55,203	2,065	5,12,507	..	15,51,767	17,595	..	..	..	20,83,934

V-A—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution. (1)	Private Institutions.											
	Aided.								Unaided.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (28)	Municipal Board Funds. (29)	Fees. (30)	Endowments, etc. (31)	Other sources. (32)	Total. (33)	Fees. (34)	Endowments, etc. (35)	Other sources. (36)	Total. (37)
	Central. (26)	State. (27)										
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Universities.												
University Departments	7,19,000	23,49,547	..	..	33,81,678	2,00,531	5,05,674	71,06,430	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	14,47,041	..	..	..	18,670	48,696	27,808	15,42,215	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	1,00,000	..	..	11,38,689	..	..	12,38,689	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education.												
Degree Colleges—												
Arts { With only Degree Classes
Arts { Others	8,708	..	..	26,552	5,440	..	40,605	..	3,186	..	3,186
Science { With only Degree Classes
Science { Others
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes
Arts and Science { Others	6,68,594	..	..	44,00,950	66,080	1,71,626	53,16,259	25,65,522	..	(a) 1,38,824	27,04,346
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate Classes	2,97,508	..	..	5,64,432	5,086	52,178	9,19,204	78,004	9,732	(b) 35,097	1,22,833
Others
Total	9,74,805	..	..	50,00,034	76,615	2,23,804	62,76,158	26,43,526	12,018	1,73,021	28,30,365

Colleges for Professional Education.													
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	..	7,350	..	..	8,095	..	11,581	27,026	..	..	..
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	5,98,000	1,25,000	..	20,000	2,04,140	2,198	2,24,991	11,74,335	41,840	..	20,200	71,040
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,000	..	1,40,000	1,78,000
Medicine	..	37,140	7,15,752	..	..	5,57,093	..	31,811	13,41,796	10,657	7,800	2,025	20,542
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,940	..	..	50,940
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	6,35,140	8,48,102	..	20,000	7,69,334	2,198	2,68,383	25,43,157	1,41,437	7,800	1,71,225	3,20,522
Colleges for Special Education.													
Music	..	..	3,359	..	373	7,815	3,800	3,318	19,165	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	3,000	15,000	..	..	34,800	..	9,874	62,674	..	..	..	..
Total	..	3,000	18,359	..	373	42,615	3,800	13,692	81,839	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes Rs. 1,15,303 from State Government Funds.

(b) Includes Rs. 7,060 from State Government Funds.

V-A—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution. (1)	Total Direct Expenditure.								Total Expenditure of salaries* of Teachers [already included in col. (45)] (46)
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other sources.	Total.	
	Central. (38)	State. (39)								(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. *	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Universities.									
University Departments	7,19,000	23,40,547	..	..	33,31,678	2,00,531	5,05,674	71,06,430	23,36,415
Research Institutions	14,48,786	..	..	..	21,470	48,686	27,808	15,46,780	4,10,195
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	1,00,000	..	..	11,38,689	..	..	12,38,689	..
Colleges for General Education.									
Degree Colleges—									
Arts { With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts { Others .. ..	..	1,44,308	..	..	33,055	8,626	..	1,85,980	1,51,864
Science { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science { Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science. { Others	1,03,462	24,70,481	..	..	75,19,664	66,080	2,01,036	1,03,69,682	67,88,739
Intermediate Colleges—									
With only Intermediate Classes ..	..	4,10,877	..	..	6,95,300	14,818	80,215	12,01,210	8,56,785
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,03,462	30,34,616	..	..	82,48,010	89,533	2,81,251	1,17,50,881	77,97,329

Colleges for Professional Education.										
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	..	98,010	..	..	..	..	..	98,010	45,329
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	..	1,58,142	..	..	8,095	..	11,581	1,77,818	1,09,967
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	.. ..	32,83,210	12,93,644	..	20,000	6,38,877	2,198	3,03,558	55,41,487	23,67,638
Technology	.. ..	..	4,43,662	..	300	40,434	..	1,48,614	6,33,010	3,39,915
Medicine	.. ..	8,55,512	22,82,216	..	..	10,74,325	7,860	1,48,153	48,68,066	21,22,081
Veterinary	.. ..	..	6,90,490	..	..	29,498	..	..	7,19,988	2,86,442
Agriculture	.. ..	..	1,04,422	..	..	17,185	..	7,721	1,89,323	66,629
Forestry	.. ..	..	..	..	..	27,545	..	..	1,15,699	67,607
Commerce	.. ..	..	88,154	..	..	50,940	..	..	50,940	32,053
Law	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	41,38,722	52,18,740	..	20,300	18,86,890	10,058	6,19,627	1,18,94,346	54,37,661
Colleges for Special Education.										
Music	.. ..	..	3,359	..	373	7,815	3,800	3,818	19,165	16,382
Dancing	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	.. ..	..	1,47,235	..	..	26,525	..	..	1,73,760	1,17,528
Oriental Studies	.. ..	..	73,721	..	..	1,994	..	..	75,116	57,137
Physical Education	.. ..	..	26,575	..	..	..	..	9,874	26,575	9,353
Social Education	.. ..	3,000	15,000	..	..	34,800	..	..	62,674	55,166
Total	..	3,000	2,65,690	..	373	70,534	3,800	13,692	3,57,289	2,55,666

*Includes allowances, if any.

V-A—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution.	Private Institutions.					
	Aided.					
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
	Central (26)	State (27)					(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High	20,299	47,80,915	13,438	12,125	1,04,68,617	9,72,013
Senior Basic .. .. .	.....	14,176	.....	.....	3,313	1,664
Middle/Junior High	3,276	18,06,144	1,20,958	1,860	22,76,305	3,46,457
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	.....	4,242	165	.....	159	765
Primary—						
Single Teacher .. .. .	.....	54,146	.....	.....	715	.....
Others	7,236	11,70,201	37,017	2,41,562	10,83,767	1,09,181
Nursery .. .. .	.....	15,917	615	1,500	14,117	9,844
Total	30,811	78,45,741	1,72,191	2,57,047	1,38,47,053	14,39,924
Schools for Professional Education						
Training { Basic .. .. .	.....	29,558	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-Basic .. .. .	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	49
Engineering .. .. .	.....	5,33,521	10,720	1,860	3,21,737	1,017
Technology—						
Poly-technic .. .. .	.....	1,01,102	1,200	300	2,139	2,950
High .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .. .. .	.....	42,500	100	20,500	84,720	27,612

Industry	55,706	1,49,807	3,166	10,218	47,047	34,304
Medicine .. .. .	....	3,000	360	....	2,813	11
Agriculture .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce .. .. .	....	1,500	....	180	10,482	....
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	....	7,700	....	....	249	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	50,708	8,09,288	15,546	33,058	4,19,192	65,943
Schools for Special Education						
Music .. .. .	....	6,911	540	470	28,190	8,297
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	8,205	....	100	32,273	....
Oriental Studies .. .. .	....	3,46,699	21,706	29,810	1,15,918	1,39,115
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Schools for Workers .. .. .	....	6,800	....	....	....	1,180
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	....	19,056	....	....	7,448	....
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	....	1,15,777	1,065	21,000	38,391	24,301
For adults .. .. .	....	68,647	860	3,413	....	13,155
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	2,000	8,36,112	....	970	....	91,102
Total	2,000	13,97,207	24,171	54,763	2,22,220	2,77,100
Total (Direct)	28,93,698	1,44,03,049	2,11,908	3,65,241	2,47,90,385	21,14,807

V-A—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys—*contd.*

Institution. (1)	Private Institutions.					
	Aided.		Unaided.			
	Other Sources. (82)	Total. (83)	Fees. (84)	Endowments, etc. (85)	Other Sources. (86)	Total. (87)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education.						
Higher Secondary .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High	10,11,600	1,72,79,005	95,89,203	5,12,180	(c)19,54,275	1,19,55,748
Senior Basic	1,139	20,292	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle/Junior High	3,67,095	49,22,165	5,36,340	1,21,200	(d)2,94,584	9,52,124
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	570	5,901	.....	.....	.....	.....
Primary—						
Single Teacher .. .. .	.....	54,861	529	.....	(e)6,982	7,502
Others	1,10,760	27,59,724	2,30,376	11,952	(f)13,831	2,56,159
Nursery	1,071	43,064	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,92,235	2,50,85,002	1,03,56,529	6,46,332	21,69,872	1,31,71,538
Schools for Professional Education.						
Training { Basic	1,711	31,249	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Non-Basic .. .. .	.....	849	.....	2,016	.....	2,016
Engineering	33,091	9,01,946	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technology—						
Poly-technic	44,140	1,51,831	.....	.....	.....	.....
High .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	77,071	2,02,503	1,682	.....	.....	1,938

Industry	1,60,778	4,62,026			180	150
Medicine	11,087	17,276	52,171	4,728	....	56,899
Agriculture .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	3,342	15,504	6,36,729	976	7,913	6,45,618
Arts and Crafts	7,261	15,210	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	3,38,481	17,98,214	6,90,832	7,720	8,083	7,06,615
Schools for Special Education.						
Music	5,209	49,617	....	35	40	75
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	7,207	47,785	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies	89,091	7,41,339	5,033	26,204	(g)57,537	88,864
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schools for Social Workers .. .. .	....	7,930	....	....	....	....
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped	10,291	30,795	....	....	....	....
Physically Handicapped	94,833	2,95,367	....	....	....	....
For Adults	13,853	94,928	....	16,268	6,359	22,627
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	68,320	9,08,504	146	....	3,285	3,431
Total ..	2,88,804	22,66,265	5,179	42,597	67,221	1,14,997
Total (Direct) ..	31,58,881	4,79,37,969	1,88,37,503	7,16,427	25,90,102	1,71,44,032

(e) Includes Rs. 10,65,922 for State Government Funds.

(d) Includes Rs. 1,45,960 from State Government Funds.

(e) Includes Rs. 600 from State Government Funds.

(f) Includes Rs. 8,433 from State Government Funds.

(g) Includes Rs. 34,797 from State Government Funds.

V-A—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institution. (1)	Total Direct Expenditure.								
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total expenditure on salaries of Teachers [already included in column (45).]
	Central.	State.							
	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education.									
Higher Secondary									
High	2,89,212	70,37,997	13,486	12,125	2,06,84,740	14,34,493	18,09,715	3,18,31,718	2,33,39,108
Senior Basic	1,356	14,876			8,313	1,604	1,139	22,348	16,264
Middle/Junior High	57,284	22,64,610	1,80,020	19,225	28,91,238	4,67,687	5,16,028	63,46,092	47,21,537
Junior Basic/Rsrtc Primary	70,563	11,42,705	1,55,528	1,489	159	705	1,087	18,81,296	12,34,240
Primary—									
Single Teacher		9,22,920			1,235		6,382	9,30,537	9,07,045
Others	84,302	2,50,54,523	42,25,994	17,41,566	13,34,171	2,16,805	1,29,253	3,27,86,709	3,11,85,152
Nursery		23,646	815	1,500	16,934	9,844	1,071	53,610	43,443
Total	5,11,717	8,64,67,277	46,25,593	17,75,905	2,49,30,790	21,81,348	24,64,680	7,23,57,310	6,14,51,789
Schools for Professional Education.									
Training { Basic .. .. .	....	2,14,691	..	..	..	..	1,711	2,16,402	1,31,417
Non-Basic .. .. .	....	1,80,106	..	26,822	..	2,065	..	2,08,993	1,73,412
Engineering	6,17,367	5,64,761	10,720	1,860	3,27,407	1,017	34,980	15,57,212	10,41,105
Technology—									
Poly-technic .. .. .	....	4,34,885	1,200	800	4,872	2,950	44,140	4,88,347	2,99,600
High .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	20,303	3,27,888	100	20,500	36,652	27,612	77,071	5,09,626	1,52,309
Industry	56,706	3,96,167	7,714	10,218	47,047	34,304	1,60,923	7,13,084	3,70,254
Medicine .. .. .	....	1,07,244	360	..	65,638	4,739	11,087	1,89,068	1,13,263
Agriculture .. .. .	....	21,046	..	..	..	..	..	21,046	9,615
Forestry .. .. .	....	1,500	..	180	6,47,211	..	..	11,255	4,05,282
Commerce .. .. .	....	7,700	..	..	249	..	..	7,261	13,350
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1,59,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,59,861	38,774
Total	8,54,237	22,55,488	20,094	59,880	11,29,076	73,663	3,47,533	47,89,971	27,48,890

Schools for Special Education.										
Music	6,911	540	470	29,190	8,332	5,249	49,692	46,192
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	8,205	..	100	32,273	..	7,207	47,785	20,364
Oriental Studies	5,17,344	23,266	22,810	1,23,068	1,66,129	1,11,831	9,70,448	7,07,712
Physical Education
Schools for Social Workers	30,980	..	..	..	1,130	..	32,099	15,075
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	13,056	..	..	7,448	..	10,291	30,795	4,188
Physically Handicapped	1,15,777	1,065	21,000	38,391	24,301	94,833	2,95,367	1,29,665
For Adults	2,065	4,35,799	860	10,716	..	29,423	25,666	5,04,529	3,46,518
Reformatory	19,107	..	..	..	..	..	19,107	13,896
Others	2,000	13,13,722	..	970	146	91,102	71,605	14,79,545	2,89,195
Total	4,065	24,60,890	25,781	62,066	2,20,516	3,20,417	3,26,632	34,29,367	15,72,805
Total (Direct)	77,82,980	5,21,52,448	45,71,418	19,18,524	4,00,86,671	29,28,046	45,86,947	11,49,27,043	8,20,10,650

Total Indirect Expenditure.

