

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



REPORT
ON THE
STATE & PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
FOR THE YEAR
1940-41

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1942

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No. 409-Gr. S.
GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 16th March 1942.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar, on the state and progress of education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st March 1941.

RESOLUTION

During the year under review, the number of educational institutions increased by 93 and that of pupils by 20,389. The number of Muslim pupils, scheduled castes pupils and girls increased by 807, 3,405 and 4,020, respectively.

2. Government notes with regret that there has been a fall of 2,595 in the number of pupils belonging to aboriginal and wandering tribes. While this may be ascribed partly to the unsatisfactory economic conditions prevailing in aboriginal areas, it also emphasises the need for special measures to secure the educational advancement of these tribes. Some of the preliminary recommendations of the Aboriginal Tribes Enquiry Officer were scrutinized during the year, and bore fruit in the creation of 8 new middle school, 25 new Normal School stipends for aboriginals, the reservation of 9 old stipends in Normal Schools for aboriginals and in the sanction of a grant of Rs. 15 per mensem per teacher for every additional teacher in 51 primary schools maintained for aboriginals in Mandla district with effect from the 1st April 1941. Other recommendations are being examined.

3. The weak points in the administration and control of primary education noticed in previous years' reports unfortunately still persist. The District Council, Betul, was dissolved, one of the principal charges being in respect of the serious maladministration of education. There is no noticeable decrease over the previous year in the percentage of transfers of teachers, which is still excessive, and otherwise also the conditions of service of teachers are unattractive.

4. The Vidya Mandir Scheme was continued, but it was not easy to maintain progress. Further experience brought to light problems and difficulties which had not been anticipated by the framers of the scheme. Every effort is being made to overcome them.

5. The basic education experiment was continued in the Wardha district, and a further advance made in Maharashtra, when in November 1940 Government took over 38 primary

schools, comprising the Wardha district compact basic education area. In Mahakoshal, the Normal School at Seoni was converted into a Basic Normal School to provide basic training for teachers in the Hindi area, with the object of taking over a similar block of primary schools from the Seoni district council when their training has been completed.

6. Government notes with satisfaction the increase of 4,020 in the number of girls studying in schools during the year under report. In recognition of the special needs of girls studying in boys schools one lady teacher was appointed to the staff of a boys school; and Government has under consideration the appointment of others as an accepted policy in schools where the number of girls justifies it.

7. The Government Engineering School, Nagpur was approved by the Central Government as a training centre for the Government of India Technical Training Scheme, and the first batch of recruits came under training during the year.

8. An important departmental change effected towards the close of the year was the appointment of an I. C. S. officer as Secretary in the Education Department, thus relieving the Director of Public Instruction of the responsibilities of that post. It is hoped that the Director of Public Instruction will by this arrangement be freer to devote his time to his multifarious administrative duties and that the Secretariat work of the department will fall into line with other departments of Government.

By order of the Governor, C. P. & Berar,

D. R. RUTNAM,

Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar, Edn. Dept.

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**REPORT ON THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF
EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41**

[Figures in brackets indicate those for the previous year.]

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL

1. General Survey.—The total number of educational institutions in the province increased by 93 from 6,859 to 6,952. These include 6,162 [6,194] recognized and 790 [665] unrecognized institutions. Thus there is a decrease of 32 in the number of recognized institutions. The total number of pupils under instruction rose from 547,700 to 568,089 by 20,389, the number in recognized institutions rising from 521,497 to 537,055 by 15,558 and that in unrecognized from 26,203 to 31,034 by 4,831.

During the year under report, the percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of the province was 3.38 [3.53]. The percentage of male pupils to male population stands at 5.43 [5.69] and that for girls in institutions for both males and females at 1.31 [1.37].

2. Main Events of the Year.—(1) The Vidya Mandir Training Institute which was started at Wardha from 1st July 1939 for the training of the normal school staff in the Basic syllabus was abolished with effect from 1st May 1940.

(2) In order to provide training for teachers in the Basic syllabus, the normal schools at Wardha and Seoni were converted into Basic normal schools.

(3) Thirty-eight district council primary schools for boys (excluding Urdu schools) in the Wardha and Sindi tahsils of the Wardha district were taken over under Government management to form a compact area for experimenting with the Basic syllabus.

(4) With a view to give a proper trial to Basic Education and in the absence of an adequate number of trained teachers, the original instructions for the introduction of the Basic syllabus in all schools were withdrawn and the syllabus which was followed prior to 25th May 1939 was ordered to be adopted by the schools concerned. The Basic syllabus could now be introduced only from grade I with trained teachers.

(5) The teaching of Urdu has been introduced during the year under report in the Government high school, Damoh. At Yeotmal, a Urdu medium section in high school classes was started.

(6) The value of the Harijan normal school stipend was raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 in the ordinary districts and to Rs. 12 in the dear districts.

(7) A college of commerce called the Govindram Seksaria College of Commerce, the first of its kind in the province, was started at Wardha.

(8) The Government Engineering School, Nagpur, was utilized for the opening of a centre by the Government of India for the training of war technicians.

(9) As a measure of economy two districts—Balaghat and Bhandara—were amalgamated into a single educational charge. thus abolishing one post of district educational officer.

3. Administration.—Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta officiated as Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government in the Education Department from the 1st April to the 31st July 1940. Dr. G. G. R. Hunter who returned from military duties resumed his office as Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, Education Department, on the 1st August 1940. Dr. Hunter continued in the same capacity till 28th February 1941, afternoon, from which date he proceeded on six months' leave. He was succeeded by Mr. F. P. Tostevin, I.E.S., as officiating Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, Education Department, who took over charge of his duties on 1st March 1941. Mr. Tostevin continued to function in both the capacities till 8th March 1941 from which date he functioned as Director of Public Instruction only owing to the separation of the post of the Education Secretary from that of the Director of Public Instruction. The two additional temporary posts of Deputy Directors of Public Instruction which were created from the 9th December 1939 for the inspection of high schools were continued during the year under review. No new appointments were made to the Provincial Educational Service, class I, during the year under review.

4. Inspecting Agencies.—The statement below shows the inspecting staff of the Education Department :—

Inspecting staff and number of officers.

Director of Public Instruction—1.

Deputy Directors of Public Instruction—5.

District Inspectors of Schools—18.

Assistant District Inspectors of Schools—67 (includes 1 Temporary).

Inspectresses of Schools—2.

Assistant Inspectresses of Schools—4.

Total—97

	Number of schools		
	For boys	For girls	Total
High schools	92	13	105
Indian-English middle schools	221	41	262
Middle schools	372	41	413
Primary schools	4,749	500	5,249
Normal schools	9	7	16
Special schools	91	6	97
European schools	14	22	36
Total ..	5,548	630	6,178

Almost every district report stresses the need for the strengthening of the staff for the inspection of primary schools. Heavy charges, combined with poor communications and long distances, often make it impossible for an Assistant District Inspector of Schools to pay the two prescribed visits a year to each school. Actually some schools have still remained uninspected and many others have received only one visit.

