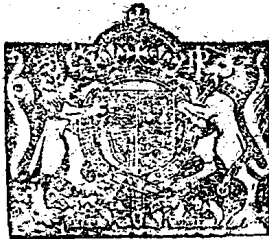


GENERAL REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

For the year ending
March 31, 1931



ALLAHABAD:

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1932

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General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces for the year ending March 31, 1931.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The statement below shows the number of institutions and their enrolment during the year 1930-31 :—

| Kind of institutions. | Institutions. | | | | Enrolment. | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------|------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|
| | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Variation. | Percentage of variation. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Variation. | Percentage of variation. |
| Government .. | 275 | 270 | —5 | —1·8 | 40,593 | 40,298 | —295 | —·72 |
| District board | 16,458 | 16,354 | —104 | —·63 | 1,020,102 | 1,007,057 | —13,045 | —1·3 |
| Municipal board | 1,174 | 1,199 | +25 | +2·13 | 109,330 | 115,926 | +6,596 | +6 |
| Aided .. | 5,795 | 5,681 | —114 | —2 | 277,249 | 276,873 | —376 | —·13 |
| Unaided .. | 179 | 159 | —20 | —11 | 12,501 | 11,544 | —957 | —7·65 |
| Total .. | 23,881 | 23,663 | —218 | —·9 | 1,459,775 | 1,451,698 | —8,077 | —·55 |
| Unrecognized Institutions. | 2,305 | 2,296 | —9 | —·4 | 61,973 | 61,049 | —924 | —1·48 |
| Grand Total .. | 26,186 | 25,959 | —227 | —·86 | 1,521,748 | 1,512,747 | —9,001 | —·59 |

A decrease of 9,000 in the enrolment is a depressing feature of the year's record. The decrease occurred in rural areas and is no doubt due to general unrest and economic depression. Congress activities had more effect on rural than on municipal primary schools as the former are easily intimidated. The decrease has been in primary schools only. The number of secondary schools and their enrolment have increased. The municipal schools recorded an increase in enrolment of 6,596.

The percentage of scholars actually in school to the total population is given below :—

| | Recognized institutions. | | All institutions. | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| | 1931. | 1930. | 1931. | 1930. |
| Boys | 5·12 | 5·53 | 5·34 | 5·8 |
| Girls | ·64 | ·67 | ·67 | ·69 |
| Total | 2·99 | 3·21 | 3·12 | 3·35 |

It will be noticed that there is a small decrease from 3·35 per cent. of scholars in 1930 to 3·12 per cent. in 1931.

The distribution of expenditure on education from different sources is shown in the following table :—

| | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Difference. | Percentage of total expenditure on education in 1930-31. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Government funds | 2,15,92,250 | 2,21,88,938 | +5,96,688 | 57 |
| District board funds | 34,18,082 | 37,91,895 | +3,73,813 | 9·74 |
| Municipal board funds | 15,01,342 | 14,31,316 | —70,026 | 3·7 |
| Fees | 60,92,012 | 63,52,241 | +2,60,229 | 16·3 |
| Other sources | 50,78,734 | 51,63,538 | +85,234 | 13·26 |
| Total | 3,76,82,420 | 3,89,28,358 | +12,45,938 | 100 |

It is remarkable that the expenditure on education during the year under review increased by as much as Rs. 12,45,938 whereas during the previous year the increase was only Rs. 89,259. The decrease in enrolment, therefore, is not due to lack of financial support. As usual, the largest increase (Rs. 6 lakhs) was from Government funds which contributed 57 per cent. of the total cost of education in the province. The district boards which last year had reduced their contribution by Rs. 1,54,664 increased it this year by Rs. 3,73,813. The increase in the income from fees was nearly half of that of last year, but amounted to Rs. 2,60,229. A striking decrease was in the contribution from municipal boards. Last year this source gave an increase of Rs. 1,12,733, whereas this year it provided Rs. 70,026 less than last year. A welcome increase was registered under the head "other sources." Last year the income under this head was Rs. 9,60,852 less than in the preceding year. This year it shows an increase of Rs. 85,234 above last year's figure.

CHAPTER II.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

These provinces have the distinction of possessing five universities. Two of them, the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities, are all-India institutions and represent the efforts in the direction of higher education of the two great communities of the country. They and the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow are unitary and residential, while the recently created University of Agra is of the old affiliating type. The Agra University has taken over the work of the external side of the Allahabad University and its jurisdiction extends over the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Rajputana and Central India. It has 17 constituent colleges. The total enrolment in the five universities was as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| 1930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,993 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,081 |

The distribution of funds spent on university education exclusive of expenditure on buildings and equipment was as follows :—

| | | | | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Increase. |
|---------------------|----|----|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government funds .. | .. | .. | | 26,14,813 | 30,68,218 | 4,53,405 |
| Fees .. | .. | .. | | 7,68,825 | 7,57,339 | 11,486 |
| Other sources .. | .. | .. | | 7,44,671 | 10,24,266 | 2,79,595 |

The results of the various university examinations for the year 1931 were as follows :—

| Examinations. | Allahabad. | | Lucknow. | | Benares. | | Aligarh. | | Agra. | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. |
| D. Litt. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. A. (Final) .. | 92 | 87 | 96 | 97 | 42 | 95 | 52 | 50 | 113 | 84 |
| M. A. (Previous) .. | 73 | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.Sc. (Final) .. | 48 | 85 | 21 | 90 | 26 | 92 | 10 | 60 | 19 | 84 |

| Examination. | Allahabad. | | Lucknow. | | Benares. | | Aligarh. | | Agra. | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. | Candidates appeared. | Percentages of passes. |
| M. Sc. (Previous) .. | 52 | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. A. (Honours) .. | 49 | 88 | 10 | 90 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 20 | .. | .. |
| B. Sc. (Honours) .. | 24 | 71 | 8 | 75 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 17 | .. | .. |
| B. A. (Pass) .. | 390 | 68 | 259 | 81 | 203 | 49 | 207 | 51 | 958 | 49 |
| B. Sc. (Pass) .. | 169 | 70 | 79 | 70 | 101 | 57 | 43 | 70 | 237 | 62 |
| LL.B. (Final) .. | 217 | 92 | 229 | 44 | 97 | 82 | 84 | 83 | 188 | 50 |
| LL.B. (Previous) .. | 217 | 88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. Com. .. | 54 | 80 | 23 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 86 |

All the universities are growing institutions and their legitimate desire to provide fuller facilities for up-to-date teaching and research has the fullest sympathy of the Government. But the Government are already contributing an amount for higher education in these provinces, which is hardly justified by the condition of provincial finances, especially in view of the urgent need for the expansion of primary and of girls' education. The universities should, therefore, do more than they have done hitherto to interest their alumni in their welfare and progress. It is deplorable that generally those who have profited most from a university education contribute little towards the funds of their Alma Mater. The future development of the provincial universities will depend mainly on the response of their alumni and of public spirited citizens to their appeal for help. They must, therefore, stimulate amongst the public a greater interest in their work. They will do well to investigate the causes of the present public apathy towards university affairs in general and university finances in particular.

The discipline during the year.—The academic year began when the civil disobedience movement was at its height. While the work in the professional colleges, e.g., the teachers training colleges, engineering colleges and medical colleges, was carried on without any disturbance or interruption, the Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Benares and some of the colleges affiliated to the Agra

University had serious interruptions. They were picketed by outsiders and in certain cases by their own students. In many cases the work was interrupted for several months. Most institutions adopted a policy of inactivity or drift and refused to take notice of serious breaches of discipline. The spirit of lawlessness and defiance to authority was not confined to political demonstrations, but was responsible also for serious indiscipline in academic matters. The authorities of the Aligarh Muslim University deserve to be congratulated on their control over the students, who refused to take part in political demonstrations of any kind.

Allahabad University.—The number of scholars decreased by nine to 1,650. The decrease is due to picketing on account of which a number of students who had joined at the beginning of the session left the University. Owing to interruptions in the early part of the year the University session, which last year ended on April 23, was continued to May, 9, and the duration of the teaching periods was extended from 50 to 60 minutes each. The University examinations, which are usually held in March, commenced from April 13, 1931. The ordinance exempting students who were twenty-two years of age or upwards and were post-graduate students from residing in a college or hostel or being otherwise under approved supervision has been amended. Under the amended ordinance all students of the University without exception are required either to reside in a college or hostel or to be under the supervision of university authorities. A scheme for the introduction of military science as an extra optional subject of study has been approved. A lectureship in Philosophy and a lectureship in Politics have been created subject to their being filled only when Government give a grant for the purpose. It has been decided that the lecturer in Philosophy, when appointed, should be one specially qualified to teach Islamic Philosophy. The extension of the Muir Hostel was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 43,366. A row of huts in the vicinity of the hostel was acquired at a cost of Rs. 32,430. In both cases the cost was met by the University from its own funds. The number of volumes in the University increased by 2,933 to 77,731. The number of books issued was 19,922. The library has been given a special grant of Rs. 20,000 by the University from its own funds. The university ambulance corps did social service work at Magh Mela. The staff and post-graduate students have done a creditable amount of research work. The University has lost by the death of Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, M.A., the services of a popular and much respected teacher. Mr. Deb was Reader in Chemistry and Secretary of the university ambulance corps.

Lucknow University.—The total enrolment in the Lucknow University during the year, including students of the Oriental department of the Canning College (115) and students of the Isabella Thoburn College (71), was 1,714, or 20 more than in the previous year. It is notable that the Faculty of Medicine reported a decrease of 26 students during the year. This decrease is partly due to the smaller number of medical men seeking admission to the Diploma

Course in Public Health and partly to the larger percentage of passes in the final medical examinations. In the higher examinations the results were satisfactory, but the pass percentages of the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of 1930 were not as good as in previous years. In the opinion of the University the deterioration is largely due to the poorer quality of students coming up from the Intermediate Colleges. Considerable research and original work was done by the post-graduate students and members of the staff. During the year facilities for teaching and research work were improved by the erection of a separate Zoology block at an approximate cost of Rs. 61,000. This extension provided much needed accommodation for the departments of Botany and Zoology. The addition of 2,183 volumes to the library increased the total number of volumes to 41,183. The number of journals received increased from 284 to 298. The University is progressively developing its residential accommodation. During the year, under report a new hostel accommodating 100 students was added to the Canning College and 27 new rooms were added to the hostels of the King George's Medical College. The scheme of physical training, which was hitherto compulsory for all under-graduate students, was considerably modified. Conditions of discipline at the beginning of the session made it difficult to compel the students to attend the physical training class. Eventually the authorities abandoned compulsion altogether and sanctioned as a temporary measure a new post of Director of Physical Culture, with the intention of developing new forms of exercise and physical culture and inducing students to undertake them on a voluntary basis. The University had at the close of the previous year one company of 148 non-commissioned officers and men, but in the beginning of August, 1930 the enrolment was only 61. Training was seriously handicapped for want of rifles and because the annual camp could not be held. New diploma examinations were instituted for titles in Sanskrit. The following improvements were effected in the King George's Hospital, Lucknow, which is under the administrative control of the University: increase of 25 beds for in-patients, introduction of a scheme for the training of medical officers in X-ray work and transfer to the hospital of the King Nasiruddin Hyder's Leper Hospital.

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.—For the first time in the history of the college the enrolment (62) of the university section exceeded that of the intermediate. This increase in numbers emphasized the need for a new hostel which the college undertook to construct with its own resources. The examination results were satisfactory, 75 per cent. of the B.A. and B.Sc. candidates being successful. While Lucknow was the scene of much disturbance during the picketing of educational institutions, the Isabella Thoburn College was not molested and there was no inclination on the part of the students to boycott education. This attitude is considered by the management to be due to the *esprit de corps* which is fostered and maintained in extra curricular activities in which students have a large share of management. In this connexion the college "government association"

deserves special mention. This organization, in which students and staff function on equal terms, undertakes the maintenance of order and decorum in hostels, dining room, and grounds. Another contributing factor was the fact that the college is residential.

Benares Hindu University.—There were 2,419 students on the rolls. A sum of Rs. 51,000 was received from the Swetambar Jain Conference for a Chair of Jaini Philosophy and Religion. The Travancore Darbar sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,25,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000. An interesting development of the University is the Ayurvedic College, at which provision has been made for instruction in Ayurvedic medicine and surgery. Instruction is also given in modern Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, and there is a dissection hall for teaching practical anatomy and surgery. There is attached to the college a hospital, which contains medical, surgical and gynaecological wards for clinical training, and an out-door dispensary where the attendance of patients is about 8,000 a year and where students receive practical training. The work of the University was considerably interrupted by Congress activities.

Aligarh Muslim University.—The enrolment was 1,286 and was distributed as follows :—

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Post-graduate classes | .. | .. | .. | 280 |
| B.A. and B.Sc. classes | .. | .. | .. | 361 |
| Intermediate College.. | .. | .. | .. | 601 |
| Tibbiya college | .. | .. | .. | 44 |

During the year the University suffered two severe misfortunes by the death of the Chancellor, Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal, to whose beneficence and wisdom the University will always be indebted, and of Mr. E. A. Horne, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, who had held his office for less than a year, and whose illness was brought on by over work in the service of the University. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman carried on the work. After the death of Mr. Horne, his duties were undertaken temporarily by Mr. H. Martin, the Principal of the Islamia College, Peshawar. The services of Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, I.E.S., were lent by the Bengal Government in January, 1931 and he was appointed permanent Pro-Vice-Chancellor. One of the most gratifying features of what was in many respects a difficult year was the refusal of the students to abandon their work and take part in political activities. His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad munificently provided for the creation of Chairs both in Chemistry and Physics at the University, with a gift of Rs. 10 lakhs. Dr. R. F. Hunter, D.Sc., and Dr. Rudolf Samuel, Ph.D., were appointed to the Chairs. Dr. A. R. Mansoor, M.A., D.P.H., was appointed whole-time Medical Officer of the University. The services of Dr. I. R. Khan, Ph.D. (London), were lent by the United Provinces Government to reorganize the department of Geography. The annual grant by the Hyderabad Government was increased from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 60,000. His Highness the Nawab of Bawalpur commemorated His Excellency

the Viceroy's visit to Aligarh by making a donation of Rs. 1 lakh. An outstanding event of the year was the visit paid to the University by His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin. The Tibbiya College was reorganized, but there is pressing need for a larger and better building for the college. New laboratories for the Chemistry, Physics, Zoology and Botany departments have been designed. These buildings have been planned in accordance with the latest requirements of scientific teaching and should provide the University with facilities for scientific studies which will be unsurpassed in India. During the year under review the entire buildings of the University were installed with electric current. The whole sanitary system of the University was also in the course of reorganization. The usual social and athletic activities of the University were carried on with success during the year under review. The most important society of the University is the University Union which has turned out many distinguished Musalmans and which shows no sign of losing its vigour or popularity. The various other societies maintained their usual activities and the University had a successful athletic year, especially in tennis. Special mention should be made of the activities of the Muslim University Training Corps, which won the A. R. A. competition match no. 27 open to the University and Training Corps and Territorial Units of the whole of India and Burma; this was a great achievement and reflects the highest credit on the officers and staff sergeant.

Agra University.—The enrolment of the degree and post-graduate classes of the affiliated colleges of the Agra University rose by 79 to 2,637. The number of the affiliated colleges was 15, as last year. The total number of examinees was 2,230, of whom 291 were teachers and 8 were women candidates. Last year the corresponding numbers were 2,299, 308 and 3 respectively. The income and expenditure of the University during the year 1930-31 were as follows:—

| | 1930-31. | 1929-30. |
|--|----------|----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government grant for maintenance | 43,500 | 43,500 |
| Examination fees | 65,135 | 66,210 |
| Other sources | 19,847 | 15,150 |
| Total | 1,28,482 | 1,24,860 |

Recognition in additional subjects for the degree and post-graduate examinations was granted to seven colleges. The healthy competition amongst the colleges of the University continues and most of the colleges are effecting improvements. Four colleges were inspected by the panel of inspectors appointed by the University. Though the process of framing statutes and regulations is not yet complete, much has been done in this direction. Geography was included in the list of optional subjects for the B.A. examination. Provision has now been made by the University for holding

proficiency examinations in French and German for the benefit of students who intend to go abroad for higher studies. At the instance of the Inter-University Board, the University is taking steps to stimulate social service work in the affiliated colleges. The University has also appointed a committee to investigate the question of unemployment, collect statistics of the employed and unemployed students of the University, draw up a handbook of information of the openings available, and make suggestions in consultation with the Principals of the affiliated colleges for meeting the difficulties of unemployment. Until the year 1929-30 the University had no library whatsoever, and sometimes great difficulty was felt in procuring books for the use of moderators and examiners. To meet this difficulty the University allotted Rs. 7,000 for purchasing text-books and necessary furniture. The University office is still housed in a rented building. The preliminary plans and estimates of the University buildings are ready, but a suitable site for the purpose has not yet been obtained.

The affiliated colleges.

(1) *Agra College*.—The enrolment at the close of the session 1930-31 was:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| In post-graduate Arts and Science classes | 66 |
| In Degree " " " " | 210 |
| In Intermediate " " " " | 305 |
| In Law " " " " | 141 |

The enrolment last year was 722 as against 803 in the previous year. The drop in numbers was due mainly to political disturbances. The decrease in numbers is most marked in the law and post-graduate classes. The income for the year was Rs. 2,33,901 and the expenditure Rs. 2,40,023. The excess expenditure was met from the balance of the previous year. There are 47 members of the teaching staff, including the Principal. College activities were much curtailed owing to the obsession of many students with politics.

St. John's College, Agra.—There was an increase in the number of students. The total enrolment was 401, of whom 194 were in residence. The college was recognized by the Intermediate Board in Geography and by the University in Hindi and Urdu for the B.A. degree and in Military Science. The college staff numbered 41 including 13 professors with European qualifications; there were in addition 11 student tutors and demonstrators. Thus there were less than 10 students per teacher. The tutorial system has been extended. Co-operation with the Agra College in History and English at the M.A. stage continued and arrangements were made whereby the under-graduate students could attend Sanskrit classes at Agra College. College and hostel societies played a useful part in the life of the college. The examination results of the college were satisfactory. They ranged from 44 per cent. in the Intermediate examination in Science to 100 per cent. in most of the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations. Athletic activities of the college were carried on with zest. Regular physical training was compulsory for all junior students residing in the college hostel. The social service

work was a special feature of the students' activities. The night school was run throughout the year and the children were allowed to enjoy the use of the college fields on occasions. Patrol parties continued to go out for S. P. C. A. work, and arrangements were made for a regular inspector to assist in the work. First aid lectures were given regularly during the session. The *basti* survey work led to a definite attempt being made to help people in the neighbourhood. The Agra municipality gave a grant to the college which enabled it to complete the college social service hut, which will become the centre of the social services activities of the college. The college contributed two officers and thirty men to the half company to which the Agra detachment of the University Corps is limited. The miniature range in the college grounds was used for rifle practice and provided a popular side to the training. The students were periodically examined by the college doctor.

3. *Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Cawnpore.*—The number of students was 533. Of these 295 resided in the college hostel and the rest in the city, practically all with their parents or guardians. The examination results were satisfactory and ranged from 42 per cent. in the Intermediate examination in Commerce to 100 per cent. in the M.A. examination. In July, 1930 new classes in Economics (M.A.) and in Politics (B.A.) were started. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,150. The college magazine was issued twice in the year.

4. *Sanatan Dharama College, Cawnpore.*—The college continued to work satisfactorily during the year 1930-31. The number of students was 287, of whom 208 were in the degree classes in Arts, Commerce and Law. The annual maintenance expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 90,000. The college did well in athletics, and arrangements were made for training in gymnastics and Indian exercises. The boating and swimming club was active. A large number of the students (85 per cent.) resided in the hostels. The social activities of the college were well maintained under the auspices of the College Union. A sum of Rs. 1,624 was spent on books and periodicals for the library. The college secured during the year affiliation in History for the M.A. and Politics for the B.A. degree. The results of the college at the various public examinations of 1931 were satisfactory.

5. *Christ Church College, Cawnpore.*—There was a slight drop in the enrolment (from 233 to 210) which was mainly due to the civil disobedience movement and the picketing of educational institutions by the Congress. The college had on its rolls a fair number of representatives of all the important communities in the province, and the relationship between them, despite unhealthy external influence, continued to remain most amicable. The percentage of passes in all examinations was satisfactory. Work during 1930-31 was, however, seriously interrupted by the abnormal political and social conditions prevailing in the country though the staff and the bulk of the students remained consistently

loyal and unaffected by the widespread spirit of disobedience. Members of the Lindsay Commission visited the college in February, 1931. They seemed to be impressed with what they saw and particularly appreciated the spirit of loyalty and service which this college endeavours to inculcate among its students.

6. *Bareilly College, Bareilly*.—The Bareilly College had, at the close of the year under review, 406 Intermediate and University students on its rolls. This is the highest number ever recorded in the history of this institution. Post-graduate classes in Mathematics and Law were started in July, 1930. The tutorial system, which was started last year in a couple of subjects, was extended and tutorial classes in English for all students of the college were added. There were 30 members of the teaching staff as compared with 20 in the previous session. A new building, consisting of eight classrooms and a large hall, to accommodate the Commerce and Economics departments and the library has been constructed. An attempt was made to promote corporate life among the day students by dividing Bareilly into eight circles and appointing members of the staff as wardens of the different circles. The compulsory games scheme was extended to include the third year as well as the first-year and hostel students and worked efficiently; about 70 per cent. of the college students took some part in games. An extra playing field was provided to meet the requirements of a larger athletic programme, and an open-air gymnasium was constructed. The various college societies continued to function satisfactorily. The College Union staged its annual play in aid of the Poor Students' Fund, from which a substantial profit of over Rs. 500 was made. The Old Boys' Association, with a membership of over 200, is in a flourishing condition. The financial condition of the college continues to be sound. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,03,954 and the total income was Rs. 1,04,443.

7. *St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur*.—In spite of the obstacles caused by the political upheaval in Gorakhpur the college succeeded in maintaining a good standard of efficiency. There was considerable development in games; the college participated for the first time in the Agra University sports and secured the third position. All the different societies (Literary Society, Sanskrit Association, Night School, etc.) continued to make progress.

8. *Meerut College*.—During the year under review the college maintained its progress in all directions. The number of students including the intermediate students increased from 784 to 791. About 300 students resided in the college hostels. Expansion in buildings and hostels has not been able to keep pace with increase in enrolment. The new intermediate commerce classes are becoming popular. The results of various examinations were creditable. The finances of the college were satisfactory; the income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1,81,743 and Rs. 1,82,334 respectively. The students societies, such as the Literary Society, Scientific Society, Historical Society, Sanskrit Society and the Law Society, were run with zeal during the year. The tutorial system was developed and

a system for maintaining a record of the students' career while in the college was introduced. Physical training was made compulsory for the first and third year students residing in the hostels. The construction of the gymnasium shed was completed during this year and the facilities provided for instruction in Indian sports and exercises attracted a large number of students to the gymnasium enclosure every evening. The hostels were managed by the students in residence under the guidance of the wardens and provided the students with practical lessons in self-government.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—During the past year the standard of instruction and work done at the Thomason College was maintained at its usual high level. The recently published results of the competitive examination held by the Public Service Commission for admission to the Indian Service of Engineers show that out of 13 vacancies no less than 9 were secured by Roorkee trained men, and that a Thomason College student again succeeded in heading the list. It is hoped that the present grave financial stringency will not permanently diminish the field of recruitment of ex-students of the college in the great engineering services of the country. But the present situation is one which naturally occasions students and their parents acute anxiety. The health of the students remained satisfactory. The discipline of the students was good, and their keenness on military training was unabated. The Thomason College has not escaped in the universal cut in the budget allotments, but care has been taken by Government to secure that the reductions will interfere as little as possible with the efficiency of the institution.