Direction .. .. .	..	..	3,81,050	..	..	..	..	..	3,81,050	..
Inspection .. .. .	..	..	13,25,803	..	20,868	..	..	..	13,46,671	..
Buildings .. .. .	..	32,76,001	1,12,66,810	4,37,488	1,21,945	8,80,143	12,17,166	16,47,316	*1,83,46,869	..
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions.	..	17,50,962	†59,24,616	22,866	5,323	1,15,652	88,655	2,64,537	81,72,661	..
Hostel Charges .. .. .	..	23,513	3,88,833	..	..	8,23,043	40,369	1,90,434	14,66,192	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	2,92,379	46,05,046	4,58,158	26,724	32,21,238	1,10,284	12,98,726	1,00,12,555	..
Total (Indirect) .. .. .	..	53,42,855	2,38,92,158	9,18,512	1,74,860	50,40,076	14,56,474	34,01,063	4,02,25,998	..
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) .. .. .	..	1,31,25,844	7,60,44,606	54,89,930	20,93,384	4,60,26,747	43,84,520	79,88,010	15,51,53,041	..

*Includes Rs. 32,33,404 spent by the Works and Buildings Department.

†Excludes Rs. 3,24,657 spent by other States and includes Rs. 1,03,247 on account of Foreign Scholarships.

‡Includes allowances, if any.

V-B—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls

Institution. (1)	Government Institutions.								District Board Institutions.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (4)	Municipal Board Funds. (5)	Fees. (6)	Endowments, etc. (7)	Other Sources. (8)	Total. (9)	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (12)	Municipal Board Funds. (13)
	Central. (2)	State. (3)							Central. (10)	State. (11)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	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	3,15,888	..	..	1,90,454	..	..	5,06,342	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total	3,15,888	..	..	1,90,454	..	..	5,06,342	..	..	..	..

Colleges for Professional Education.												
Education.	(a) Basic Training Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	..	62,145	..	..	..	..	..	62,145	..	..	..
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	62,145	..	..	..	..	..	62,145	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education.												
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V-B—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls—*contd.*

Institution. (1)	District Board Institutions.				Municipal Board Institutions.							
	Fees. (14)	Endowments, etc. (15)	Other Sources. (16)	Total. (17)	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (20)	Municipal Board Funds. (21)	Fees. (22)	Endowments, etc. (23)	Other Sources. (24)	Total. (25)
					Central. (18)	State. (19)						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	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.	(a) Basic Training Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institution. (1)	Government Institutions.								District Board Institutions.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (4)	Municipal Board Funds. (5)	Fees. (6)	Endowments, etc. (7)	Other sources. (8)	Total. (9)	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (12)	Municipal Board Funds. (13)
	Central. (2)	State. (3)							Central. (10)	State. (11)		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education.												
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High	70,181	5,11,985	..	..	2,16,302	..	4,231	8,02,699	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High .. ..	..	51,320	..	..	..	..	..	51,320	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary—												
Single Teacher .. ..	..	636	..	..	..	..	..	636	..	5,303	..	..
Others	41,547	1,43,397	1,070	..	8,725	..	2,266	1,97,005	..	3,20,219	61,958	..
Nursery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,11,728	7,07,388	1,070	..	2,25,027	..	6,497	10,51,660	..	3,25,012	61,958	..
Schools for Professional Education.												
Training ..	{ Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Non-Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,763	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
Poly-technic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	1,83,533	..	..	..	..	..	1,83,533	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2,34,296	..	..	..	..	..	2,34,296	..	..	..	..
Schools for Special Education.												
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	40,881	..	..	..	180	801	41,872	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	1,21,749	..	..	..	..	..	1,21,749	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,62,640	..	..	..	180	801	1,63,621	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	1,11,728	14,82,307	1,070	..	4,15,481	180	7,298	20,18,064	..	3,25,612	61,958

V-B—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls—*contd.*

Institution. (1)	District Board Institutions.				Municipal Board Institutions.							
	Fees. (14)	Endowments, etc. (15)	Other Sources. (16)	Total. (17)	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (20)	Municipal Board Funds. (21)	Fees. (22)	Endowments, etc. (23)	Other Sources. (24)	Total. (25)
					Central. (18)	State. (19)						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education.												
Higher Secondary
High	3,488	..	..	20,263	5,880	..	29,616
Senior Basic
Middle/Junior High	4,370	..	21,780	2,291	..	..	28,447
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	555	..	..	..	555
Primary—												
Single Teacher	5,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	3,82,177	..	2,80,883	..	9,29,082	..	..	..	12,09,065
Nursery
Total	3,87,570	..	2,88,742	..	9,51,417	22,544	5,880	..	12,68,583
Schools for Professional Education.												
Training .. { Basic
Non-Basic
Engineering
Technology—												
Poly-technic
High
Others

Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Special Education													
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social Workers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—													
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total .. ..	..	..	..	3,87,570	..	2,08,742	..	9,51,417	22,544	5,880	..	12,68,583	..

V.B—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institution. (1)	Private Institutions.											
	Aided.							Unaided.				
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds. (28)	Municipal Board Funds. (29)	Fees. (30)	Endowments, etc. (31)	Other Sources. (32)	Total. (33)	Fees. (34)	Endowments, etc. (35)	Other Sources. (36)	Total. (37)
	Central. (26)	State. (27)										
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	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	1,42,560	..	2,400	2,26,937	7,584	20,334	3,99,815	..	..	..
Science { With only Degree Classes.	
Others	
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes.	
Others	65,044	..	..	77,524	3,271	16,267	1,62,106	68,736	..	(a), 74,151	
Intermediate Colleges.—;												
With only Intermediate Classes	27,690	..	..	15,655	..	..	48,354	47,760	..	(b) 13,739	
Others	
Total	2,35,303	..	2,400	3,20,116	10,855	38,601	6,05,275	1,16,505	..	19,154	
											1,85,659	

		Colleges for Professional Education.										
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Colleges for Special Education.										
Music	..	..	14,554	..	..	76,599	..	..	91,153	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	14,554	..	..	76,599	..	..	91,153	..	..	..

(a) Includes Rs. 2,310 from State Government Funds.

(b) Includes Rs. 3,308 from State Government Funds.

V-B—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls—*contd.*

Institution.	Total Direct Expenditure.								Total expenditure on Salaries* of Teachers [already included in column (45).]
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	Central.	State.							
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	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.
Arts .. { Others	1,42,560	..	2,400	2,26,037	7,584	20,334	3,00,815	2,41,540
Science .. { With only Degree Classes.
Science .. { Others
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes.
Arts and Science { Others	3,89,242	..	..	3,30,714	3,271	10,372	7,42,599	5,36,939
Intermediate Colleges—									
With only Intermediate Classes	31,002	..	..	69,424	..	10,430	1,04,862	84,604
Others
Total	5,56,804	..	2,400	6,27,076	10,865	50,142	12,47,276	8,63,162

Colleges for Professional Education.									
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—								
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	..	62,145	..	..	..	..	62,145	43,068
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	62,145	..	..	..	..	62,145	43,068
Colleges for Special Education.									
Music	..	..	14,554	..	..	76,590	..	91,153	51,503
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	14,554	..	..	76,590	..	91,153	51,503

*Includes allowances, if any.

V-B—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institution. (1)	Private Institutions.												
	Aided								Unaided.				
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	Central.	State.											(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>													
Higher Secondary
High	9,51,487	..	21,587	37,46,419	4,29,713	2,08,017	53,52,223	22,33,126	1,43,538	(c)4,30,112	28,06,774	
Senior Basic	
Middle/Junior High	2,879	2,03,767	10,688	5,400	3,39,618	1,49,111	53,813	8,55,336	1,70,007	16,178	(d)88,026	2,75,111
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	
<i>Primary—</i>													
Single Teacher	3,906	..	..	..	..	..	3,906	..	..	..	..
Others	4,459	4,31,181	35,655	1,03,276	4,14,479	66,287	55,398	11,10,735	1,11,325	*17,341	(e)25,782	1,54,448
Nursery	22,936	..	..	67,789	6,878	1,865	99,468	..	..	..	..
Total	7,338	17,03,337	46,343	1,30,323	45,08,305	6,51,989	3,14,093	74,21,728	25,14,458	1,77,055	5,44,830	32,36,333	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>													
<i>Training—</i>													
Basic	22,489	..	..	..	..	38	22,527	..	..	..	..
Non-basic	36,173	..	..	12,475	23,669	5,398	77,715	..	..	..	..
Engineering	
<i>Technology—</i>													
Polytechnic	
High	
Others	

Industry	2,000	2,42,747	..	14,140	49,085	47,042	66,175	4,22,080	17,378	32,905	294	50,577
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	185	1,320	..	..	23,371	..	..	24,876	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	250	..	200	327	..	232	1,009	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,185	3,02,979	..	14,340	86,158	70,711	71,843	5,48,216	17,378	32,905	294	50,577
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>												
Music .. .. .	..	27,976	180	..	70,589	3,234	3,334	1,10,313	2,035	..	(f)973	3,008
Dancing .. .. .	..	2,090	..	..	11,748	..	..	13,838	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	6,795	..	..	3,900	7,808	5,591	24,154	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	1,483	..	..	..	1,109	562	3,154	..	110	122	232
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	2,31,546	..	..	..	42,381	6,806	2,80,538	..	..	586	586
Total .. .. .	..	2,69,890	180	..	86,297	54,532	21,093	4,31,992	2,035	110	1,681	3,826
Total (Direct)	9,523	25,26,063	46,523	1,47,063	51,37,475	7,88,087	4,43,630	80,98,364	26,50,376	2,10,070	5,65,949	34,26,395

- (c) Includes Rs. 2,66,877 from State Government Funds.
(d) Includes Rs. 40,815 from State Government Funds.
(e) Includes Rs. 20,718 from State Government Funds.
(f) Includes Rs. 385 from State Government Funds.

V-B—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls—concl'd.

Institution. (1)	Total Direct Expenditure.								
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total expenditure on salaries of Teachers [already included in col. (46)]
	Central. (38)	State. (39)								(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for general Education—</i>									
Higher Secondary									
High	70,181	17,33,632		21,587	62,16,100	5,79,120	3,70,633	80,91,312	60,32,707
Senior Basic									
Middle/Junior High	2,879	3,90,278	10,688	27,240	5,11,916	1,65,289	1,01,924	12,10,214	8,07,620
Junior Basic/Basic Primary				555				555	525
Primary—									
Single Teacher		9,995						9,995	9,803
Others	46,000	11,96,308	98,683	10,32,358	5,34,529	83,628	62,728	30,54,330	25,92,551
Nursery		22,936			67,789	6,878	1,865	90,463	63,781
Total	1,19,000	33,53,239	1,09,371	10,81,740	73,30,334	8,34,924	5,37,200	1,33,65,874	95,06,093
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
<i>Training—</i>									
Basic		22,489					38	22,527	17,169
Non-basic		86,936			12,475	23,669	5,398	1,28,478	89,402
Engineering									
Technology—									
Polytechnic									
High									
Others									
Industry	2,000	2,42,747		14,140	67,363	79,047	60,469	4,72,666	2,34,315
Medicine		1,83,533						1,83,533	49,586
Agriculture									
Forestry									
Commerce	185	4,320			23,371			24,876	10,267
Arts and Crafts		250		200	327		232	1,009	825
Others									
Total	2,185	5,37,275	..	14,340	1,03,530	1,03,616	72,137	8,33,039	4,01,564

<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music .. .. .	..	28,861	180	..	72,624	9,284	8,022	1,18,821	41,158
Dancing .. .. .	..	2,090	..	..	11,748	..	..	19,838	7,846
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	6,795	..	..	3,960	7,808	5,501	24,154	18,035
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	42,374	..	..	..	1,309	1,485	45,258	32,411
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	3,53,295	..	..	..	42,331	7,192	4,02,868	1,01,700
Total .. .. .	..	4,32,915	180	..	88,332	54,822	23,190	5,99,439	1,95,805
Total (Direct) .. .. .	..	1,21,251	49,56,932	1,09,551	10,98,480	82,25,876	10,04,217	6,82,669	1,61,98,976

Total Indirect Expenditure.