5. Expenditure.—Comparative statement showing the expenditure on education from various sources during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 is shown below :—

Sources of expenditure (1)	Expenditure in		Increase or decrease (4)
	1939-40	1940-41	
	(2)	(3)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government funds	53,15,793	49,81,705	—3,34,088
District board funds	18,95,809	19,46,488	+50,679
Municipal funds	12,53,421	12,54,057	+654
Fee funds	24,09,779	24,91,332	+81,553
Other sources	10,73,283	10,14,285	—64,998
Total ..	1,19,54,085	1,16,87,885	—2,66,200

Comparative statement showing the expenditure on education under various kinds of institutions during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Heads of expenditure (1)	Expenditure in		Increase or decrease (4)
	1939-40 (2)	1940-41 (3)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct expenditure.</i>			
Institutions for males—			
University	1,92,084	1,64,666	--27,418
High School Education Board	77,279	72,133	--5,146
Arts and Science colleges	7,25,257	7,42,799	+17,542
Professional colleges	1,82,111	1,87,316	+5,205
High schools	12,19,939	12,68,251	+48,312
Indian-English middle schools	13,36,797	13,35,535	--1,262
Indian middle schools	8,53,225	8,61,214	+7,989
Primary schools	36,29,869	36,03,559	--26,310
Normal schools	1,58,671	1,73,149	+14,478
Other special schools	2,84,119	3,08,964	+24,845
Total	86,59,351	87,17,586	+58,235
Institutions for females—			
Arts and Science colleges	24,137	15,644	--8,493
Professional colleges .. .. .	..	..	..
High schools	1,42,437	1,26,371	--16,066
Indian-English middle schools	1,66,556	2,02,195	+35,639
Indian middle schools	93,820	82,862	--10,958
Primary schools	6,05,498	6,08,563	+3,065
Normal schools	57,513	53,642	--3,871
Other special schools	23,444	11,898	--11,546
Total	11,13,405	11,01,175	--12,230
Total of direct expenditure	97,72,756	98,18,761	+46,005
<i>Indirect expenditure.</i>			
Direction	1,30,111	1,56,376	+26,265
Inspection	3,57,255	3,16,802	--40,453
Buildings and furniture	5,64,469	5,39,240	--25,229
Miscellaneous	11,29,494	8,56,706	--2,72,788
Total	21,81,329	18,69,124	--3,12,205
Grand Total	1,19,54,085	1,16,87,885	--2,66,200

6. **Numbers.**—Comparative statement showing the number of institutions of various kinds in the Central Provinces and Berar during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41—

Kind of institutions	Institutions for males			Institutions for females		
	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Recognized institutions—						
Arts and Science colleges	11	11	..	1	1	..
Professional colleges ..	4	5	+1	..	..	..
High schools	96	107	+11	18	18	..
Indian-English middle schools.	225	218	—7	47	47	..
Indian middle schools ..	372	382	+10	41	37	—4
Primary schools	4,755	4,737	—18	511	503	—8
Normal schools	8	8	..	7	7	..
Other special schools ..	92	76	—16	6	5	—1
Total ..	5,563	5,544	—19	631	618	—13
Unrecognized institutions ..	630	739	+109	35	51	+16
Grand Total ..	6,193	6,283	+90	666	669	+3

Comparative statement showing the enrolment in institutions of various kinds in the Central Provinces and Berar during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Kind of institutions	Number of pupils in institutions for males			Number of pupils in institutions for females		
	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Recognized institutions—						
Arts and science colleges	3,007	3,126	+119	84	64	—20
Professional colleges ..	830	847	+17	..	..	..
High schools	12,030	13,623	+1,593	881	960	+79
Indian-English middle schools.	34,475	36,036	+1,561	4,334	4,718	+384
Indian middle schools ..	69,171	75,757	+6,586	6,603	6,375	—228
Primary schools	341,455	347,705	+6,250	43,730	43,220	—510
Normal schools	410	523	+113	199	210	+11
Other special schools ..	3,570	3,267	—303	718	624	—94
Total ..	464,948	480,884	+15,936	56,549	56,171	—378
Unrecognized institutions ..	24,246	28,518	+4,272	1,957	2,516	+559
Grand Total ..	489,194	509,402	+20,208	58,506	58,687	+181

Comparative statement showing the enrolment of male and female pupils in institutions of various kinds in the Central Provinces and Berar during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Kind of institutions	Number of male pupils under instruction			Number of female pupils under instruction		
	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Recognized institutions—						
Arts and Science colleges	2,795	2,853	+58	296	337	+41
Professional colleges ..	813	830	+17	17	17	..
High schools	11,579	13,069	+1,490	1,332	1,514	+182
Indian-English middle schools.	32,427	33,242	+815	6,382	7,512	+1,130
Indian middle schools ..	63,508	69,713	+6,205	12,266	12,419	+153
Primary schools	306,140	310,269	+4,129	79,045	80,656	+1,611
Normal schools	440	521	+81	228	212	-16
Other special schools ..	3,467	3,229	-238	762	662	-100
Total ..	421,169	433,726	+12,557	100,328	103,329	+3,001
In unrecognized institutions	20,561	24,396	+3,835	5,642	6,638	+996
Grand Total ..	441,730	458,122	+16,392	105,970	109,967	+3,997

The number of recognized institutions for males and females has gone down by 19 and 13, respectively. The number of unrecognized institutions for males and females have increased by 109 and 16, respectively. The pupils in recognized and unrecognized institutions for males have increased by 15,936 and 4,272, respectively, while pupils in institutions for females have decreased by 378 in recognized institutions but increased by 559 in unrecognized institutions. Male pupils in recognized and unrecognized institutions have increased by 12,557 and 3,835, respectively, and female pupils have also increased by 3,001 and 996, respectively. In spite of a decrease in the number of recognized institutions for males and females by 19 and 13, respectively, there has been an increase in the number of male and female pupils in all stages of education except of males in "Other special schools" and of females in "Normal and other special schools". This position may be regarded as satisfactory in view of the economic depression in rural areas.

Comparative statement showing the number of institutions of all kinds under various managements with their enrolment during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Management	Institutions				Enrolment			
	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	Percent- age of increase or decrease	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	Percent- age of increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Recognized insti- tutions—								
Government	421	422	+1	+0.24	44,392	44,898	+506	+1.14
District Council.	4,370	4,344	-26	-0.6	305,186	314,496	+9,310	+3.5
Municipal ..	721	714	-7	-0.97	111,563	114,647	+3,084	+2.76
Private—								
Aided ..	510	488	-22	-4.31	47,726	47,875	+149	+0.31
Unaided ..	172	194	+22	+12.8	12,630	15,139	+2,509	+19.87
Total ..	6,194	6,162	-32	-0.52	521,497	537,055	+15,558	+2.98
U n r e c o g n i z - e d i n s t i t u t i o n s .	665	790	+125	+18.8	26,203	31,034	+4,831	+18.44
Grand Total ..	6,859	6,952	+93	+1.36	547,700	568,089	+20,389	+3.72

There is a decrease in the number of recognized institutions by 32 which is shared by all except Government and unaided institutions. There is an increase of 125 in the number of unrecognized institutions (18.8 per cent). The increase of 22 in the number of recognized but unaided institutions—12.8 per cent—is significant, showing that private enterprise is coming forward to meet the growing demand for education.

CHAPTER II.—THE UNIVERSITY

His Excellency Sir Henry Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Province, continued to be the *ex officio* Chancellor of the University. Mr. T. J. Kedar was re-elected as the Vice-Chancellor of the University. There was no change in the personnel of the University officers during the year.

7. New Activities.—A sum of Rs. 500 has been provided in the University budget for payment of special research grants to the teachers in the University.

A committee has been appointed by the Academic Council to consider ways and means of improving the standard of English of students at the Intermediate stage.

Another committee has been appointed to collect funds for the discovery, collection, purchase, editing and publication of valuable manuscripts lying almost uncared for in the province, so that an Oriental Publication Series can be instituted by the University.

8. Building Programme.—The playgrounds of the University College of Law are under preparation and are likely to be available for use this session. The main building of the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology is expected to be ready for use before the end of the year.

9. University Legislation.—The Statute dealing with University examinations has been amended to include the Intermediate in commerce and B.Com. examinations in the list of examinations. The last date for the preparation of the annual budget has been changed from the 5th September to the 15th November. Certain formal changes in the Provident Fund Statute (No. 26) were also made.

A new ordinance laying down the conditions for conferment of the Ph. D. degree in the Faculty of Agriculture has been passed, the conditions being similar to those prescribed for the Ph. D. degree in Arts.

The system of holding the LL. M. examination in two parts has been superseded by a new scheme which prescribes six groups of six papers each, any of which may be selected by a candidate at his option.

The constitution of the Board of Physical Welfare has been amended to provide that at least one of its members shall be a teacher of a private college.