NOTE.—The account given above of the progress of universities and colleges is based on the reports issued by these institutions.

CHAPTER III.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Secondary education in the United Provinces comprises the middle, the high and the intermediate stages. The middle stage is covered in two schools, viz., the vernacular and anglo-vernacular. The course in the former is for three and in the latter for four years. The high school and the intermediate courses are of the anglo-vernacular type and extend over two years each. In some cases the degree colleges are allowed to maintain intermediate classes.

The number of secondary institutions and their enrolment were as follows :—

| | Institutions. | | | Enrolment. | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Increase. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Increase. | |
| Public. | Government .. | 65 | 65 | .. | 23,090 | 22,918 | —172 |
| | District board .. | 612 | 621 | +9 | 73,968 | 77,230 | +3,262 |
| | Municipal board .. | 33 | 35 | +2 | 5,418 | 5,464 | +46 |
| Pri- vate. | Aided .. | 218 | 230 | +12 | 60,418 | 62,356 | +1,938 |
| | Unaided .. | 35 | 45 | +10 | 5,050 | 5,864 | +814 |
| Total .. | 963 | 996 | +33 | 167,944 | 173,832 | +5,888 | |

The distribution of funds spent on secondary education was as follows :—

| Heads. | | | | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Increase or decrease. |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Provincial revenues .. | .. | .. | .. | 44,21,154 | 46,19,355 | +1,98,201 |
| District board funds .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,45,400 | 3,42,224 | —3,176 |
| Municipal board funds .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,65,446 | 1,84,120 | +18,674 |
| Fees .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,82,187 | 27,07,015 | +1,24,828 |
| Other sources .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,09,040 | 8,27,969 | +18,929 |
| Total .. | | | | 83,23,227 | 86,80,683 | +3,57,456 |

The expenditure increased by Rs. 3,57,456. In 1929-30 the income from private sources was less than that in the previous year. During the year under report this income, which is derived from subscriptions from the public or from private endowments, showed an increase of Rs. 18,929. This increase is the more remarkable as it occurred during a year in which attempts were made by the Congress to hamper the work of these institutions. The Government contributed a little over 52 per cent. of the total cost.

A.—Anglo-Vernacular education.

Intermediate Colleges.—The Intermediate College may have only the intermediate classes, or the intermediate and the high school classes, or all the classes from the upper primary stage to the intermediate. The number of these colleges remained the same as last year, i.e., 30. The enrolment increased by 72 to 4,878 and the total expenditure rose from Rs. 17,12,703 in 1929-30 to Rs. 17,37,336 during the year under review. The results of the intermediate examination were as follows:—

| Kind of Intermediate Colleges. | Appeared Arts and Science. | Passed Arts and Science. | Percentage of passes. |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Government Intermediate Colleges | 460 | 305 | 66·3 |
| Intermediate classes attached to degree colleges .. | 898 | 512 | 57 |
| Aided Intermediate Colleges | 699 | 429 | 61·37 |
| Unaided Intermediate Colleges | 259 | 156 | 60·2 |

The buildings of the Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad, and the Shiah College, Lucknow, were occupied during the year under review. These buildings cost about Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 2,32,000 respectively, of which Rs. 1,93,000 and Rs. 1,60,000 were given by Government as building grants.

Teachers and their efficiency.—The percentage of trained teachers increased from 32 in 1929-30 to 34 in 1930-31 in non-Government institutions; in government institutions the percentage was 73 in both years. These figures show that aided institutions continue to employ but a small proportion of trained staff. The untrained teachers in a large majority of cases are willing to undergo a course of training, and in some cases the managers are ready to depute their teachers to training colleges, but they are unable to secure admission on account of the great demand for the limited accommodation in these colleges. Inspectors continue to comment on the indolence of some teachers in Government schools. Security of tenure and certainty of annual increments in salary make some of these teachers slack in their work, which requires the positive virtues of enthusiasm, interest and hard-work. The Inspector of Schools, Benares division, is of opinion that "efficiency in methods of teaching in Government institutions can improve only if head masters exercise with tact, firmness and sympathy greater supervision over their assistants . . .". In aided schools, on the other hand, efficiency suffers

because the teacher's position is too insecure and because managing bodies interfere in the internal administration of the schools.

Methods of teaching and material of instruction.—The teaching of English in primary classes in many institutions has considerably improved as the subject has been put in charge of enthusiastic trained teachers. In the higher sections, however, the standard of English continues to show signs of deterioration. A fall in the standard of spoken English is noticeable in many schools. This is due to the increase in the size of classes and to the neglect of practice in spoken English since the abolition of the *viva voce* test in the high school examination. With the increasing use of Hindi and Urdu as the media of instruction increased attention should be paid to practice in written and spoken English. Mathematics is reported to be taught fairly satisfactorily in the high schools and intermediate colleges; the only point which needs stressing in this connexion is the need of greater attention to mental arithmetic. The teaching of geography is improving but the paucity of teachers who are specialists in the subject is keenly felt in many schools. The Aligarh Muslim University is now endeavouring with considerable success to meet the need for trained geographers. The teaching of history is dull and “the teachers of this subject make little difference between the methods suitable for inspiring children in the lower classes and those fit for students in the upper classes.” Only one of the inspectors' reports refers to the teaching of Hindi and Urdu. It says, “As regards the vernaculars little actual teaching has been observed. Boys do a considerable amount of reading aloud to teachers and this appears to be the chief method of teaching these subjects. But the results obtained in the high school examination are not bad.” Some inspectors report that the practical work in Science shows signs of being neglected. The teaching of drawing and handicraft has received a great stimulus from the Drawing and Handicraft Centre whose influence is visible in schools where teachers have undergone the special training. On account of political distractions, schools could not attempt new methods of teaching. A few schools in the Rohilkhand division are trying experiments with the Dalton Plan. This plan was continued in the Government High School, Agra. Equipment in most schools is fairly satisfactory. Many specialist teachers do not always make a wise selection when drawing up lists of apparatus or material required for the teaching of their subjects. The result is that apparatus is often purchased which never leaves the almira. The schools will do well to remember that in present financial conditions it is not possible to give as much money for the upkeep of laboratories as in previous years, and that they must therefore exercise considerable discretion in the purchase and use of apparatus and material.

Medium of instruction.—The department has allowed the use of Hindi or Urdu as the medium of instruction to all the schools which have applied for the permission. The number of schools which now use the vernacular medium of instruction in the high school classes was 42 as last year. But “the vernacular” in most cases is not

Hindi or Urdu but Hindi and Urdu in which a large number of English words and phrases occur. The reason for the use of this mixture is that the teachers have been taught at the universities in English and most of them have not studied any vernacular after passing the high school examination. English has become the vehicle of their thought and they often find it difficult to express themselves in pure Hindi or Urdu. Inspectors continue to complain that the standards of written as well as spoken English and of the mother tongue have deteriorated since the change in the medium of instruction was introduced.

Discipline.—The civil disobedience movement which was launched by the Congress party towards the close of the year 1929-30 continued with increasing vigour till the end of September. In secondary schools it took the form of organized noisy demonstrations which interrupted work and encouraged school boys to defy their parents and teachers. In a large number of schools normal work could not be resumed until after the Dashehra vacation. The attempt made by the Congress to interfere with the work of the schools had little public support behind it. But it had serious results on the discipline of schools. Respect for teachers and elders—hitherto a characteristic virtue of Indian boys—largely disappeared. In many cases even the common form of courtesies towards teachers ceased to be observed. Cases of insubordination were not uncommon and in some institutions instructions were issued to the managing bodies by soviets of school boys. Headmasters and teachers, it is only fair to say, had difficult conditions to contend with. In the circumstances the majority did well. In few schools, notwithstanding determined interference with their work by agents of the Congress, was there a breakdown in order. Some headmasters showed great courage in withstanding the attempts of picketers to coerce them into closing their schools or to dictate terms to them.

Examinations.—The results of the High School, Intermediate and equivalent examinations were as follows:—

| | Board. | | Benares. | | Aligarh. | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | High School. | Inter. | High School. | Inter. | High School. | Inter. |
| Number of candidates .. | 9,083 | 2,814 | 1,067 | 518 | 198 | 244 |
| Number of successful candidates .. | 5,137 | 1,621 | 525 | 250 | 102 | 106 |
| Percentage of passes .. | 57 | 58 | 49 | 48 | 52 | 43 |

Buildings.—There was not much building activity during the year. On account of financial stringency the building programme for government institutions is almost at a standstill. Three new rooms were added to the Government High School, Bijnor, at a cost of Rs. 9,430, and a new block was constructed for the manual training classes at the Government Intermediate College, Fyzabad.

The middle school building of the Radhaswami Institute, Agra, was completed at a cost of Rs. 51,712. The St. John's School, Agra, completed extensions and the Muslim University City School, Aligarh, carried through a building programme. The Kayastha Pathshala High School, Aligarh, erected a building at a cost of Rs. 53,925, but it is still incomplete as Government, for lack of funds, have been unable to give a grant for the purpose.

Hostels.—Almost all inspectors report that the existing hostel accommodation in their divisions is not sufficient to provide for the influx of village boys who now come in increasing numbers to towns to join High Schools and Intermediate Colleges. A large number of these boys have to live in very unsatisfactory lodgings. The need for hostel accommodation has now become acute, especially in the larger towns, and can be met only if philanthropic people come forward to help the schools and colleges to provide it. Something in this direction has been accomplished recently. In Muzaffarnagar progress has been made with the Saadat Boarding Memorial Brahmin Hostel and the Sri Ram Chandra Victory High School, Ferozabad, has nearly completed the building of a hostel erected at a cost of Rs. 50,000 provided from private funds.

Management of anglo-vernacular institutions.—The Government schools have local committees with the District Magistrate as Chairman. They have been taking increased interest in the management and welfare of their schools. The managing committees of aided institutions, with the exception of a few, are now registered bodies. But in some cases they have interfered in the internal management and discipline of schools and thus have undermined the headmaster's influence and authority. Government have now made it a condition of the grant-in-aid that headmasters must be given complete control over school management and discipline.

Music classes.—Reports from various divisions show that music is gaining in popularity in anglo-vernacular schools. The classes are well attended and the prejudice against the subject, which was mainly due to its novelty in the school curriculum, is dying out. It was introduced in the Mufid-i-Am High School, Agra, and the Kishori Raman High School, Muttra, during the year. The Radhaswami Educational Institute besides providing for the training of students in Indian vocal and instrumental music has engaged the services of a bandmaster to organize a school band.

Physical training, games and scouting.—Headmasters of anglo-vernacular schools generally are endeavouring to make physical training compulsory in their schools. The N. R. E. C. Intermediate College, Khurja, has gone a step further and has made attendance at games compulsory for its teachers also. But there are considerable difficulties in making physical training compulsory. Lack of suitable playgrounds and the difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements (including a change of clothing) are serious obstacles for day scholars. The problem of finding suitable playgrounds is especially acute in the hills and in congested cities like Cawnpore, Benares and Lucknow.

It is perhaps for this reason that volley ball is gaining in popularity in the anglo-vernacular schools. A great advance in physical training cannot be expected until competent teachers are available. To meet the demand for these the provincial superintendents of physical training have been doing good work by conducting classes at various centres. In the Benares division the inspector has made use of the physical training instructor in a local school with whose help and with the co-operation of a recognized local physical training institution he trained a large number of instructors in physical training. An assistant master in physical training, who was trained in Sweden, was attached to the Normal School, Muzaffarnagar, for the training of teachers in the Meerut division. Scouting activities were hampered during the year by political disturbances. The Inspector of Schools, Benares, says, "During the first four months of the year the movement suffered a setback from the civil disobedience movement with its concomitant evils of picketing, flag demonstration, etc." Fortunately the inherent strength of the scout movement reasserted itself. Most schools have scout troops which are affiliated either to the Baden-Powell or to the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association. In some schools, however, insufficient attention is paid to the essentials of the movement. One inspector remarks, "Scouting in schools has degenerated into a demonstration of a number of games by only a few liveried students." Other inspectors urge that camps and rallies should have a more prominent place in scout programmes. Good work continues to be done in connexion with the Mackenzie school course of first-aid, hygiene and sanitation.

Medical inspection of schools.—This was the fifth year of the scheme of whole-time medical officers working under the Education Department. It has been decided to transfer the work to the Public Health Department from July, 1931. Divisional conferences of local heads of institutions and medical officers were held under the chairmanship of the Divisional Inspector of Schools. Some of the whole-time medical officers took a keen interest in their work and did much to improve the general health of scholars. But in the Allahabad division, "due to political disturbances several schools were not visited at all, while others only saw the medical officers towards the close of the school year." Pyorrhoea, throat trouble, skin diseases and eye troubles are the most frequent complaints. The inspectors do not speak with any enthusiasm of the work of medical inspection in the towns where there are not whole-time school medical officers. The complaint that parents do not follow the instructions of the school medical officers continues. It is desirable that medical officers should not only examine the students but also treat at least those who are too poor to consult private medical practitioners. But in the present financial circumstances the cost of a scheme of treatment makes it impracticable.

B.—Vernacular education.

The following table shows the progress of vernacular secondary education during the year under review :—

| Kind of institutions. | Institutions. | | | Enrolment. | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Variation. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Variation. |
| Government | 8 | 8 | .. | 1,492 | 1,461 | —31 |
| Local boards | 638 | 648 | +10 | 77,443 | 80,565 | +3,122 |
| Aided | 24 | 26 | +2 | 1,799 | 1,910 | +111 |
| Unaided | 5 | 14 | +9 | 235 | 813 | +578 |
| Total | 675 | 696 | +21 | 80,969 | 84,749 | +3,780 |

In spite of many difficulties during the year, the number of institutions increased by 21 and enrolment by 3,780.

The distribution of funds spent on vernacular secondary education was as follows :—

| | | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Variation. |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Public funds .. | { Provincial revenues .. | 9,21,675 | 9,26,633 | +4,958 |
| | { District board funds .. | 3,38,732 | 3,37,219 | —1,513 |
| | { Municipal board funds .. | 68,871 | 75,199 | +6,328 |
| Private funds .. | { Fees | 3,49,566 | 3,88,176 | +38,610 |
| | { Other sources | 27,905 | 25,234 | —2,671 |
| Total | | 17,06,749 | 17,52,461 | +45,712 |

The increase in expenditure would have been higher if some boards had utilized promptly the special grants made by Government for school buildings. The result of their delatoriness was that they could not finish the construction of buildings within the time limit prescribed and consequently a proportion of the grants had to be resumed by Government.

Teachers and their efficiency.—The following statement shows the number of trained and untrained teachers in vernacular middle schools :—

| Number of teachers. | | | | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Increase. |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----------|----------|-----------|
| Trained | .. | .. | .. | 3,546 | 3,686 | +140 |
| Untrained | .. | .. | .. | 213 | 284 | +71 |
| Total | | | | 3,759 | 3,970 | +211 |

The percentage of trained teachers was as usual high, viz., 94.

Methods of teaching and materials of instruction.—The success of the vernacular middle school in the eyes of the public as well as of the Boards is judged by its results at the vernacular final examination. Consequently the teachers concentrate mostly on securing good examination results and use methods which in their opinion pay in the examination. On return from normal schools they adopt modern methods of teaching, but they soon relapse into the old time-honoured methods which aim at cramming for the examination. The conditions under which the pupils of vernacular middle schools work and live vary from district to district. But in the majority of cases both schools and hostels are overcrowded and the supply of suitable equipment is inadequate.

Discipline.—The year commenced when the civil disobedience movement was at its height. In some districts the pupils of vernacular middle schools openly defied the authority of their teachers and took to picketing and flag waving. In some cases they were encouraged in these activities by irresponsible members of district boards and their education committee—and in a few cases even by chairmen. Several teachers were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for participation in illegal activities connected with the civil disobedience movement. The cancellation of the certificates of teachers who took part in these and other activities subversive of law and order had a good effect in restoring discipline.

Examinations.—The vernacular final examination which marks the end of the secondary vernacular education is conducted by the Department of Public Instruction. The number of candidates registered for it was 29,163 as against 26,375 in the previous year. The rate of increase of examinees is accelerating and the examination is now held at 102 centres. The percentage of passes was lower than last year, being 58·5 as against 60 per cent. in the previous year. The largest number of failures, as usual, was in the compulsory second language paper. The number of candidates who offered agriculture was 392 and of those who offered manual training was 371. The numbers registered for these subjects last year were 264 and 279 respectively. The candidates who offered English numbered 2,982 as against 2,655 last year. About 264 candidates who had passed the vernacular final examination in previous years had entered for the English paper only, and of these about 150 were declared successful.

Buildings.—Many of the boards' buildings are overcrowded and rented buildings are almost invariably inadequate. As a rule boards do not follow any regular building programme. In many districts buildings are falling into disrepair as they are not repaired annually. Many of the buildings, therefore, now need special repairs. In one district (Garhwal) alone where the buildings have not been repaired for years, a sum of Rs. 62,000 is required for special repairs and urgent additions to the buildings and hostels of vernacular middle schools.

Hostels.—The condition of hostels is even worse than that of schools. The congestion in hostels is so pronounced that in some

places class-rooms of the school buildings are turned into dormitories at night. It is common for boys to live in cheap rented houses in unhealthy surroundings.

Libraries.—The libraries attached to vernacular middle schools continued to do good work and are increasing in popularity. Their number was 199, as last year. On account of lack of funds few new books were purchased. The libraries are open to the public who are making increasing use of them.

English in vernacular middle schools.—These classes which were opened a few years ago have proved very popular. They cannot be opened except with the permission of the inspector which is given on certain conditions regarding the qualifications of the teacher, rates of fees, etc. Government contribute half the salary of the teacher. The number of these classes was 120 during the year.

Agriculture in vernacular middle schools.—Agriculture is an optional subject in these schools. The class in agriculture can be opened only when a properly trained teacher and land for farming purposes are available. The teachers receive their training at the Agriculture School, Bulandshahr. The number of the vernacular middle schools which teach this subject was 37 as against 32 in the previous year. A supervisor of agricultural classes was appointed to inspect the agricultural classes and to help forward the scheme of agricultural education. He inspected most of the agricultural classes and helped the boards in selecting sites for the agricultural farms. He remained on tour for 221 days. He reports that in many cases public spirited zamindars are ready to give land for school farms free of cost. During the year eleven schools obtained plots without payment.

Manual training.—The subject was introduced as an optional in the vernacular middle schools to give their curriculum a vocational bias and to relate it more closely to the life of the people in rural areas. The number of classes during the year under review was 29, as last year. The fact that their number is so small is due to the high initial outlay required for starting them and to their expensive upkeep. Under the teachers who are trained at the Drawing and Handicraft Centre, Allahabad, the quality of their work is steadily improving although some of the classes are handicapped owing to the delay in the supply by the boards of wood and other necessary material.

Rural knowledge.—The department considered it desirable to introduce a subject in the middle school curriculum which would have a direct bearing on the life of rural areas. The subject of "rural knowledge" was introduced in class V this year. The syllabus and text-books were prepared by an officer of the Department who was placed on special duty for the purpose. In order to produce teachers qualified to teach the subject special training classes were opened at the Agricultural School, Bulandshahr, the Allahabad Agricultural Institute and a special agricultural training school which was opened at Benares.

Physical training.—During the year physical training camps were held in several divisions by the three physical training superintendents and were attended by many vernacular school teachers and district drill masters. They were trained at these camps in modern forms of physical exercises and in many kinds of team games. The newly recognized Bharat Sewa Mandal of Benares, which is an institution whose aim is to encourage indigenous games and exercises, co-operated in this training work. Both teachers and district inspecting officers co-operated in making all these courses a success.

Hygiene and first-aid in secondary schools.—The local officers of the Public Health Department are now required to inspect these schools. The scheme of medical inspection is new and will take some time before any tangible result can be obtained from it. Both medical officers and teachers give talks to the boys on health and hygiene. Boys in many schools were trained in first-aid and hygiene and some schools now prepare them for the examinations of the Mackenzie School Certificate and the Junior Red Cross.

Secondary education in cantonments.—There was no change in the position reported last year. Only two out of 21 cantonments, namely, Meerut and Bareilly, maintained secondary anglo-vernacular schools. The one maintained by the former is a high-school.

CHAPTER IV.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following statement shows the variation in the number of primary schools for boys and in their enrolment :—

| | Number of schools. | | | Enrolment. | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Variation. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Variation. |
| Government | 13 | 13 | .. | 974 | 1,054 | +80 |
| District board .. | 14,793 | 14,683 | -110 | 913,029 | 897,633 | -15,396 |
| Municipal board .. | 792 | 804 | +12 | 84,516 | 89,544 | +5,028 |
| Aided | 4,377 | 4,311 | -66 | 151,685 | 150,358 | -1,327 |
| Unaided | 93 | 81 | -12 | 4,938 | 3,667 | -1,271 |
| Total | 20,068 | 19,892 | -176 | 1,155,142 | 1,142,256 | -12,886 |

For the first time in many years the number of primary schools and their enrolment have shown an actual decrease over the figures of the preceding year. There were 176 fewer schools and 12,886 fewer scholars in 1930-31 than in 1929-30. In 1930-31 the only division which registered an increase in enrolment and number of schools was the Meerut division where the number of scholars and schools increased by 5,106 and 82 respectively. In the Gorakhpur, Benares and Fyzabad divisions the enrolment was almost stationary. All other divisions showed a decrease. The largest decrease was in the Jhansi division with a fall of 6,964 in enrolment. The Lucknow division shows a loss of 4,415. Next came the Agra, Allahabad, Rohilkhand and Kumaun divisions showing decreases of 3,063, 1,301, 1,184 and 928 respectively. The reasons given by inspectors for the fall in enrolment are laxity of discipline due to the civil disobedience movement and economic depression. Thus the Inspector of Schools, Allahabad and Jhansi divisions, says, "The real reason for the decrease in the enrolment of village schools is the fall in price of grain combined with laxity of discipline engendered by the civil disobedience movement which for part of the year aimed at the closing of schools and the withdrawing of pupils." In the Lucknow division the large decrease was "due to the fact that a large number of schools were closed in the Rae Bareilly and Hardoi districts owing to retrenchments that were made for want of funds." The enrolment in the lower primary classes was 943,893 as compared with 198,008 in the upper primary sections. Last year the corresponding figures were 963,594 and 191,250 respectively.

The distribution of expenditure on primary education of boys was as follows:—

| — | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Variation. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Provincial revenues | 60,50,481 | 58,13,598 | —2,36,883 |
| District board funds | 15,54,220 | 18,15,114 | +2,60,894 |
| Municipal board funds | 5,78,345 | 5,30,298 | —48,047 |
| Fees | 2,51,435 | 2,57,297 | +5,862 |
| Other sources | 1,34,918 | 1,41,794 | +6,876 |
| Total | 85,69,399 | 85,58,101 | —11,298 |

The total expenditure on primary education remained practically stationary. The contribution from provincial revenues was 67 per cent. of the total expenditure. It was less than the amount of the previous year by Rs. 2,36,883. The decrease was due mainly to the resumption of unspent balances of grants made to district boards.