Direction and Inspection .. .. .	..	1,06,934	..	8,111	..	..	..	1,15,045	..
Buildings	52,015	10,57,323	3,880	88,934	2,91,916	1,82,321	2,15,992	*18,92,381	..
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions.	30,526	†13,82,858	..	115	42,218	35,173	45,001	15,35,886	..
Hostel Charges	9,095	1,36,618	..	..	1,74,666	9,041	18,822	3,48,242	..
Miscellaneous	2,534	2,49,004	3,770	889	1,75,865	73,331	1,95,004	7,00,397	..
Total (Indirect)	94,170	29,32,737	7,650	98,049	6,84,660	2,99,866	4,74,819	45,91,851	..
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)	2,15,421	78,89,669	1,17,201	11,96,529	89,10,536	13,04,083	11,57,488	2,07,90,927	..
Total (Direct)—Boys	77,82,989	5,21,52,448	45,71,418	19,18,524	4,09,86,671	29,28,046	45,86,947	11,49,27,043	..
Total (Direct)—All Persons	78,04,240	5,71,09,380	46,80,969	30,17,004	4,92,12,547	39,32,263	52,69,616	13,11,26,019	..
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—Boys	1,31,25,844	7,60,44,608	54,89,930	20,93,384	4,60,26,747	43,84,520	79,88,010	15,51,53,041	..
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons	1,33,41,265	8,39,34,275	56,07,131	32,89,913	5,49,37,283	56,88,603	91,45,498	17,59,43,968	..

†Includes allowances, if any.

*Includes Rs. 1,48,802 spent by the Works and Buildings Department.

†Excludes Rs. 1,980 spent by Other States.

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars Receiving General Education by Classes and Age Groups

Age group.		School Education.													Total.
		No. of Students in classes.													
		Nursery.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Below 5	Boys ..	1,250	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,506
	Girls ..	1,612	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,737
5—6	Boys ..	143	78,720	2,382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,254
	Girls ..	140	40,559	1,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,043
6—7	Boys ..	11	3,46,251	49,073	4,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,99,029
	Girls ..	20	1,46,746	22,888	830	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70,507
7—8	Boys ..	1	1,34,431	1,63,611	39,635	1,623	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,39,345
	Girls ..	..	66,008	71,594	14,304	1,104	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,033
8—9	Boys ..	..	52,723	53,188	90,437	24,800	1,793	172	16	..	..	..	..	2,23,129
	Girls ..	..	26,891	25,004	37,708	11,515	608	30	1	..	..	..	..	1,01,747
9—10	Boys ..	..	17,835	41,854	48,829	88,384	20,618	2,044	300	12	..	..	..	2,19,876
	Girls ..	..	7,954	11,582	19,302	26,216	6,343	524	79	..	..	..	..	72,000
10—11	Boys ..	..	4,412	9,806	28,529	44,468	46,237	18,000	2,632	304	1	..	..	1,54,380
	Girls ..	..	2,204	4,600	9,040	15,348	11,371	4,783	689	136	..	..	..	48,231
11—12	Boys ..	..	643	2,699	7,486	15,456	38,970	46,911	16,168	4,425	348	6	..	1,33,112
	Girls ..	..	126	1,423	2,077	7,372	7,906	13,845	4,404	773	61	3	..	38,980
12—13	Boys ..	..	109	305	3,609	7,805	14,957	25,555	37,674	12,507	2,430	146	..	1,05,277
	Girls ..	..	13	116	1,340	2,696	3,618	6,425	10,021	2,647	357	25	..	27,258
13—14	Boys ..	..	17	136	317	2,403	6,083	12,610	18,225	29,128	15,074	1,807	..	86,157
	Girls ..	..	1	6	48	737	1,516	2,391	3,825	7,585	2,246	240	..	18,500

14-15	Boys	5	14	11	271	1,014	4,451	7,756	14,787	25,845	8,878	..	..	62,482
	Girls	..	..	1	57	312	863	1,976	3,402	5,806	1,740	..	..	14,157
15-16	Boys	1	2	5	14	98	1,247	2,915	6,304	11,324	18,301	..	..	40,301
	Girls	..	..	..	..	43	320	1,038	1,311	2,585	4,909	..	..	10,296
16-17	Boys	..	..	..	2	10	170	609	2,584	5,760	8,352	45	..	17,631
	Girls	..	..	..	..	2	39	103	584	1,123	1,277	32	..	3,250
17-18	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	13	66	581	2,012	3,168	52	..	5,862
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	115	625	606	46	..	1,402
18-19	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	73	542	745	12	5	1,396
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	132	258	14	6	418
19-20	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	55	174	3	4	246
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	87	2	2	55
20-21	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	69	..	..	85
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	21	..	..	24
21-22	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	6
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22-23	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-25	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 25	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Boys	1,414	6,35,403	3,23,070	2,23,542	1,85,226	1,20,774	1,11,191	86,470	70,703	64,308	40,761	112	9	18,71,933
	Girls	1,700	2,96,687	1,38,548	85,546	65,053	31,737	20,222	22,327	16,558	12,952	9,206	94	8	7,09,728

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars Receiving General Education by Classes and Age Groups—concl'd.

Age group.		Collegiate.														Total.
		No. of Students in Intermediate Classes.				No. of Students in Degree Classes.				No. of Students in Post-Graduate Classes.				No. of Research Students.		
		Arts.		Science.		Arts.		Science.		Arts.		Science.		Arts.	Arts Science.	
		1st Year.	2nd year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.			
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

18-14	Boys ..	101	13	167	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
	Girls ..	51	23	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
14-15	Boys ..	431	142	600	226	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,403
	Girls ..	272	127	42	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	474
15-16	Boys ..	1,356	462	1,907	945	35	8	38	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,773
	Girls ..	1,232	583	237	96	30	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,233
16-17	Boys ..	2,361	1,103	3,009	2,025	229	81	222	99	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,131
	Girls ..	1,148	822	107	247	120	27	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,497
17-18	Boys ..	3,802	2,145	2,966	2,792	444	238	499	391	4	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	13,294
	Girls ..	932	662	66	94	500	96	111	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,543
18-19	Boys ..	2,774	2,776	1,739	2,096	666	404	904	673	19	7	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	12,088
	Girls ..	572	576	47	77	516	433	51	105	9	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2,393
19-20	Boys ..	1,510	1,693	1,019	2,376	617	503	896	899	80	25	43	51	8	..	..	..	..	9,724
	Girls ..	255	251	24	30	268	258	20	23	48	16	16	10	2	..	..	..	..	1,226
20-21	Boys ..	898	1,070	542	1,094	394	375	583	603	134	42	78	76	2	3	..	..	..	5,899
	Girls ..	134	109	11	17	184	188	8	13	110	40	16	14	1	..	..	..	..	850
21-22	Boys ..	465	455	159	526	241	163	300	312	83	92	91	111	2	2	..	..	..	3,002
	Girls ..	43	43	5	5	87	86	3	4	75	120	16	16	1	..	..	..	..	504
22-23	Boys ..	301	286	82	252	167	150	169	182	44	67	65	70	2	27	..	..	..	1,864
	Girls ..	28	17	6	6	53	48	3	4	34	33	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	261
23-24	Boys ..	202	143	21	108	116	99	89	93	46	42	25	29	3	37	..	..	..	1,053
	Girls ..	7	6	..	1	36	21	..	..	13	22	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	123
24-25	Boys ..	147	97	10	56	53	59	50	53	27	29	1	2	1	10	..	..	..	595
	Girls ..	13	12	..	..	14	12	..	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Over 25	Boys ..	256	167	10	21	63	64	47	65	47	32	3	4	25	78	..	..	..	888
	Girls ..	26	10	..	1	13	21	..	..	10	26	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	113
Total	Boys ..	14,613	10,562	12,237	12,544	8,027	2,146	3,798	3,397	484	840	328	362	38	157	..	..	..	64,023
	Girls ..	4,763	3,241	557	620	1,381	1,191	214	193	309	270	65	58	7	15	..	..	..	13,384

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age Groups

Age group.	School Education.																					
	Training.				Engineering, Technology and Industry.	Medicine and Veterinary.		Agriculture and Forestry.		Commerce.		Arts and Crafts.		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.		Oriental Studies.		Other Subjects.		Total.		
	Basic.		Non-Basic.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	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)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Below 10 ..	..	..	..	..	67	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	139	1,574	302	485	378	2,120	974
10—11 ..	..	..	..	..	92	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	335	1,954	244	581	404	2,356	1,347
11—12 ..	..	..	..	..	212	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	371	1,393	183	917	545	2,546	1,409
12—13 ..	..	..	..	..	263	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	101	1,189	114	4,443	1,104	5,919	1,547
13—14 ..	..	..	..	..	272	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	59	1,043	92	5,576	893	6,935	1,334
14—15 ..	..	..	..	..	314	318	1	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	85	128	881	85	5,832	649	7,120	1,176
15—16 ..	..	..	..	..	501	365	28	..	..	..	355	40	1	..	77	148	915	67	6,594	701	8,471	1,321
16—17 ..	..	..	..	1	659	327	30	..	2	..	1,093	114	3	3	105	124	1,014	87	6,874	611	9,780	1,267
17—18 ..	18	10	4	7	1,164	415	62	7	9	..	1,819	253	6	5	100	99	728	53	6,400	609	10,308	1,458
18—19 ..	46	18	17	70	1,291	344	48	13	21	..	1,334	191	7	10	119	96	616	60	6,897	626	10,396	1,428
19—20 ..	102	21	30	37	1,172	414	95	21	21	..	1,544	179	9	13	60	42	531	44	6,329	702	9,893	1,473
20—21 ..	71	23	46	37	955	468	137	26	3	..	1,245	120	8	17	39	18	480	39	6,410	713	9,399	1,461

21-22	88	13	44	37	776	361	104	30	9	992	49	13	12	24	34	616	14	6,110	515	8,771	1,072
22-23	60	7	46	38	733	354	87	25	7	636	31	14	14	13	29	494	11	6,381	456	8,521	995
23-24	54	5	56	30	619	279	78	6	..	318	24	17	23	6	21	627	10	5,907	463	7,677	861
24-25	44	6	76	18	395	260	51	8	1	214	13	13	29	3	11	550	4	5,427	380	6,774	738
25-26	32	2	62	20	290	340	20	9	..	113	2	3	24	6	16	360	3	5,200	367	6,086	788
26-27	12	3	90	16	140	239	12	8	..	59	..	..	22	10	13	334	2	4,412	351	5,059	654
27-28	4	2	57	9	95	106	11	..	..	52	..	..	9	6	10	400	3	4,100	277	4,725	416
28-29	5	..	48	14	97	114	15	..	..	14	..	..	3	4	8	273	1	3,754	248	4,210	388
29-30	6	3	37	5	72	105	4	..	..	5	3	..	7	5	4	197	2	3,770	201	4,096	330
30-31	2	..	22	9	70	93	9	..	..	5	1	..	3	7	4	164	2	3,113	199	3,392	311
31-32	1	..	30	4	61	93	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	272	1	2,712	142	3,084	241
32-33	3	..	25	..	48	79	4	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	2	291	2	2,456	42	2,881	130
33-34	..	..	16	3	19	31	9	..	..	2	..	..	5	5	..	102	1	1,507	53	1,720	93
34-35	1	..	16	..	10	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	71	2	1,377	72	1,485	120
Over 35	1	..	25	..	2	32	9	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	39	1	2,875	46	2,953	85
Total	545	113	737	355	10,389	6,608	824	153	78	9,861	1,024	94	213	812	1,816	16,866	1,429	1,16,439	11,761	1,56,645	23,472

(a) Includes 3,304 boys in Engineering, 3,544 boys and 91 girls in Technology and 3,541 boys and 6,517 girls in Industry.
(b) Includes 4 men and 1 woman in Veterinary Subjects.