10. Examinations.—The examinations of 1941 commenced from the 20th February and concluded on the 22nd April. The total number of candidates registered for the examinations was 3,269 as against 3,008 in 1940, 1,386 in 1930 and 767 in 1924. The number of candidates presented by colleges was 2,255 [2,219]. The number of non-collegiate candidates was as follows:—

(a) For graduate and under-graduate examinations—

	1940	1941
Women candidates (under statute 29)	113	150
Ex-students	425	533
Teacher candidates	113	127
Librarians and library clerks	1	4
(b) For the M. A., M. Sc. and LL. M. examinations.	24	55
(c) For the examinations in Oriental Learning ..	71	95
Total ..	747	964

The numbe. of Compartmental candidates was 40 50

The number of women candidates was as follows :—

	1940	1941
Women candidates from colleges	142	170
Non-collegiate women candidates.. ..	113	150
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	255	320
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the 304 women examinees, 194 were successful at the various examinations including 117 at the Intermediate (Arts and Science) examination, 45 at the B. A., 3 at the B. Sc. and 1 at the final LL. B. examinations.

The total number of backward class candidates was 82 [62] ; 26 of them were successful including 6 at the B. A. and B. Sc. examinations. The details about these candidates are given below :—

Examinations	Number admitted	Number appeared	Number passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) Intermediate (Arts and Science) ..	*42	†40	‡17
(2) B. A. (Pass)	23	23	6
(3) B. Sc. (Pass)	2	2	..
(4) Previous LL.B.	6	3	..
(5) Final LL. B.	2	1	1
(6) M. A.	1	1	..
(7) First Engineering	4	4	..
(8) Dip. T.	1	1	1
(9) B. T.	1	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	82	76	26

*Arts 35, Science 7=42. †Arts 33, Science 7=40. ‡Arts 15, Science 2=17.

The following table compares the University results in various examinations held during the years 1940 and 1941 :—

Examination	Number of candidates admitted		Number present		Number passed		Percentage of passes	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
M. A.	112	128	100	111	84	83	84	74.7
M. Sc.	25	20	23	20	13	14	59	70
B. A. (Hons.)	10	16	9	16	7	14	77.7	87.5
B. Sc. (Hons.)	3	4	3	4	2	4	67	100
LL. M. (Parts I and II)	2	4	2	4	..	..	..	..
LL. B. (Final)	266	196	256	188	229	173	89.45	82
LL. B. (Previous)	286	284	254	250	166	154	65	61.44
B. T.	48	45	48	45	48	45	100	100
B. A. (Pass)	605	701	557	669	285	*341	51.16	51
B. Sc. (Pass)	119	140	116	133	50	83	43.1	63.09
B. Sc. (Agt.)	45	49	45	48	27	41	60	85.4
B. A. (Hons.) in Minor Subjects.	18	22	18	22	18	19	100	86.36
B. Sc. (Hons.) in Minor Subjects.	5	10	5	10	4	10	80	100
Intermediate (Arts and Science).	1,160	1,342	1,111	1,290	585	789	50.6	61.34
Intermediate in Science (Agriculture).	65	39	64	39	43	27	67.1	69.23
Dip. T.	63	63	63	63	63	62	100	98.4
Diploma in Engineering (First).	62	72	61	71	39	44	64	61.9
Diploma in Engineering (Final).	37	35	36	35	30	25	83	71.42
Junior Diploma in Oriental Learning.	67	83	59	60	43	46	72.8	76.6
Senior Diploma in Oriental Learning.	10	15	10	10	9	9	90	90
Higher Diploma in Oriental Learning.	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	100
Total	3,008	3,269	2,840	3,089	1,745	1,984	68.2	61.0

The LL. B. degree of the University of Allahabad has now been recognized on a reciprocal basis. The Intermediate examination in Arts and Science and the B. A., B. Sc., M. A. and M. Sc. degrees of the University of Travancore have been recognized as equivalent to the corresponding examinations and degrees of Nagpur University.

The University conferred at the last convocation the Honorary degrees of LL. D. on the Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, Kt., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Bar.-at.Law, and Sir Moropant Vishwanath Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B.

*Includes a B. A. (Hons.) candidate recommended for B. A. (Pass) degree.

11. University College of Law, Nagpur.—The new building of the University College of Law on the Amraoti road was declared open on the 5th October 1940, by the late Hon'ble Dr. Sir Shah Sulaiman, Judge of the Federal Court and Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University. The total number of students on the rolls of the college on the 1st September 1940 was 319 [365].

12. Affiliated Colleges.—The Govindram Seksaria College of Commerce, Wardha, maintained by the Marwadi Education Society, has been admitted to the privileges of the University for a period of five years in respect of courses of instruction in Commerce up to the B. Com. standard. The period of admission of the Central College for Women, Nagpur, has been extended for a further period of five years. This college has now been housed in its new building on the Highland Drive.

13. University Library.—The number of new volumes added to the University Library during the year was 1,750 bringing the total number from 36,500 to 38,250. Rs. 7,922-0-1 were spent on the purchase of books and periodicals.

The University Library catalogue is expected to be published during the year 1941-42.

A sum of Rs. 1,900 has been sanctioned for making structural changes in the Sir Bipin Krishna Hall in order to utilize the first floor for the library.

14. University Training Corps.—The strength of the corps on the 31st March 1941 was 386 [312], the actual authorized strength being 414. The annual camp was held again at Kamptee this year. Two of its teams won the third and fifth places, respectively, in the Universities Small-Bore League Competition.

It is a pleasure to note that a number of members of the University Training Corps have obtained Emergency Commissions and other appointments in the regular forces.

15. Finance.—The real total income for the year was Rs. 2,00,572-11-7 and the real total expenditure, Rs. 2,64,716-14-5, which includes a sum of Rs. 62,114-2-0 on the Law College buildings and roads; Rs. 2,303-12-6 on new furniture; Rs. 7,922-0-1 on books for the University Library; and Rs. 1,460-8-11 for the Law Library. The 11½ per cent cut in the Government grant was repeated during the year.

With a view to improve the finances of the University, the Executive Council has reduced the rates of travelling allowance and of remuneration payable to examiners and has raised, in several cases, the rates of fees for University Examinations, which were among the lowest in the Indian Universities.

16. Students' Information Bureau.—During the year 1940-41 only 26 [53] students applied to the Students' Information Bureau for advice and information. On account of war conditions, no candidate proceeded to the United Kingdom for studies.

17. **The Laxminarayan Bequest.**—The construction of the main building of the Institute of Technology is nearing completion and the work of installing electricity, water, gas and sanitary fittings will shortly be taken up. Despite the war, it is proposed to equip the Institute as adequately as possible. The Board of Studies in Technology, which includes two distinguished men of Science from outside the province, has been appointed to frame detailed courses of studies to be provided at the Institute.

CHAPTER III.—ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES

18. **Institutions.**—The number of colleges continues to remain as last year, *i.e.*, 12. Of these, 4 are maintained by Government, 1 by a Christian Mission and 7 by other private bodies. Of the 8 non-Government Arts Colleges, 4 are aided by Government and 4 are unaided.

19. **Enrolment.**—The following comparative table shows the numbers in the year 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

Colleges (1)	Enrolment in		Increase or decrease (4)
	1939-40 (2)	1940-41 (3)	
<i>Government.</i>			
(1) Morris College, Nagpur ..	708	744	+36
(2) College of Science, Nagpur ..	454	462	+8
(3) Robertson College, Jubbulpore	295	323	+28
(4) King Edward College, Amraoti	313	313	Nil
<i>Aided.</i>			
(5) H'slop College, Nagpur ..	466	482	+16
(6) City College, Nagpur ..	274	252	-22
(7) Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore.	238	244	+6
(8) Central College for Women, Nagpur.	84	64	-20
<i>Unaided.</i>			
(9) Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha	71	52	-19
(10) Chhattisgarh College, Raipur	109	142	+33
(11) Sitabai Arts College, Akola ..	73	109	+36
(12) Rajkumar College, Raipur ..	6	3	-3
Total ..	3,091	3,190	+99

The City College, Nagpur, the Central College for Women, Nagpur, the Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, and the Rajkumar College, Raipur, show a decrease in enrolment. In all other colleges enrolment has increased. The total increase in enrolment is 99 (3,091 to 3,190).