The United Provinces have 85 municipalities. Under the Primary Education Act of 1919, they may introduce compulsory primary education in the areas within their jurisdiction. They are required to meet one-third of the extra cost involved. Government contribute the remaining two-thirds. The total number of boards which have introduced compulsory primary education was thirty-six. In most cases compulsion has been introduced in a few selected wards only. Attendance in a large number of cases was low and the number of defaulters was large. The number of prosecutions of defaulting parents was small, and inspectors complain that the trying magistrates in most cases were very lenient and the fines imposed were too small to be effective; in the Rohilkhand division they work out at less than three annas per case. The boards are reluctant to adopt strong measures to enforce attendance. This reluctance is due to lack of interest on the part of the members of the school committees and to their unwillingness to incur unpopularity. A large number of the teachers in the compulsory areas are untrained. The attendance staff in most cases was inadequate and consequently the absentees could not be reported regularly nor could attendance notices be issued promptly. The success of compulsion was varied from board to board. In Cawnpore and Allahabad it has achieved a certain measure of success. The Inspector of Schools, Jhansi division, on the other hand, says, "In general, it cannot be said that the boards have been successful either in bringing all the children of school-going age to school or in improving the condition of education."

All the district boards were invited to submit schemes for introducing compulsion. Twenty-five boards have on their application been allowed to introduce compulsion in selected areas. Of these, twenty-three boards introduced the scheme before April, 1930. The Saharanpur and Kheri boards were given permission to introduce compulsion during the year under review. The total recurring commitment to Government on account of the schemes so far sanctioned amounts to Rs. 3,84,535 per annum. Since the enforcement of compulsion there has been a steady rise in the enrolment of the areas which have been brought under the scheme. But the progress is not so great as could be expected. Irregular attendance in many areas is a common feature and exemptions from attendance are granted too readily. The district boards in some cases did not show sufficient care in the selection of attendance officers and appointed men without any rural upbringing. The areas chosen for compulsion were not always wisely selected. In some cases they were scattered all over the district and could not be properly controlled either by the inspecting staff or by the attendance officers. The district board authorities are reluctant to prosecute defaulting parents and most school committees lack keenness, enthusiasm and a will to mean business. The responsibility for the prosecution of defaulting parents rests on members who are dependent on the votes of parents and few of them are willing to incur the odium of bringing the defaulting parents to book. The members of the school committees generally look to the circle sub-deputy inspector for the success of the scheme, but no scheme of compulsion can be successful until members of the school committees realize their own responsibility in the matter. The scheme has been working successfully in Moradabad, Etawah, Meerut, Saharanpur, Agra, Muttra, Hardoi, Sitapur and in certain areas in Gorakhpur and Ghazipur. In other districts it is working in an unsatisfactory or indifferent manner. The Inspector of Schools, Allahabad division, says, "The scheme has proved a failure in Farrukhabad. The enrolment has actually fallen by a little over four hundred. In Cawnpore also the increase in the number of real students is not appreciable." The Commissioner, Allahabad division, says, "In the compulsory attendance areas, in spite of increased expenditure, enrolment has fallen. The general apathy of the school attendance committees has been referred to as principally responsible for failure to see that schools fully staffed to receive 15 per cent. of the population of the compulsory area got their full complement of students. This is waste and the attention of the board is to be directed to this fact that if it cannot persuade parents of the compulsory area to send their children to school, the one decision that Government would be driven to, would be that compulsory education had been prematurely introduced in that area." This description applied to many districts. The Inspector of Muhammadan Schools in addition to his ordinary duties made a special inspection of the working of compulsory education in several districts. He has made an exhaustive report containing a number of valuable suggestions which are being examined by the Department.

Teachers and their efficiency.—The following table gives the number of trained and untrained teachers in the district and municipal boards :—

| Teachers in— | Trained. | Untrained. | Total. | Percentage of trained teachers. |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| District boards | 23,075 | 6,855 | 29,930 | 77 |
| Municipal boards | 1,603 | 1,347 | 2,950 | 54 |
| Total | 24,678 | 8,202 | 32,880 | 75 |

The supply of trained teachers has not been keeping pace with the demand. The introduction of compulsory education has increased the need for trained teachers. In almost all compulsory areas, whether municipal or district board, the majority of the teachers are untrained. In applying the methods of teaching taught in the training school the teacher has to face considerable difficulties. He has often to teach simultaneously three classes in both the vernaculars, Hindi and Urdu. His teaching apparatus and furniture are very poor. In addition he has to exert himself in making children attend school. In these circumstances much cannot be expected from him. Yet there are signs of improvement. Some teachers are now giving their attention to the improvement of teaching in the lowest classes where it is needed most. These teachers plan and design their own material for the proper teaching of different subjects. In a few districts, notably in the Rohilkhand and Kumaun divisions, experiments are being tried in the use of improved methods for teaching two or more classes simultaneously. The inspectors of schools recognize the necessity of helping teachers to improve their methods of teaching. In the Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions demonstration lessons were arranged by the district inspecting staff. Teachers' conferences were held in the Meerut division. A short refresher course lasting one month was organized for a batch of 30 trained teachers at each of the central training schools by the Inspector of Schools, Benares division. Among other subjects play-way methods of instruction, clay-modelling, physical training, gardening, teaching of languages, and first-aid were included in the course. Inspectors of some other divisions are planning similar activities with a view to improve the teachers.

Examinations.—In 1926 the head teachers of primary schools were allowed to examine the boys in class IV for the upper primary examination. This is a function which properly belongs to them. In order to ensure as far as possible that they exercise their power judiciously, the results of a certain number of schools are checked by the district inspecting staff. On the whole the system worked satisfactorily, but in some districts local influences still prevent head teachers from discharging their examination duties conscientiously.

Buildings.—The condition of most of the primary school buildings is far from satisfactory. Rented houses, borrowed sheds and shady trees are still used in a large number of cases for school purposes. An interesting development has taken place in Farrukhabad where the district board has imposed a tax on circumstances and property. The people in the villages have shown their resentment to the tax by asking the board to pay rent for the borrowed buildings used for school purposes. The board has in turn retaliated by adopting the policy of locating the schools only in places where borrowed buildings are available. The boards are not prompt in utilizing building grants. Some of the money available for buildings had to be resumed by Government in several cases.

Aided schools.—The number of aided schools decreased by 66. The life of these schools is generally short : they are either converted into board schools, if they are successful, or die out in course of time, if unsuccessful. Their equipment is very poor and the teachers are usually untrained. They receive a grant of Rs. 12 per mensem per teacher, and this grant usually represents the teachers' salary.

Night schools.—These schools were started with a view to spread literacy among adults in rural areas. The district board gives the teacher—who is a teacher in the local school—a small allowance. There is no restriction as to age of the students. Their number was 82, as in the previous year. They are not flourishing institutions because they are conducted by the head teachers of local schools, who have not sufficient energy left in them after a hard day's work to teach adults. Moreover the teachers are used to methods of teaching which are suitable for children, and it is difficult for them to learn and practice new methods for teaching adults. If these schools are to fulfil the important object for which they were created, namely to combat illiteracy among the adults, they should be staffed by teachers specially trained for them. The co-operative department has started a training class at Benares for the training of such teachers.

School gardens.—The year recorded a mild revival of the school garden movement. In the Gorakhpur, Benares, Allahabad and Kumaun divisions the primary schools made attempts to have small flower gardens. In some cases the more enterprising head teachers encouraged vegetable gardening as well. But difficulties of irrigation and suitable protection from stray cattle are in many cases too great obstacles to overcome.

Physical training.—The primary schools provide physical training in the form of games and drill. Indigenous games are common in the village schools and have been supplemented by many new games introduced in schools by the boy scout movement. The drill has fallen in disfavour and has not done much to make children alert in habit or quick in movement. The chief difficulty in making physical training a success is the inertia of the teacher. The average teacher of a primary school considers it too childish to take part in games, sports or physical exercises. But a better spirit is now in evidence. The physical training camps which are held by the superintendents.

of physical training are giving an impetus to the physical training of school children. In the Benares division the teachers who were trained at these camps were required to go round their districts and train other village school teachers in the new methods of physical instruction which they had learnt at the camps.

Primary education in cantonments.—The number of schools increased by 11 to 33. The Benares and Almora cantonment committee opened one each, and the Ranikhet cantonment committee opened two new schools. The Jhansi and Lucknow committees gave grants to one and six new schools respectively. The Lucknow cantonment committee has appointed a retired Deputy Inspector of Schools as Superintendent of Education. This is a measure which other large cantonments would do well to copy.

CHAPTER V.
EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Number of institutions and enrolment.—The statement below shows the increase in the number of institutions for girls and in their enrolment :—

| Kind of institutions. | Number of institutions. | | | Enrolment. | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Increase. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Increase. |
| Colleges | 5 | 6 | +1 | 164 | 177 | +13 |
| High schools | 13 | 11 | —2 | 3,518 | 3,392 | —126 |
| English middle schools .. | 37 | 45 | +8 | 4,830 | 6,175 | +1,345 |
| Vernacular middle schools | 166 | 183 | +17 | 21,704 | 24,023 | +2,319 |
| Primary schools. . . | 1,711 | 1,691 | —20 | 63,046 | 61,250 | —1,796 |
| Other special schools .. | 54 | 51 | —3 | 979 | 578 | —401 |
| Total | 1,986 | 1,987 | +1 | 94,241 | 95,595 | +1,354 |
| Unrecognized institutions .. | 169 | 179 | +10 | 3,139 | 3,493 | +354 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,155 | 2,166 | +11 | 97,380 | 99,088 | +1,708 |

The rate of increase of enrolment in the different types of schools is indicated by the following table :—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Government schools .. .. | .. .. | +2 per cent. |
| District board schools .. .. | .. .. | —1·5 " " |
| Municipal board schools .. .. | .. .. | +9 " " |
| Aided schools .. .. | .. .. | +1 " " |
| Unaided schools .. .. | .. .. | +10 " " |

In comparison with figures for last year the variation was greatest in Government and district board schools. In the former the increase last year was 19 per cent. and in the latter 14 per cent. The explanation of the decreased rate of expansion of enrolment in government schools is to be found in the fact that no new schools were opened and existing schools were with few exceptions full ; in some cases new admissions were restricted for want of space and because the staff could not cope with larger classes. The decline of numbers in district board schools also seems to be closely connected with scarcity of funds. Some of the boards closed some of their girls' schools as they could not meet the expenditure. The increase in the different classes emphasises the remark made last year that a steady tendency has not

been established and variations continue to depend on the individual circumstances of pupils and schools.

The figures for two years are as below :—

| | 1929-30. | 1930-31. |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Infants .. | Increase 7 per cent. | Decrease 1·6 per cent. |
| Class I .. | .. " 9 " " | Increase 5 " " |
| Class II .. | .. " 18 " " | .. 2 " " |
| Class III .. | .. " 18 " " | .. 11 " " |
| Class IV .. | .. " 19 " " | .. 13 " " |
| Class V .. | .. " 14 " " | .. 21 " " |
| Class VI .. | .. " 9 " " | .. 26 " " |
| Class VII .. | .. " 16 " " | .. 13 " " |
| Class VIII .. | .. " 21 " " | .. 28 " " |
| Class IX .. | .. " 2 " " | .. 25 " " |
| Class X .. | .. " 12 " " | .. 8 " " |

The increase was confined to 25 districts and varied from 1,262 in Bulandshahr, 736 in Cawnpore, 527 in Agra, 420 in Etah, 406 in Moradabad to 1 and 2 in Fyzabad and Basti. In 23 districts there was a decrease which amounted to 1,635 in Meerut, which last year had an increase of 1,700. Next in order of decrease came Azamgarh with a loss of 351, then Budaun with 218 and Jaunpur with 189. In other districts the losses were small.

Expenditure.—The distribution of funds, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, equipment, inspection and miscellaneous, spent on girls' education was as follows :—

| | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | Variation. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Provincial revenues | 8,74,662 | 9,37,731 | +63,069 |
| District board funds | 1,84,933 | 1,78,930 | —6,003 |
| Municipal board funds | 2,82,248 | 2,77,892 | —4,356 |
| Fees | 1,11,069 | 1,30,940 | +19,871 |
| Other sources | 3,19,045 | 3,20,151 | +1,106 |
| Total | 17,71,957 | 18,45,644 | +73,687 |

Intermediate Colleges.—The number of institutions in the province which have intermediate classes was five. Of these, classes attached to the Isabella Thoburn College, the Crosthwaite College and the Theosophical College, Benares, prepare for the Intermediate examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education. The Muslim Girls' College, Aligarh, and the Women's College of the Benares Hindu University prepare students for the Intermediate examination of the Aligarh Muslim and Benares Hindu Universities

respectively. In addition there was a small unrecognized class in the Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow, the students of which appeared as private candidates for the Intermediate examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education. The total enrolment in all these classes was 104, which was an increase of nine over last year's figures. The increase was small but not discouraging in view of the numbers in the high sections of Intermediate Colleges.

High schools—There were eleven high schools against thirteen reported last year because the Muslim Girls' School, Aligarh, was raised to the Intermediate status and the Arya Kanya Pathshala, Allahabad, was obliged to close class IX. Of these, ten prepare candidates for the high school examination and are recognized by the board. The Central Hindu Girls' High School, Benares, is recognized by the Benares Hindu University. The high sections are gradually increasing in size, the largest being at the Lal Bagh High School, Lucknow, and the Crosthwaite College. The former sent up 14 students for the high school examination last year and 18 during the year under report. The figures for the Crosthwaite College were 22 and 15 respectively. The newer high schools have been striving to improve their tutorial staffs and finances in order to gain permanent recognition from the Board. The Adam's High School, Almora, which had for many years sent up private candidates for the High School examination received provisional recognition. The Jubilee High School for Muhammadan girls in Cawnpore still sends up only private candidates for the Board's examinations. The Raghunath School, Meerut, and the Partap Singh School, Moradabad, opened high sections this year, but it is doubtful whether the higher classes can be firmly established unless their financial condition improves.

Middle schools.—There were 45 Anglo-vernacular middle schools, of which 39 received grants from provincial funds. Four anglo-vernacular middle schools were maintained by municipal boards and three were unaided. Only eight of these schools had upper middle sections, most of which were well established. The Raghunath School, Meerut, which was shown as a middle school last year, opened high school classes, and a few other middle schools contemplate similar development. Among these are the Kashmiri Mohalla School, Lucknow, and the Theosophical School, Gorakhpur. Mission schools form a large majority among anglo-vernacular middle schools. Most of these are boarding schools wellhoused and under good supervision. Their standard of work has risen as better qualified teachers are now more easily obtained than in the past. Other anglo-vernacular schools have difficulty in securing competent teachers, and some are hampered by lack of funds. Five hundred and eleven candidates appeared for the anglo-vernacular middle examination of 1931, of whom 261 passed. In addition there were 131 candidates from centres outside the province.

Vernacular education.—The total enrolment in vernacular schools of all kinds rose from 84,750 to 85,273. In middle schools there was an increase of 2,319 and in primary schools a decrease of 1,796 scholars. The total number of middle schools rose from 166 to 183

and that of primary schools fell from 1,711 to 1,691. The figures given below show the average enrolment in vernacular schools. It differs little from that of last year :—

| | | | Middle. | Primary. |
|-----------------|----|----|---------|----------|
| Government | .. | .. | 150 | 58 |
| District board | .. | .. | 75 | 32 |
| Municipal board | .. | .. | 127 | 68 |
| Aided | .. | .. | 133 | 31 |

One thousand and ninety-six candidates appeared from the province for the vernacular lower middle examination for girls and 652 passed. One hundred and six candidates appeared from centres outside the province, of whom 63 passed.

Government schools.—The total enrolment increased from 9,868 to 10,083. No new Government schools were opened. The number of middle schools rose from 56 to 60. In 14 government schools (including two practising schools attached to normal schools) upper middle classes were opened. Owing to the widely prevalent spirit of unrest the year was one of anxiety, and head mistresses of government schools deserve credit for the orderly management of their schools in a time of stress. Only the school at Bijnor suffered from political activities and even there it is doubtful whether the trouble originated in politics. For a time the school was practically closed, but pupils gradually returned, and before the year was over the numbers were well over 100, and a further increase was expected. In 13 schools there were head mistresses in the new grade (Rs. 80—5—120). In two schools in which further development is possible the experiment of appointing well-qualified head mistresses in the grade Rs. 200—10—250 is to be tried. In certain Government schools further progress was difficult for want of suitable and sufficient accommodation. Where possible, larger houses have been rented, but there are cases where only a house built for the purpose will meet the needs of the school and permit of further expansion. It is regrettable that the growth of popular and useful institutions should be hampered by lack of accommodation. Several instances of the urgent need for school buildings could be given. The limited funds that were sanctioned in 1930-31 were used for the improvement of teachers' quarters at Unao and Orai, for minor additions and improvements to existing buildings and for the acquisition of plots of land.

District board schools.—The number of schools decreased from 937 to 924 and of scholars from 30,911 to 30,431. Owing to financial stringency some boards were obliged to close a few schools. The general condition of district board schools remained unchanged owing to the lack of suitable teachers, defective housing arrangements for teachers and schools, the lack of proper supervision and, in the case of some boards, defective management. One inspectress says of schools in her circle, "The enrolment exists on paper only for the most part". She was driven to this conclusion after visiting schools with a reported enrolment of from 25 to 35 scholars and finding only three or four little girls present. Two other inspectresses corroborate

this opinion in regard to some of the district board schools and regret that in spite of unfavourable reports money is spent on such schools. Fortunately there is a brighter side to the picture and some of the boards were reported to be making a genuine effort to provide satisfactory schools for girls. It is unfortunate that they were deterred by the lack of funds and that for a similar reason Government were not able to help them to carry out schemes that have been prepared.

Municipal schools.—The number of schools increased from 229 to 234, and of scholars from 16,188 to 17,650. In Cawnpore and Allahabad the boards maintained their record for good work in the management of girls' schools, but in many centres the interests of girls' education are neglected. One inspectress reported that political considerations were allowed to overrule the interests of education and gave an instance in which a lad only 19 years old was appointed supervisor of municipal girls' schools to meet the wishes of a political party. The same inspectress reported that teachers feel insecure and that they have suffered because the party in office disregarded promises made by their predecessors. Municipal schools in Lucknow were badly housed. In some cases the rooms in the rented houses were so dark that they could not be used and pupils sat in verandahs.

Aided vernacular schools.—The number of schools decreased from 630 to 612, and of scholars from 27,077 to 26,509. Forty-seven of these schools received grants from provincial revenues and the rest were dependent on aid given by the boards. The former are schools in large centres, with managing committees that are responsible for the finances and general management of the schools. Seven of these schools are managed by Christian missions and eleven by the Arya Samaj. On the whole these schools are well organized, but in some there is slow progress due largely to the lack of interest shown by the members of the managing committees. The schools which are aided only by district boards form a different class. The majority of them are in villages, and many are so remote that proper supervision is difficult if not impossible. Practically all are hampered by lack of funds as the managers do little or nothing to supplement the grant given by the board. In some the teachers worked conscientiously, but others continued to receive aid in spite of reports stating that no work was being done in them.

Buildings.—Few vernacular schools are well housed. Conditions are worst in the smaller aided and board schools. District boards are very slow to build houses for the few village schools that are well established. The same criticism applies to municipal boards. A discouraging feature is that present conditions have lasted so long that the need for improvement does not seem to be realized. Otherwise it is hard to explain why a greater effort is not made to secure better rented accommodation and to keep in good repair buildings that belong to the boards. Few boards make a genuine effort to make the girls and teachers comfortable. Most anglo-vernacular schools have adequate accommodation, and none is so badly housed that teachers and pupils work under discomfort. Building grants

amounting to Rs. 72,135 were paid during 1930-31 to four vernacular schools and nine anglo-vernacular schools. The largest amounts were paid to the Muslim Girls' School, Aligarh (Rs. 20,000), St. Thomas School, Meerut (Rs. 18,846), A. P. Mission Girls' School, Saharanpur (Rs. 4,500), M. E. Mission Girls' School, Roorkee (Rs. 5,000), Arya Samaj School, Bhoor, Bareilly (Rs. 3,500), Raj Bahadur Raj Dulari Sanatan Dharma Kanya Pathshala, Cawnpore (Rs. 3,776).

Girl Guides.—Companies have been formed in a number of boarding schools and in a few day schools. Unfortunately there are not sufficient guiders to allow of an expansion of the movement in vernacular schools. In order to supply these it is proposed to hold training camps for prospective guiders during the present cold weather.

Inspecting agency.—The province suffered a great loss in October by the withdrawal from service on leave preparatory to retirement of Miss H. G. Stuart, M.A., O.B.E., to whose unsparing efforts, sympathy and administrative skill the expansion of girls' education in these provinces is largely due. Miss Stuart throughout her long service of 22 years carried out her duties with marked ability and devotion and was unsparing of herself in advancing the cause of girls' education.

The year under review was a period of unusual strain owing to political activities of an anti-Government nature which called for great watchfulness coupled with tact on the part of the inspectresses. The difficulties connected with the supervision of schools have been emphasized repeatedly in the past. The work of administration and inspection is heavy and inspectresses are frequently obliged to restrict their tours on account of the pressure of office work. An urgent need exists for an additional number of inspectresses; a request was made for three more, but funds for the purpose were not forthcoming. The male district inspecting staff was of great assistance, as in the past, in inspecting remote schools and supplying information to inspectresses.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

The Colvin Taluqdars' School Lucknow.—The Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, was started by the British Indian Association for the education of the sons of the Taluqdars of Outh. The school is managed by a strong committee which takes a keen interest in the welfare of the school. It is recognized by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for the High School examination. The enrolment was 47, as last year. Three candidates were sent up for the High School examination of 1931, of whom only one passed against three out of six last year. These fluctuations are probably mainly due to the fact that the boys do not take their work at school seriously enough. The school is largely residential and has excellent facilities for games and sports.

Schools for Europeans.—The number of recognized institutions again remained unaltered at 55. Intermediate colleges increased to four in number through Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, being raised to this status. Two girls' schools, viz., All Saints' College, Naini Tal, and Woodstock College, Mussoorie, which regularly prepare students for the Cambridge High School Certificate, are really of Intermediate College standard, though not graded as such. The railway primary school at Benares was closed, but this loss was balanced by the reopening of the railway school at Mirzapur.

The enrolment of European scholars in these 55 schools has decreased by 9, i.e., from 5,764 to 5,755; but, as non-Europeans increased from 865 to 899, the total enrolment shows an increase of 25, i.e., from 6,629 in 1929-30 to 6,654 in 1930-31. Amongst European scholars there were 18 fewer girls and 9 more boys.

The total expenditure rose during the year by Rs. 51,634 to Rs. 27,54,638, of which 35·8 per cent. was met from Government funds as against 35·59 per cent. in 1929-30. Government's contribution to direct expenditure increased by Rs. 21,318 mainly under the heads of ordinary grant and supplementary salary grants for trained teachers. Government's contributions to indirect expenditure shows only a slight increase. St. Anthony's School, Agra, Hampton Court School, Mussoorie, Church of England Orphanage, Mussoorie, and the Henry Allen Memorial School, Mussoorie, were given building grants; the new building of the Henry Allen Memorial School was completed in the course of the year.