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age Groups—*concl'd.*

Age group.	Collegiate Education.																						
	Education.				Engineering, Technology and Industry.	Medicine and Veterinary.		Agriculture.		Commerce.		Law.		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.		Oriental Studies.		Other Subjects.		Total.			
	Basic.		Non-Basic.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.																			
(1)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
Below 10	22	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	152	..	..	..	..	71	172	
10—11	24	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	169	..	..	..	..	45	139	
11—12	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	158	..	..	..	..	15	165	
12—13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	172	3	..	..	..	8	183	
13—14	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	120	5	..	..	..	8	133	
14—15	14	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	108	8	..	..	..	13	122	
15—16	36	11	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	2	65	16	..	..	..	84	76	
16—17	151	9	2	1	3	..	113	..	..	..	3	55	10	..	1	..	233	65	
17—18	1	421	8	234	12	15	..	422	..	..	..	17	50	15	..	1	..	1,125	71	
18—19	2	549	5	389	20	36	..	736	1	..	..	22	48	8	..	5	..	1,745	82	
19—20	3	1	4	580	4	380	44	36	..	919	2	33	..	35	42	6	..	19	5	2,000	104
20—21	3	4	2	17	554	9	509	98	30	..	1,225	3	267	5	59	41	1	..	41	8	2,697	155
21—22	2	2	7	21	420	7	511	43	8	1	1,098	1	353	3	93	33	38	4	2,451	115

22-23	6	1	19	33	280	5	467	48	9	1	886	2	393	9	101	21	..	..	41	18	2,161	133
23-24	12	4	25	40	133	5	499	42	23	1	605	3	344	10	71	20	..	..	31	11	1,743	136
24-25	10	1	29	36	65	3	392	32	4	..	291	1	148	3	53	10	..	..	35	10	1,027	96
25-26	7	1	26	25	35	9	226	23	4	..	278	1	88	1	32	12	..	..	25	..	721	72
26-27	..	..	36	23	22	2	157	9	..	..	178	..	82	3	14	1	..	..	21	2	510	40
27-28	3	..	32	17	6	1	56	8	..	..	109	..	70	..	2	1	..	..	29	..	307	27
28-29	3	..	28	29	8	1	54	17	1	..	76	..	67	..	2	1	..	..	33	2	272	50
29-30	3	..	10	8	4	1	45	5	..	..	60	..	34	..	3	2	..	..	35	3	184	19
30-31	..	..	18	15	2	6	24	3	..	..	20	..	29	..	..	1	..	..	22	2	115	27
31-32	..	..	28	11	..	1	20	1	..	..	88	..	34	..	2	1	..	..	23	5	143	19
32-33	..	..	9	5	..	2	14	5	..	..	30	..	30	..	1	1	..	..	30	1	114	14
33-34	..	..	43	11	..	3	12	1	..	..	14	..	33	..	1	1	..	..	45	2	148	18
34-35	..	..	41	9	..	2	8	..	..	..	12	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	104	11
Over 35	4	..	114	17	..	10	64	3	1	..	40	..	31	..	1	..	..	..	41	1	296	31
Total	53	16	466	324	3,339 (c)	189 (c)	4,063 (d)	391 (d)	176	3	7,032	14	2,069	34	599	1,265	72	..	530	69	18,399	2,325

(c) Includes 2,490 boys and 1 girl in Engineering, 760 boys and 5 girls in Technology and 89 boys and 183 girls in Industry.
(d) Includes 143 boys and 4 girls in Veterinary.

VII-A—Teachers in Schools for General Education

Institution. (1)	Trained.									Untrained.			
	Graduate.		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.		Non-Matriculate.		Total.			Graduate.			
	Men. (2)	Women. (3)	Men. (4)	Women. (5)	Men. (6)	Women. (7)	Men. (8)	Women. (9)	All Persons. (10)	Certificated.		Uncertificated.	
										Men. (11)	Women. (12)	Men. (13)	Women. (14)
Nursery Schools, ..	1	6	2	20	..	4	3	36	39	..	3	..	1
Basic Schools.													
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	5	1	1,018	74	243	12	1,266	87	1,353	1	..	3	1
Senior Basic ..	7	2	1	1	1	..	9	3	12	..	1	5	..
Total ..	12	3	1,019	75	244	12	1,275	90	1,365	1	1	8	1
Primary Schools.													
Recognised—													
Government ..	3	3	307	53	537	95	847	151	998	..	..	14	2
District Board ..	..	..	3,754	138	13,036	161	16,700	209	17,089	..	..	156	9
Municipal Board ..	35	18	586	459	171	46	742	523	1,265	..	..	12	3
Private { Aided ..	6	13	207	178	1,010	257	1,283	448	1,731	..	1	40	15
{ Unaided ..	2	23	13	68	22	17	37	108	145	..	..	12	5
Unrecognised ..	..	..	..	..	8	1	8	1	9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	46	57	4,877	806	14,784	577	19,707	1,530	21,237	..	1	234	28

II Middle/Junior High Schools.													
Recognised—													
Government ..	13	2	25	5	18	1	56	8	64	3	..	19	2
District Board ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	..
Municipal Board ..	2	1	6	5	6	5	14	11	25	..	..	3	1
Private { Aided ..	65	26	493	99	316	35	874	160	1,034	63	10	690	61
{ Unaided ..	24	23	104	32	81	23	209	78	287	12	9	205	34
Unrecognised ..	..	..	2	..	12	..	14	..	14	..	..	11	1
Total ..	104	52	631	141	434	64	1,169	257	1,426	78	19	931	99
High/Higher Secondary Schools.													
Recognised—													
Government ..	350	88	25	38	3	6	376	132	510	40	8	68	16
District Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	..	..
Private { Aided ..	1,884	584	360	379	136	85	2,380	1,048	3,428	672	83	3,430	450
{ Unaided ..	944	383	223	256	68	76	1,235	715	1,950	459	85	2,452	394
Unrecognised ..	5	4	2	2	1	..	8	6	14	1	..	27	7
Total ..	3,183	1,061	610	676	208	167	4,001	1,004	5,005	1,172	182	5,977	867
Grand Total ..	3,348	1,179	7,139	1,814	15,670	824	26,155	3,817	29,872	1,251	206	7,150	996

VII-A—Teachers in Schools for General Education—concl'd.

Institution.	Untrained.											Grand Total.		
	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.				Non-Matriculate.				Total.					
	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Certificated.		Uncertificated.							
	Men. (15)	Women. (16)	Men. (17)	Women. (18)	Men. (19)	Women. (20)	Men. (21)	Women. (22)	Men. (23)	Women. (24)	All Persons. (25)	Men. (26)	Women. (27)	All Persons. (28)
(1)														
Nursery Schools ..	2	9	1	18	..	..	1	13	4	45	49	7	81	88
Basic Schools.— ..														
Junior Basic/Basic Pri- mary ..	1	1	393	9	4	..	34	10	436	21	457	1,702	108	1,810
Senior Basic ..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	..	11	2	13	20	5	25
Total ..	1	1	395	10	6	..	36	10	447	23	470	1,722	113	1,835
Primary Schools.														
Recognised—														
Government ..	8	14	1,576	454	..	19	364	331	1,962	820	2,782	2,809	971	3,780
District Board ..	8	..	21,141	464	1	..	9,325	285	30,631	752	31,383	47,421	1,051	48,472
Municipal Board ..	1	2	533	117	..	..	160	20	706	142	848	1,448	665	2,113
Private { Aided ..	4	1	1,990	373	3	4	1,555	385	3,592	779	4,371	4,875	1,227	6,102
{ Unaided ..	..	..	211	64	..	..	61	15	234	84	368	321	192	513
Unrecognised ..	..	..	128	2	..	..	185	4	313	6	319	321	7	328
Total ..	21	17	25,579	1,474	4	23	11,650	1,040	37,488	2,533	40,071	57,195	4,118	61,308

Middle/Junior High Schools.														
Recognised—														
Government ..	3	..	195	26	..	..	94	0	314	34	348	370	42	412
District Board ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	17	..	17
Municipal Board ..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	22	16	38
Private { Aided ..	229	26	2,387	149	56	6	156	47	3,581	299	3,880	4,455	459	4,914
{ Unaided ..	51	17	590	77	11	2	59	10	928	149	1,077	1,137	227	1,364
Unrecognised ..	16	..	57	6	1	..	10	2	104	9	113	118	9	127
Total ..	299	43	3,246	262	68	8	328	65	4,950	406	5,446	6,119	753	6,872
High/Higher Secondary Schools.														
Recognised—														
Government ..	46	6	40	8	15	1	15	3	224	42	266	602	174	776
District Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	15	15
Private { Aided ..	373	113	2,303	311	99	24	233	55	7,110	1,036	8,146	9,490	2,084	11,574
{ Unaided ..	252	64	1,557	272	42	9	142	37	4,904	861	5,765	6,139	1,576	7,715
Unrecognised ..	1	..	13	5	2	..	1	..	45	12	57	53	18	71
Total ..	672	189	3,913	596	158	34	391	95	12,283	1,963	14,246	16,284	3,867	20,151
Grand Total ..	965	259	33,134	2,361	236	65	12,408	1,223	55,172	5,110	60,282	81,327	8,927	90,254

VII-B—Teachers in Schools for Professional and Special Education

Institution, (1)	Number of Teachers.								
	Possessing a Degree.		Possessing a Diploma/ Certificate.		Possessing no Degree/ Diploma/Certificate.		Total.		
	Men. (2)	Women. (3)	Men. (4)	Women. (5)	Men. (6)	Women. (7)	Men. (8)	Women. (9)	All Persons. (10)
Schools for Professional Education.									
Training—									
Basic	28	12	8	2	1	..	37	14	51
Non-Basic	21	24	70	23	1	5	92	52	144
Engineering	106	..	145	..	100	1	351	1	352
Technology—									
Polytechnic	8	..	53	..	35	..	94	..	96
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	24	..	36	..	40	..	100	..	100
Industry	26	30	140	153	103	60	269	243	512
Medicine	32	1	41	8	..	..	123	9	132
Agriculture	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	66	1	141	6	31	8	239	10	248
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	5	2	4	6	9	8	17
Others .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	360	68	647	194	315	75	1,381	337	1,668

Schools for Special Education.									
Music	6	3	51	19	72	8	129	30	159
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	1	1	10	1	11	2	13
Other Fine Arts	1	..	17	..	1	..	19	..	19
Oriental Studies	339	2	857	1	201	9	1,397	12	1,409
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social Workers	10	..	1	1	1	1	12	2	14
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	5	1	2	2	3	3	10	6	16
Physically Handicapped	14	4	24	5	23	6	61	15	76
For Adults	2	..	356	113	469	55	927	168	995
Reformatory	2	..	5	..	2	..	9	..	9
Others	33	16	96	47	84	23	213	86	299
Total ..	412	26	1,410	189	866	106	2,688	321	3,009
Grand Total ..	781	84	2,057	388	1,161	181	4,019	656	4,677

VIII—Examination Results

Name of Examination. (1)	Boys.						Girls.					
	Number appeared.			Number passed.			Number appeared.			Number passed.		
	From Recognised Institutions. (2)	Private. (3)	Total. (4)	From Recognised Institutions. (5)	Private. (6)	Total. (7)	From Recognised Institutions. (8)	Private. (9)	Total. (10)	From Recognised Institutions. (11)	Private. (12)	Total. (13)
DEGREE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.												
<i>Arts and Science—</i>												
D. Litt	4	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc.	4	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D (Arts.)	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
D. Phil. (Arts.)	22	..	22	12	..	12	3	..	3	2	..	2
D. Phil. (Science)	61	..	61	61	..	61	3	..	3	2	..	2
M.A.	330	400	730	223	186	409	260	98	358	190	60	250
M.Sc.	331	43	374	195	8	203	46	2	48	32	..	32
B.A. (Hons.)2 years course	479	15	494	265	4	†269	192	16	208	112	5	†117
B.Sc. (Hons.)—2 years course	561	..	561	347	..	†347	59	..	59	44	..	†44
B.A.	2,694	296	2,990	1,119	66	1,185	1,078	561	1,639	587	179	766
B.Sc.	3,800	3	3,800	2,098	1	2,099	197	1	198	133	..	133
Diploma in Social work	94	..	94	59	..	59	3	..	3	3	..	3
<i>Education—</i>												
M.A. (Edn.)/M.Sc. (Edn.)	6	..	6	5	..	5	19	..	19	15	..	15
B.T.	729	..	729	650	..	650	381	..	381	333	..	333
Diploma in Basic Education	47	..	47	47	..	47	15	..	15	15	..	15

Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E.	75		75	61		61	1		1		1	1
Bachelor of E.E.	83		83	75		75						
Bachelor of M.E.	134		134	118		118						
Bachelor of Architecture	8		8	7		7						
Bachelor of Metallurgy	9		9	9		9						
Bachelor of Chemical Engineering	42		42	35		35						
M.E. (Public Health)	4		4	4		4						
Final passing out Certificate in Marine Engn. Training.	47		47	47		47						
Dip. in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering	0		9	9		9						
Medicine—												
M.D.	6		6	2		2						
M.B.B.S.	1,582	22	1,554	656	6	662	148		148	69		69
D.G.O.	40		40	26		26	14		14	10		10
Diploma in Anaesthesia	2		2	1		1						
M. Obstetrics	3		3				2		2			
D.O.M.S.	4		4	1		1						
M.S.	7		7	3		3						
T.D.D.	11		11	6		6						
Diploma in Diabetics	3		3	2		2	1		1	1		1
D.I.H.	4		4	4		4						
D.P.H.	50		50	41		41						
Diploma in Maternity and Child Welfare							6		6	5		5
D.T.M. & H.	51		51	36		36	2		2	2		2
D.M.S.	155		155	87		87	6		6	3		3
Dip. in Nutrition	3		3	3		3						
M.M.F.	17		17	3		3						
M.A.S.F.	6		6	2		2						
Ayurvedatirtha	13		13	7		7						

†Includes 45 boys and 1 girl who were awarded Pass Degrees.
 ††Includes 81 boys and 9 girls who were awarded Pass Degrees.

VIII—Examination Results—contd.