The number of women students attending the various colleges during the year was as below :—

Colleges	Number of women students in		Increase or decrease
	1939-40	1940-41	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) Morris College, Nagpur ..	94	116	+22
(2) College of Science, Nagpur	26	33	+7
(3) Robertson College, Jubbulpore	3	5	+2
(4) King Edward College, Amraoti	27	25	-2
(5) Hislop College, Nagpur ..	10	14	+4
(6) City College, Nagpur ..	3	2	-1
(7) Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore.	20	36	+16
(8) Sitabai Arts College, Akola ..	24	34	+10
(9) Chhattisgarh College, Raipur	5	8	+3
(10) Central College for Women, Nagpur.	84	64	-20
(11) Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Total ..	296	337	+41

The total enrolment of women students in colleges increased by 41 from 296 to 337.

20. Accommodation.—A new building has been secured on a five years' lease for the Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha. The Morris College continued to meet in the old building which is inadequate for the growing needs of the college. The Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, has secured the use of an adjoining building for use as class rooms.

21. Equipment.—Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining chemicals owing to war conditions, and in fact it has not been possible to get certain organic chemicals which are essential for advanced practical work. However, ordinary chemicals and apparatus were received in sufficient quantities for carrying on the work.

22. Hostels.—There is an increase of 36 in the number of resident pupils from 570 to 606. In the College of Science, there is a growing demand for increased accommodation in the hostel.

The management of the Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, have built a spacious hostel in a healthy locality. The management of the college hostels is reported to be satisfactory.

23. Libraries.—Six hundred and eighty-two new books were added to the Hislop College library. The Hitkarini College, Jubbulpore, spent Rs. 304-13-6, the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, Rs. 787-3-3, the City College, Nagpur, Rs. 1,339-4-0, the Science College, Nagpur, Rs. 2,000, and the Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, Rs. 69-15-0 for the purchase of books. The Principals, however, continue to emphasise the need for an increase in library allotments for purchasing books and journals.

24. Research Work.—Several members of the staff of the College of Science carried on research work in the departments of Mathematics, Botany, Chemistry and Zoology. Altogether, nine research papers were published in different scientific journals. Two students of the college also carried on research work and are reported to have obtained interesting results.

25. Finance.—The following table gives a comparative statement of expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges in the Province :—

Arts and Science Colleges	Expenditure in		Increase or decrease	Average cost per student	
	1939-40	1940-41		1939-40	1940-41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Colleges.	5,68,883	5,72,586	+3,713	321 6 5	310 13 8
Private Colleges—					
Aided (Men) ..	1,14,484	1,24,506	+10,022	117 8 8	127 5 0
Aided (Women) ..	24,137	15,644	-8,493	287 5 6	244 7 0
Unaided ..	41,890	45,697	+3,807	161 11 9	149 5 5
Total ..	7,49,394	7,58,443	+9,049	242 7 1	237 12 1

The average cost per student decreased to Rs. 237-12-1 [Rs. 242-7-1].

The following statement gives the total fee income of all the colleges in the province and the contribution per pupil reckoned in terms of the fee income :—

	1939-40	1940-41
	Rs.	Rs.
Total fee income ..	3,14,985	3,23,585
Contribution per pupil	101.9	101.44

26. Physical Education and Medical Examination.—The University Medical Inspectors examined all the students. Some of the colleges have their own medical officers in addition.

Most of the colleges participated in the University tournaments.

A boat race at the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, was new feature introduced this year for the first time.

The following table shows in order of merit the general standard of physical health of the students of various colleges during the year 1940-41 :—

Names of colleges in order of merit (1)	Number of students (2)	Physical quotient number (3)
(1) Robertson College, Jubbulpore ..	305	26.9
(2) Chhattisgarh College, Raipur ..	133	24.8
(3) Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore ..	208	24.1
(4) Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha ..	47	23.9
(5) Morris College, Nagpur ..	527	23.0
(6) King Edward College, Amraoti ..	289	22.5
(7) Hislop College, Nagpur ..	441	22.4
(8) College of Science, Nagpur ..	383	21.8
(9) City College, Nagpur ..	225	19.4
(10) Sitabai Arts College, Akola ..	75	14.4

27. **College Life and Discipline.**—Discipline, on the whole, is reported to be satisfactory. Only the Hislop College, Nagpur, reported a few cases of ind discipline which were dealt with in a suitable manner.

CHAPTER IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS (EXCLUDING EUROPEAN SCHOOLS)

A.—HIGH AND INDIAN-ENGLISH MIDDLE SCHOOLS

28. **Institutions.**—The table below records an increase, under different managements, of 11 high schools and a fall by 7 in the number of middle schools over last year's figures. The rise in the number of high schools shows the growing demand for secondary education and it is gratifying to note that private enterprise is coming forward to meet this public demand :—

Management (1)	High schools		Increase or decrease (4)	Indian-English-Middle schools		Increase or decrease (7)
	1939-40 (2)	1940-41 (3)		1939-40 (5)	1940-41 (6)	
Government ..	26	26	..	47	44	-3
Municipal ..	17	17	..	53	48	-5
District Council ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Private—						
Aided ..	33	32	-1	86	81	-5
Unaided ..	16	28	+12	34	40	+6
Total ..	92	103	+11	221	214	-7

It must be noted, however, that in some instances new high schools have been unnecessarily opened where adequate facilities were already provided by an existing high schools. This leads to inter-school rivalries with the consequent decrease in efficiency. A majority of such schools which are almost entirely dependent on

the fee income from the pupils for their existence, attract pupils by undesirable methods, such as, low rates of fees, laxity of discipline, weak promotions, etc.

29. Enrolment.—With the rise in the number of high schools the enrolment has also gone up by 1,604 over last year's figure. Even in Indian-English middle schools where a fall in the number of institutions is registered, enrolment has increased by 1,555. These are encouraging signs of the growing popularity of secondary education despite poor economic conditions. The table below shows the enrolment in the institutions under different managements :—

Management	Pupils in high schools			Pupils in Indian-English middle schools and middle departments of high schools		
	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Government ..	4,673	4,918	+245	6,706	6,950	+244
District Council ..	..	..	..	120	135	+15
Municipal ..	1,457	1,784	+327	10,714	10,304	-410
Private—						
Aided ..	4,590	4,738	+148	12,903	13,634	+731
Unaided ..	1,149	2,033	+884	3,679	4,654	+975
Total ..	11,869	13,473	+1,604	34,122	35,677	+1,555

30. Hostels.—The number of boarders has decreased from 2,745 to 2,606 in the year under report. Prevailing economic conditions are to a large extent responsible for this decrease, many students finding it cheaper to live in town than in the hostel. The accommodation in hostels attached to the Government high schools in Berar is not being fully utilized for this very reason. Moreover, life in hostels is more active and disciplined. Studies are also effectively supervised and common messing is encouraged.

31. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on high and middle schools increased by Rs. 28,193 during the year under review. The table below gives the sources from which the expenditure during the year 1940-41 was met :—

Expenditure from	Expenditure on High Schools		Increase or decrease
	1939-40	1940-41	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds ..	4,60,370	4,52,688	-7,682
District Board Funds ..	..	150	+150
Municipal Funds ..	23,638	20,441	-3,197
Fees ..	5,78,861	6,31,881	+53,020
Other sources ..	1,17,256	1,10,947	-6,309
Total ..	11,80,125	12,16,107	+35,982

Expenditure from	Expenditure on Indian-English Middle Schools		Increase or decrease
	1939-40 1940-41		
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	5,05,012	5,00,826	-4,186
District Board Funds	5,368	3,211	-2,157
Municipal Funds	1,06,649	92,831	-13,818
Fees	5,61,360	5,94,032	+32,672
Other sources	1,11,190	90,890	-20,300
Total	12,89,579	12,81,790	-7,789

32. Buildings and Equipment.—All the Government high and middle schools have buildings of their own which are kept in a good state of repair. Equipment in them is adequate. The need for additional accommodation in the Government high schools at Chhindwara and Basim and the Indian-English middle schools at Kamptee, Sironcha and Brahmapuri continues to be felt.

Schools meeting in rented buildings are not sufficiently commodious and well ventilated. These are mostly unaided schools and have chiefly to depend for their maintenance on the income derived from tuition fees and private subscriptions. Their finances are naturally poor and they are, therefore, in a helpless state in respect of their building and equipment programmes. It is to be hoped that with the improvement of the financial position of the province, Government will be able to allot funds for building works.