The following statement gives the number of teachers :—

| | | | 1929-30. | 1930-31. |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----------|----------|
| Total number of teachers | .. | .. | 506 | 510 |
| Trained | .. | .. | 359 | 374 |
| Untrained | .. | .. | 147 | 136 |
| Percentage of trained teachers | .. | .. | 71 | 73 |

It is satisfactory to find that the number of trained teachers increased by 15. Graduate teachers increased from 90 to 99. Women teachers numbered 331 and men 179 as against 337 and 169 respectively in the previous year.

The results of examinations were as follows :—

| | 1929-30. | | | 1930-31. | | |
|--|----------------|---------|------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|
| | Appear- ed. | Passed. | Percent- age. | Appear- ed. | Passed. | Percent- age. |
| Cambridge Higher Certificate .. | 21 | 11 | 52 | 14 | 12 | 86 |
| Cambridge School Certificate .. | 239 | 154 | 64 | 235 | 170 | 72 |
| Cambridge Junior Certificate .. | 308 | 216 | 70 | 353 | 267 | 76 |
| Total .. | 568 | 381 | .. | 602 | 449 | .. |
| Intermediate examination of the Board of High School and Inter- mediate Education. | 30 | 24 | 80 | 28 | 16 | 57 |

As some indication of the standard of education in European schools in these provinces it is worth mentioning that for several years the percentage of passes in the Cambridge School Certificate examination has been appreciably higher than that for schools in England taking the same examination. Again, those of them which are Intermediate Colleges have during the past five years secured 66 per cent. successes in the Intermediate examination.

With the wider adoption of the 1928 departmental Schedule of Studies a greater measure of uniformity has been introduced into the schools with respect to the work of the middle and lower classes. The schools which have not as yet adopted it fully are those which are apparently reluctant to break away from the old cramming methods by which they have sometimes sacrificed the children's general education to the requirements of examinations and scholarship-hunting. Girls' schools show a marked tendency to pay more attention to housecraft subjects, especially since Housecraft has been made a full subject in the School Certificate examination. They are also improving the standard of the physical education they impart; for this improvement the training colleges, by supplying teachers specially trained in modern methods of physical education, must take the credit. Science teaching is now properly established in all except one of the boys' high schools.

The training classes attached to All Saints' College, Naini Tal, and Woodstock College, Mussoorie, presented 19 pupil teachers for the Women Teachers' Certificate Examination; all passed. Four men teachers from these provinces secured their training diplomas at the

Chelmsford Training College, Ghoragali. Nearly all these teachers have already secured posts in these provinces.

Mr. W. G. P. Wall, M.Sc., I.E.S., was Inspector of European schools down to April 30, 1930, when he went on leave. He was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Andrews, M.A., Principal, La Martinière College, Lucknow, in a temporary appointment, his services having been lent to the department for this purpose by the authorities of the college. Fifty-three institutions were inspected in the course of the year.

Muhammadan primary education.—The increase in the number of Muslim scholars in all kinds of schools in the United Provinces during the year under report is shown below :—

| Year. | Number of Muslim scholars in boards' mixed primary schools. | Islamia schools. | | Aided maktab. | | Unaided maktab. | | Grand total of Muslim scholars. |
|-------------|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Number of schools. | Enrolment. | Number of schools. | Enrolment. | Number of schools. | Enrolment. | |
| 1929-30 .. | 113,349 | 686 | 28,082 | 1,379 | 52,123 | 805 | 19,293 | 212,847 |
| 1930-31 .. | 119,638 | 695 | 29,611 | 1,393 | 53,973 | 897 | 21,554 | 224,776 |
| Increase .. | 6,289 | 9 | 1,529 | 14 | 1,850 | 92 | 2,261 | 11,929 |

The total number of Muslim scholars in public primary schools, i.e., excluding unaided institutions, rose by 9,668. The increase in the enrolment of unaided institutions was 2,161; thus the total increase of Muslim scholars was 11,929. The increase in the number of Muslim schools of all kinds was 115. The Muslim schools are of two kinds, the Islamia schools and the maktab. The former follow the curriculum of ordinary schools but they do not teach Hindi. They may also give religious instructions outside school hours. The maktab on the other hand are indigenous institutions and religious teaching is the most important part of their curriculum. There is a separate curriculum for use in the maktab. Some of the maktab are aided by the boards and others (a smaller number) are unaided. The total expenditure on the special Muhammadan schools during the year was Rs. 4,44,903 against Rs. 4,54,410 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,507. The decrease is due to the fact that in some divisions the allotted funds were not fully spent during the year and the balance had to be resumed. The number of teachers in Islamia schools rose from 1,114 in the previous year to 1,155 in the year under review showing an increase of 41 teachers. During the same period the number of teachers in maktab rose by 31 to 1,992. In the Islamia schools the percentage of teachers who are trained was 50·4. But in the maktab the percentage of trained teachers was only 5·3. Obviously the inefficiency of a large majority of teachers in maktab adversely affects the tuitional progress of these institutions. Out

of 1,520 teachers deputed to normal schools, central training schools and training classes 306 or 20 per cent. were Muslims. The Inspector of Muhammadan Schools says, "The proportion of Muslim candidates to the total number of candidates admitted for training was, as a whole, fairly adequate." In a few districts, however, probably for unavoidable reasons, the number of Muslim teachers deputed to training institutions was not satisfactory. The Inspector of Muhammadan Education reports improvement in the tuitional condition of the Islamia schools. The Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Lucknow division, says, "Urdu with all its branches is taught in these schools much better than in mixed schools." The reason is perhaps that these schools have not to contend with the difficulty of bilingualism in their teaching. Some Islamia schools have shown considerable improvement. The tuitional condition of maktabas is reported to be generally weak everywhere. Geography and Arithmetic are not properly taught in most of these institutions, while the teaching of Urdu is only fairly satisfactory. Twenty per cent. of the Islamia schools are accommodated in suitable buildings which do not compare unfavourably with those of the public mixed primary schools and in the majority of districts the Islamia schools are now fairly well equipped with necessary furniture and apparatus. The maktabas, on the other hand, are generally not well equipped. The Government have amended the District Board Education Rules to empower to the boards to spend funds on the equipment of maktabas. The Inspector of Muhammadan Education reports that the boards were not inclined to countenance any proposals of the Muhammadan Education Committees involving an encroachment upon the boards' financial powers, but subject to this limitation "the Education Committees generally accepted the resolutions passed by the Muhammadan Education Committees concerning routine business." A revised secular curriculum for maktabas was introduced during the year and conferences of teachers in Islamia schools and maktabas were held in many districts. An event of importance during the year was the revival of the post of the Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, United Provinces, which for some time past had been amalgamated with that of Inspector of Arabic Madrasas. It is satisfactory to record that the Islamia schools and maktabas remained entirely free from the influence and effects of the civil disobedience movement.

Education of depressed classes.—The number of schools for the depressed classes, their enrolment and the number of boys of the depressed classes in ordinary schools are given below :—

| | Number of depressed schools. | Their enrolment. | Number of depressed class boys in ordinary schools. |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1929-30 | 837 | 26,671 | 87,451 |
| 1930-31 | 812 | 28,722 | 88,121 |
| Increase .. | —15 | +2,051 | +670 |

From this statement it will appear that the number of schools for the depressed classes decreased by 15, but their enrolment increased by 2,051. The number of boys of these classes increased also in ordinary schools. But it cannot be said that the increase in enrolment of boys belonging to the depressed classes was satisfactory. The main reason for slow progress was probably economic depression in the rural areas. An increase in enrolment of 2,721 was, however, not insignificant. It is notable that while the number of the depressed class special schools is decreasing the number of children of this class in ordinary schools is increasing. The special schools are in most cases poor, ill-equipped and inadequately staffed. On the other hand the prejudice against the admission of the boys of these classes into the ordinary schools is diminishing. The higher castes are more inclined than they were to remove untouchability for political and social reasons, and it is now rarely that cases of refusal of admission of these boys into the ordinary public schools occur. Some boards have supervisors of the depressed class schools but many of these supervisors are not quite clear about their duties. They have begun to consider themselves as inspecting officers rather than propagandists who have to tour from village to village and persuade parents and guardians to send their children to school. Special consideration was given to the candidates of the backward communities during the current year in deputations to Government training institutions. Satisfactory reports in this connexion have been received from almost every division.

Government Reformatory School, Chunar.—The Government Reformatory School, Chunar, is housed in the old historic fort of Chunar and is maintained for the detention and reformation of juvenile offenders convicted by the Courts. No boy who is above 15 may be admitted and no boy who is above 18 may be detained in the school. There were 171 boys on the roll of the institution at the close of the year. Of these 171 boys, 117 were Hindus, 53 were Muhammadans and one was Christian. All but 18 were able to read and write. This year six detainees were political prisoners. The total expenditure was Rs. 59,203 as against Rs. 58,031 last year. The school aims at giving primary education in addition to some vocational training. It maintains a primary school, and the result in the final upper primary class examination, which was conducted by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of Mirzapur, was 100 per cent. Eleven boys appeared at the first-aid examination of whom six were declared successful. As an experimental measure two boys were allowed to attend the local vernacular middle school in the city. They were given this permission on parole. It is gratifying to record that one of them passed the vernacular final examination in the second division and obtained distinction in Mathematics. The school maintains a library and subscribes for magazines on scouting and agriculture. The vocational training consists of shoe-making, tailoring, carpentry, weaving, gardening, masonry and agriculture. Carpentry was the most popular subject. It was taken up by 46 boys and was followed by tailoring which was learnt by 36 boys. Agriculture, gardening, shoe-making, weaving and masonry work were taken up by 27, 16, 30, 14 and 12 boys respectively. The boys supplied during the year to the school kitchen

vegetables worth Rs. 257, grain worth Rs. 144, and fuel worth Rs. 18 from their gardens and farms. It is now proposed to send deserving boys on their release to pursue further courses of instruction in some Government industrial schools such as the carpentry, weaving and leather working schools. Considerable attention is paid to physical education. Cricket, hockey and football were regularly played by all the boys. They were allowed to play 35 matches with outsiders and won 24 of them. The school also maintains a boys scout troop in which the boys seemed much interested. Camps were held four times during the year. On the whole the efforts which are being made to introduce the school rather than the jail atmosphere in the institution have so far attained considerable success.

The Government Factory schools.—There are two factory schools in the province. The Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, maintains a vernacular school. It is aided by the department and is inspected by the district inspecting staff. The enrolment during the year was 65 as against 70 last year, and the monthly grant was increased from Rs. 48 to Rs. 98 per month. The staff of the school is well qualified. A factory primary school is also attached to the Army Clothing Factory at Shahjahanpur. The school was started in the year 1929-30. The enrolment was 66, and it was in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 66. The school at the Naini Central Jail which is maintained by the jail authorities for young convicts is doing useful work.

School for the blind.—The Ahmadi School for the Blind at Aligarh is well equipped and is housed in a good building. But it is not doing well. The enrolment has dwindled to 12 only. The progress of the boys in handicrafts and in reading and writing was satisfactory. But if the school is to justify the expenditure on it efforts should be made to induce parents to send children to obtain at the school the advantages of the facilities which it provides.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

A.—For men.

Number of institutions and their enrolment.—The number and enrolment of the various types of training institutions were as follows :—

| Institutions | Number. | | Enrolment. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. |
| Training colleges for graduates .. | 3 | 3 | 169 | 152 |
| Training colleges for under-graduates | 2 | 2 | 107 | 107 |
| Normal schools | 8 | 8 | 723 | 722 |
| Central training schools .. | 7 | 7 | 210 | 210 |
| Training classes | 71 | 74 | 615 | 659 |
| Total .. | 91 | 94 | 1,824 | 1,850 |

All the central training schools are maintained by Government except the central training school, Narwal, which is a district board institution. The training classes are all maintained by local bodies. The Cutting Memorial School, Benares, and the Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad, are missionary institutions and train teachers for vernacular schools.

There are three training colleges for graduates and two for under-graduates. One training college for graduates and both the colleges for under-graduates are maintained by Government. The Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities have their own training colleges for graduate teachers. The department prescribes courses for its training colleges and awards certificates to the successful teachers who are trained at the Government colleges.

Government Training College, Allahabad.—Admissions into the Government Training College, Allahabad, are limited to graduates only. The number of students was 68, but four of them left the college without completing the course. Of the remaining 64, there were 21 M.A.'s, 6 M.Sc.'s, 26 B.A.'s, and 11 B.Sc.'s. The increase in the number of men with higher qualifications who apply for admissions is probably due to the decline in the number of appointments open in other departments and to the increasing outturn of men with post-graduate qualifications from the Universities. The college is now getting students who are intellectually better equipped for the work of teaching than was the case a decade ago. The number of the Muhammadan students admitted was 16, but two of them left the

college to take up work elsewhere. The college was free from interference by political agitators, but the general unrest undoubtedly affected the students, at any rate during the first half of the session. The whole of the practical teaching was in the previous year done at the local Government Intermediate College. But it was decided during the year under report to revert to an earlier method of work under which several of the local high schools were used for teaching practice. Besides giving a considerable amount of time to practical teaching, the students were required to undergo a training in black-board writing, drawing and hand work. The development of the library, which is constantly used by the students and which is indispensable for their studies, has not kept pace with their requirements and stands in need of considerable enlargement. The system of compulsory games was continued. Fifty-one students sat for the examination of the St. John Ambulance Association, and all but one passed. The L. T. examination, which is conducted by the department, was taken by 63 students, of whom 61 were successful. The college staff suffered many changes, the chief of which was the retirement of the Principal, Mr. A. A. Simpson, M.A., I.E.S., who went on leave preparatory to retirement. He was succeeded by Mr. H. Tinker, B.Sc., I.E.S.

Benares Hindu University Training College.—This college is maintained by the Benares Hindu University and also trains graduate teachers only. The students are recruited from all over India, and a considerable number are deputed each year by the Indian States. The local Government continued to award twenty stipends of Rs. 30 each per month for students who are *bona fide* residents of the United Provinces. Provision is made for women students also. Arrangements for their practical work are made in an adjoining girls' school. The practising school of the college—the Central Hindu School—is situated within the compound and is one of the largest in the province. Of 51 students who appeared for the B. T. examination 47 were successful. The Principal reports that all the students who passed during the year under review found suitable employment in schools.

Aligarh Muslim University Training College.—The event of the year was the construction of the new college building which has solved the difficulty of accommodation. The building, besides being commodious, is designed to suit its special requirements. Until last year the college had two courses, viz., B. T. and C. T., the former for graduates and the latter for under-graduates. The C. T. course was stopped during the year. The local Government now award twenty stipends of a monthly value of Rs. 30 each to students of the college. Fifty-one students appeared for the B. T. examination, of whom 41 were successful.

Training colleges for under-graduate teachers.—The Government training colleges at Lucknow and Agra ordinarily admit under-graduates and train them for the lower grade Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination which is known as the C. T. examination, and is conducted by the department. There are two types

of courses, viz., a one year course for those who have passed the intermediate examination or for students with the high school qualification who have had more than three years' teaching experience, and a two-years' course for inexperienced students with the high school qualification.

Government Training College, Lucknow.—The Lucknow College recruits its students from Oudh and the eastern districts of the province. Thirty-five students and six compartmental candidates sat for the C. T. examination, and 30 of the former and two of the latter passed. The students were allowed to practise teaching in six schools besides the Government Jubilee Intermediate College. The tutorial system worked well. About a dozen students were placed under each tutor. Two separate classes were started for physical training for the college students—a general physical training class and a special physical training class. The former met once a week in the afternoon, and the latter thrice a week during college hours. All but three students lived in the hostel.

Government Training College, Agra.—The Government Training College, Agra, recruits students from the Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Meerut and Kumaun divisions. The enrolment was 55, as last year. The demand for admissions was so great that only experienced intermediate passed teachers were admitted to the one year course; other students with the intermediate qualification and all students with the high school qualification were admitted to the two years' course. Out of 39 students who were presented for the C. T. examination all but seven were successful. These seven candidates failed in theory only. The college suffered from many changes in the staff during the year.

Employment of trained teachers.—The Principals of the training colleges were asked to report the number of teachers who obtained a training certificate from their colleges in the year 1931, and who had obtained employment before the end of August, 1931 in educational institutions. The following are the figures :—

| Name of training college. | Number of teachers residents in United Provinces who obtained a training certificate in 1931. | Number of teachers who secured employment before August, 1931 in educational institutions. |
|---|---|--|
| Government Training College, Allahabad .. | 61 | 29 { 26 more received employment by the middle of November, 1931. |
| Government Training College, Lucknow .. | 32 | |
| Government Training College, Agra .. | 32 | 32 |
| Benares Hindu University Training College .. | 24 | 24 |
| Aligarh Muslim University Training College .. | 22 | 23 |
| | | 20 |

"The Allahabad and Agra students who did not obtain employment by the end of August were probably holding back in the hope of obtaining Government appointments or higher pay in aided schools.

Training in drawing and handicraft.—The training centre at Allahabad for teachers of drawing and handicraft continued to do valuable work. The object was to train teachers who could co-ordinate drawing and handicraft and be able to teach these subjects on modern lines. The schools at which they are appointed are, wherever possible made "centres" which boys from neighbouring schools also attend for training in drawing and handicraft. The number of such training "centres" opened by the students trained at the Allahabad training centre was 36, and they had facilities for the training of about 7,000 students. Nineteen teachers were trained at the Allahabad training centre in handicraft. The training centre conducted also two refresher courses during the year. One was for drawing masters which was attended by 56 teachers; the other was for manual training teachers and was attended by 50 teachers. The refresher courses lasted for three months each.

Training of teachers for vernacular schools.—There are three types of institutions for the training of teachers for vernacular schools. The normal schools have a course of two years and prepare teachers for secondary vernacular schools. These teachers have to appear at the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination conducted by the department. The central training schools and the district board training schools have a course of one year each, and train teachers for the vernacular primary schools. The entrance qualification for all the three types of schools is the same, namely, the vernacular final certificate.

Normal schools.—The number of Government normal schools remained unaltered at eight. They prepare teachers for the vernacular middle schools and headmasters for primary schools, and for the district board teachers training schools. Their enrolment was 722 as against 723 during the previous year. The teachers are deputed by the district and municipal boards, and nearly all are given stipends by Government. The new method of selecting the candidates by a committee, consisting of the Chairman of the District Board Education Committee the Assistant Inspector and the Deputy Inspector has worked well. The work in normal schools has been reorganized. As an experiment they had tried training teachers in a one year's course for the primary teachers' certificate and training a selected number of teachers who had obtained this certificate either at the normal school or at a training school in a second year's course for the vernacular teachers' certificate. They have now reverted to a continuous two years' course for the vernacular teachers' certificate. The change has been welcomed by most headmasters as well as by teachers. The buildings and hostels of the normal schools need improvement, but the necessary improvement and additions to buildings could not be undertaken for want of funds. Instruction in physical training, games and scouting was imparted on improved

lines in all normal schools and the teachers were trained in the manipulation of magic lanterns for village work. The normal schools at Almora and Jhansi are doing specially good work in training teachers as scout masters. Special attention continues to be given at the normal schools to improved methods for teaching infant classes, and most of these schools are making distinct improvement in their methods of training.

Central training schools.—The central training schools are schools which train teachers for vernacular primary schools. Their number during the year was seven. The district board training classes were found to be so inefficient and so small that it was considered necessary to start larger, better staffed and better equipped schools for the training of primary school teachers. The central training schools are therefore improved district board training schools. Each central training school has about 30 pupil-teachers and a headmaster who is a trained under-graduate. He is assisted by three or four assistant masters who have passed the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination. The training given in the central training schools is much superior to that given in the ordinary training schools; and as they are situated in rural areas the teachers obtain their training in the right atmosphere. These schools have almost solved the problem of the right type of training for teachers of primary schools. During the short time of their existence they have demonstrated their usefulness and have become very popular. The district boards now clamour for them, and there is no doubt that a larger number of them is required to meet the needs of the province.

District board training schools.—Most of the teachers for the vernacular primary schools are trained in the district board training schools. These are small classes, generally consisting of eight pupil teachers attached to a good primary school in a district. Recently the Government gave these schools a master of method to improve their teaching. The appointment of these teachers has gone a long way to raise the efficiency of the schools. But the methods followed are still too often cramming methods; by dint of constant hard work they have been able to show good results in the Primary Teachers' Certificate examination. The outlook of the teachers trained in these schools is not so wide and the methods of teaching taught in them are not so efficient as those in the central training schools. But, until Government are able to open a sufficient number of central training schools, the existence of these district board training schools is a necessity. Unfortunately some districts have no training schools and a large number have too few. With the expansion of primary education the need for more trained teachers for primary schools is increasing, and this need cannot be met until greater facilities are provided for the training of teachers.

Discipline in vernacular training schools.—It is gratifying to record that the pupil teachers in the normal central training and the district board training schools maintained a high tradition of discipline during a very trying year. Only two pupil teachers had to be debarred from appearing at the examination on account of political activities.

Private training institutions for men.—The Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad, is managed by the Methodist Episcopal Mission and was started as a vernacular middle school for boys. It is still a vernacular middle school. But it has been allowed to open a training class for the training of teachers in community work. The certificate is recognized by the Government as equivalent to the primary teachers' certificate given by the department. The course consists of methods of teaching, school subjects, study of village conditions and practical work in agriculture. The last two are the special features of the training given at the school. Out of 12 candidates who appeared at the final examination 10 passed. The institute received from the Government a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,192 and preliminary grant of Rs. 2,400 during the year. The Cutting Memorial High School, Benares, is another mission institution which trains teachers for vernacular primary schools.

Examinations.—One thousand and twenty-three candidates were registered for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination as against 999 last year. The percentage of passes during the year under review was 47 against 55 in the previous year. The difference is due to the fact that a large number of candidates who had failed in previous years entered for re-examination had absented themselves from the examination. Two thousand one hundred and ten candidates were registered for the Primary Teachers' Certificate examination as against 2,496 last year. The fall in the number of candidates was due to the fact that the normal schools, owing to a change in organization, did not send up any candidates for this examination during the year. The percentage of passes was 63·2 against 65·8 last year.

B.—For women.

Training institutions for women.—The Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, prepares students for the Diploma in Teaching of the Lucknow University. Four training classes attached to aided institutions prepare students for the English Teachers' Certificate examination. Three government normal schools and seven training classes attached to aided schools prepare candidates for the vernacular teachers' certificate examination. These classes do not adequately meet the needs of the province, but funds are not available for more. Accommodation in the government normal schools was strained to the utmost limit and many applicants were refused admission. With the opening of upper primary sections in vernacular schools and the inclusion of English in the list of optional subjects in the vernacular curriculum, there is an increasing demand for trained teachers who have passed the high school examination, but the supply is very inadequate. Unless more such teachers are forthcoming the further progress of promising schools will be delayed. Thirty-two students appeared for the English Teachers' certificate examination, of whom 25 passed. One hundred and thirteen appeared for the vernacular teachers' certificate examination, of whom 77 passed.