Name of Examination	For Boys.						For 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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Agriculture—</i>												
B.Sc. in Agriculture	32	..	32	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology—</i>												
M.Sc. (Technology)	70	..	70	69	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate in Textile Technology and Associateship of the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore.	47	..	47	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Tanning	5	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Commerce—</i>												
M.A. (Com.)	184	163	347	124	67	191	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com.	3,817	..	3,817	1,473	..	1,473	11	..	11	5	..	5
National Diploma in Commerce	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law—</i>												
LL.M.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LL. B.	379	..	379	252	..	252	3	..	3	2	..	2
<i>Oriental Learning—</i>												
Mumtazul Mahaddithin	8	..	8	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate and other Equivalent Examinations—</i>												
Intermediate in Arts	10,804	300	11,200	5,820	130	5,956	2,932	900	3,892	1,594	344	1,938
Intermediate in Science	12,822	..	12,822	6,097	..	6,097	537	..	537	295	..	295

Cambridge Higher Certificate	7	..	7	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate in Civil Engineering	324	..	324	264	..	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate in Electrical Engineering ..	24	..	24	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate in Mechanical Engineering ..	35	..	35	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Draughtsmanship	107	..	107	105	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Inland Fisheries Training ..	20	..	20	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Veterinary Science	4	..	4	4	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Teachers' Training Certificate (Art Appreciation).	4	..	4	4	..	4	3	..	3	3	..	3	..
I. Sc. (Agriculture)	58	..	58	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Arts and Craft	8	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diploma in Fine Arts and Craft	13	..	13	13	..	13	9	..	9	9	..	9	9
Diploma in Indian Music and Dancing ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	11	..	11	11	..	11	11
Diploma in Literature .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
Diploma in Librarianship	22	..	22	9	..	9	8	..	8	4	..	4	4
Diploma in Journalism	16	..	16	13	..	13	6	..	6	6	..	6	6
Diploma in Spoken English	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Language	9	..	9	5	..	5	2	..	2	2	..	2	2
Certificate in Language	42	..	42	35	..	35	6	..	6	6	..	6	6
Certificate in Applied Psychology	5	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Domestic Science Training ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55	54	..	54	54
Diploma in Physical Education	15	..	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EXAMINATION.													
<i>On completion of High School Course—</i>													
School Final	28,861	3,401	32,262	15,706	845	10,555	5,052	1,539	7,191	3,162	506	3,668	3,668
Cambridge Senior	275	..	275	218	..	218	164	..	164	141	..	141	141
<i>On Completion of Basic or Middle School Course—</i>													
Middle/Junior High	47,883	4	47,887	38,496	2	38,498	7,907	..	7,907	6,275	..	6,275	6,275
Modern	173	..	173	118	..	118	355	..	355	267	..	267	267

VIII—Examination Results—contd.

Name of Examination. (1)	For Boys.						For 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>On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>												
Primary	1,52,015	..	1,52,015	1,28,697	..	1,28,697	48,152	..	48,152	40,323	..	40,323
Jr. Basic/Basic Primary	4,007	..	4,007	3,715	..	3,715	1,533	..	1,533	1,253	..	1,253
<i>On Completion of Professional and Special School Course—</i>												
<i>For Teachers's Certificates—</i>												
Matriculates { Basic ..	506	..	506	489	..	489	98	..	98	98	..	98
{ Non-Basic ..	247	3	250	234	2	236	186	..	136	123	..	123
Non-Matriculates { Basic ..	37	..	37	34	..	34	13	..	13	12	..	12
{ Non-Basic ..	436	167	603	306	41	347	106	4	110	82	4	86
In Technology	1,227	..	1,227	1,003	..	1,003	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Industry	823	..	823	680	..	680	1,188	..	1,188	858	..	858
In Medicine	548	..	548	383	..	383	153	..	153	118	..	118
In Agriculture	19	..	19	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..

In Commerce	2,850	..	2,850	1,559	..	1,559	175	..	175	141	..	141
In Music and Dancing	142	..	142	64	..	64	328	..	328	219	..	219
In Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60	32	..	32
In Other Fine Arts	28	..	28	28	..	28	2	..	2	2	..	2
In Social Education	81	..	81	81	..	81	2	..	2	2	..	2
In Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Sea Training for Merchant Navy Ratings	583	..	583	583	..	583	..	..	..	..	..	..

IX—Progress of Compulsory Education.

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	
						Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Urban (Towns and Cities)
For Boys only	1984	6-10	Ward Nos. 30, 31, 34, 43 and 44 of the Calcutta Corporation.	3,808	39	3,723	....
For Girls only
For Both Boys and Girls
Total	3,808	39	3,723	....
Rural (Villages)
For Boys only
For Girls only
For Both Boys and Girls	1951 and 1952-53.	6-11	5,745 (Villages)	4,02,056	2,650	2,24,102	1,03,524
Total	5,745	4,02,056	2,650	2,24,102	1,03,524
Grand Total	4,05,864	2,689	2,27,825	1,03,524

IX—Progress of Compulsory Education—concl'd.

Type of area 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					No. of Attendance Officers	Total Expenditure
			No. of Notices issued	No. of Attendance Orders passed	Prosecutions				
					For Non-Enrolment	For Non-Attendance	Fines Realised.		
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
							Rs.		Rs.
Urban (Towns and Cities) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only	97·80	91·80	41	..	..	..	..	1	1,18,042
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	97·80	91·80	41	..	..	..	..	1	1,18,042
Rural (Villages) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls	81·49	74·19	594	81	..	..	..	..	39,93,858
Total	81·49	74·19	594	81	..	..	..	..	39,93,858
Grand Total	81·64	74·39	635	81	..	..	..	1	41,11,900

X—Education in Rural Areas.

Type of Institution.	No. of Institutions in Rural Areas.					No. of Scholars on Rolls in				
	Recognised.				Unrecognised.	Recognised Institutions.				Unrecognised Institutions.
	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.		Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
For Males.										
University .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1,296	1,296	..
Colleges for General Education ..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	2,773	2,773	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	2	..	..	2	..	1,144	....	..	1,144	..
Schools for General Education—										
High/Higher Secondary ..	1	..	776	777	5	285	..	1,91,377	1,91,662	313
Senior Basic	1	..	3	4	..	45	..	192	237	..
Middle/Junior High ..	70	4	1,090	1,164	47	6,713	445	87,053	93,211	2,026
Primary	409	16,500	770	17,679	214	40,328	14,23,805	41,585	15,05,718	6,461
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	3	425	2	430	..	277	46,951	261	47,489	..
Nursery .. ..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	187	187	23
Total ..	484	16,929	2,644	20,057	207	47,648	14,71,201	3,20,655	18,39,504	8,823
Schools for Professional and Special Education—										
Training { Basic ..	3	..	2	5	..	199	..	71	270	..
{ Non-Basic ..	15	..	..	15	..	241	..	..	241	..
Agriculture	1	..	..	1	..	78	..	..	78	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	19	10	..
For Adults	1,135	..	832	1,967	65	60,158	..	35,467	95,625	1,400
Others	18	1	587	606	1	1,509	9	14,604	16,122	28
Total ..	1,172	1	1,422	2,595	66	62,185	9	50,161	1,12,855	1428

For Females.

Colleges for General Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for General Education—										
High/Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	16	16	..	..	2,858	2,858	..	..
Senior Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High .. ..	..	..	102	102	2	..	6,839	6,839	82	..
Primary	6	192	85	283	8	1,262	18,075	6,667	26,004	239
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	192	203	401	10	1,262	18,075	16,364	35,701	321
Schools for Professional and Special Education—										
Training { Basic .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	42	42	..
Non-Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	98	..	19	117	5	3,528	..	646	4,174	127
Others	1	..	9	10	1	146	..	518	664	56
Total	99	..	29	128	6	3,674	..	1,206	4,880	183
Grand Total	1,763	17,122	4,307	23,192	349	11,15,913	14,89,285	3,92,455	19,97,853	10,755

X—Education in Rural Areas—concl'd.

Type of Institutions. (1)	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on						Number of Teachers in				
	Recognised Institutions.					Unrecog- nised Insti- tutions. (17)	Recognised Institutions.				Unrecog- nised Insti- tutions. (22)
	Gov- ern- ment Funds. (12)	District Board Funds. (13)	Fees. (14)	Other Sources. (15)	Total. (16)		Gov- ern- ment. (18)	District Board. (19)	Private. (20)	Total. (21)	
For Males.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
University	8,93,455	1,797	2,14,935	10,70,392	21,80,570	..	..	143	143	..
Colleges for General Education ..	1,63,960	..	2,85,951	51,180	5,01,091	..	..	106	106	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	38,41,761	480	2,93,790	6,100	41,42,131	..	187	..	187	..	
Schools for General Education—											
High/Higher Secondary ..	55,36,279	13,941	71,63,993	22,54,320	1,49,68,533	33,103	12	7,691	7,903	13	
Senior Basic ..	13,032	..	2,816	3,856	19,704	..	5	17	22	..	
Middle/Junior High ..	28,32,083	1,31,673	23,84,800	11,03,032	64,51,588	93,978	307	17	4,609	4,933	
Primary ..	2,36,63,406	47,04,426	31,167	4,14,964	2,88,13,963	53,988	1,166	47,510	1,841	50,517	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	19,79,236	3,67,545	..	16,096	23,62,877	..	9	1,731	9	1,749	
Nursery ..	20,451	915	1,150	3,050	25,566	1,404	..	8	8	2	
Total ..	3,40,44,487	52,78,500	95,83,926	37,95,318	5,26,42,231	1,82,473	1,499	49,258	14,375	65,132	424
Schools for Professional and Special Education—											
Training { Basic ..	1,66,990	1,711	1,68,701	..	16	..	6	22	..
Non-Basic ..	1,12,704	1,12,704	..	41	41	..
Agriculture ..	71,657	71,657	..	8	8	..
Arts and Crafts
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.	110	110	2	2	..
For Adults ..	12,80,636	1,430	..	55,926	13,37,992	7,759	230	..	587	817	..
Others ..	20,12,043	21,945	1,51,788	2,40,703	24,35,479	3,165	90	2	954	1,046	3
Total ..	36,44,030	23,375	1,51,788	3,07,450	41,26,643	10,924	385	2	1,549	1,936	3

For Females.											
12	Colleges for General Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Schools for General Education—										
	High/Higher Secondary ..	2,15,082	..	92,234	74,112	3,81,428	..	..	..	138	138
	Senior Basic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle/Junior High ..	3,05,316	9,273	1,46,735	1,44,782	6,06,106	3,634	..	..	422	422
	Primary ..	4,38,581	1,04,817	2,747	16,431	5,62,076	1,209	46	555	213	814
	Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nursery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	9,58,070	1,13,590	2,41,716	2,35,325	15,49,610	4,843	46	555	773	1,374
	Schools for Professional and Special Education—										
	Training { Basic ..	25,156	..	..	..	25,156	..	..	..	5	5
	{ Non-Basic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arts and Crafts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For Adults ..	56,297	..	..	3,146	59,443	792	38	..	17	55
	Others ..	1,02,189	..	..	3,010	1,05,199	4,750	5	..	24	20
	Total ..	1,83,642	..	..	6,156	1,80,798	5,542	43	..	40	80
	Grand Total ..	4,37,30,314	53,57,742	1,07,72,106	54,71,921	6,53,32,083	2,03,782	2,160	49,815	16,992	68,967

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other financial Concessions to Students at different stages of Education.

Type of Institution.	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government.				State Government.			
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.	
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Boys. (4)	Girls. (5)	Boys. (6)	Girls. (7)	Boys. (8)	Girls. (9)
(1)			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Universities.								
University Departments	99	15	1,03,419	31,709	(a) 196	(a) 50	(a) 53,545	(a) 13,722
Research Institutions	87	8	1,15,948	8,953	(b) 17	....	(b) 10,236	....
Colleges for General Education.								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others ..	34	15	10,668	8,063	(c) 86	(c) 22	(c) 8,839	(c) 5,061
Science .. { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others ..	1,364	89	5,72,374	45,889	(d) 1,770	(d) 245	(d) 8,99,394	(d) 45,550
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes ..	340	15	97,133	6,444	(e) 459	(e) 27	(e) 59,431	(e) 4,814
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,738	119	6,80,675	60,306	2,324	294	4,67,664	55,415

Colleges for Professional Education.									
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	....	....	....	....	63	18	16,945	5,495
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	5	1	1,703	419	146	50	42,101	15,054
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering	.. ..	461	1	3,95,391	1,300	(f) 592	....	(f) 2,97,237	....
Technology	.. ..	7	....	7,263	....	(g) 129	15	(g) 14,017	1,291
Medicine	.. ..	195	37	1,41,000	14,579	(h) 680	(h) 53	(h) 4,07,349	(h) 23,588
Veterinary	.. ..	9	....	8,793	....	(i) 79	....	(i) 39,183	....
Agriculture	.. ..	3	....	2,165	....	(j) 50	....	(j) 22,844	....
Forestry	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	.. ..	3	....	811	....	28	....	6,832	....
Law	.. ..	7	....	2,729	....	....	....	....	....
Applied Art and Architecture	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	..	690	39	5,60,355	16,798	1,757	134	8,40,508	45,408
Colleges for Special Education.									
Music	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dancing	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	.. ..	4	....	8,571	....	(k) 48	3	(k) 8,769	320
Oriental Studies	.. ..	....	....	....	....	13	....	1,440	....
Physical Education	.. ..	....	....	....	....	10	....	4,063	....
Social Education	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	..	4	....	3,571	....	71	3	14,272	320

- (a) Includes 41 boys and 9 girls receiving Rs. 27,561 and Rs. 3,904 respectively from other States.
(b) Includes 13 boys receiving Rs. 7,746 from Oth States.
(c) Includes 1 boy and 1 girl receiving Rs. 264 and Rs. 60 respectively from other States.
(d) Includes 52 boys and 7 girls receiving Rs. 24,748 and Rs. 1,536 respectively from Other States.
(e) Includes 4 boys and 1 girl receiving Rs. 1,262 and Rs. 480 respectively from other States.
(f) Includes 211 boys receiving Rs. 1,31,170 from other States.
(g) Includes 2 boys receiving Rs. 531 from other States.
(h) Includes 30 boys and 4 girls receiving Rs. 40,497 and Rs. 2,821 respectively from other States.
(i) Includes 8 boys receiving Rs. 7,296 from other States.
(j) Includes 1 boy receiving Rs. 360 from other States.
(k) Includes 4 boys receiving Rs. 1,293 from other States.