The buildings of S. R. High School, Katni, the PENCH VALLEY Indian-English middle school, Parasia, and the Municipal Marathi-English middle school, Khamgaon, are reported to be in urgent need of extension.

33. Teaching staff.—The table below shows the position of trained and untrained teachers under different managements. The number of trained teachers is slowly but steadily increasing. But a very large number of teachers in the aided and unaided schools are untrained men. The following extracts from the District Inspectors' reports may be read with interest. The District Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, says,—

“Owing to the limited number of candidates admitted into the Training College, schools find it difficult to get their teachers trained in spite of their readiness to do so. Some of them are kept waiting till they are declared unsuitable and overage and are thus permanently debarred from training.”

The District Inspector of Schools, Jubbulpore, writes,—

“In non-Government schools the conditions of service are hard. The staff of these schools lives in constant dread of retrenchment, replacement or arbitrary cuts. Increments are seldom given regularly and as a result the staff is more often than not, discontented !”

Management (1)	Trained		Untrained		Total		Percentage of trained teachers	
	1939-40 (2)	1940-41 (3)	1939-40 (4)	1940-41 (5)	1939-40 (6)	1940-41 (7)	1939-40 (8)	1940-41 (9)
<i>High Schools.</i>								
Government	300	301	22	9	322	310	96.3	97.1
Municipal	52	61	59	56	111	117	46.6	52.1
Private—								
Aided	138	125	246	198	384	323	36.6	38.7
Unaided	22	33	98	164	120	197	18.3	16.7
Total	512	520	425	427	937	947	55.7	54.9
<i>Indian-English Middle Schools.</i>								
Government	301	305	38	23	339	328	88.7	93.0
District council and municipal.	323	335	215	157	538	492	60.0	68.1
Private—								
Aided	214	235	301	297	515	532	41.5	44.2
Unaided	45	48	198	208	243	256	18.5	18.8
Total	883	923	752	685	1,635	1,608	54.0	57.4

34. Examination Results.—The results of the High School Certificate Examination in each district are given in the following table:—

District (1)	1939-40			1940-41		
	Appear- ed (2)	Passed (3)	Per- centage (4)	Appear- ed (5)	Passed (6)	Per- centage (7)
Nagpur	923	591	64.03	1,120	659	58.84
Wardha	160	99	61.88	185	108	58.38
Chanda	28	19	67.86	77	40	51.95
Chhindwara	64	48	75.00	88	60	68.18
Betul	27	22	81.48	33	23	69.70
Jubbulpore	346	253	73.12	426	289	67.84
Saugor	119	101	84.87	146	110	75.34
Mandla	25	22	88.00	27	23	85.19
Hoshangabad	194	119	61.34	259	166	64.09
Nimar	132	84	63.64	151	97	64.24
Raipur	160	113	70.63	169	121	71.60
Bilaspur	96	90	93.75	119	91	76.47
Drug	35	24	68.57	38	33	86.84
Bhandara	57	44	77.19	79	43	54.43
Balaghat	26	23	88.46	43	27	62.79
Amraoti	385	241	62.60	463	299	64.58
Akola	280	180	64.29	355	169	47.83
Buldana	138	91	65.94	166	100	60.24
Yeotmal	90	69	76.67	134	60	44.78
Total	3,285	2,233	67.99	4,078	2,518	61.75

This year's batch of students was the first to appear at the High School Certificate Examination without having passed the High School Entrance and Scholarship Examination and the result is evident from the low percentage of passes in almost all districts. It is clear that Head Masters have not been discrete in admitting pupils.

The District Inspector of Schools, Mandla, in his district report writes,—

“The abolition of the High School Entrance Examination is viewed with disfavour inasmuch as a uniform standard is not maintained and powers vested in the Head Masters are at times not properly exercised.”

The District Inspectors of Schools, Amraoti, Betul and Buldana, also speak in the same strain on this point.

35. Teaching of Agriculture and Manual Training.—Government High Schools at Basim and Betul provide teaching of agriculture as an optional subject. The subject is reported to be liked by students.

This subject has been introduced in the Mennonite Mission high school, Dhamtari, during the year under report and pupils are reported to evince great interest in it.

The number of manual training centres has remained unchanged and the subject continues to be popular.

36. Physical education.—The prescribed syllabus in physical education is followed in all the schools of the province. Almost every school is staffed with a trained Physical Training Instructor and organised games are regularly played. In private schools gymnastic activities and “lajium” continue to be popular.

In Government institutions a record of each student's physical growth is maintained and a regular medical inspection takes place. But in many private institutions this item is being neglected as heretofore. It is hoped that managers will make every effort to provide it in their schools.

37. Libraries.—A fairly good addition has been made to the last year's stock of library books in all Government schools. This has been facilitated by the introduction of the amalgamated fund scheme. Schools under private management possess a rather poor stock of books. Managers should make due provision for library books, which form an important item of school equipment.

38. **Tone and Discipline.**—It is satisfactory to note that the tone and discipline in schools are reported to be good.

B.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD

39. **Meeting.**—The annual meeting of the Board was held as usual in September 1940. The total number of candidates for the March 1941 examination was 5,824 (including 195 absentees) of whom 2,990 passed. These figures include 1,593 private candidates of whom 421 passed. The percentage of passes among private candidates is 28.70 and the percentage of passes among candidates appearing from schools is 61.75; the percentage of all candidates taken together is 53.1.

40. **Finance.**—The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,601, while the total expenditure was Rs. 72,133.

C.—INDIAN-MIDDLE SCHOOLS

41. **Institutions.**—The number of Indian-middle schools increased from 372 to 382, *viz.*, by 10, during the year under report. The following figures show the number under different managements in the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

Managements	Indian-Middle schools		Increase or decrease
	1939-40	1940-41	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Government	7	7	<i>Nil</i>
District Council	334	343	+9
Municipal	26	26	<i>Nil</i>
Private—			
Aided	4	5	+1
Unaided	1	1	<i>Nil</i>
Total	372	382	+10

42. **Numbers.**—The table below gives the number of Indian-middle schools in each district and the number of pupils attending them during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

Districts	Middle schools			Number of pupils in middle schools		
	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nagpur	18	18	..	4,284	4,543	+259
Wardha	10	9	-1	1,340	1,369	+29
Chanda	13	13	..	2,920	2,960	+40
Chhindwara ..	13	13	..	2,461	2,551	+90
Betul	3	3	..	1,000	1,035	+35
Jubbulpore ..	13	13	..	3,184	3,499	+315
Saugor	11	14	+3	3,016	3,692	+676
Mandla	7	7	..	1,450	1,461	+11
Hoshangabad ..	30	25	-5	5,028	4,708	-320
Nimar	6	6	..	1,197	1,275	+78
Raipur	15	14	-1	3,416	3,293	-123
Bilaspur	12	12	..	3,524	3,551	+27
Drug	5	5	..	1,382	1,319	-63
Bhandara	12	12	..	5,056	5,119	+63
Balaghat	6	7	+1	1,358	1,581	+223
Amraoti	63	65	+2	11,495	12,124	+629
Akola	44	53	+9	6,379	8,259	+1,880
Buldana	65	67	+2	6,905	9,495	+2,590
Yeotmal	26	26	..	3,776	3,923	+147
Total	372	382	+10	69,171	75,757	+6,586

With the increase in the number of schools by 10, a consequent increase in the number of pupils by 6,586 over last year's figure is registered. The increase is mostly shared by the primary section of these schools. The middle classes in themselves are losing their popularity as they are no longer regarded as the exclusive field for village teachers' recruitment. Owing to the policy adopted in recent years of recruiting matriculates to normal schools, the scope for the VII class passed students for admission to normal schools has become rather limited. But for the attached English classes, some of the local bodies feel inclined to close down a number of these schools.

43. **Building and equipment.**—All the middle schools have buildings of their own but their equipment continues to remain inadequate on account of financial stringency. Most of the middle school buildings in Betul, Bilaspur, Chhindwara, Drug, Mandla, Wardha, Raipur and Saugor districts and some in Nimar and Yeotmal districts are in urgent need of extension as the present accommodation is inadequate.