There are 29 primary training classes. Most are attached to government vernacular schools for girls. There is a wide field of opportunity in district schools open to teachers trained in these classes and an increase in their number is an urgent necessity, if schemes for the improvement of village girls' schools are to materialise. Some district boards award stipends to girl students in government training classes in return for a promise of service when the course has been completed.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS.

Government Sanskrit College.—The Government Sanskrit College, Benares, which is one of the oldest institutions in India for the cultivation of Sanskrit learning along traditional lines, had on its rolls 605 scholars against 598 in the preceding year. The results of the higher examinations were fairly satisfactory. But in the Prathama only 17 candidates passed out of 61 who took the examination. The number of successful candidates in the Prathama, Madhyama Shastri and Acharya was 27·8, 43, 50 and 54 per cent. of the total number of candidates respectively. The Anglo-Sanskrit department attached to the college showed a slight decrease in its enrolment, the number of scholars being 58 against 61 in the previous year. Forty-five students of this department appeared in the annual examination, of whom 40 passed. There were 19 post-Acharya scholars, each of whom was required to make a special study of and carry out original researches in a certain phase of the subject in which he was particularly interested. There were 11 Sadholal scholars most of whom were engaged in bibliographical work connected with the annual manuscript acquisitions of the library. The library was enlarged by fresh additions of books, mostly in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit as well as in English, German and French on different subjects relating to ancient Indian culture. Two valuable collections of Sanskrit manuscripts belonging originally to a renowned 17th century scholar of an Indian State and to a local family of Joshis respectively also were acquired for the library. The annual library publications of which the Principal is the general editor, included five old Sanskrit texts, some of which are works of great historical value. The teaching staff of the college sustained a heavy loss by the death of its Head Professor, Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Vama Charan Bhattacharya, who was a scholar of all-India reputation and counted among his pupils learned Pandits in all parts of the country. A professor of Purana and Itihasa was appointed for a term of five years to teach these subjects in connexion with the endowment established for the purpose by the munificence of Seth Gauri Sankar Goenka of Bulandshahr, to whom the cause of Sanskrit education owes a great debt.

Sanskrit pathshalas.—The number of Sanskrit pathshalas was 708 as against 691 of the previous year. Of these 97 received aid from the Government. The total enrolment was 5,024. The pathshalas are graded according to the examinations for which they prepare students. "First class" pathshalas are allowed to prepare candidates for the Acharya, the "second class" for the Shastri, and the "third class" for the Madhyama and Prathama examinations. The pathshalas, both aided and unaided, are inspected by the inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas. Their number is so large that only some of them can be inspected during the course of a year. The Inspector visited 108 pathshalas in twenty districts during the year under review. The

total enrolment of these pathshalas was 4,262. The Board of Sanskrit Studies and the inspector are trying to some extent to modernise the methods of teaching and curriculum of the pathshalas. Papers on composition and translation have been introduced and books containing easy stories in Sanskrit have been selected for rapid reading. But very few pathshalas have a library; generally the students have no access to books other than text-books and consequently their outlook is narrow. Most pathshalas are financially in an unsatisfactory condition. Unlike other educational institutions the pathshalas do not charge fees; on the contrary many of them are unable to attract students unless they feed them. Few pathshalas have buildings of their own. Most of them are residential but the hostels are usually hired buildings.

Sanskrit examinations.—The number of candidates appearing at the various Sanskrit examinations of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, was 9,486 against 9,667 in the preceding year. The fall in number by 181 is reported to be “due mainly to the general effect of the civil disobedience movement and to the threats repeated from time to time during the year that the Sanskrit examinations would be obstructed.” The distribution of the candidates was as follows:—

| | 1930. | 1931. |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Prathama | 3,825 | 3,320 |
| Madhyama | 4,525 | 4,635 |
| Shastri | 1,002 | 1,204 |
| Acharaya | 375 | 327 |

Of these 9,486 candidates 7,771 were from 708 pathshalas in the United Provinces and 1,287 from 229 pathshalas outside. There were 428 private candidates—325 from the United Provinces and 103 from outside. The candidates were examined at 36 centres. The number of girl candidates was 21, of whom all but one belonged to the United Provinces. The number of candidates who passed in the Prathama, Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya examinations was 38.6, 42.3, 48 and 30 per cent. respectively. The revised courses of studies were introduced during the year. Among the important changes made in the courses may be mentioned the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the Prathama examination.

Arabic madrasas.—The total number of the Arabic madrasas was 96 as against 99 last year. The number of those receiving grant-in-aid from Government remained unaltered at 33. The amount of grant paid to them increased from Rs. 44,268 in 1929-30 to Rs. 52,476 during the year under report. The Inspector of Arabic madrasas visited 37 madrasas in eleven districts. The students in these madrasas are required to study in addition to traditional subjects, modern subjects, e.g., Islamic history and history of Islamic literature. Stress is also laid on compositions in Arabic and Persian. The discipline in the madrasas during the year continued to be satisfactory.

Arabic and Persian examinations.—The Department holds five examinations in Arabic and Persian. The courses of studies for the

Munshi and Kamil examinations were improved. The Munshi examination for which the subjects are elementary Arabic, classical Urdu, Mathematics, History, Geography and Persian, has become of general cultural value and is gaining in popularity. Arabic, the Moghul period of Indian history and the history of Iran have been added to the courses of study for the Kamil examination. The number of candidates registered for the various Arabic and Persian examinations was 779 as against 756 of the last year. The results were as follows :—

| Name of the examination. | | | | Number of candidates. | Number of successful candidates. |
|--------------------------|---|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Arabic</i> | { | Maulvi | .. .. | 83 | 55 |
| | | Alim | .. .. | 94 | 53 |
| | | Fazil | .. .. | 55 | 32 |
| <i>Persian</i> | { | Munshi | .. .. | 373 | 156 |
| | | Kamil | .. .. | 174 | 92 |
| | | | | 779 | 388 |

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Education in the Legislative Council.—In 1930-31 only one resolution concerning education was adopted by the Legislative Council. It recommended that Government should take steps for the rapid expansion of education among the depressed classes in these provinces, and with this object in view increase the allotment of funds for the purpose to a minimum of Rs. 10 lakhs in the course of the next five years. In view of the acute financial stringency it has not been possible to give effect to the resolution.

The Board of Sanskrit Studies.—The Board of Sanskrit Studies consists of members nominated by Government to represent various interests connected with the study of Sanskrit and is presided over by the Principal of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. The Board advises the Department regarding the courses for the Sanskrit examinations, recognizes Sanskrit pathshalas, conducts the Sanskrit examinations and brings out their results. It met four times during the year and did useful work.

The Provincial Muslim Education Committee.—The Provincial Muslim Education Committee, United Provinces, is a body constituted by Government with the Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, United Provinces, as its President. It consists of twelve nominated members. The committee watches Muhammadan educational interests in the province, and it brings to the notice of the department and Government the educational needs of the Muslim community. During the year it revised the secular curriculum for maktabs in order to bring it on a level with that of the ordinary primary schools.

The Board of High School and Intermediate Education.—The Board of High School and Intermediate Education is a statutory body and prescribes courses for classes V to XII of anglo-vernacular institutions, conducts the High School and Intermediate examinations and recognizes institutions for these examinations. The Board carried out its work with efficiency. It made no changes of a striking nature during the year.

The Board of Vernacular Education.—The Board of Vernacular Education is an advisory body which consists of 15 members, of whom 12 are nominated by Government and three are elected by the Legislative Council. It advises Government on matters concerning vernacular education and, assisted by a number of book committees, recommends books for use in vernacular schools and primary classes of anglo-vernacular schools. The board gave helpful advice to the department.

The Hindustani Academy.—The Hindustani Academy was established in 1927 with the object of encouraging the publication of works in Hindi and Urdu and the development of a common Hindustani language. Government meet the entire cost of maintaining the

Academy. The grant for the year 1930-31 was Rs. 50,000. The Academy awards prizes for original works in Hindi and Urdu and invites eminent scholars to deliver lectures. One book in Hindi and two in Urdu were published during the year and the manuscripts of about a dozen books were received for publication. A quarterly journal named "Hindustani" was started. The Academy has a reference library which contains about 5,000 books. During the Easter holidays it held its second annual conference which was attended by prominent scholars and literary men of the province.

Academy of Science.—The aim of the Academy is the cultivation and promotion of different branches of science. With this object in view it publishes a bulletin containing an account of the researches of scientific workers in the province, maintains a library of scientific journals and holds meetings for the discussion of scientific subjects. During the year it received a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,000 from Government.

Educational endowments.—There was no important endowment during the year. Six small endowments ranging in value from Rs. 900 to Rs. 200 each were made for the award of scholarships and prizes in recognized schools.

Boy scouts and girl guides.—The province has two scout associations, viz., the Seva Samiti and the Baden-Powell Boy Scout Association with their headquarters at Allahabad and Lucknow, respectively. Each association receives an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 from Government. The Baden-Powell Boy Scout Association had 6,797 scouts on its register. It held five training camps which were attended by 115 teachers of vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools. Eight scouts were awarded crosses and medals for gallantry by His Excellency the Provincial Chief Scout at a special rally. The Seva Samiti Association had 23, 654 scouts on its rolls and showed considerable activity in training camps, rallies and social service. There is only one Girl Guides Association. It is affiliated to the Baden-Powell Association. The Seva Samiti Association has some troops of girl guides, but has no separate organization for them. The United Provinces Girl Guides Association receives a grant of Rs. 5,000 from Government. The number of girl guides increased by 308 to 2,197. The figure would have been higher had it not been for political disturbances during the year.

The Educational Exhibition, Benares.—The sixth provincial educational exhibition was held at Benares. Nearly 4,000 exhibits were received from different parts of the country. The exhibition was opened by the Director of Public Instruction and remained open for five days. It was visited by about 20,000 people.

State and foreign scholarships.—Two State foreign scholarships each tenable for two years and four tenable for nineteen months in England were awarded by Government during the year. The first two were awarded to nominees of the Allahabad and Agra Universities for research in magnetism and pure mathematics respectively. The remaining four scholarships were awarded for the study of western methods of education to successful teachers, one of whom was a lady

graduate. Last year Government framed rules for the grant of study leave to subordinate educational service officers for study abroad with a view to improving their qualifications. One teacher was granted leave under these rules.

Administration.—My services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as officiating Educational Commissioner with the Government of India from April 13, 1930 to December 4, 1930. During my absence Mr. H. R. Harrop, M.A., I.E.S., officiated as Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. R. S. Weir, M.A., I.E.S., as Deputy Director. Mr. Harrop went on leave on my return and Mr. Weir continued as Deputy Director throughout the year. Mr. J. C. Powell-Price held charge of the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction. Mr. S. N. Chaturvedi, officiating Additional Assistant Director of Public Instruction, was on leave from October 14, 1930 to January 30, 1931. Kazi Saiyid Nasir-ud-din Ahmed officiated in his place. Mr. W. A. Nicoll was my personal assistant throughout the year.

I am indebted to Mr. S. N. Chaturvedi for collecting and arranging in draft form the material for this report.

A. H. MACKENZIE, M.A., C.I.E.,

Director of Public Instruction,

United Provinces.

December 9, 1931.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.

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| PROVINCIAL TABLE A.—Showing the number of scholars and percentage under instruction in each district for the year ending March 31, 1931 .. | 32A-33A |
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General summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars for the official year 1930-1931.

| Area in square miles 106,248 | | | | Percentage of scholars to population (1). | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---|-------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | Recognized Institutions. | | All Institutions. | |
| | | | | 1931. | 1930. | 1931. | 1930. |
| Population— | | | | | | | |
| Males | .. 25,445,006 | Males | .. 5'12 | 5'53 | 5'34 | 5'8 | |
| Females | .. 22,963,757 | Females | .. '64 | '67 | '67 | '69 | |
| Total | .. 48,408,763 | Total | .. 2'99 | 3'21 | 3'12 | 3'35 | |

| | Institutions. | | | Scholars. | | | *Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | 1931. | 1930. | Increase or decrease. | 1931. | 1930. | Increase or decrease. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | (3) |
| Universities .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 4,173 | 4,360 | -187 | (a) 3,139 (b) 690 |
| <i>For males.</i> | | | | | | | (4) |
| Arts Colleges .. | (2)43 | 42 | +1 | 6,760 | 6,702 | +58 | (a) 1,182, (b) 4,973. |
| Professional Colleges | 9 | 11 | -2 | (5)3,508 | 3,603 | -95 | (a) 1,854, (b) 917. |
| High Schools .. | 184 | 174 | +10 | 74,453 | 72,425 | +2,028 | (c) 54,945, (d) 19,508. |
| Middle Schools .. | 794 | 772 | +22 | 97,257 | 93,503 | +3,754 | (c) 92,100, (d) 5,157. |
| Primary Schools .. | 19,893 | 20,069 | -176 | 1,142,325 | 1,155,192 | -12,867 | (d) 1,142,325. |
| Special Schools .. | 708 | 782 | -74 | 23,826 | 25,969 | -2,143 | |
| Total .. | 21,636 | 21,855 | -219 | 1,352,302 | 1,361,754 | -9,452 | |
| <i>For females.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges .. | 6 | 5 | +1 | 168 | 155 | +13 | (a) 64, (b) 104. |
| Professional Colleges | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | |
| High Schools .. | 26 | 28 | -2 | 5,604 | 5,770 | -166 | (c) 2,430, (d) 3,174. |
| Middle Schools .. | 237 | 212 | +25 | 31,044 | 27,366 | +3,678 | (c) 2,917, (d) 28,127. |
| Primary Schools .. | 1,703 | 1,723 | -20 | 61,889 | 63,652 | -1,763 | (d) 61,889. |
| Special Schools .. | 54 | 57 | -3 | 682 | 1,069 | -387 | |
| Total .. | 2,026 | 2,025 | +1 | 99,396 | 98,021 | +1,375 | |
| UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
| For males .. | 2,117 | 2,136 | -19 | 57,556 | 58,827 | -1,271 | |
| For females .. | 179 | 169 | +10 | 3,493 | 3,146 | +347 | |
| Total .. | 2,296 | 2,305 | -9 | 61,049 | 61,973 | -924 | |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 25,958 | 26,185 | -227 | 1,512,747 | 1,521,748 | -9,001 | |

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes. (b) In Intermediate classes. (c) In secondary stage. (d) In primary stage.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(1) Percentage of scholars to population has been calculated on the basis of the following number of male and female scholars separately :—

| | Recognized Institutions. | | All Institutions. | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 1931. | 1930. | 1931. | 1930. |
| Males | 1,303,500 | 1,315,405 | 1,359,250 | 1,372,348 |
| Females | 148,198 | 144,370 | 153,497 | 149,400 |
| Total | 1,451,698 | 1,459,775 | 1,512,747 | 1,521,748 |

(2) The number includes eight degree colleges, one Benares Sanskrit College and thirty-four Intermediate colleges.

(3) The number does not include 344 scholars reading in the Oriental departments of Universities.

(4) The number does not include 605 scholars of Benares Sanskrit College.

(5) The distribution into Intermediate and Post-Intermediate classes of all the scholars in the professional institutions is not possible owing to the nature and duration of courses.

General summary of expenditure on education for the year 1930-31.

| | Total expenditure. | | | Percentage of expenditure from— | | | | Cost per scholar to— | | | | Total cost per scholar. |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | 1931. | 1930. | Increase or decrease. | Government funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Government Funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |  | 12 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Direction and Inspection .. | 15,65,943 | 14,53,352 | +1,12,591 | 88 | 12 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Universities .. | 48,49,823 | 41,28,309 | +7,21,514 | 63·27 | .. | 15·61 | 21·12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. | 216,350 | 2,38,589 | -22,239 | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous* .. | 76,39,348 | 78,01,507 | -1,62,159 | 37·20 | 19·95 | 15·33 | 27·52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1,42,71,464 | 1,36,21,757 | +6,49,707 | 51 | 11·98 | 15·02 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Institutions for males.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges including associated intermediate colleges .. | 8,21,419 | 7,98,247 | +23,172 | 55 | 2 | 33·8 | 9·2 | 120 2 6 | 4 7 4 | 74 0 4 | 20 4 8 | 218 14 10 |
| Professional colleges .. | 12,31,065 | 11,30,417 | +1,00,648 | 76 | .. | 16·3 | 7·7 | 978 0 0 | .. | 209 6 0 | 99 0 0 | 1,286 6 0 |
| High schools including Intermediate Colleges. | 70,99,899 | 68,04,851 | +2,95,048 | 53·37 | 1·22 | 33·63 | 11·78 | 48 9 2 | 1 1 9 | 30 9 10 | 10 11 6 | 91 0 3 |
| Middle schools .. | 24,58,594 | 23,72,577 | +86,017 | 48·2 | 17·92 | 25·68 | 8·20 | 12 2 11 | 4 8 6 | 6 7 10 | 2 1 2 | 25 4 5 |
| Primary schools .. | 85,70,765 | 85,82,593 | -11,828 | 67·86 | 27·37 | 3·09 | 1·68 | 5 1 5 | 2 0 10 | 0 3 9 | 0 2 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Special schools .. | 18,29,610 | 18,21,735 | +7,875 | 76·2 | 9 | 1·9 | 12·9 | 58 8 5 | 6 14 8 | 1 7 2 | 9 14 5 | 76 12 8 |
| Total .. | 2,20,11,352 | 2,15,10,420 | +5,00,932 | 61·66 | 13·87 | 17·25 | 7·22 | 10 0 9 | 2 4 2 | 2 13 0 | 1 2 10 | 16 4 9 |
| <i>Institutions for females.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges .. | 36,671 | 35,434 | +1,237 | 32·72 | .. | 16·84 | 50·44 | 210 8 5 | .. | 108 5 4 | 324 7 10 | 643 5 7 |
| Professional colleges .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| High schools including Intermediate Colleges. | 8,51,243 | 8,28,527 | +22,716 | 49·46 | ·87 | 32·41 | 17·26 | 73 12 1 | 1 4 8 | 48 5 4 | 25 12 0 | 149 2 1 |
| Middle schools .. | 9,07,441 | 7,97,706 | +1,09,735 | 53·47 | 14·66 | 10·69 | 21·18 | 15 10 1 | 4 4 6 | 3 2 0 | 6 3 1 | 29 3 8 |
| Primary schools .. | 6,11,510 | 6,38,594 | -27,084 | 34·30 | 52·10 | 3·56 | 10·04 | 2 2 1 | 3 3 9 | 0 3 6 | 0 9 11 | 6 3 3 |
| Special schools .. | 2,38,677 | 2,49,982 | -11,305 | 82·89 | ·3 | 4·63 | 12·18 | 290 1 9 | 1 0 0 | 16 3 3 | 42 10 6 | 349 15 6 |
| Total .. | 26,45,542 | 25,50,243 | +95,299 | 50·11 | 17·30 | 15·57 | 16·94 | 13 5 5 | 4 10 0 | 4 2 3 | 4 8 2 | 26 9 10 |
| Grand Totals .. | 3,89,28,358 | 3,76,82,420 | +12,45,938 | 57 | 13·42 | 16·32 | 13·26 | 15 4 7 | 3 9 7 | 4 6 0 | 3 8 11 | 26 13 1 |

Note.—The amount Rs. 48,49,823 entered against the sideheading "Universities" includes Rs. 18,55,072 as miscellaneous expenditure on Universities, of which Rs. 7,96,714 were met from the Government funds, Rs. 1,35,368 from fees and Rs. 9,22,990 from other sources.

* Includes expenditure on buildings.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL TABLE I.

Classification of Educational Institutions for the official year 1930-31.

6A

| | For males. | | | | | | For females. | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Government. | District Board. | Municipal Board. | Aided. | Unaided. | Total. | Government. | District Board. | Municipal Board. | Aided. | Unaided. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Universities | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colleges.— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science* | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education | 4(a) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agriculture | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commerce | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary Science | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges | 8 | .. | .. | 24 | 2 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Totals | 17 | .. | .. | 38 | 3 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 6 |

GENERAL TABLES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------------|-----|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| High schools .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | 4 | 128 | 4 | 184 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 2 | 26 |
| Middle schools .. | { | English .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 65 | 28 | 98 | .. | .. | 4 | 47 | 3 | 54 |
| | | Vernacular .. | 8 | 621 | 27 | 26 | 14 | 696 | 60 | 20 | 28 | 74 | 1 | 183 |
| Primary schools .. | .. | .. | 13 | 14,883 | 804 | 4,312 | 81 | 19,893 | 19 | 917 | 206 | 549 | 12 | 1,703 |
| Totals .. | .. | .. | 70 | 15,304 | 839 | 4,531 | 127 | 20,871 | 79 | 937 | 238 | 694 | 18 | 1,986 |
| Special schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Art schools .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical schools .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Normal and Training schools .. | .. | .. | 14 | 60 | 14 | 1 | .. | 89 | 26 | .. | 2 | 17 | .. | 45 |
| Engineering schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial schools .. | .. | .. | 29 | 10 | 3 | 68 | .. | 110 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Commercial schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural schools .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reformatory schools .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for Defectives .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for Adults .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 99 | 115 | 2 | 251 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Other schools .. | .. | .. | 30 | 7 | 4 | 201 | 8 | 250 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | .. | .. | 77 | 113 | 120 | 388 | 10 | 708 | 27 | .. | 2 | 24 | 1 | 54 |
| Totals for Recognized Institutions .. | .. | .. | 164 | 15,417 | 959 | 4,957 | 140 | 21,637 | 106 | 937 | 240 | 724 | 19 | 2,026 |
| Unrecognized Institutions .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,117 | 2,117 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179 | 179 |
| GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS | .. | .. | 164 | 15,417 | 959 | 4,957 | 2,257 | 23,754 | 106 | 937 | 240 | 724 | 198 | 2,205 |

* Includes one Oriental College maintained by Government.

(a) The number includes the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

(b) The number includes 812 Primary Schools for depressed classes with 28,722 scholars in them.

(c) The number includes one Primary School for depressed classes with 30 scholars in it.

GENERAL

Distribution of scholars attending Educational

| | Government. | | | District Board. | | | Municipal Board. | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| READING— | | | | | | | | | |
| In RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science .. | 605 | 452 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law .. | 937 | 816 | 189 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education .. | 282 | 277 | 273 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering .. | 199 | 192 | 180 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agriculture .. | 184 | 160 | 176 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commerce .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry .. | 41 | 41 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary Science .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | 2,248 | 1,938 | 858 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>School and Special Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| In High Schools .. | 20,445 | 18,221 | 2,226 | .. | .. | .. | 1,743 | 1,541 | .. |
| „ Middle Schools { English .. | 75 | 67 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | 386 | 333 | .. |
| „ Vernacular .. | 1,461 | 1,226 | 209 | 77,230 | 65,566 | 20,992 | 3,335 | 2,763 | 279 |
| „ Primary Schools .. | 1,054 | 815 | .. | 697,633 | 682,281 | 13 | 89,544 | 64,402 | .. |
| Totals .. | 23,035 | 20,329 | 2,473 | 974,863 | 747,847 | 21,005 | 95,008 | 69,039 | 279 |
| In Arts Schools .. | 219 | 209 | 46 | 30 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Law Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Medical Schools .. | 347 | 306 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Normal and Training Schools .. | 902 | 871 | 901 | 579 | 563 | 529 | 110 | 109 | 47 |
| „ Engineering Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Technical and Industrial Schools .. | 1,767 | 1,378 | 354 | 110 | 89 | 1 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| „ Commercial Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Agricultural Schools .. | 107 | 94 | 107 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Reformatory Schools .. | 163 | 139 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Schools for defectives .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Schools for adults .. | .. | .. | .. | 849 | 606 | .. | 2,249 | 1,493 | .. |
| „ Other schools .. | 1,192 | 1,064 | 20 | 195 | 143 | 16 | 470 | 352 | .. |
| Totals .. | 4,687 | 4,061 | 1,428 | 1,763 | 1,430 | 546 | 2,850 | 1,975 | 47 |
| Totals for Recognized Institutions .. | 29,970 | 26,328 | 4,759 | 976,626 | 749,277 | 21,551 | 97,858 | 71,014 | 326 |
| In Unrecognized Institutions .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS | 29,970 | 26,328 | 4,759 | 976,626 | 749,277 | 21,551 | 97,858 | 71,014 | 326 |

(a) Total number of scholars reading Arts and Science in the Teaching Universities. The number includes 115 students reading Law along with Arts and Science and 344 scholars of the Oriental departments of the Lucknow and Benares Hindu Universities.