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other financial Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

Type of Institution. (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Institution Itself.				Local Boards.			
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.	
	Boys. (10)	Girls. (11)	Boys. (12)	Girls. (13)	Boys. (14)	Girls. (15)	Boys. (16)	Girls. (17)
Universities.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
University Departments	65	10	8,854	2,034	....	....	....	....
Research Institutions .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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 ..	125	29	13,376	2,142	....	....	....	....
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes ..	9	16	354	455	3	....	230	....
Others .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	184	45	13,730	2,597	3	....	230	....

Colleges for Professional Education.									
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges.	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
	(i) Post-Graduate Training Colleges.	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	..
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....
Engineering	.. ..	....	....	....	....	11	..	1,502	....
Technology	.. ..	....	....	..	..	9	....	603	....
Medicine	.. ..	16	2	1,717	108	23	3	13,898	311
Veterinary	.. ..	....	....	....	..	3	....	425	....
Agriculture	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry	.. ..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
Commerce	.. ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....
Law	.. ..	5	..	240	..	..	..	..	....
Applied Arts and Architecture	.. ..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....
Total	..	21	2	1,957	108	46	3	16,423	319
Colleges for Special Education.									
Music	.. ..	..	1	..	120	..	..	..	..
Dancing	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	.. ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	846	..
Oriental Studies	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	..	120	4	..	846	..

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other financial Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

Type of Institution. (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by				Total of All Scholarships and Stipends.			
	Others.							
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value of Annum.	
	Boys. (18)	Girls. (19)	Boys. (20)	Girls. (21)	Boys. (22)	Girls. (23)	Boys. (24)	Girls. (25)
Universities.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
University Departments	6	3	1,681	400	366	78	1,07,499	47,955
Research Institutions	2	....	1,346	....	106	8	1,27,580	8,959
Colleges for General Education,								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes. Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Science' .. { With only Degree Classes. Others ..	..	20	..	750	120	57	19,507	13,804
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes. Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes	14	8	1,204	811	825	61	1,58,352	12,024
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	172	46	20,574	8,748	4,871	504	11,82,878	1,22,151

Colleges for Professional Education.										
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	..	....	..	....	..	53	16	16,045	5,495
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—	..	....	..	....	..	151	51	43,804	15,473
	(i) Post-Graduate Training Colleges.	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges.	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	47	....	15,560	....	1,111	1	7,10,196	1,800
Technology	..	..	..	....	..	..	145	15	21,883	1,201
Medicine	..	..	27	8	17,861	7,225	941	103	5,81,820	45,799
Veterinary	..	..	..	....	..	..	91	..	42,401	....
Agriculture	..	..	3	....	2,050	..	56	..	27,059	....
Forestry	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	7,643	....
Commerce	..	..	..	....	..	..	31	..	2,969	....
Law	..	..	..	....	..	..	12	..	..	....
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	..	..	77	8	85,477	7,225	2,591	186	14,54,720	69,858
Colleges for Special Education.										
Muslo	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	120
Dancing	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	....	..	..	56	3	13,186	320
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	....	..	..	13	..	1,440	....
Physical Education	..	..	..	....	..	..	10	..	4,063	....
Social Education	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	4	18,639	440

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other financial Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

Type of Institution. (1)	Free Studentships.				Other financial Concessions.				No. of Scholars in Institutions where Education is Free.	
	No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		No.		Yearly Amount Spent.			
	Boys. (26)	Girls. (27)	Boys. (28)	Girls. (29)	Boys. (30)	Girls. (31)	Boys. (32)	Girls. (33)	Boys. (34)	Girls. (35)
Universities.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
University Departments	188	47	20,245	5,259	10	2	5,800	1,200	..	..
Research Institutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	20	..	(b) 26,292	..	108	..
Colleges for General Education.										
Degree Colleges—										
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others	75	103	7,010	11,071	..	47	..	(n)3,504	30	..
Science .. { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others	3,724	592	3,92,765	61,440	1,330	138	(n)1,55,575	(n)27,147	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes ..	531	122	51,363	11,144	207	9	(o)23,012	(o)1,740	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,330	817	4,51,138	83,055	1,537	194	1,78,587	32,391	30	..

Colleges for Professional Education.											
Education	(a) Basic Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	16
	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
	(i) Post Graduate Training Colleges.	4	2	624	312	5	2	(p) 200	(p) 80	218	95
	(ii) Under Graduate Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	270	..	48,580	..	306	1	(q)1,54,369	(q)220	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	68	17	(r)17,144	(r)2,052	263	44
Medicine	..	47	13	8,120	2,600	50	10	(s)24,261	(s)1,805	..	..
Veterinary	..	20	..	2,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	10	1	1,620	180	1	..	(t)440	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	35	1	3,732	96	1	..	(u)225	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	386	17	65,556	3,188	431	30	1,90,639	5,117	529	155
Colleges for Special Education.*											
Music	..	37	96	1,518	5,655	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	46	6	3,267	383	64	6	(v)10,461	(v)1,036	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	86	102	4,795	6,038	64	6	19,461	1,036	15	..

(l) Includes Rs. 343 from Central Government Rs. 5,200 from State Government and Rs. 17,192 from other States.

(m) Includes Rs. 515 from State Government.

(n) Includes Rs. 97,750 from State Government, Rs. 639 from Central Government and Rs. 40 from other States.

(o) Includes Rs. 23,729 from State Government and Rs. 660 from other States.

(p) Includes Rs. 280 from State Government.

(q) Includes Rs. 1,23,879 from State Government, Rs. 2,500 from Central Government and Rs. 24,604 from other States.

(r) Includes Rs. 20,096 from State Government.

(s) Includes Rs. 360 from Central Government and Rs. 24,150 from other States.

(t) Rs. 440 from other States.

(u) Rs. 225 from State Government.

(v) Includes Rs. 21,040 from State Government and Rs. 357 from other States.

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other financial Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

Type of Institution. (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government.				State Government.			
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.	
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Boys. (4)	Girls. (5)	Boys. (6)	Girls. (7)	Boys. (8)	Girls. (9)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education.								
Higher Secondary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High	86	....	7,246	....	13,726	2,380	8,24,681	1,35,676
Senior Basic .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	....	....	....	....	4,402	926	1,40,332	32,002
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Primary—								
Single-Teacher .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1,182	533	35,605	17,023
Nursery .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	86	....	7,246	....	19,400	3,830	10,00,708	1,84,701
Schools for Professional Education.								
Training	Basic .. .. .	....	....	....	495	103	1,52,251	28,610
		Non-Basic	655	178	1,51,304	28,527
Engineering	1,544	....	3,23,884	....	(w)480	....	(w)1,73,036	....
Technology—								
Polytechnic	1	....	552	....	(x)765	32	(x)2,05,762	16,544
High .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	2	....	630	....	54	....	12,110	....

Industry	416	....	91,739	....	793	344	86,196	14,064
Medicine	27	....	12,963	....	(y)30	....	(y)10,311	....
Agriculture .. .. .	....	....	....	....	(z)77	....	(z)18,727	....
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	96	75	14,928	6,682	(ax)330	....	(ax)43,473	....
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2,086	75	4,44,705	6,682	3,679	657	8,53,160	87,751
Schools for Special Education								
Music .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	50	6	14,400	1,800
Oriental Studies .. .. .	....	....	....	....	205	1	18,698	30
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schools for Social Workers .. .. .	....	....	....	....	101	2	5,096	118
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physically Handicapped	15	5	5,400	1,800	(bx)5	(bz)2	(bx)2,100	(bz)840
For Adults .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	5	11	90	108
Total	15	5	5,400	1,800	366	22	40,384	2,086
Grand Total	4,805	261	19,21,319	1,26,338	27,810	4,999	32,80,536	3,90,393

(w) Includes 23 receiving Rs. 10,531 from other States.

(x) Includes 2 boys receiving Rs. 1,080 from other States.

(y) Includes 2 boys receiving Rs. 420 from other States.

(z) Includes 12 boys receiving Rs. 2,954 from other States.

(ax) Includes 2 boys receiving Rs. 298 from other States.

(bx) 5 boys and 2 girls received Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 840 respectively from other States.

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other financial Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

Type of Institution. (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Institution itself				Local Boards.			
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.	
	Boys. (10)	Girls. (11)	Boys. (12)	Girls. (13)	Boys. (14)	Girls. (15)	Boys. (16)	Girls. (17)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education.								
Higher Secondary .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High	1,003	388	85,068	44,500	13	2	555	70
Senior Basic .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middle/Junior High	40	252	1,380	10,385	1	1	30	36
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Primary—								
Single-Teacher .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	96	132	6,714	6,280	2	....	30	....
Nursery .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,144	722	98,147	61,205	10	3	627	115
Schools for Professional Education.								
Training .. { Basic .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Non-Basic .. ..	....	15	....	936	7	10	500	1,025
Engineering	17	....	1,005	....	18	....	3,705	....
Technology—								
Polytechnic	1	....	100	....	....	....	....	....
High .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	49	....	22,105	....	....	....	....	....

Industry	88	120	7,820	5,291	89	23	1,180	71
Medicine	12	1	780	48	....	....	....	....
Agriculture .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	80	....
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	149	12	6,672	737	....	....	....	....
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	261	148	38,102	7,012	65	23	5,595	1,737
Schools for Special Education.								
Music .. .. .	....	6	....	150	....	....	....	....
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies .. .. .	....	....	....	....	2	....	828	....
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schools for Social Workers .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physically Handicapped	5	8	120	72	13	1	2,018	144
For Adults .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5	9	120	222	15	1	2,846	144
Grand Total	1,630	937	1,55,910	73,295	149	30	26,567	2,315

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other financial Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

Type of Institution. (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by				Total of All Scholarships and Stipends.			
	Others.							
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.	
	Boys. (18)	Girls. (19)	Boys. (20)	Girls. (21)	Boys. (22)	Girls. (23)	Boys. (24)	Girls. (25)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education.								
Higher Secondary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High	416	85	21,003	4,890	15,244	2,806	9,38,538	1,85,181
Senior Basic .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middle/Junior High	60	100	2,983	1,800	4,605	1,279	1,44,731	48,818
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Primary—								
Single Teacher .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	51	46	914	942	1,330	711	43,359	24,195
Nursery .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	533	231	24,900	7,078	21,170	4,795	11,26,028	2,53,189
Schools for Professional Education.								
Training .. { Basic .. .. .	....	....	....	....	495	103	1,52,251	28,016
Non-Basic	11	21	1,020	0,000	673	224	1,53,010	36,488
Engineering	3	....	1,188	....	2,062	....	5,02,008	....
Technology—								
Polytechnic .. .. .	....	....	....	....	707	32	2,00,414	16,544
High .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	105	....	34,828	....

Industry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	(ex)1,254	(ex)464	1,86,385	20,087
Medicine .. .. .	....	....	....	....	69	1	24,054	48
Agriculture .. .. .	....	....	....	....	78	....	18,807	....
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	5	12	636	755	580	99	65,709	8,174
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	19	33	2,850	6,755	6,083	923	13,44,421	1,09,937
Schools for Special Education.								
Musio .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	150
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	50	6	14,400	1,800
Oriental Studies	12	....	1,010	....	219	1	20,536	30
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schools for Social Workers .. .. .	....	....	....	....	101	2	5,096	118
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physically Handicapped	12	7	2,832	1,452	50	18	12,470	4,308
For Adults .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	5	11	90	198
Total	24	7	3,842	1,452	425	44	52,592	6,604
Grand Total	833	328	96,670	26,743	36,200	6,542	54,75,002	8,18,637

(ex) Excludes 27 boys and 13 girls receiving stipends both from the State Government and from Local Boards.

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other financial Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—concl'd.