44. **Staff.**—The district council, Yeotmal, is to be congratulated on having a 100 per cent staff of III-year trained teachers. In the case of other district councils most of the staff is trained and certificated. The few untrained teachers need to be replaced by trained hands as soon as the latter become available in order that efficiency of teaching in these schools may not be impaired.

45. **Hostels.**—The number of boarders rose to 1,741 [1,653] during the year under review. A majority of the hostels are rented buildings which are generally ill-ventilated. In many cases the boarders have to cook their own food thereby wasting a good deal of their time which could otherwise be utilised for studies and games. Life in these hostels is rather uninspiring and dull.

46. **English classes.**—These classes continue to be a feature of attraction of the present day middle schools. But for these, as noted above, a number of them would be extinct by now. Most of the teachers in these classes are untrained and the quality of instruction is consequently poor and unsatisfactory. Want of proper educational equipment is another drawback. The following table shows the number of schools in each district teaching English and the number of English learners in them :—

District	Middle schools with English classes			Pupils learning English		
	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nagpur	5	5	..	95	96	+1
Chhindwara ..	3	3	..	69	88	+19
Saugor	5	5	..	161	176	+15
Mandla	2	2	..	50	57	+7
Hoshangabad ..	10	8	-2	280	303	+23
Nimar	5	5	..	129	164	+35
Raipur	2	2	..	46	35	-11
Bilaspur	3	4	+1	203	225	+22
Drug	5	5	..	208	249	+41
Bhandara	2	2	..	110	129	+19
Balaghat	3	3	..	77	60	-17
Amraoti	23	23	..	545	622	+77
Akola	21	22	+1	426	485	+59
Buldana	22	22	..	419	452	+33
Yeotmal	9	10	+1	164	239	+75
Total	122	121	-1	2,982	3,380	+398

47. **Teaching of Agriculture.**—Agriculture is being taught as a subject in 23 Indian-middle schools, managed by district councils. A recurring grant of Rs. 35 per annum was paid to 16 district councils towards the maintenance of equipment for the teaching of Agriculture.

48. **Village libraries attached to middle schools.**—The number of village libraries started with Government grants remained unchanged at 4 in each district under the management of district councils. They continue to be popular and useful. Some of these libraries keep changing from centre to centre year after year, in order that people in new areas may be brought within their orbit and may acquire a taste for general reading.

49. **Continuation classes.**—Excepting in Nimar district, where the existence of 7 continuation classes with 74 pupils is reported, no other district has had these classes during the year 1940-41. There were signs last year that these classes might come to an end. The general apathy of the masses and their present poor economic condition are in the main responsible for the dwindling popularity of these classes.

50. **Vocational training.**—Instruction in tailoring, weaving and carpentry is imparted at Jabera, Hindoria and Patharia in Saugor district. There appears to be no other district imparting instruction in vocational training.

CHAPTER V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS

51. **Compulsory education.**—The following tables show the district councils, municipal committees and notified area committees which had introduced compulsion within their jurisdiction up to the end of the year under report :—

District councils	Number of centres	Number of villages in which compulsion has been introduced	Date of introduction of compulsion	Attendance percentage	Recurring grant paid for 1940-41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Rs.
(1) Nagpur (D. C.)	5	18	16-6-30	72.0	2,294
(2) Betul (D. C.)	10 } 19 } 50 } 26 } 62 } 39 }	206 { 184 } 226 } 90 } 232 } 96 }	828 { 1-4-36 } 1-4-36 } 1-5-38 } 1-5-38 }	65.2	20,768
(3) Sironcha (I. L. B.).. ..	1	1	1-4-28	79.9	1,044
(4) Raipur (D. C.)	1 } 9 }	10 { 49 }	50 { 1-7-27 } 1-11-27 }	86.0	7,912
(5) Bilaspur (D. C.)	2 } 10 }	12 { 5 } 31 }	36 { 15-8-27 } 1-11-27 }	83.7	4,416
(6) Amraoti (D. C.)	4 } 49 }	53 { 7 } 85 }	92 { 11-4-21 } 1-9-31 }	75.0	15,320
(7) Akola (D. C.)	5 } 10 } 20 }	35 { 12 } 17 } 47 }	76 { 1-8-23 } 1-4-25 } 1-9-30 }	80.0	14,001
(8) Bhandara (D. C.)	10 } 33 }	43 { 41 } 97 }	138 { 1-4-26 } 1-7-29 }	84.1	25,194
Total	364	1,239			90,949

Municipal and Notified Area Committees	Number of wards or circles	Date of introduction of compulsion	Attendance percentage	Recurring grant paid for 1940-41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(1) Nagpur (M. C.)	In circles Nos. 1 to 9 and 19 (a), (b) and (c).	1-7-28	84.0	8,947
(2) Nagpur (C. S. S. C.)	In one ward out of 7 wards.	2-6-30	82.0	2,547
(3) Wardha (M. C.)	In all wards	1-7-28	84.0	1,713
(4) Deoli (M. C.)	Do.	15-6-30	79.0	834
(5) Arvi (M. C.)	Do.	16-6-30	87.0	743
(6) Chanda (M. C.)	Do.	2-7-30	84.2	3,104
(7) Warora (M. C.)	Do.	1-10-23	86.5	987
(8) Jubbulpore (M. C.)	In five wards out of 29 wards.	1-9-28	86.0	2,474
(9) Saugor (M. C.)	In all wards	1-4-28	91.0	5,867
(10) Harda (M. C.)	In six wards out of 10 wards.	16-6-29	87.0	1,839
(11) Gadarwara (M. C.)	In all wards	25-4-30	92.7	220
(12) Khandwa (M. C.)	In six wards out of 7 wards.	1-9-30	97.0	4,406
(13) Betul (M. C.)	In all wards	31-8-37	85.0	525
(14) Seoni-Malwa (M. C.)	In 12 wards out of 12 wards.	1-4-39	82.0	No grant.
(15) Raipur (M. C.)	In 13 wards out of 22 wards.	1-7-27	85.0	3,908
(16) Dhamtari (M. C.)	In all wards	1-9-30	81.0	2,654
(17) Bhatapara (M. C.)	Do.	1-4-31	85.0	1,569
(18) Drug (M. C.)	Do.	1-7-30	85.0	2,442
(19) Bilaspur (M. C.)	Do.	1-4-28	80.8	283
(20) Mungeli (N. A. C.)	Do.	1-4-27	89.7	1,080
(21) Kota (N. A. C.)	Do.	1-4-34	79.4	458
(22) Bhandara (M. C.)	Do.	1-7-30	90.0	1,233
(23) Balaghat (M. C.)	Do.	16-6-27	86	858
(24) Amraoti Town (C. M. C.)	Do.	1-12-28	84.9	4,330
(25) Morsi (M. C.)	Do.	1-10-37	76.0	1,191
(26) Warud (M. C.)	Do.	16-8-37	81.0	955
(27) Chandur Railway (N. A. C.)	Do.	1-4-37	75.0	1,139
(28) Telhara (N. A. C.)	Do.	1-4-38	96.0	150
(29) Buldana (M. C.)	Do.	1-4-25	82.5	910
(30) Khamgaon (M. C.)	Do.	1-7-31	76.5	3,062
(31) Malkapur (M. C.)	Do.	1-7-25	66	2,074
(32) Yeotmal (M. C.)	In five wards out of 17 wards.	2-7-28	64	1,245
(33) Ellichpur City (M. C.)	In all wards	1-3-26	84.0	2,391
Total				66,138