TABLE II-A.

Institutions for males for the official year 1930-31.

| Aided. | | | Unaided. | | | Grand total of | | | Number of females included in column 16. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll. | Average attendance. | Residents in approved hostels. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 4,173 | 3,427 | 2,399 | .. | .. | .. | (a) 4,173 | 3,427 | 2,399 | } 65 1 1 2 1 |
| 1,182 | 1,033 | 550 | .. | .. | .. | (b) 1,787 | 1,485 | 550 | |
| 3,501 | 3,025 | 1,696 | 535 | 428 | 223 | (c) 4,973 | 4,269 | 2,107 | |
| 1,107 | 906 | 453 | .. | .. | .. | 1,107 | 906 | 453 | |
| 432 | 374 | 295 | .. | .. | .. | 432 | 374 | 295 | |
| 88 | 73 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | 370 | 350 | 352 | |
| 508 | 366 | 417 | .. | .. | .. | 707 | 553 | 597 | |
| .. | .. | .. | 16 | 14 | 16 | 200 | 174 | 192 | |
| 651 | 551 | 241 | .. | .. | .. | 651 | 551 | 241 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 11,642 | 9,755 | 6,130 | 551 | 442 | 239 | 14,441 | 12,135 | 7,227 | 70 |
| 50,093 | 42,847 | 5,940 | 2,172 | 1,734 | 639 | 74,453 | 64,343 | 8,805 | 46 |
| 9,316 | 7,877 | 581 | 2,731 | 2,217 | 175 | 12,508 | 10,494 | 794 | 131 |
| 1,910 | 1,570 | 238 | 813 | 702 | 184 | 84,749 | 71,827 | 21,902 | 9 |
| 150,427 | 119,024 | 257 | 3,667 | 2,877 | 157 | 1,142,325 | 869,399 | 427 | 50,672 |
| 211,746 | 171,318 | 7,016 | 9,383 | 7,530 | 1,155 | 1,314,035 | 1,016,063 | 31,928 | 50,858 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 249 | 238 | 46 | .. |
| 25 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 372 | 330 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,621 | 1,573 | 1,507 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,826 | 1,486 | 608 | .. | .. | .. | 3,724 | 2,974 | 963 | .. |
| 202 | 145 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 202 | 145 | 47 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 | 94 | 107 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 153 | 139 | .. | .. |
| 9 | 9 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 9 | 8 | .. |
| 2,915 | 2,117 | .. | 39 | 32 | .. | 6,052 | 4,248 | .. | 18 |
| 9,094 | 7,403 | 284 | 386 | 259 | 91 | 11,337 | 9,221 | 411 | 167 |
| 14,101 | 11,214 | 977 | 425 | 291 | 91 | 23,826 | 18,971 | 3,089 | 191 |
| 237,489 | 192,287 | 14,123 | 10,359 | 8,263 | 1,485 | 1,352,302 | 1,047,169 | 42,244 | 51,119 |
| .. | .. | .. | 57,556 | .. | 43 | 57,556 | .. | 43 | 2,180 |
| 237,489 | 192,287 | 14,123 | 67,915 | 8,263 | 1,528 | 1,409,858 | 1,047,169 | 42,287 | 53,209 |

(b) Includes 605 scholars of Benares Sanskrit College and 1,182 scholars reading Arts and Science in the Degree colleges. This number includes 24 scholars reading Law also.

(c) The number of students in Intermediate classes.

GENERAL

Distribution of scholars attending Educational

| | Government. | | | District Board. | | | Municipal Board. | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| READING— | | | | | | | | | |
| IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>School and Special Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| In High Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Middle Schools { English .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 411 | 265 | .. |
| „ Middle Schools { Vernacular .. | 8,978 | 6,820 | 124 | 1,497 | 1,042 | .. | 3,559 | 2,442 | .. |
| „ Primary Schools .. | 1,105 | 814 | .. | 28,934 | 21,411 | .. | 14,091 | 9,698 | .. |
| Totals .. | 10,083 | 7,634 | 124 | 30,431 | 22,453 | .. | 18,061 | 12,403 | .. |
| In Medical Schools .. | 67 | 58 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Normal and Training Schools .. | 178 | 166 | 103 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | .. |
| „ Technical and Industrial Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Commercial Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Agricultural Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Schools for Adults .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ Other Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | 245 | 224 | 153 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | .. |
| Totals for Recognized Institutions | 10,328 | 7,858 | 277 | 30,431 | 22,453 | .. | 18,068 | 12,410 | .. |
| In Unrecognized Institutions .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand totals, all institutions for females. | 10,328 | 7,858 | 277 | 30,431 | 22,453 | .. | 18,068 | 12,410 | .. |
| Grand totals, all institutions for males and females. | 40,298 | 34,180 | 5,036 | 1,007,057 | 771,730 | 21,551 | 115,926 | 83,424 | 326 |

(a) Graduate and post graduate students. [(b) Intermediate classes students.

TABLE II-B.

Institutions for females for the official year 1930-31.

| Aided. | | | Unaided. | | | Grand total of | | | Number of males included in column 16. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on rolls. | Average attendance. | Residents in approved hostels. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| (a)64 | 57 | 48 | :: | :: | :: | 64 | 57 | 48 | } |
| (b)104 | 91 | 69 | :: | :: | :: | 104 | 91 | 69 | |
| .. 9 | .. 8 | .. 9 | :: | :: | :: | .. | .. | .. | |
| 177 | 156 | 126 | .. | .. | .. | 177 | 156 | 126 | |
| 5,325 | 4,631 | 1,884 | 279 | 245 | 199 | 5,804 | 4,876 | 2,083 | 631 |
| 6,338 | 5,171 | 1,915 | 272 | 254 | 6 | 7,021 | 5,690 | 1,921 | 838 |
| 9,845 | 6,783 | 328 | 144 | 101 | .. | 24,023 | 17,188 | 452 | 39 |
| 17,276 | 13,159 | .. | 483 | 389 | 71 | 61,889 | 45,469 | 71 | 809 |
| 38,784 | 29,744 | 4,127 | 1,178 | 989 | 276 | 98,537 | 73,223 | 4,527 | 2,317 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 58 | 50 | } |
| 208 | 200 | 153 | .. | .. | .. | 393 | 373 | 256 | |
| 157 | 128 | 109 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 164 | 135 | 116 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | } |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 58 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 49 | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | } |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 423 | 377 | 262 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 662 | 615 | 422 | |
| 39,384 | 30,277 | 4,515 | 1,185 | 996 | 283 | 99,396 | 78,994 | 5,075 | 2,317 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3,493 | .. | .. | 3,493 | .. | .. | 374 |
| 39,384 | 30,277 | 4,515 | 4,678 | 996 | 283 | 102,889 | 73,994 | 5,075 | 2,691 |
| 276,873 | 222,564 | 18,638 | 72,593 | 9,259 | 1,811 | 1,512,747 | 1,121,163 | 47,362 | (c) 55,990 |

(c) Number of males and females included in column 16 of General Tables II-A and II-B.

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 32,935 spent by

"Miscellaneous" includes the

1—Scholarships, 2—Examination charges, 3—Boarding house charges (recurring and
6—Cost of books purchased, 7—Prizes, 8—Rent of school buildings, 9—Game:

| | Government Institutions. | | | | | | District | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Totals. | Government funds. | Board funds. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Universities .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,16,350 | .. | 2,16,350 | .. | .. |
| Board of Secondary Intermediate Education. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Arts Colleges .. | 55,930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55,930 | .. | .. |
| Professional Colleges— | | | | | | | | |
| Law .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education .. | 3,04,449 | .. | .. | 1,42,875 | 59 | 4,47,383 | .. | .. |
| Engineering .. | 3,22,607 | .. | .. | 26,560 | 57,826 | 4,06,993 | .. | .. |
| Agriculture.. | 1,43,969 | .. | .. | 6,988 | .. | 1,50,957 | .. | .. |
| Commerce .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry .. | 1,28,886 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,28,886 | .. | .. |
| Veterinary Science .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate Colleges .. | 5,44,339 | .. | .. | 1,38,077 | 5,408 | 6,87,824 | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | 15,00,180 | .. | .. | 5,30,850 | 63,293 | 20,93,297 | .. | .. |
| <i>School Education—General.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools .. | 13,89,432 | .. | .. | 4,07,563 | 9,804 | 18,07,199 | .. | .. |
| Middle Schools { English .. | 11,799 | .. | .. | 1,487 | 14 | 13,300 | .. | .. |
| { Vernacular .. | 38,124 | .. | .. | 1,121 | 4 | 39,249 | 8,83,864 | 3,33,244 |
| Primary Schools .. | 5,922 | 1,649 | .. | 2 | .. | 7,573 | 51,81,916 | 15,78,099 |
| Totals .. | 14,45,877 | 1,649 | .. | 4,10,173 | 9,822 | 18,67,321 | 60,65,780 | 19,11,343 |
| <i>Special.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Art Schools .. | 50,653 | .. | .. | 2,290 | .. | 52,943 | .. | 7,146 |
| Law Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Schools .. | 1,33,167 | .. | .. | 9,375 | 6,395 | 1,48,937 | .. | .. |
| Normal and Training Schools. | 2,45,162 | 3,425 | 590 | .. | 855 | 2,50,032 | 1,11,017 | 58,528 |
| Engineering Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | 5,92,507 | .. | .. | 1,412 | 57,614 | 6,51,533 | 5,572 | 8,055 |
| Commercial Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural Schools .. | 38,281 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,281 | .. | .. |
| Reformatory Schools .. | 59,204 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59,204 | .. | .. |
| Schools for Defectives .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for Adults .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,898 | 1,937 |
| Other Schools .. | 22,343 | 1,179 | .. | 6,908 | 2,165 | 32,595 | .. | 1,546 |
| Totals .. | 11,41,317 | 4,604 | 590 | 19,985 | 67,029 | 12,33,525 | 1,18,487 | 77,212 |
| GRAND TOTALS .. | 40,87,174 | 6,253 | 590 | 9,61,008 | 1,40,144 | 51,05,169 | 61,84,267 | 19,80,555 |

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 32,935 spent by

“Miscellaneous” includes the

1—Scholarships, 2—Examination charges, 3—Boarding house charges (recurring and

6—Cost of books purchased, 7—Prizes, 8—Rent of school buildings, 9—Games

| | Aided Institutions. | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Totals. |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | | | | | | |
| Universities | 22,71,504 | .. | .. | 6,21,971 | 1,01,276 | 29,94,751 |
| Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Arts Colleges | 3,94,902 | 9,100 | 7,622 | 2,77,728 | 76,137 | 7,65,489 |
| Professional Colleges .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commerce | 36,040 | .. | .. | 18,023 | 18,322 | 72,385 |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary Science | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate Colleges .. | 4,76,848 | .. | 7,350 | 4,87,236 | 2,88,010 | 12,59,444 |
| Totals | 31,79,294 | 9,100 | 14,972 | 14,04,958 | 4,83,745 | 50,92,069 |
| <i>School Education—General.</i> | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 13,46,138 | 3,405 | 42,126 | 11,56,763 | 3,82,617 | 29,31,049 |
| Middle Schools { English .. | 2,41,822 | 1,600 | 13,157 | 1,81,626 | 1,13,803 | 5,52,008 |
| { Vernacular | 4,225 | 3,975 | 885 | 8,503 | 5,181 | 22,769 |
| Primary Schools | 2,85,521 | 2,35,366 | 85,918 | 20,645 | 1,03,170 | 7,30,620 |
| Totals | 18,77,706 | 2,44,346 | 1,42,086 | 13,67,537 | 6,04,771 | 42,36,446 |
| Art Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Schools | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .. | 120 |
| Normal and Training Schools .. | 1,110 | .. | .. | 585 | 1,216 | 2,911 |
| Engineering Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools .. | 61,342 | 12,725 | 9,300 | 1,728 | 31,602 | 1,16,697 |
| Commercial Schools | 2,400 | .. | .. | 9,634 | 2,398 | 14,432 |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reformatory Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for defectives | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,189 | 4,180 |
| Schools for adults | 7,097 | 4,909 | 1,482 | 6 | .. | 13,494 |
| Other schools | 36,302 | 21,654 | 8,283 | 2,519 | 1,08,185 | 1,76,943 |
| Totals | 1,08,251 | 39,288 | 19,185 | 14,472 | 1,47,581 | 3,28,777 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 51,65,251 | 2,92,734 | 1,76,243 | 27,86,967 | 12,36,097 | 96,57,292 |

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR

Expenditure on buildings includes nil spent by

"Miscellaneous" includes the

1—Scholarships, 2—Examination charges, 3—Boarding house charges (recurring and non-purchased, 7—Prizes, 8—Rent of school buildings, 9—Games charges,

| | Government Institutions. | | | | | | District | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Totals. | Government funds. | Board funds. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Arts Colleges .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Professional Colleges .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate Colleges .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>School Education—General.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Middle English Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vernacular .. | 1,77,557 | .. | .. | 5,446 | 63 | 1,83,066 | 6,931 | 13,404 |
| Primary Schools .. | 19,168 | .. | .. | 277 | .. | 19,645 | 1,34,516 | 1,12,823 |
| Totals .. | 1,96,725 | .. | .. | 5,923 | 63 | 2,02,711 | 1,41,447 | 1,26,227 |
| <i>Special.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools .. | 35,942 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,942 | .. | .. |
| Normal and Training Schools .. | 1,04,490 | 160 | .. | 1,859 | 13 | 1,06,528 | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commercial Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for adults .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | 1,40,438 | 160 | .. | 1,859 | 13 | 1,42,470 | .. | .. |
| Grand totals, females .. | 3,37,163 | 160 | .. | 7,782 | 76 | 3,45,181 | 1,41,447 | 1,26,227 |
| Grand totals, males .. | 40,87,174 | 6,253 | 500 | 9,61,008 | 1,40,144 | 51,95,169 | 61,84,267 | 19,88,555 |
| Grand totals for all .. | 44,24,327 | 6,413 | 500 | 9,68,790 | 1,40,220 | 55,40,350 | 63,25,714 | 21,14,782 |

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR

Expenditure on buildings includes nil spent by

“Miscellaneous” includes the

1—Scholarships, 2—Examination charges, 3—Boarding house charges (recurring and non-purchased, 7—Prizes, 8—Rent of school buildings, 9—Games charges, 10—Medicines,

| | Aided Institutions. | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Totals. |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Arts Colleges | 12,000 | .. | .. | 6,175 | 18,496 | 36,671 |
| Professional Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate Colleges | 76,769 | .. | 880 | 20,361 | 33,092 | 1,31,102 |
| Totals | 88,769 | .. | 880 | 26,536 | 51,588 | 1,67,773 |
| <i>School Education—General.</i> | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 3,44,237 | .. | 6,493 | 2,47,103 | 1,13,882 | 7,11,715 |
| Middle Schools { English | 2,14,361 | 2,671 | 7,161 | 84,642 | 1,27,423 | 4,36,258 |
| { Vernacular | 80,048 | 10,384 | 28,437 | 5,556 | 56,065 | 1,80,490 |
| Primary Schools | 55,372 | 37,661 | 23,462 | 20,188 | 54,555 | 1,91,238 |
| Totals | 6,94,018 | 50,716 | 65,553 | 3,57,489 | 3,51,925 | 15,19,701 |
| <i>Special.</i> | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Normal and Training Schools | 53,635 | .. | .. | 9,192 | 27,419 | 90,246 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 854 | .. | .. | .. | 1,660 | 2,514 |
| Commercial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for adults | 520 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 520 |
| Other schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 55,009 | .. | .. | 9,192 | 29,079 | 93,280 |
| Grand totals, females | 8,37,796 | 50,716 | 66,433 | 3,93,217 | 4,32,592 | 17,80,754 |
| Grand totals, males | 51,65,251 | 2,92,734 | 1,76,243 | 27,86,967 | 12,36,097 | 96,57,292 |
| Grand totals for all | 60,03,047 | 3,43,450 | 2,42,676 | 31,80,184 | 16,68,689 | 1,14,38,046 |

TABLE III-B.—(concluded).

FEMALES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1930-31.

the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

following main items :—

recurring), 4—Petty repairs to school buildings, 5—Educational Gazette charges, 6—Cost of books
11—Rates and taxes, 12—Other miscellaneous expenses.

| | | | Total expenditure from— | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | Government funds. | District funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Grand total. |
| | | | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Inspection .. | .. | .. | 1,30,593 | 2,327 | 10,330 | .. | 5 | 1,43,255 |
| Buildings, etc. .. | .. | .. | 1,48,988 | 40,607 | 17,738 | 18,999 | 88,850 | 3,15,182 |
| Miscellaneous .. | .. | .. | 2,13,974 | 17,387 | 45,435 | 2,40,662 | 2,17,390 | 7,34,848 |
| Totals .. | | | 4,93,555 | 60,321 | 73,503 | 2,59,661 | 3,06,245 | 11,93,285 |
| Recognized Unaided Institutions. | | | | | | | | |
| Fees. | Other sources. | Totals. | | | | | | |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | | | | | | |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | 12,000 | .. | .. | 6,175 | 18,496 | 36,671 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 76,769 | .. | 880 | 20,361 | 33,092 | 1,31,102 |
| .. | .. | .. | 88,769 | .. | 880 | 26,536 | 51,588 | 1,67,773 |
| 8,426 | .. | 8,426 | 3,44,237 | .. | 6,493 | 2,55,529 | 1,13,882 | 7,20,141 |
| .. | 4,409 | 4,409 | 2,19,845 | 2,671 | 29,132 | 85,972 | 1,31,832 | 4,69,452 |
| .. | 4,308 | 4,308 | 2,65,340 | 23,788 | 77,423 | 11,002 | 60,436 | 4,37,989 |
| 860 | 6,764 | 7,624 | 2,09,762 | 1,52,311 | 1,66,289 | 21,772 | 61,376 | 6,11,510 |
| 9,286 | 15,481 | 24,767 | 10,39,184 | 1,78,770 | 2,79,337 | 3,74,275 | 3,67,526 | 22,39,092 |
| .. | .. | .. | 35,942 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,942 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1,60,542 | 160 | 516 | 11,051 | 27,432 | 1,99,701 |
| Figures not available. | | | 854 | .. | .. | .. | 1,660 | 2,514 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 520 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 520 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1,97,858 | 160 | 516 | 11,051 | 29,092 | 2,38,677 |
| 9,286 | 15,481 | 24,767 | 18,19,366 | 2,39,251 | 3,54,236 | 6,71,523 | 7,54,451 | 38,38,827 |
| 2,24,293 | 2,85,732 | 5,10,025 | 2,03,69,572 | 35,52,644 | 10,77,080 | 56,80,718 | 44,09,517 | 3,50,89,531 |
| 12,33,579 | 3,01,213 | 5,34,792 | 2,21,88,938 | 37,01,895 | 14,31,316 | 63,52,241 | 51,63,968 | 3,89,28,358 |

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.

Race or creed of male scholars receiving General Education for the official year 1930-31.

| | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. | Pupils from rural areas. | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | | | Higher castes. | Depressed classes. | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| Total population | 23,416 | 88,231 | 21,488,425 | | 3,780,453 | 400 | 563 | 26,662 | 36,856 | 25,445,006 | .. | |
| <i>School Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Classes. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | Infants | 626 | 1,148 | 323,945 | 62,266 | 97,385 | 6 | 31 | 179 | 1,493 | 487,079 | 392,767 |
| | I | 252 | 422 | 186,919 | 24,419 | 40,637 | 11 | 23 | 122 | 913 | 253,718 | 209,793 |
| | II | 269 | 411 | 123,327 | 13,654 | 24,905 | 1 | 21 | 83 | 687 | 163,358 | 132,588 |
| | III | 303 | 431 | 94,705 | 7,422 | 18,155 | 3 | 17 | 87 | 566 | 121,689 | 92,692 |
| | IV | 329 | 386 | 68,488 | 3,788 | 13,688 | 2 | 17 | 57 | 544 | 87,299 | 66,580 |
| Middle | V | 295 | 321 | 37,032 | 1,227 | 7,181 | .. | 14 | 41 | 248 | 46,359 | 25,824 |
| | VI | 255 | 268 | 31,950 | 874 | 6,182 | 1 | 13 | 44 | 214 | 39,801 | 21,738 |
| | VII | 264 | 196 | 28,663 | 576 | 5,043 | 1 | 9 | 29 | 246 | 35,027 | 18,492 |
| | VIII | 238 | 170 | 9,224 | 75 | 2,264 | .. | 9 | 32 | 125 | 12,137 | 4,043 |
| High .. | IX | 177 | 138 | 8,107 | 29 | 1,956 | .. | 6 | 17 | 112 | 10,542 | 3,101 |
| | X | 163 | 98 | 6,427 | 21 | 1,659 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 88 | 8,485 | 2,340 |
| Inter-mediate. | XI | 47 | 40 | 1,745 | .. | 493 | .. | 1 | 9 | 25 | 2,360 | 346 |
| | XII | 38 | 49 | 1,877 | 1 | 593 | .. | 4 | 17 | 33 | 2,612 | 348 |
| Total .. | 3,256 | 4,078 | 922,409 | 114,352 | 220,141 | 26 | 167 | 743 | 5,294 | 1,270,466 | 970,652 | |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inter-mediate classes. | 1st year | .. | 1 | 239 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 258 | 195 |
| | 2nd year | .. | 1 | 386 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 406 | 265 |
| Degree | 1st year | 4 | 20 | 1,049 | 2 | 294 | .. | .. | 3 | 25 | 1,397 | 338 |
| | 2nd year | 5 | 33 | 1,327 | .. | 429 | .. | 1 | 6 | 20 | 1,821 | 343 |
| | 3rd year | .. | 1 | 58 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 67 | 27 |
| Post-graduate. | 1st year | 1 | 16 | 386 | .. | 86 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 495 | 103 |
| | 2nd year | 1 | 6 | 337 | .. | 93 | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 443 | 77 |
| Research students | .. | 1 | 49 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | .. | |
| Total .. | 11 | 79 | 3,931 | 2 | 924 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 82 | *5,894 | 1,800 | |
| Number of scholars in recognized institutions. | 3,267 | 4,157 | 926,240 | 114,354 | 221,065 | 27 | 171 | 754 | 5,376 | 1,276,360 | 972,452 | |
| Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions. | 1 | 661 | 25,513 | 3,464 | 25,366 | .. | 5 | 14 | 726 | 55,750 | 24,329 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,268 | 4,818 | 951,753 | 117,818 | 246,431 | 27 | 176 | 768 | 6,102 | 1,332,110 | 996,781 | |

*The number includes 835 Hindus and 114 Muhammadans reading in the Benares Sanskrit College and in the Oriental departments of Lucknow and Benares Hindu Universities.