Type of Institution. (1)	Free Studentships.				Other Financial Concessions.				No. of Scholars in Institutions where Education is free.	
	No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		No.		Yearly Amount Spent.		Boys. (34)	Girls. (35)
	Boys. (26)	Girls. (27)	Boys. (28)	Girls. (29)	Boys. (30)	Girls. (31)	Boys. (32)	Girls. (33)		
Schools for General Education.										
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	50,357	8,013	22,20,804	4,28,654	28,481	10,692	(dx) 18,91,784	(dx) 8,44,819	2,323	433
Senior Basic	21	1	481	48	..	..	..	..	28	17
Middle/Junior High	12,146	2,193	3,59,331	62,654	5,182	1,457	(ex) 3,00,001	(ex) 98,692	890	1,431
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,223	14,318
Primary—										
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,436	22,008
Others	2,711	1,634	35,266	27,012	7,297	6,796	(fx) 2,15,522	(fx) 2,14,076	11,81,201	4,63,220
Nursery	10	12	480	576	38	32	(gx) 795	(gx) 909	46	44
Total	65,245	11,853	26,16,452	5,18,944	40,999	18,977	24,08,102	11,58,586	12,63,227	5,01,516
Schools for Professional Education.										
Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 495	103
{ Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Non-Basic .. .. .	..	11	..	2,352	..	41	..	(hx) 9,040	737	159
Engineering	65	..	8,772	..	225	46	(ix) 83,373	(ix) 8,899	1,072	..
Technology—										
Polytechnic	8	..	576	..	194	..	(jz) 69,620	..	625	32
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	(kx) 1,008	..	227	12

Industry .. .. .	..	..	80	2,830	..	..	..	1,200	810		
Medicine .. .. .	..	19	1	48	25	2	(lx) 0,063	22	133		
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	1,164	..	..	..	78	..		
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	9	3	386	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	60		
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	(mx) 676	..	17,446	583		
Total .. .. .	..	101	95	10,898	5,410	1,123	89	1,77,514	18,000	5,808	1,309
Schools for Special Education.											
Music .. .. .	..	..	74	4,108	..	..	..	..	123	2	
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	676	44	17,962	1,131	164	16	(nx) 2,735	(nx) 1,631	9,078	501
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	17	
For the Handicapped—											
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	23	20	4,063	3,540	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	40	18	2,118	858	27	9	(oz) 5,510	(oz) 1,906	25	3
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11,830	9,692	
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	..	
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	4,800	..	3,313	1,871
Total .. .. .	..	716	136	20,080	6,097	254	45	17,108	7,077	1,24,703	12,096
Grand Total .. .. .	..	71,052	13,067	31,89,154	6,28,591	44,438	19,343	30,29,093	12,24,307	13,94,426	5,15,072

(dx) Includes Rs. 26,15,238 from State Government.

(ex) Includes Rs. 3,97,815 from State Government.

(fx) Includes Rs. 4,18,221 from State Government.

(gx) Rs. 1,794 from State Government.

(hx) Rs. 9,049 from State Government.

(ix) Rs. 92,272 from State Government.

(jx) Rs. 69,629 from State Government.

(kx) Rs. 1,003 from State Government.

(lx) Rs. 6,115 from State Government.

(mx) 93 boys of last year received their amount of Financial Concessions during the year under report.

(nx) Rs. 4,366 from State Government.

(oz) Includes Rs. 3,636 from State Government.

XII-A—Education of Adults

Managing Body.	No. of Regular Schools for—			No. of Literacy Centres/Classes for—			No. of Scholars on Rolls in—				No. made Literate.			
							Regular Schools.		Literacy Centres/Classes.		During the Previous years.		During the Current year.	
	Men.	Women.	Both.	Men.	Women.	Both.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Government	1,230	157	..	..	..	65,548	6,701	77,135	5,772	24,240	2,726
District Board
Municipal Board	21	..	..	..	..	611	..	551	..	185	..
Private—														
Aided	723	60	..	..	..	36,445	2,018	22,577	1,232	12,013	1,382
Unaided	305	3	..	..	..	9,235	73	3,486	76	1,082	18
Total	2,270	220	..	..	..	1,11,830	9,692	1,03,749	7,080	39,320	4,126

XII-A—Education of Adults—concl'd.

Managing Body, (1)	Average Duration of Literacy Course (in months). (16)	Number of teachers.								Total Expenditure from—				
		Specially Trained. ;				Others.				Govern- ment Funds. (25)	District Board Funds. (26)	Municipal Board Funds. (27)	Other Sources. (28)	Total. (29)
		Honorary.		Paid.		Honorary.		Paid.						
		Men. (17)	Women. (18)	Men. (19)	Women. (20)	Men. (21)	Women. (22)	Men. (23)	Women. (24)					
Government .. ..	..	830	87	145	24	550	57	136	36	9,37,182	760	480	8,038	9,46,400
District Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	2,065	..	7,453	..	9,518
Private—														
Aided .. ..	..	55	12	7	..	370	15	446	106	5,09,507	1,310	3,413	32,395	5,46,625
Unaided .. ..	..	6	..	..	..	227	2	72	2	702	..	..	24,018	24,720
Total	3	891	99	152	24	1,147	74	675	144	14,49,456	2,070	11,840	64,451	15,27,823

XII-B—Libraries and Reading Rooms for Adults

Managing Body.	Number of Libraries.				Number of Reading Rooms.	Number of Books and Journals (Back Number) in the Library.				Number of Books and Journals added during the current year.			
	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.		Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private—													
Aided	1,081	..	..	1,081	1,081	10,93,027	..	..	10,93,027	1,60,210	..	..	1,60,210
Unaided	165	..	..	165	165	67,816	..	..	68,816	2,879	..	..	2,879
Total	1,246	..	..	1,246	1,246	11,60,843	..	..	11,60,843	1,63,089	..	..	1,63,089

XII-B—Libraries and Reading Rooms for Adults—concl'd.

Managing Body.	Number of Books, Journals, etc., issued during the current year from the Library.				Number 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.
	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	State Government.	Others in the State.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private—											
Aided	19,27,066	..	..	19,27,066	..	1	1	14,771	1,058	15,829	8,12,008
Unaided	58,401	..	..	58,401	..	..	..	2,613	138	2,751	5,833
Total	19,85,467	..	..	19,85,467	..	1	1	17,384	1,196	18,580	8,17,901

XIII-A—Educational Institutions and Teachers for the Handicapped.

Institutions for— (1)	Recognised Institutions Managed by—								Unrecognised Institutions. For boys. (10')
	Government.		Local Boards.		Private Bodies.				
	For boys. (2)	For girls. (3)	For boys. (4)	For girls. (5)	Aided.		Unaided.		
					For boys. (6)	For girls. (7)	For boys. (8)	For girls. (9)	
Mentally Handicapped	1	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	3	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind
The Deaf
The Deaf-Mute	4	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech
The Crippled
Others
Total	7	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	8	..	..	..	..

XIII-A—Educational Institutions and Teachers for the Handicapped—concl'd.

Institutions for— (1)	Unrecognised Institutions. (11)	Total.		Number of Teachers.					
		For boys. (12)	For girls. (13)	Specially Trained.		Others.		Total.	
				Men. (14)	Women. (15)	Men. (16)	Women. (17)	Men. (18)	Women. (19)
Mentally Handicapped	1	..	5	..	5	6	10	6
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	3	..	9	4	6	1	15	5
The Deaf-Blind
The Deaf
The Deaf-Mute	4	..	38	7	8	3	46	10
The Handicapped in Speech
The Crippled
Others
Total	7	..	47	11	14	4	61	15
Grand Total	8	..	52	11	19	10	71	21

XIII-B—Enrolment in Educational Institutions and Scholarships, etc., for the Handicapped

Institutions for— (1)	Number of Scholars in Recognised Institutions managed by—												Number of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions.		
	Government.			Local Boards.			Private Bodies.								
	Maximum capacity.	Number on rolls.		Maximum capacity.	Number on rolls.		Aided.			Unaided.			Maximum capacity.	Number on rolls.	
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Maximum capacity.	Boys.	Girls.	Maximum capacity.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Mentally Handicapped	75	33	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—															
The Blind	265	111	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind
The Deaf
The Deaf-Mute	405	224	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech
The Crippled
Others
Total	670	335	153	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	745	368	175	..	..	..	..	..	..

XIII-B—Enrolment in Educational Institutions and Scholarships, etc., for the Handicapped—concl'd.

Institutions for— (1)	Total.			Number employed after completion of course.		Scholarships and Stipends awarded during the year by—								Free Studentships and other Financial concessions awarded.			
						Government.				Others.				For boys.		For girls.	
	Maximum capacity.	Number on rolls.		Boys.	Girls.	For boys.		For girls.		For boys.		For girls.		For boys.		For girls.	
		Boys.	Girls.			Number.	Total value per annum.	Number.	Total value per annum.	Number.	Total value per annum.	Number.	Yearly amount foregone.	Number.	Yearly amount foregone.		
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mentally Handicapped ..	75	33	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4,063	20	3,540
Physically Handicapped—																	
The Blind	265	111	43	7	3	1	480	1	280	..	..	..	19	3,420	2	360
The Deaf-Blind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	405	224	110	5	..	(a) 19	(a) 7,020	(a) 6	(a) 2,360	30	4,970	11	1,668	48	4,208	25	2,404
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	670	335	153	12	3	20	7,500	7	2,640	30	4,970	11	1,668	67	7,628	27	2,764
Grand Total ..	745	368	175	13	3	20	7,500	7	2,640	30	4,970	11	1,668	90	11,691	47	6,304

(a) Includes 5 boys and 2 girls receiving Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 840 respectively from other States.

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.
Mentally Handicapped.	19,275	..	7,448	1,384	10,201	38,398	19,275	..	7,448	1,384	10,291	38,398
Physically Handicapped—																
The Blind	56,523	11,000	22,044	11,979	88,102	1,89,048	56,523	11,000	22,044	11,979	88,102	1,89,048
The Deaf-Blind
The Deaf
The Deaf-Mute	81,398	13,263	16,539	19,979	56,694	1,87,873	81,398	13,263	16,539	19,979	56,694	1,87,873
The Handicapped in Speech.
The Crippled
Others
Total	1,37,921	24,263	38,583	31,958	1,44,796	3,77,521	1,37,921	24,263	38,583	31,958	1,44,796	3,77,521
Grand Total	1,57,196	24,263	46,031	33,342	1,55,087	4,15,919	1,57,196	24,263	46,031	33,342	1,55,087	4,15,919

XIV-A—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.
	Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities.		Others.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Special Officer, Backward Class Education.	1	..	..	..	Graduate with teaching degree or diploma.	Rs. 200—5—250 plus a special pay of Rs. 30 per month.	Distribution of funds allotted for the advancement of education amongst scheduled castes and other backward communities.

XIV-B—Enrolment, stipends and examination results for the education of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities

Type of Institution. (1)	Number of Scholars.						Number of students in Approved Hostels.			
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities only.		In other Institutions.		Total.		Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities only.		Attached to other Institutions.	
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Boys. (4)	Girls. (5)	Boys. (6)	Girls. (7)	Boys. (8)	Girls. (9)	Boys. (10)	Girls. (11)
Arts and Science Colleges			2,766	109	2,766	109	..	..	550	29
Schools for General Education—										
Nursery			66	8	66	8	..	..	..	..
Primary			3,27,242	1,03,154	3,27,242	1,03,154	..	..	..	130
Junior Basic/Basic Primary			6,334	1,708	6,334	1,708	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High			25,878	2,899	25,878	2,899	..	..	648	120
Senior Basic			7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
High			40,865	3,252	40,865	3,252	..	..	1,813	100
Higher Secondary
Institutions for Professional and Special Education—										
Training			170	40	170	40	..	..	153	21
Engineering			208	1	208	1	..	..	102	..
Technology and Industry			561	156	561	156	..	..	231	26
Medicine and Veterinary			292	45	292	45	..	..	88	6
Agriculture			7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Commerce			110	7	110	7	..	..	..	..
Law			54	1	54	1	..	..	17	1
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts			33	8	33	8	..	..	1	..
Arts and Crafts			79	60	79	60	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies			712	53	712	53	..	..	..	..
Others			47,026	2,020	47,026	2,020	..	..	109	2
Total			49,252	2,391	49,252	2,391	..	..	708	56
Unrecognised			2,211	496	2,211	496	..	..	5	..
Grand Total			4,54,821	1,14,107	4,54,821	1,14,107	..	..	3,724	435

XIV-B—Enrolment, stipends and examination results for the education of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities—concl 1.