Reports from several District Inspectors of Schools show that most of the Attendance Authorities are reluctant to undertake action against the defaulters under the Primary Education Act for fear of unpopularity. This is a defect to which the attention of the district inspecting staff is specially drawn and in cases where their advice has not had the desired effect the alternative measure is to reconstitute the personnel of the attendance authority. Under the Betul district council in the "C" scheme, compulsion is being enforced on girls in the area served by the scheme. Attendance is unsatisfactory in the areas under this local body. The District Inspector of Schools reports that as usual the defect lies in the working of the attendance authority. The question of accommodation in the 130 schools under the new scheme is very acute so much so that about 100 schools have to meet in verandahs or cattle sheds which have been spared by the malguzars of these places. These verandahs or sheds are quite unfit for being used as class rooms. There has been little or no response to the suggestion of Government that classes should be held in the open in fair weather. Though compulsion has been in force for girls under the "C" Scheme, the Act has not been actually applied to them as the aborigines who predominate in these areas are averse to the education of their girls. A large number of unqualified teachers—as many as 145 getting Rs. 12 per mensem—is also responsible for the unsatisfactory working of the Betul district council compulsory areas. At Bilaspur the unsatisfactory working of the municipal compulsory areas was due to the appointment of an inefficient attendance officer who neglected his duties. The District Inspector of Schools, Bhandara, reports that a number of pupils leave school before obtaining the primary certificate as they cross the compulsory age-limit. He therefore suggests that the age-limit of pupils be extended to 12 years. At Balaghat better results could not be obtained as the attendance officer was saddled with other duties in addition to his own. The District Inspector of Schools, Amraoti, reports that some of the Attendance Officers do not know their duties well and therefore suggests that a short course of training for Attendance Officers for a week or two be held during the summer vacation. In the Akola district, ignorance still prevails in the rural areas about the provisions of the Act and it is not yet sufficiently realized that the Act is a legal enactment and demands rigorous adherence. Attendance is unsatisfactory in the Malkapur and Yeotmal compulsory areas. At Malkapur, the attendance officer is reported to be overburdened with extraneous duties which greatly interfere with his legitimate work and at Yeotmal the deterioration is reported to be due to the abolition of the post of attendance officer and entrusting the work to a head master who has to do this work in addition to his own duties.

Compulsion was applied to the municipal limits of Seoni-Malwa in the Hoshangabad district during 1939-40. Government contributed a recurring compulsory education grant of Rs. 1,56,187 [Rs. 1,44,826] and a non-recurring furniture grant of Rs. 693.

52. Numbers and attendance in recognized primary schools (excluding the primary departments of middle schools).—The following table gives comparative statistics for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

District	Number of primary schools for boys			Number of pupils in primary schools for boys			Percentage of attendance	
	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease	1939-40	1940-41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nagpur	234	232	-2	24,274	26,556	+2,282	88.8	79.5
Wardha	172	175	+3	12,243	13,631	+1,388	81.3	78.2
Chanda	147	146	-1	10,778	10,629	-149	73.9	77.5
Chhindwara	213	214	+1	13,640	13,999	+359	70.8	71.7
Betul	312	292	-20	21,714	20,680	-1,034	60.8	64.7
Jubbulpore	203	208	+5	17,974	18,102	+128	76.5	77.2
Saugor	230	226	-4	15,353	15,061	-292	77.9	76.1
Mandla	162	168	+6	8,856	9,241	+385	75.9	77.4
Nimar	180	181	+1	11,759	12,414	+655	82.2	82.1
Hoshangabad	266	262	-4	15,811	16,448	+637	77.2	82.6
Raipur	350	351	+1	29,269	29,108	-161	77.2	78.0
Bilaspur	263	264	+1	24,835	24,575	-260	80.2	78.0
Drug	158	143	-15	12,483	12,382	-101	81.5	77.4
Bhandara	154	154	..	19,115	19,369	+254	81.0	81.0
Balaghat	136	136	..	10,493	11,908	+1,415	67.5	69.9
Amraoti	361	360	-1	26,565	27,033	+468	74.9	80.2
Akola	497	503	+6	26,949	29,120	+2,171	80.6	83.4
Buldana	420	400	-20	23,189	20,067	-3,122	75.8	83.4
Yeotmal	291	316	+25	15,432	16,602	+1,170	84.8	83.0
Total	4,749	4,731	-18	340,732	346,925	+6,193	77.05	78.6

There is a decrease in the number of primary schools by 18 to 4,731 [4,749]. The total enrolment has, however, increased by 6,193 to 346,925 [340,732]. The decrease in the number of primary schools is large in the Buldana, Drug and Betul districts. The District Inspector of Schools, Betul, reports that the fall in the number of primary schools by 20 is not real, as during 1939-40 18 schools for aborigines shown in the returns were not sanctioned by the Education Department. These 18 schools have not yet been sanctioned and hence they have not been included in this year's report. In the Buldana district 17 schools are reported to have been closed on account of poor attendance. Excepting Chanda, Betul, Saugor, Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug and Buldana, all districts show an increase in enrolment. The fall in these districts is reported to be the result of the elimination of inefficient and uneconomical schools in which figures of enrolment and attendance were poor.

53. **Wastage and stagnation.**—The following table shows the position in regard to wastage and stagnation in each district :—

District	Number of boys in class I on the 31st March 1938	Number of boys in class IV on the 31st March 1941	Primary certificate examination		Percentage of	
			Number appeared	Number passed	Number (5) to (2) columns (6)	Number (3) to (2) columns (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nagpur ..	9,985	5,136	4,584	3,071	30.7	51.4
Wardha ..	4,018	2,071	1,823	1,257	31.2	51.2
Chanda ..	4,410	2,058	1,962	1,228	27.8	46.2
Chhindwara ..	5,136	2,509	1,985	1,360	26.5	44.5
Betul ..	6,927	1,237	1,164	699	10.1	17.9
Jubbulpore ..	6,434	3,266	3,234	2,516	39.1	50.7
Saugor ..	5,375	3,117	2,610	2,098	39.0	58.0
Mandla ..	2,317	1,210	1,120	817	35.3	52.2
Hoshangabad ..	5,631	3,118	2,731	2,092	37.2	55.4
Nimar ..	3,967	1,915	1,703	1,444	36.4	48.3
Raipur ..	9,504	5,096	4,482	2,930	38.3	52.06
Bilaspur ..	8,277	4,142	4,135	1,420	17.0	50.04
Drug ..	4,331	2,242	1,392	697	32.14	51.75
Bhandara ..	7,528	3,177	2,993	1,981	26.3	73.7
Balaghat ..	3,447	1,760	1,535	1,103	32.0	68.0
Amraoti ..	9,843	5,225	4,206	2,443	24.8	53.0
Akola ..	13,145	4,047	4,692	3,046	23.1	30.7
Buldana ..	9,067	859	859	586	6.5	9.5
Yeotmal ..	7,013	2,507	2,385	1,626	23.0	35.7
Total ..	126,355	54,692	49,595	32,414	26.45	43.3

The following table illustrates the condition in regard to wastage and stagnation for the province as a whole :—

Year	Percentage of enrolled pupils who completed the four years' course and passed the Primary Certificate Examination
1937	27.0
1938	27.2
1939	26.8
1940	28.9
1941	26.45

The chief causes which retard progress in this direction are reported to be as follows :—

- (a) General economic depression.
- (b) Apathy on the part of guardians and teachers towards education.
- (c) Failure to apply suitably the Primary Education Act.
- (d) A large number of unsuitable teachers.
- (e) Frequent transfers of teachers.
- (f) Dissatisfaction among teachers due to low salary and uncertain conditions of service.
- (g) Inefficient administration of schools.
- (h) Weak promotions from lower classes.
- (i) Late admissions.

Some of the defects cannot be completely removed till better times come, but much can be achieved if a better return is insisted on by the administrative authorities concerned for the money that is being spent on primary education.

54. **Distribution of numbers among classes.**—The number of pupils in each primary class during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 is shown in the table given below :—

Classes (1)	Pupils in		Increase or decrease (4)
	1939-40 (2)	1940-41 (3)	
Class I ..	155,955	152,352	—3,603
Class II ..	95,272	102,512	+7,240
Class III ..	80,186	80,727	+541
Class IV ..	57,875	59,332	+1,457
Total ..	389,288	394,923	+5,635

NOTE.—This table includes pupils in primary departments of Indian-middle schools.

Excepting class I all the primary classes show an increase in enrolment. The total increase is 5,635.