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.

Race or creed of female scholars receiving General Education for the official year 1930-31.

| | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | | Muhammadians. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. | Pupils from rural areas. | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | Higher castes. | Depressed classes. | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| Total population | 11,328 | 82,031 | 19,417,161 | | 3,401,474 | 330 | 428 | 19,838 | 31,167 | 22,963,757 | .. | |
| <i>School Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Classes.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | Infants | 539 | 1,260 | 69,662 | 3,462 | 14,808 | 37 | 17 | 88 | 837 | 90,710 | 39,519 |
| | I | 250 | 575 | 20,938 | 750 | 3,422 | 15 | 18 | 31 | 242 | 26,241 | 12,118 |
| | II | 246 | 538 | 10,927 | 334 | 1,780 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 103 | 13,969 | 5,952 |
| | III | 265 | 523 | 6,145 | 107 | 537 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 86 | 6,694 | 1,735 |
| Middle | IV | 248 | 520 | 2,962 | 55 | 409 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 39 | 4,253 | 850 |
| | V | 224 | 341 | 1,116 | 149 | 165 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 2,036 | 133 |
| | VI | 230 | 290 | 880 | 19 | 151 | .. | 11 | 1 | 8 | 1,590 | 106 |
| | VII | 160 | 130 | 249 | 2 | 49 | .. | 6 | 2 | 1 | 599 | 10 |
| High | VIII | 141 | 112 | 165 | 1 | 30 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | 455 | 3 |
| | IX | 78 | 64 | 103 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | 269 | 4 |
| Inter-mediate. | X | 106 | 58 | 90 | 1 | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 262 | 2 |
| | XI | 10 | 24 | 18 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 56 | .. |
| | XII | 2 | 16 | 28 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | .. |
| Total | 2,499 | 4,446 | 112,283 | 4,881 | 21,384 | 82 | 108 | 168 | 1,332 | 147,183 | 60,437 | |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inter-mediate classes. | 1st year | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| | 2nd year | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| Degree | 1st year | 3 | 14 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. |
| | 2nd year | 4 | 20 | 20 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. |
| | 3rd year | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Post-graduate. | 1st year | 1 | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. |
| | 2nd year | .. | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| Research students | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Totals | 8 | 41 | 77 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130 | .. | |
| Number of scholars in recognized institutions. | 2,507 | 4,487 | 112,360 | 4,881 | 21,388 | 82 | 108 | 168 | 1,332 | 147,313 | 60,437 | |
| Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions. | .. | 259 | 2,422 | 143 | 2,338 | .. | .. | .. | 137 | 5,209 | 2,235 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,507 | 4,746 | 114,782 | 5,024 | 23,726 | 82 | 108 | 168 | 1,469 | 152,612 | 62,672 | |

GENERAL TABLE V-A.

*Race or creed of male scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education
for the official year 1930-31.*

| | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | | Muhammadians. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. | Pupils from rural areas. | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | Higher castes. | Depressed classes. | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| <i>Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts schools | .. | 1 | 168 | 10 | 69 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 249 | 76 | |
| Law schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Medical schools | .. | 6 | 279 | .. | 55 | .. | .. | 32 | .. | 372 | .. | |
| Normal and Training schools | .. | 1 | 1,263 | 40 | 317 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,621 | 1,396 | |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | .. | 33 | 308 | 1,959 | 303 | 999 | .. | .. | 26 | 96 | 3,724 | 1,108 |
| Commercial schools | .. | 12 | 26 | 39 | 69 | 49 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 196 | 17 |
| Agricultural schools | .. | .. | .. | 74 | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 | 69 |
| Reformatory schools | .. | .. | 1 | 92 | 16 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 153 | .. |
| Schools for Defectives | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. |
| Schools for Adults | .. | .. | 5 | 3,065 | 1,799 | 1,168 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6,034 | 3,220 |
| Other schools | .. | .. | .. | 8,326 | 263 | 2,558 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 11,170 | 6,676 |
| Total | .. | 45 | 348 | 15,265 | 2,491 | 5,301 | .. | .. | 60 | 125 | 23,635 | 12,562 |
| <i>Colleges.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law | .. | 2 | 4 | 810 | .. | 272 | .. | .. | 3 | 14 | 1,105 | 142 |
| Medicine | .. | .. | 4 | 400 | 1 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 431 | 141 |
| Education | .. | .. | 10 | 222 | 1 | 101 | .. | .. | 34 | 2 | 370 | 88 |
| Engineering | .. | 2 | 12 | 622 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 20 | 707 | 267 |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | 4 | 146 | .. | 49 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 200 | 76 |
| Commerce | .. | .. | 10 | 586 | .. | 53 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 651 | 94 |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 41 | 16 |
| Veterinary Sciences | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | .. | 4 | 44 | 2,817 | 5 | 532 | 1 | 3 | 60 | 39 | 3,505 | 824 |
| GRAND TOTAL | .. | 49 | 392 | 18,082 | 2,496 | 5,833 | 1 | 3 | 120 | 164 | 27,140 | 13,386 |

GENERAL TABLE V-B.

Race or creed of female scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education for the official year, 1930-31.

| | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | | Muhammadians. | Buddhists. | Parsees. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. | Pupils from rural areas. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| | | | Higher castes. | Depressed classes. | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| <i>Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical schools | 1 | 47 | 4 | 8 | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 67 | .. |
| Normal and Training schools | 39 | 176 | 135 | 10 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 393 | 45 |
| Technical and Industrial schools. | .. | 92 | 32 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 164 | .. |
| Commercial schools .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| Agricultural schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for adults .. | .. | .. | 48 | 27 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 59 |
| Other schools | .. | .. | 28 | .. | 139 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 167 | 163 |
| Total | 46 | 315 | 247 | 45 | 177 | .. | .. | 4 | 39 | 873 | 267 |
| <i>Colleges.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Medicine | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Education | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commerce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | 3 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 46 | 318 | 255 | 45 | 178 | .. | .. | 4 | 39 | 885 | 267 |

GENERAL TABLE VI-A.

Men Teachers for the official year 1930-31.

| CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS. | Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications. | | | | | Untrained teachers. | | | | Total, Trained Teachers. | Total, Untrained Teachers. | Grand Totals of Teachers. | |
|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| | A degree. | Passed Intermediate, Metric or School Final. | Passed Middle School. | Passed Primary School. | Lower qualifications. | Possessing degree. | | Possessing no degree. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Certificated. | Uncertificated. | Certificated. | Uncertificated. | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| <i>Primary Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government .. | .. | .. | 9 | 8 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 5 | 18 | 8 | 26 | |
| Local Board .. | .. | .. | 20,050 | 3,051 | 19 | .. | 137 | .. | 6,876 | 23,120 | 7,013 | 30,133 | |
| Municipal Board .. | .. | .. | 1,354 | 248 | 4 | .. | 37 | .. | 1,317 | 1,606 | 1,354 | 2,960 | |
| Aided .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 168 | 34 | 34 | .. | 23 | 2 | 5,233 | 239 | 5,258 | 5,497 |
| Unaided .. | .. | .. | 1 | 21 | 6 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 623 | 28 | 628 | 656 |
| Total .. | 2 | 2 | 21,602 | 3,347 | 58 | .. | 205 | 2 | 14,054 | 25,011 | 14,261 | 39,272 | |
| <i>Middle Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government .. | 1 | 4 | 72 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | 77 | 6 | 83 | |
| Local Board .. | 3 | 53 | 3,197 | 83 | 2 | .. | 34 | .. | 142 | 3,338 | 176 | 3,514 | |
| Municipal Board .. | 2 | 10 | 146 | 3 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 48 | 161 | 58 | 219 | |
| Aided .. | .. | 78 | 80 | 116 | 1 | 12 | .. | 84 | 2 | 467 | 287 | 553 | 840 |
| Unaided .. | .. | 10 | 6 | 45 | 1 | 2 | .. | 34 | .. | 173 | 64 | 207 | 271 |
| Total .. | 94 | 153 | 3,576 | 88 | 16 | .. | 166 | 2 | 832 | 3,927 | 1,000 | 4,927 | |
| <i>High Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government .. | 453 | 412 | 68 | 4 | 49 | .. | 87 | 16 | 263 | 986 | 366 | 1,352 | |
| Local Board .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Municipal Board .. | 19 | 14 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 39 | 39 | 46 | 85 | |
| Aided .. | .. | 690 | 344 | 135 | 8 | 50 | 16 | 601 | 89 | 1,195 | 1,227 | 1,901 | 3,128 |
| Unaided .. | .. | 14 | 6 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 69 | .. | 47 | 25 | 116 | 141 |
| Total .. | 1,176 | 776 | 212 | 12 | 101 | 16 | 764 | 105 | 1,544 | 2,277 | 2,429 | 4,706 | |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 1,272 | 931 | 25,300 | 3,447 | 175 | 16 | 1,135 | 109 | 16,430 | 31,215 | 17,690 | 48,905 | |

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.

Women Teachers for the official year 1930-31.

| CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS. | Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications. | | | | | Untrained teachers. | | | | Total, Trained Teachers. | Total, Untrained Teachers. | Grand Totals of Teachers. |
|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | A degree. | Passed Intermediate, Matric or School Final. | Passed Middle School. | Passed Primary School. | Lower qualifications. | Possessing degree. | | Possessing no degree. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Certificated. | Uncertificated. | Certificated. | Uncertificated. | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| <i>Primary Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government .. | .. | .. | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 19 | 15 | 21 | 36 |
| Local Board .. | .. | .. | 35 | 42 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 792 | 83 | 792 | 875 |
| Municipal Board .. | .. | .. | 51 | 33 | .. | .. | 47 | .. | 321 | 84 | 368 | 452 |
| Aided .. | .. | .. | 27 | 13 | 5 | 1 | .. | 3 | 5 | 487 | 46 | 541 |
| Unaided .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 1 | 60 | 61 |
| Total .. | .. | 27 | 107 | 88 | 7 | .. | 52 | 5 | 1,679 | 229 | 1,736 | 1,965 |
| <i>Middle Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government .. | 6 | 14 | 128 | 34 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 197 | 182 | 206 | 38 |
| Local Board .. | .. | .. | 13 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 17 | 37 | 54 |
| Municipal Board .. | 2 | 3 | 40 | 12 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 101 | 57 | 109 | 166 |
| Aided .. | 23 | 84 | 235 | 33 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 460 | 380 | 488 | 868 |
| Unaided .. | .. | 1 | 16 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 11 | 19 | 12 | 31 |
| Total .. | 31 | 102 | 432 | 85 | 5 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 806 | 655 | 852 | 1,507 |
| <i>High Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Local Board .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Municipal Board .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aided .. | 80 | 168 | 35 | 4 | .. | 17 | 45 | 25 | 91 | 287 | 178 | 465 |
| Unaided .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 80 | 168 | 35 | 4 | .. | 17 | 45 | 25 | 91 | 287 | 178 | 465 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 111 | 297 | 574 | 177 | 12 | 18 | 141 | 31 | 2,576 | 1,171 | 2,766 | 3,937 |

GENERAL TABLE VII.
European Education (1930-31).

| | Institutions. | Scholars on roll on March 31. | Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa. | Number of non-Europeans. | Teachers. | | Expenditure from— | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Trained. | Untrained. | Government funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total expenditure. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| <i>Institutions for males.</i> | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Intermediate colleges* | 4 | 95 | .. | 16 | 49 | 14 | 1,25,067 | .. | 1,58,581 | 73,577 | 3,57,225 |
| Training colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| High schools | 9 | 2,436 | 39 | 318 | 85 | 27 | 1,96,917 | 420 | 1,43,184 | 1,20,390 | 4,60,911 |
| Middle schools | 3 | 320 | 119 | 35 | 14 | 10 | 32,816 | 300 | 10,541 | 16,017 | 59,674 |
| Primary schools | 1 | 69 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2,638 | .. | 7,408 | 2,618 | 12,664 |
| Training schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial schools. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commercial schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 17 | 2,920 | 162 | 383 | 149 | 53 | 3,57,438 | 720 | 3,19,714 | 2,12,602 | 8,90,474 |
| <i>Institutions for females.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Training colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| High schools | 15 | 2,212 | 431 | 315 | 151 | 46 | 2,33,513 | 1,673 | 2,05,551 | 68,687 | 5,09,424 |
| Middle schools | 9 | 846 | 280 | 152 | 40 | 16 | 66,351 | 1,168 | 49,532 | 18,847 | 1,35,898 |
| Primary schools | 12 | 639 | 310 | 49 | 28 | 21 | 31,214 | .. | 21,043 | 34,591 | 86,848 |
| Training schools | 2 | 37 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 21,060 | .. | 4,796 | 5,930 | 31,786 |
| Technical and Industrial schools. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commercial schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 38 | 3,734 | 1,021 | 516 | 225 | 83 | 3,52,138 | 2,841 | 2,80,922 | 1,28,055 | 7,63,956 |
| Grand totals for Institutions. | 55 | 6,654 | .. | 899 | 374 | 136 | 7,09,576 | 3,561 | 6,00,636 | 3,40,657 | 16,54,430 |
| Expenditure on Buildings includes nil spent by the Public Works Department.— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspection | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29,129 | .. | .. | .. | 29,129 |
| Buildings, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97,680 | .. | 20,823 | 1,23,528 | 2,42,031 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,40,841 | .. | 4,17,737 | 2,61,470 | 8,29,048 |
| "Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :— Scholarships and stipends, boarding house expenditure and examination charges. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,76,650 | .. | 4,38,560 | 3,84,998 | 11,00,298 |
| GRAND TOTALS | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,86,226 | 3,561 | 10,39,196 | 7,25,655 | 27,54,638 |

*Figures of enrolment are those of students reading in the intermediate stage only. The figures of expenditure are for the institution as a whole and include expenditure in the primary, middle and high school classes of the institution.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Examination results for the official year, 1930-31.

| Examinations. | Male. | | | | | | Female. | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|----------------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|
| | Number of examinees. | | | Number passed. | | | Number of examinees. | | | Number passed. | | |
| | *Public. | Private. | Total. | *Public. | Private. | Total. | *Public. | Private. | Total. | *Public. | Private. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| <i>Degree Examinations.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Arts and Science.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Litt. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ph. D. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| D. Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. A. { Previous .. | 70 | .. | 70 | 59 | .. | 59 | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| { Final .. | 326 | 58 | 384 | 275 | 48 | 323 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| M. Sc. { Previous .. | 50 | .. | 50 | 35 | .. | 35 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| { Final .. | 122 | .. | 122 | 104 | .. | 104 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| B. A.—(Honours) ? | 47 | .. | 47 | 34 | .. | 34 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| B. Sc.—(Honours) | 46 | .. | 46 | 25 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. A.—(Pass) .. | 1,759 | 201 | 1,960 | 1,055 | 57 | 1,112 | 41 | 16 | 57 | 34 | 11 | 45 |
| B. Sc.—(Pass) .. | 623 | 1 | 624 | 402 | 1 | 403 | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 5 |
| <i>Law.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master of Law .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bachelor of (Previous | 217 | .. | 217 | 191 | .. | 191 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law. { Final .. | 815 | .. | 815 | 546 | .. | 546 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Medicine.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. D. | 3 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. B., B. S. .. | 76 | .. | 76 | 41 | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| L. M. S.—(Bombay) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.C.P. & S.—(Bombay) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. S. F. M.—(Calcutta) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M—Obstetrics .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. Hyg. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| D. P. H. | 17 | .. | 17 | 13 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| D. O. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. Sc.—(Sanitary) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| D. T. M.—(Calcutta) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Engineering.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bachelor of C. E. .. | 28 | .. | 28 | 28 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bachelor of M. E. .. | 44 | .. | 44 | 44 | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy. | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. E. B. T. & L. T. .. | 167 | 8 | 175 | 149 | 6 | 155 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Commerce.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bachelor of Commerce | 139 | 4 | 143 | 113 | 3 | 116 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Agriculture.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master of Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bachelor of Agriculture | 33 | 1 | 34 | 31 | 1 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* I. E. appearing from a recognised institution.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Examination results for the official year 1930-31.

| Examinations. | Male. | | | | | | Female. | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------|---------|----------------|----------|---------|----------------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|
| | Number of examinees. | | | Number passed. | | | Number of examinees. | | | Number passed. | | |
| | *Public. | Private. | Total. | *Public. | Private. | Total. | *Public. | Private. | Total. | *Public. | Private. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| <i>Intermediate Examinations.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate in Arts.. | 2,719 | 445 | 3,164 | 1,634 | 156 | 1,790 | 58 | 19 | 77 | 50 | 13 | 63 |
| Intermediate in Science. | 331 | 4 | 335 | 123 | 1 | 124 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Licentiate of Civil Engineering. | 35 | .. | 35 | 35 | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching. | 98 | 23 | 121 | 81 | 7 | 88 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce. | 168 | 1 | 169 | 99 | 1 | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Licentiate of Agriculture. | 58 | .. | 58 | 54 | .. | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary Examinations. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>School Examinations.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(a) On Completion of High School Course—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matriculation .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| School Final, etc. .. | 8,359 | 1,730 | 10,139 | 5,143 | 496 | 5,639 | 118 | 91 | 209 | 81 | 46 | 127 |
| Cambridge High School .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Cambridge School certificate. | 161 | 103 | 264 | 117 | 23 | 140 | 68 | 8 | 76 | 52 | 3 | 55 |
| <i>(b) On Completion of Middle School Course.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge Junior .. | 236 | .. | 236 | 180 | .. | 180 | 117 | .. | 117 | 87 | .. | 87 |
| European Middle .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Anglo-Vernacular Middle. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 427 | 63 | 490 | 234 | 19 | 253 |
| Vernacular Middle .. | 23,291 | 5,809 | 29,100 | 13,404 | 3,887 | 17,291 | 606 | 505 | 1,111 | 429 | 251 | 680 |
| <i>(c) On Completion of Primary Course.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Primary .. | 74,171 | 96 | 74,267 | 61,327 | 78 | 61,405 | 3,070 | 171 | 3,241 | 2,214 | 108 | 2,322 |
| Lower Primary .. | 141,211 | 963 | 142,174 | 112,338 | 796 | 113,134 | 9,176 | 230 | 9,406 | 7,105 | 187 | 7,292 |
| <i>(d) On Completion of Vocational Course.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| European Women Teachers. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 19 | 19 | .. | 19 |
| <i>For Teacher's Certificate—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vernacular, Higher .. | 414 | 609 | 1,023 | 314 | 165 | 479 | 96 | 16 | 112 | 74 | 9 | 83 |
| Vernacular, Lower .. | 915 | 1,195 | 2,110 | 744 | 590 | 1,334 | 63 | 1 | 64 | 42 | 1 | 43 |
| At Art Schools .. | 29 | .. | 29 | 28 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At Law Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At Medical Schools .. | 70 | .. | 70 | 42 | .. | 42 | 20 | .. | 20 | 14 | .. | 14 |
| At Engineering Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At Technical and Industrial Schools. | 1,432 | 60 | 1,492 | 1,170 | 49 | 1,219 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| At Commercial Schools .. | .. | 79 | 79 | .. | 62 | 62 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 |
| At Agricultural Schools .. | 92 | .. | 92 | 86 | .. | 86 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At other Schools .. | 769 | 141 | 910 | 492 | 68 | 560 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

*I. E. appearing from a recognised institution.

GENERAL TABLE IX.

Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas, United Provinces, for the year 1930-31.

| Types of Institutions. | No. of Institutions and Scholars. | | | | | | | | Expenditure on Institutions. | | | | No. of Teachers. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------|--|
| | Government. | | District Board. | | Private. | | Total. | | From Government Funds. | From District Board Funds. | From other sources. | Total expenditure. | In Government schools. | In District Board schools. | In Private schools. | Total. | |
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | |
| I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Males. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| High Schools .. | 1 | 230 | .. | .. | 6 | 1,347 | 7 | 1,577 | 84,859 | 586 | 74,379 | 1,59,824 | 17 | .. | 106 | 123 | |
| Middle Schools { English | 1 | 75 | .. | .. | 6 | 689 | 7 | 764 | 26,443 | .. | 27,513 | 53,956 | 10 | .. | 50 | 60 | |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | .. | .. | 405 | 52,265 | 35 | 2,426 | 440 | 54,691 | 6,64,806 | 3,87,591 | 1,82,501 | 12,34,898 | .. | 2,167 | 96 | 2,263 | |
| Primary Schools .. | 12 | 734 | 14,166 | 852,031 | 3,567 | 114,097 | 17,745 | 966,862 | 53,68,447 | 25,55,536 | 3,01,155 | 82,25,138 | 21 | 28,665 | 3,940 | 32,626 | |
| Training Schools .. | 14 | 902 | 60 | 579 | 1 | 30 | 75 | 1,511 | 4,08,799 | 81,086 | 2,799 | 4,92,684 | 99 | 160 | 8 | 267 | |
| Agricultural Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schools for adults .. | .. | .. | 33 | 793 | 100 | 2,407 | 133 | 3,200 | 7,583 | 5,796 | .. | 13,379 | .. | 20 | 72 | 92 | |
| Other Schools .. | 9 | 325 | 6 | 174 | 164 | 5,479 | 179 | 5,978 | 31,290 | 18,996 | 38,559 | 88,845 | 9 | 9 | 218 | 236 | |
| Total .. | 37 | 2,266 | 14,670 | 905,842 | 3,879 | 126,475 | 18,586 | 1,034,583 | 65,92,227 | 30,49,591 | 6,26,906 | 1,02,68,724 | 156 | 31,021 | 4,490 | 35,667 | |

GENERAL TABLE IX.

Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas, United Provinces, for the year 1930-31.

| Types of Institutions. | No. of Institutions and Scholars. | | | | | | | | Expenditure on Institutions. | | | | No. of Teachers. | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | Government. | | District Board. | | Private. | | Total. | | From Government Funds. | From District Board Funds. | From other sources. | Total expenditure. | In Government Schools. | In District Board schools. | In Private schools. | Total. |
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| <i>For Females.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| High Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Middle Schools { English | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 941 | 4 | 941 | 13,728 | 432 | 19,940 | 34,100 | .. | .. | 29 | 29 |
| { Vernacular | 2 | 244 | 10 | 488 | 4 | 414 | 16 | 1,146 | 14,948 | 5,919 | 1,555 | 22,422 | 9 | 27 | 25 | 61 |
| Primary Schools | 2 | 92 | 720 | 21,416 | 410 | 9,068 | 1,132 | 30,576 | 45,953 | 1,40,180 | 9,288 | 2,95,421 | 5 | 791 | 432 | 1,228 |
| Training Schools | .. | 3 | 43 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 45 | 11,206 | .. | .. | 11,206 | 6 | 1 | .. | 7 |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for adults | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 58 | 4 | 58 | 520 | .. | .. | 520 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Other Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 38 | 1 | 38 | 708 | .. | 5,192 | 5,900 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 7 | 379 | 731 | 21,906 | 423 | 10,510 | 1,161 | 32,804 | 1,87,063 | 1,46,531 | 35,975 | 3,69,569 | 20 | 819 | 491 | 1,330 |
| Grand Total for all Recognized Institutions. | 44 | 2,645 | 15,401 | 927,748 | 4,302 | 136,994 | 19,747 | 10,67,387 | 67,79,290 | 31,96,122 | 6,62,881 | 1,06,38,293 | 176 | 31,840 | 4,981 | 36,997 |
| II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Males .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,279 | 30,640 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| For Females .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91 | 1,701 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,370 | 32,341 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand Total for all Institutions. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,117 | 10,99,728 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

APPENDICES.