Type of Institution. (1)	Students getting Stipends and Other Financial Concessions.				Examination Results.			
	Number.		Total value per annum.		Number appeared.		Number passed.	
	Boys. (12)	Girls. (13)	Boys. (14)	Girls. (15)	Boys. (16)	Girls. (17)	Boys. (18)	Girls. (19)
Arts and Science Colleges ..	1,993	138	Rs. 7,39,956	Rs. 53,944	824	52	459	32
Schools for General Education.								
Nursery .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	16	2
Primary	2,213	705	31,031	8,269	29,988	6,531	23,051	4,952
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	409	107	387	82
Middle/Junior High	2,998	384	1,20,128	9,428	10,347	668	7,801	499
Senior Basic .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
High	6,208	616	2,76,851	25,534	6,403	676	2,142	239
Total .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for Professional and Special Education.								
Training	149	37	38,117	7,967	165	35	144	29
Engineering	167	1	1,27,779	328	62	.....	35	.....
Technology and Industry	317	6	66,452	364	224	29	183	24
Medicine and Veterinary	180	7	1,57,800	6,430	152	15	71	11
Agriculture	8	.....	4,055	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Commerce	5	.....	1,411	.....	47	6	38	5
Law	28	1	15,104	709	18	1	5	.....
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	11	.....	3,260	.....	4	3	4	3
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	14	14	10
Oriental Studies .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	12	88	8
Others	49	1	6,920	300	27,961	998	15,001	591
Total	921	53	4,20,998	15,148	28,786	1,113	15,584	631
Unrecognised .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	38	128	22
Grand Total	14,393	1,896	15,88,964	1,12,323	77,004	9,189	49,570	6,509

XV—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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
U. S. A. ..	5	1	15	1	1	..	13	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..
Canada ..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
U. K. ..	8	2	4	..	1	1	56	..	1	..	12	..	11	1	..	..	4
Germany (West) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Denmark ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Japan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14	4	22	1	2	1	72	..	2	..	10	..	17	1	3	..	4

XV—Distribution of Scholars going abroad for further studies—concl.

Name of the country.	Number of scholars who went abroad for advanced studies in—																		
	Law.	Commerce.		Journalism.		Banking and Insurance.		Fine Art.		Nursing.		Library Science.		Other subjects.		Total.		No. of stipendiary students included in.	
	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Col. (34)	Col. (35)
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
U. S. A.	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	50	4	27	3
Canada	4	1	3	1
U. K.	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	109	5	3	..
Germany (West)	4	..	..	..
Switzerland	1	..	..	..
Austria	1	..	..	..
Denmark	1	..	..	..
Japan	1	..	1	..
Total	9	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	7	1	171	10	34	4

XVI—State Educational Service

(1)	Total number of posts.			Number of posts filled up by—									Number of posts vacant or held in abeyance.			Remarks, if any.
				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.	Class I.	Class II and others.	Total.		(17)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Direction—																
Men	4	5	9	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	..	1	1	
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All persons	4	5	9	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	..	1	1	
Inspection—																
Men	9	20	38	2	17	19	7	10	17	..	1	1	..	1	1	
Women	1	10	11	1	6	7	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
All persons	10	39	49	3	23	26	7	12	19	..	3	3	..	1	1	
Teaching—																
Collegiate—																
Men	88	166	234	40	75	115	26	61	87	1	23	24	1	7	8	
Women	5	34	39	3	24	27	2	6	8	..	3	3	..	1	1	
All persons	73	200	273	43	99	142	28	67	95	1	26	27	1	8	9	
School—																
Men	3	37	40	..	4	4	2	27	29	1	4	5	..	2	2	
Women	1	22	23	1	11	12	..	4	4	..	6	6	..	1	1	
All persons	4	59	63	1	15	16	2	31	33	1	10	11	..	3	3	
Others—																
Men	1	10	11	1	6	7	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All persons	1	10	11	1	6	7	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	
Total—																
Men	85	247	332	43	103	146	37	101	138	4	31	35	1	12	13	
Women	7	66	73	5	41	46	2	12	14	..	11	11	..	2	2	
All persons	92	313	405	48	144	192	39	113	152	4	42	46	1	14	15	

XVII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate (Men's Branch)

Designation. (1)	No. of posts. (2)	Prescribed Minimum educational qualifications. (3)	Scale of pay. (4)	Duties. (5)
Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.	1	No qualifications prescribed yet	Rs. 1,800—100—2,000 ..	Government's main activities in the field of Education are three-fold, firstly, the ownership and maintenance of a large number of Educational Institutions including Colleges and Schools of all standards, secondly, the grant of funds to non-Government Educational Institutions and thirdly, the inspection of all Educational Institutions which are wholly or partly maintained by Government. The Director of Public Instruction is the executive officer in charge of all these activities and advises Government in all educational matters. Appointing authority of members of the Subordinate Educational Service. Personally visits all first-grade Government Colleges.
Assistant Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.	2	Must be at least an M.A. or M.Sc. of an Indian University, or must be an honours graduate of a British University. Promotion is made on merit and seniority.	350—30—680—40—1,200 (E.B. after 10th and 18th stages).	They are immediately under the Director of Public Instruction and help him in all his work, deal with cases of appointments, transfers, leave, promotions and pensions of all officers including all clerical services other than those relating to schools. They are touring officers.

XVII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate (Men's Branch)—contd.

Designation. (1)	No. of posts. (2)	Prescribed Minimum educational qualifications (3)	Scale of pay. (4)	Duties. (5)
Chief Inspector, Primary and Basic Education, West Bengal.	1	Must possess at least a first class degree in M.A. or M.Sc. with a sound experience in teaching or inspecting branch of service.	Rs. 350—30—680—40—1,200 (E. B. after 10th and 18th stages.)	He is a touring officer and attached to Headquarters. He holds Subordinate charge under the Director of Public Instruction in all matters relating to Primary and Basic Education in the State.
Chief Inspector, Secondary Education, West Bengal.	1	Must possess at least a first class degree in M.A. or M.Sc. with a sound experience in teaching or inspecting branch of service.	Ditto	He is a touring officer and attached to Headquarters. He holds subordinate charge under the Director of Public Instruction in all matters relating to Secondary Education in the State.
Chief Inspector, Technical Education, West Bengal.	1	No qualifications prescribed yet.	Ditto	He holds subordinate charge under the Director of Public Instruction in all matters relating to Technical Education.
Chief Inspector, Social (Adult) Education, West Bengal.	1	Ditto	Ditto	He holds subordinate charge under the Director of Public Instruction in all matters relating to Social (Adult) Education.
Chief Inspector, Social Welfare, West Bengal.	1	Ditto	Ditto	No duties prescribed yet, assists the Director of Public Instruction in his work connected with State and Private Welfare Homes.
Chief Inspector, Physical Education, West Bengal.	1	Ditto	Ditto	He holds subordinate charge under the Director of Public Instruction in matters relating to Physical Education for Men.

Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools, West Bengal.	1	Must possess at least a first class Degree in M.A. or M.Sc. with a sound experience in teaching or inspecting branch of service.	Ditto	Immediately subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction and responsible for all educational matters relating to Anglo-Indian Schools. He inspects all Anglo-Indian Schools. When he visits a school, he observes in particular the mode of teaching and general management and the State of the accounts.
Deputy Chief Inspector, Primary Education, West Bengal.	1	Ditto	Ditto	He is immediately under the Chief Inspector of Primary (and Basic) Education and helps him in all his work.
Deputy Chief Inspector, Basic Education, West Bengal.	1	Ditto	Ditto	He is immediately under the Chief Inspector of Primary (and Basic) Education and helps him in all his work.
Deputy Chief Inspector, Secondary Education, West Bengal.	1	Ditto	Ditto	He is immediately under the Chief Inspector of Secondary Education and helps him in all his work.
Assistant Inspector, Special Duties, West Bengal.	1	Direct recruit—must possess a Master's degree together with a degree in teaching of an Indian University or honours degree or corresponding qualification with a Diploma or degree in teaching of a European University. Promotion can be made from among suitable officers in subordinate service. All must produce evidence of capacity for touring work, of good social status, of an aptitude for influencing by inspection the work done in a School and of satisfactory organising ability.	250—20—650—25—750 (E.B. after 10th and 18th stages).	Attached to Headquarters and is placed on special duties connected with enquiries to be made from time to time.

XVII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate (Men's Branch)—concl'd.

Designation. 1	No. of posts. 2	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications. 3	Scale of pay. 4	Duties. 5
Secretary, Text Book Committee	1	No qualifications prescribed yet	Rs. 250—20—650—25—750 (E. B after 10th and 18th stages.)	No duties prescribed yet. Supervises publication of books for primary schools. He is also working as Registrar of Publications.
*Adult Education Officer, West Bengal.	2	Ditto	Ditto	No duties prescribed yet.
District Inspector of Schools ..	23	Direct recruit—must possess a Master's degree together with a degree in teaching of an Indian University or honours degree or corresponding qualification with a diploma or degree in teaching of a European University. Promotion can be made from among suitable officers in subordinate service. All must produce evidence of capacity for touring work, of good social status, of an aptitude for influencing by inspection the work done in a school and of satisfactory organising ability.	Ditto	Chief Education Officer in the district in regard to education of boys up to High, Middle and Primary stages. Supervises the work of other inspecting officer, subordinate to him. Inspect High (excepting Government High), Middle and Teachers, Training Schools for boys in the district.
Inspector of Social Welfare, West Bengal.	1	No qualifications prescribed yet	Ditto	No duties prescribed yet. Assists the Chief Inspector, Social Welfare in his work.
Assistant Inspector of Social Welfare.	1	No qualifications prescribed yet	200—10—420—15—450 ..	No duties prescribed yet. Assists the Chief Inspector, Social Welfare in his work.

Inspector of Tols, West Bengal ..	2	No qualifications prescribed yet	Ditto	Immediately subordinate to the Secretary, Vangiya Sanskrita Siksha Parishad and is responsible for inspecting and reporting to the Parishat on the state of all tols in his area.
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.	1	(a) A University Degree, (b) good Social Status and presence of mind; (c) ability to control an extensive office. Promotion is made on merit and seniority.	Ditto	Helps the Director of Public Instruction in his work, supervises the work of the clerks including the Head Assistants the office of the Director of Public Instruction, checks all cases before their submission to the Director of Public Instruction.
Special Officer, Backward Class Education.	1	Graduate with teaching degree or diploma.	200—5—250	Distribution of funds allotted for the advancement of education amongst Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities.
Assistant Inspector of Schools ..	47	(a) For promotion—Bachelor's degree of a recognised University with a degree or diploma in teaching (or its equivalent foreign qualification) and satisfactory record of teaching or inspecting experience, (b) for direct recruitment—First or second class Master's Degree or First or High Second Class honours degree of a recognised University with a degree or diploma in teaching (or its equivalent foreign qualification) and satisfactory record of teaching or inspecting experience.	Ditto	Immediately under the District Inspector of Schools and is responsible for inspecting and reporting to the District Inspector of Schools on the state of all middle schools in his area. He is also required to supervise the work of some primary schools in his area.
Sub-Inspector of Schools ..	215	Bachelor's degree of a recognised University with a degree or diploma in teaching.	100—5—215—10—225 (E. - B. after 12th stage).	Responsible for inspecting and reporting on the state of all primary schools in his area.

*Two Posts are lying vacant.

XVII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate (Women's Branch)—

Designation. 1	No. of posts. 2	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications. 3	Scale of pay. 4	Duties. 5
Chief Inspector, Women's Education, West Bengal.	1	Must possess at least a first class Degree in M.A. or M.Sc. with a sound teaching experience.	Rs. 350—30—680—40—1,200 (E. B. after 10th and 18th stages).	She is a touring officer and attached to Headquarters. She holds subordinate charge under the Director of Public Instruction in all matters relating to Women's Education in the State.
Adult Education Officer, West Bengal.	1	No qualifications prescribed yet	250—20—650—25—750 (E. B. after 10th and 18th stages).	No duties prescribed yet.
Inspector of Physical Education (Women), West Bengal.	1	(1) Diploma in Physical Education	Ditto	(1) To do part-time instructional work at the David Hare Training College.
		(2) Master of Science in Health, Physical Education and recreation of a foreign University.	Ditto	(2) To supervise and guide physical training and welfare work in Government and Government aided institutions for women in the State.
District Inspectress of Schools ..	8	Direct recruit—Must possess a Master's Degree together with a Degree in teaching of an Indian University or honours degree or corresponding qualification with a diploma or degree in teaching of a European University. Promotion can be made from amongst suitable officers in subordinate service. All must produce evidence of capacity for touring work, of good social status, of an aptitude for influencing by inspection the work done in a School and of satisfactory organising ability.	Ditto	Chief Education Officer in the district in regard to education for girls up to high, middle and primary stage. Supervises the work of other inspecting officers subordinate to her. Inspects high, middle and teachers' training schools for girls in the district.

Assistant Inspectress of Schools

3

(a) For promotion—Bachelor's degree of a recognised University with a degree or diploma in teaching (or its equivalent foreign qualification) and satisfactory record of teaching or inspecting experience. (b) For direct recruitment—First or Second Class Master's degree or First or high second class honours degree of a recognised University with a degree or diploma in teaching (or its equivalent foreign qualification) and satisfactory record of teaching or inspecting experience.

200—5—250

Immediately under the District Inspectress of Schools and is responsible for inspecting and reporting to the District Inspectress of Schools on the state of all middle schools in her area. She is also required to supervise the work of some primary schools in her area.

*Not yet filled up.