PROVINCIAL TABLE A.—Showing the number of scholars and percentage under instruction in each district for the year ending March 31, 1931.

| District. | Population. | | | Number of scholars. | | | Percentage of male scholars to male population. | Percentage of female scholars to female population. | Percentage of total scholars to total population. |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Dehra Dun | 137,569 | 92,678 | 230,247 | 8,063 | 2,175 | 10,238 | 5·9 | 2·34 | 4·44 |
| Saharanpur | 573,810 | 470,110 | 1,043,920 | 30,721 | 1,894 | 32,615 | 5·35 | ·40 | 3·12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 489,305 | 495,356 | 894,662 | 25,225 | 2,892 | 28,117 | 5·16 | ·7 | 3·14 |
| Meerut | 871,267 | 730,651 | 1,601,918 | 57,075 | 5,755 | 62,830 | 6·55 | ·78 | 3·9 |
| Bulandshahr | 603,978 | 532,907 | 1,136,885 | 29,643 | 4,097 | 33,740 | 4·9 | ·76 | 2·9 |
| Total | 2,675,930 | 2,231,702 | 4,907,632 | 150,727 | 16,813 | 167,540 | 5·63 | ·75 | 3·41 |
| Aligarh | 636,037 | 535,708 | 1,171,745 | 30,354 | 4,698 | 35,052 | 4·77 | ·9 | 3· |
| Muttra | 364,292 | 303,782 | 668,074 | 21,854 | 2,809 | 24,663 | 6 | ·9 | 3·7 |
| Agra | 572,958 | 475,358 | 1,048,316 | 39,315 | 7,539 | 46,854 | 6·9 | 1·6 | 4·5 |
| Mainpuri | 412,600 | 337,033 | 749,633 | 18,052 | 2,983 | 21,035 | 4·37 | ·9 | 2·8 |
| Etah | 466,414 | 394,064 | 860,478 | 18,092 | 3,538 | 21,630 | 3·9 | ·9 | 2·5 |
| Total | 2,452,301 | 2,045,945 | 4,498,246 | 127,667 | 21,567 | 149,234 | 5·2 | 1·05 | 3·32 |
| Bareilly | 579,860 | 492,519 | 1,072,379 | 25,899 | 4,759 | 30,658 | 4·5 | ·9 | 2·9 |
| Bijnor | 413,667 | 391,802 | 805,469 | 23,334 | 3,571 | 26,905 | 5·26 | ·9 | 3·22 |
| Budaun | 546,519 | 463,661 | 1,010,180 | 17,974 | 3,378 | 21,352 | 3·3 | ·72 | 2·11 |
| Moradabad | 637,850 | 596,258 | 1,234,108 | 35,849 | 4,808 | 40,657 | 5·21 | ·8 | 3·17 |
| Shahjahanpur | 493,101 | 412,030 | 905,131 | 21,941 | 3,813 | 25,254 | 4·45 | ·83 | 2·79 |
| Pilibhit | 240,790 | 208,048 | 448,838 | 11,215 | 2,020 | 13,235 | 4·65 | ·1 | 2·9 |
| Total | 2,991,787 | 2,564,318 | 5,556,105 | 136,212 | 21,849 | 158,061 | 4·5 | ·8 | 2·8 |
| Farrukhabad | 430,178 | 397,214 | 827,392 | 26,818 | 4,037 | 31,755 | 5·6 | 1·24 | 3·62 |
| Etawah | 413,071 | 332,934 | 746,005 | 23,607 | 4,212 | 27,819 | 5·71 | 1·20 | 3·72 |
| Cawnpore | 669,817 | 542,436 | 1,212,253 | 45,421 | 8,828 | 54,249 | 6·8 | 1·6 | 4·47 |
| Fatehpur | 361,496 | 327,383 | 688,789 | 18,552 | 1,346 | 19,898 | 5·13 | ·41 | 2·9 |
| Allahabad | 767,495 | 724,508 | 1,491,913 | 57,997 | 6,104 | 64,101 | 7·56 | ·84 | 4·3 |
| Total | 2,691,877 | 2,324,475 | 5,016,352 | 172,395 | 25,427 | 197,822 | 6·4 | 1·09 | 3·9 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Jhansi | 357,551 | 332,862 | 690,413 | 18,770 | 3,388 | 22,158 | 5.25 | 1.02 | 3.21 |
| Jalaun | 223,326 | 202,696 | 426,022 | 13,681 | 1,761 | 15,442 | 6.12 | .87 | 3.6 |
| Hamirpur | 257,028 | 245,661 | 502,689 | 12,760 | 1,804 | 14,554 | 4.9 | .73 | 2.9 |
| Banda | 322,927 | 302,844 | 625,771 | 16,430 | 1,766 | 18,196 | 5.08 | .58 | 2.9 |
| Total | 1,160,832 | 1,084,063 | 2,244,895 | 61,631 | 8,719 | 70,350 | 5.3 | .80 | 3.13 |
| Benares | 525,030 | 491,348 | 1,016,378 | 50,410 | 6,125 | 56,535 | 9.6 | 1.24 | 5.6 |
| Mirzapur | 394,465 | 393,944 | 788,409 | 22,811 | 1,988 | 24,799 | 5.8 | .5 | 3.14 |
| Jaunpur | 612,908 | 623,163 | 1,236,071 | 42,709 | 3,393 | 46,102 | 6.9 | .54 | 3.73 |
| Ghazipur | 422,857 | 402,114 | 824,971 | 26,629 | 3,122 | 29,751 | 6.29 | .77 | 3.6 |
| Ballia | 469,068 | 444,022 | 913,090 | 38,019 | 3,118 | 41,137 | 8.10 | .7 | 4.5 |
| Total | 2,424,328 | 2,354,591 | 4,778,919 | 180,578 | 17,746 | 198,324 | 7.45 | .75 | 4.15 |
| Gorakhpur | 1,830,288 | 1,737,273 | 3,567,561 | 84,873 | 5,721 | 90,594 | 4.63 | .33 | 2.54 |
| Basti | 1,067,501 | 1,010,523 | 2,078,024 | 51,136 | 3,242 | 54,378 | 4.8 | .3 | 2.6 |
| Azamgarh | 797,960 | 773,617 | 1,571,577 | 43,104 | 3,931 | 47,035 | 5.4 | .5 | 2.9 |
| Total | 3,695,749 | 3,521,413 | 7,217,162 | 179,113 | 12,894 | 192,007 | 4.9 | .36 | 2.7 |
| Naini Tal | 162,337 | 114,949 | 277,286 | 9,821 | 1,637 | 11,458 | 6 | 1.4 | 4.19 |
| Almora | 292,004 | 291,298 | 583,302 | 24,131 | 1,775 | 25,906 | 8.26 | .62 | 4.4 |
| Garhwal | 257,987 | 275,898 | 533,885 | 18,557 | 440 | 18,997 | 7.2 | .16 | 3.55 |
| Total | 712,328 | 682,145 | 1,394,473 | 52,509 | 3,852 | 56,361 | 7.37 | .56 | 4.04 |
| Lucknow | 432,865 | 354,607 | 787,472 | 35,984 | 4,418 | 40,402 | 8.31 | 1.24 | 5.10 |
| Unao | 452,825 | 402,875 | 855,700 | 23,311 | 1,431 | 24,742 | 5.14 | .35 | 2.9 |
| Rae Bareilly | 493,730 | 480,397 | 974,127 | 21,575 | 1,207 | 22,782 | 4.4 | .25 | 2.33 |
| Sitapur | 621,993 | 545,146 | 1,167,139 | 27,935 | 2,127 | 30,062 | 4.4 | .39 | 2.6 |
| Hardoi | 608,391 | 519,235 | 1,127,626 | 26,744 | 4,272 | 31,016 | 4.4 | .82 | 2.75 |
| Kheri | 504,665 | 439,814 | 944,479 | 15,658 | 1,783 | 17,441 | 3.1 | .40 | 1.9 |
| Total | 3,114,469 | 2,742,074 | 5,856,543 | 151,207 | 15,238 | 166,445 | 4.85 | .55 | 2.8 |
| Fyzabad | 610,051 | 594,738 | 1,204,789 | 28,626 | 2,578 | 31,204 | 4.69 | .43 | 2.6 |
| Gonda | 806,532 | 769,471 | 1,576,003 | 26,219 | 1,210 | 27,429 | 3.25 | .16 | 1.74 |
| Bahraich | 592,716 | 543,632 | 1,136,348 | 21,160 | 1,503 | 22,663 | 3.6 | .27 | 2. |
| Sultanpur | 519,311 | 531,973 | 1,051,284 | 20,292 | 1,357 | 21,649 | 3.9 | .25 | 2.06 |
| Partabgarh | 441,992 | 464,241 | 906,233 | 28,287 | 1,276 | 29,563 | 6.4 | .27 | 3.26 |
| Bara Banki | 554,803 | 508,976 | 1,063,779 | 22,627 | 1,468 | 24,095 | 4.08 | .28 | 2.27 |
| Total | 3,525,405 | 3,413,031 | 6,938,436 | 147,211 | 9,392 | 156,603 | 4.18 | .27 | 2.26 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 25,445,006 | 22,963,757 | 48,408,763 | 1,359,250 | 153,497 | 1,512,747 | 5.34 | .67 | 3.12 |
| GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR. | 23,787,745 | 21,588,042 | 45,375,787 | 1,372,348 | 149,400 | 1,521,748 | 5.8 | .69 | 3.35 |

PROVINCIAL TABLE B.—Giving particulars of Vernacular Primary Schools for boys for the year ending March 31, 1931.

| District. | Number of schools. | | | | | | | Number of scholars. | | | | | | | Expenditure on schools. | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Under Public management. | | Under private management. | | | | Total. | Under public management. | | Under private management. | | | | Total. | Under public management. | Aided. | |
| | Primary. | Preparatory. | Aided. | | Unaided. | | | Upper. | Lower. | Aided. | | Unaided. | | | | | |
| | | | Primary. | Preparatory. | Primary. | Preparatory. | | | | Upper. | Lower. | Upper. | Lower. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| Dehra Dun .. | 48 | 26 | 6 | 13 | .. | .. | 93 | 691 | 3,176 | 67 | 752 | .. | .. | 4,686 | Rs. 36,941 | Rs. 3,917 | |
| Saharanpur .. | 192 | 68 | 16 | 87 | .. | .. | 363 | 2,515 | 12,322 | 144 | 3,445 | .. | .. | 18,426 | 1,26,691 | 13,728 | |
| Muzaffarnagar .. | 163 | 103 | 2 | 62 | 1 | .. | 331 | 3,331 | 11,820 | 16 | 1,888 | 22 | 28 | 17,105 | 1,23,645 | 9,286 | |
| Meerut .. | 278 | 278 | 31 | 298 | 1 | 13 | 899 | 7,802 | 25,409 | 519 | 11,162 | 114 | 373 | 45,379 | 2,32,636 | 46,513 | |
| Bulandshahr .. | 197 | 70 | 20 | 60 | .. | .. | 347 | 4,145 | 13,814 | 412 | 3,254 | .. | .. | 21,625 | 1,40,257 | 27,768 | |
| Total .. | 878 | 545 | 75 | 520 | 2 | 13 | 2,033 | 18,484 | 66,541 | 1,158 | 20,501 | 136 | 401 | 107,221 | 6,60,170 | 1,01,212 | |
| Aligarh .. | 187 | 177 | 4 | 53 | .. | .. | 421 | 3,858 | 17,395 | 134 | 1,094 | .. | .. | 2,381 | 1,72,173 | 10,582 | |
| Muttra .. | 175 | 91 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 298 | 3,316 | 14,769 | 37 | 1,115 | 3 | 78 | 19,318 | 1,42,056 | 7,832 | |
| Agra .. | 263 | 126 | 18 | 51 | .. | 4 | 462 | 4,465 | 22,668 | 355 | 3,125 | .. | 65 | 30,678 | 2,09,546 | 15,066 | |
| Mainpuri .. | 174 | 113 | 1 | 36 | 2 | .. | 326 | 2,854 | 12,626 | 20 | 1,135 | 16 | 95 | 16,746 | 1,24,205 | 7,074 | |
| Etah .. | 162 | 106 | 6 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 306 | 2,892 | 12,404 | 66 | 1,143 | 30 | 149 | 16,684 | 1,27,409 | 9,678 | |
| Total .. | 961 | 613 | 34 | 194 | 4 | 7 | 1,813 | 17,385 | 79,862 | 612 | 8,512 | 49 | 387 | 106,807 | 7,75,389 | 50,232 | |
| Bareilly .. | 157 | 143 | 5 | 114 | .. | .. | 419 | 2,552 | 14,296 | 155 | 3,424 | .. | .. | 20,497 | 1,50,961 | 14,743 | |
| Budaun .. | 145 | 129 | 3 | 61 | .. | .. | 338 | 2,227 | 11,793 | 19 | 1,803 | .. | .. | 15,842 | 1,11,529 | 11,732 | |
| Bijnor .. | 142 | 91 | 8 | 121 | .. | .. | 362 | 2,903 | 11,367 | 111 | 4,265 | .. | .. | 18,646 | 1,22,908 | 18,281 | |
| Moradabad .. | 235 | 132 | 13 | 98 | 7 | 9 | 494 | 3,687 | 19,618 | 211 | 4,178 | 101 | 710 | 28,505 | 2,02,608 | 21,240 | |
| Shahjahanpur .. | 144 | 208 | 1 | 117 | .. | .. | 470 | 2,651 | 14,361 | 24 | 3,682 | .. | .. | 20,718 | 1,37,365 | 16,585 | |
| Pilibhit .. | 83 | 98 | 6 | 54 | .. | .. | 241 | 1,380 | 6,577 | 51 | 1,849 | .. | .. | 9,857 | 72,070 | 7,932 | |
| Total .. | 906 | 801 | 36 | 565 | 7 | 9 | 2,324 | 15,400 | 78,012 | 571 | 19,271 | 101 | 710 | 1,14,065 | 7,97,439 | 90,513 | |
| Farrukhabad .. | 253 | 107 | 2 | 157 | .. | 3 | 522 | 4,047 | 15,363 | 173 | 4,427 | .. | 45 | 24,055 | 1,26,742 | 15,136 | |
| Etawah .. | 195 | 141 | 6 | 48 | .. | .. | 390 | 3,975 | 15,636 | 103 | 1,527 | .. | .. | 21,241 | 1,41,265 | 10,577 | |
| Cawnpore .. | 279 | 212 | 12 | 89 | .. | 2 | 594 | 7,769 | 25,904 | 187 | 3,274 | .. | 137 | 37,271 | 2,62,146 | 26,314 | |
| Fatehpur .. | 162 | 73 | 18 | 32 | .. | .. | 285 | 3,400 | 12,181 | 236 | 1,378 | .. | .. | 17,195 | 1,33,650 | 6,198 | |
| Allahabad .. | 325 | 259 | 22 | 231 | .. | .. | 837 | 6,134 | 31,051 | 227 | 7,222 | .. | .. | 44,634 | 3,43,021 | 39,116 | |
| Total .. | 1,214 | 792 | 60 | 557 | .. | 5 | 2,628 | 25,325 | 100,135 | 926 | 17,828 | .. | 182 | 144,396 | 10,06,824 | 97,341 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Jhansi | 124 | 155 | 23 | 49 | .. | .. | 351 | 2,170 | 11,702 | 145 | 2,245 | .. | .. | 16,262 | 1,17,427 | 14,397 |
| Jalaun | 127 | 93 | 2 | 27 | 9 | 7 | 265 | 2,016 | 8,585 | 11 | 738 | 212 | 725 | 12,287 | 96,105 | 3,688 |
| Banda | 166 | 156 | 7 | 32 | .. | 1 | 362 | 2,259 | 12,437 | 261 | 813 | .. | 20 | 15,790 | 1,50,305 | 8,260 |
| Hemirpur .. | 185 | 40 | 15 | 64 | .. | .. | 304 | 1,723 | 8,668 | 102 | 2,015 | .. | .. | 12,508 | 97,095 | 13,977 |
| Total .. | 602 | 444 | 47 | 172 | 9 | 8 | 1,282 | 8,168 | 41,392 | 519 | 5,811 | 212 | 745 | 56,847 | 4,60,932 | 40,322 |
| Benares .. . | 289 | 105 | 28 | 26 | .. | 1 | 449 | 6,718 | 29,021 | 357 | 2,345 | .. | 32 | 38,473 | 3,11,170 | 15,510 |
| Mirzapur .. | 200 | 106 | .. | 42 | 3 | 5 | 356 | 3,008 | 16,229 | 103 | 1,198 | 66 | 309 | 20,913 | 1,43,873 | 4,121 |
| Jaunpur .. . | 323 | 138 | 2 | 113 | .. | 3 | 579 | 6,450 | 29,175 | 16 | 4,245 | .. | 116 | 40,002 | 2,27,074 | 17,887 |
| Ghazipur .. | 242 | 72 | 1 | 79 | .. | .. | 394 | 4,822 | 16,553 | 245 | 2,672 | .. | .. | 24,322 | 1,70,403 | 14,293 |
| Ballia | 307 | 87 | 9 | 63 | .. | .. | 466 | 6,291 | 24,936 | 112 | 2,157 | .. | .. | 33,496 | 2,00,135 | 8,978 |
| Total .. | 1,361 | 508 | 40 | 323 | 3 | 9 | 2,244 | 27,289 | 1,15,944 | 833 | 12,617 | 66 | 457 | 157,206 | 10,52,655 | 60,789 |
| Gorakhpur .. | 460 | 169 | 16 | 239 | 1 | .. | 885 | 13,226 | 46,232 | 282 | 10,381 | 15 | 23 | 70,159 | 3,81,525 | 39,112 |
| Basti | 333 | 159 | 13 | 268 | .. | .. | 773 | 7,493 | 28,605 | 258 | 9,676 | .. | .. | 46,027 | 2,58,940 | 26,056 |
| Azamgarh .. | 271 | 162 | 18 | 182 | .. | .. | 633 | 6,584 | 23,572 | 209 | 7,423 | .. | .. | 37,788 | 2,30,263 | 31,930 |
| Total .. | 1,064 | 490 | 47 | 689 | 1 | .. | 2,291 | 27,303 | 98,409 | 744 | 27,480 | 15 | 23 | 153,974 | 8,70,728 | 97,098 |
| Naini Tal .. | 98 | 85 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 193 | 1,138 | 6,667 | .. | 329 | .. | .. | 8,134 | 77,260 | 1,986 |
| Almora | 227 | 50 | 10 | 86 | .. | .. | 373 | 3,725 | 14,069 | 86 | 3,010 | .. | .. | 20,890 | 1,59,134 | 12,157 |
| Garhwal .. . | 162 | 189 | 1 | 44 | .. | .. | 396 | 2,427 | 12,131 | 20 | 1,241 | .. | .. | 15,819 | 1,30,926 | 3,569 |
| Total .. | 487 | 324 | 11 | 140 | .. | .. | 962 | 7,290 | 32,867 | 106 | 4,580 | .. | .. | 44,843 | 3,67,320 | 17,712 |
| Lucknow .. . | 218 | 46 | 20 | 58 | 1 | .. | 343 | 1,523 | 19,070 | 569 | 1,994 | 102 | .. | 23,258 | 1,92,098 | 11,185 |
| Unao | 180 | 50 | 10 | 75 | .. | .. | 315 | 3,408 | 13,863 | 70 | 2,634 | .. | .. | 19,975 | 1,31,316 | 15,272 |
| Rae Bareli .. | 168 | 75 | .. | 39 | .. | .. | 282 | 3,501 | 13,649 | 39 | 1,206 | .. | .. | 18,395 | 1,43,795 | 10,642 |
| Sitapur .. . | 193 | 146 | 9 | 50 | .. | .. | 398 | 6,219 | 16,175 | 390 | 1,837 | .. | .. | 24,621 | 1,77,264 | 9,453 |
| Hardoi | 228 | 278 | 4 | 38 | .. | .. | 548 | 4,146 | 19,263 | 223 | 1,309 | .. | .. | 24,941 | 1,95,076 | 9,917 |
| Kheri | 111 | 127 | 9 | 88 | .. | .. | 335 | 2,125 | 9,195 | 315 | 2,618 | .. | .. | 14,253 | 93,704 | 11,127 |
| Total .. | 1,098 | 722 | 52 | 348 | 1 | .. | 2,221 | 20,922 | 91,215 | 1,606 | 11,598 | 102 | .. | 1,25,443 | 9,33,253 | 67,596 |
| Fyzabad .. . | 202 | 86 | 9 | 77 | .. | .. | 374 | 4,116 | 17,132 | 516 | 2,797 | .. | .. | 24,561 | 1,60,844 | 20,052 |
| Gonda | 197 | 133 | 2 | 85 | .. | 2 | 419 | 3,357 | 16,846 | 18 | 2,805 | .. | 56 | 23,082 | 1,63,318 | 17,165 |
| Bahraich .. | 179 | 156 | 4 | 67 | .. | 1 | 407 | 2,499 | 13,757 | 129 | 2,651 | .. | 25 | 19,061 | 1,36,928 | 22,465 |
| Sultanpur .. | 172 | 51 | 7 | 43 | .. | .. | 273 | 3,593 | 12,978 | 214 | 1,630 | .. | .. | 18,415 | 1,21,672 | 6,488 |
| Partabgarh .. | 188 | 56 | 4 | 44 | .. | .. | 292 | 4,977 | 18,820 | 119 | 1,690 | .. | .. | 25,606 | 1,56,493 | 8,855 |
| Bara Banki .. | 168 | 102 | 15 | 40 | .. | .. | 325 | 2,864 | 15,349 | 284 | 1,877 | .. | .. | 20,374 | 1,49,597 | 7,656 |
| Total .. | 1,106 | 584 | 41 | 356 | .. | 3 | 2,090 | 21,406 | 94,882 | 1,280 | 13,450 | .. | 81 | 131,099 | 8,88,852 | 82,681 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 9,677 | 5,823 | 443 | 3,864 | 27 | 54 | 19,888 | 188,972 | 7,99,259 | 8,355 | 141,648 | 681 | 2,986 | 1,141,901 | 78,13,562 | 7,05,496 |
| GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR. | 9,469 | 6,128 | 406 | 3,968 | 22 | 71 | 20,064 | 184,114 | 8,814,405 | 6,675 | 144,712 | 461 | 4,477 | 1,154,844 | 78,15,656 | 7,25,270 |