55. **Teaching staff.**—The following table gives the numbers of trained and untrained teachers in district council primary schools during the year 1940-41 :—

Serial No. (1)	District Councils (2)	Number of teachers			Percentage of trained teachers (6)
		Trained (3)	Untrained (4)	Total (5)	
1	Nagpur	490	23	513	95.0
2	Wardha	262	29	291	90.0
3	Chanda	153	86	239	64.0
4	Chhindwara	134	35	169	79.2
5	Seoni	132	56	188	70.2
6	Betul	140	448	588	24.0
7	Jubbulpore	312	68	380	82.0
8	Saugor	172	12	184	93.5
9	Damoh	148	68	216	68.5
10	Mandla	108	112	220	49.1
11	Hoshangabad	225	32	257	87.6
12	Narsinghpur	158	61	219	98.3
13	Nimar	173	61	219	72.15
14	Raipur	399	316	715	55.9
15	Bilaspur	455	184	639	71.1
16	Drug	244	102	346	70.5
17	Bhandara	307	173	480	64.0
18	Balaghat	151	138	289	52.2
19	Amraoti	486	152	638	73.2
20	Akola	574	631	1,205	47.6
21	Buldana	369	189	558	66.1
22	Yeotmal	233	150	383	61.0
Total ..		5,825	3,068	8,893	65.5

Serial No.	District	Number of teachers			Percentage of trained teachers
		Trained	Untrained	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Municipal Committees.</i>					
1	Nagpur	365	43	408	89.0
2	Wardha	130	54	184	70.7
3	Chanda	62	16	78	80.0
4	Chhindwara	44	19	63	69.8
5	Betul	29	10	39	74.0
6	Jubbulpore	216	20	236	92.0
7	Saugor	112	17	129	86.0
8	Mandla	12	7	19	63.2
9	Hoshangabad	123	25	148	83.1
10	Nimar	117	57	174	67.24
11	Raipur	114	15	129	88.4
12	Bilaspur	56	4	60	93.3
13	Drug	26	3	29	89.7
14	Bhandara	110	10	120	91.7
15	Balaghat	26	3	29	93.3
16	Amraoti	302	136	438	68.9
17	Akola	113	104	217	52.0
18	Buldana	121	43	164	73.7
19	Yeotmal	91	59	150	61.0
Total ..		2,169	645	2,814	77.1

The percentage of trained teachers has decreased both in the district council and municipal primary schools. The percentage of untrained teachers is still very high under the district council, Betul, *viz.*, 76 per cent. The District Inspector of Schools, Jubbulpore, stresses the need for opening another normal school for Hindi districts and the Deputy Commissioner has endorsed the proposal. The District Inspector of Schools, Bhandara, reports that it is difficult to reduce the number of untrained teachers as some of them have been confirmed and most of them have put in more than 10 years' service.

56. Pay of teachers.—The condition of service of teachers under local and private bodies continues to be depressing. Most of the teachers do not put their heart into their work, as there is no regular time-scale of pay or a grade system and many teachers appear to end their service on the pay they were originally appointed. Cuts have been introduced in salaries, promotions to deserving persons are not given according to seniority and allowance posts are not allotted judiciously and consequently there is no incentive for good work. The District Inspector of Schools, Betul, reports—

“The lot of most of the primary school teachers under the district council is most unenviable. Meagre salaries, uncongenial and malarious surroundings and the difficulty in securing residential quarters combine to dishearten them. Nor is this all. The untrained teachers have no prospects of either promotion or confirmation, no provident fund or privilege leave and the district council does not offer any security of tenure. All these go to affect the attainments of children very adversely.”

The District Inspector of Schools, Chhindwara, reports that in many cases there is no difference in the scale of pay of head masters and assistant masters. The District Inspector of Schools, Jubbulpore, comments on the ridiculously low pay of teachers,—

“.....untrained (VII Hindi passed) get Rs. 8 only. There are primary passed teachers who are appointed on Rs. 6 per mensem..... Peons and cattle-pound graziers generally get more than Rs. 8 and it appears anomalous to appoint teachers who are to mould the destiny of future generations on Rs. 6 or Rs. 8.”

57. **Transfer of teachers.**—The following table shows the position of transfers under the district councils in the province :—

District council	Number of teachers	Number of transfers during 1940-41	Percentage of transfers	
			1939-40	1940-41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Nagpur	513	102	16.5	20.0
(2) Wardha	366	254	80.1	69.4
(3) Chanda	345	80	23.2	23.2
(4) Sironcha (I. L. B.)	48	9	14.0	18.2
(5) Betul	635	258	13.4	40.63
(6) Chhindwara	240	54	17.0	22.5
(7) Seoni	255	59	23.34	23.13
(8) Chhindwara (I. M. B.)	51	Nil	Nil	Nil
(9) Jubbulpore	413	133	20.9	32.2
(10) Saugor	231	67	21.6	29.0
(11) Damoh	253	45	21.5	17.7
(12) Mandla	267	45	15.7	16.8
(13) Hoshangabad	376	117	23.3	31.11
(14) Narsinghpur	274	38	18.6	13.86
(15) Nimar	271	47	20.0	17.34
(16) Bhandara	699	146	24.8	21.0
(17) Balaghat	338	45	20.3	13.31
(18) Akola	1,184	246	20.5	20.7
(19) Amraoti	1,017	269	36.8	26.4
(20) Buldana	975	200	26.46	20.51
(21) Yeotmal.. .. .	521	101	18.0	19.38
(22) Raipur	881	167	12.0	19.0
(23) Bilaspur.. .. .	746	219	32.0	29.3
(24) Drug	388	68	12.21	17.53
Total	11,267	2,769	24.68	24.53

In the Wardha district the percentage of transfers of teachers continues to be the highest in the province. The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, remarks that,—

“The percentage of teachers has come down from 80 per cent to 69 per cent, but this also is larger and I would recommend a merciless cutting down of the grant in all cases where the transfers go beyond the prescribed maximum.”

The figure of 40.63 per cent in the Betul district is apparently very high, but it is inclusive of 23.63 per cent transfers of untrained teachers who were ousted during the session from the schools in which they were working and re-appointed to other schools without

being given any travelling allowance or pay for the intervening period. The percentage of 13.4 of the previous year is exclusive of such irregular transfers of untrained teachers.

The district councils, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Bilaspur, have exceeded the maximum limit of 25 per cent transfers. In Bilaspur the high percentage was due to the indiscriminate transfers made by the district council. In the Hoshangabad district, 66 per cent transfers made by the Seoni-Malwa local board has raised the percentage of the district.

58. Examination results.—The following table shows the percentage of passes at the primary certificate examination in each district :—

District (1)	Number of candidates		Percentage of passes	
	Appeared (2)	Passed (3)	1939-40 (4)	1940-41 (5)
Nagpur	4,584	3,071	69.5	66.9
Wardha	1,883	1,295	65.6	68.6
Chanda	1,962	1,228	60.1	62.6
Chhindwara	2,034	1,398	66.0	68.7
Betul	1,174	705	59.9	60.1
Jubbulpore	3,417	2,659	76.2	78.4
Saugor	2,610	1,984	73.4	76.01
Mandla	1,144	830	77.2	72.6
Hoshangabad	2,731	2,092	77.1	76.6
Nimar	1,703	1,444	85.3	84.8
Raipur	4,482	2,930	73.3	67.6
Bilaspur	3,815	2,926	71.1	76.7
Drug	2,186	1,455	66.0	62.4
Bhandara	2,984	1,982	63.8	66.4
Balaghat	1,604	1,139	66.4	71.01
Amraoti	4,206	2,443	63.3	58.1
Akola	4,267	2,755	67.7	64.6
Buldana	3,441	2,442	68.9	70.9
Yeotmal	2,437	1,658	65.2	67.9
Total	52,664	36,436	69.4	69.2

Of the 52,664 [53,302] who appeared for the Primary Certificate Examination 36,436 [36,905] passed the Primary Certificate Examination giving a percentage of 69.2 [69.4]. There is nothing appreciable to note in the percentage of passes as compared with the results of the previous year.

59. **Buildings.**—The following table shows the position in regard to primary school buildings under district councils and municipal committees.—

District	Number of primary schools	Number of schools possessing their own buildings	Number of schools held in rented buildings	Number of schools without their own buildings	Number of schools requiring extensions	Number of schools for which buildings are under construction	Number of schools supplied with building during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Under District Councils.</i>							
Nagpur ..	122	104	14	18	8	..	..
Wardha ..	138	111	6	27	2	..	..
Chanda ..	120	117	3	3	12	..	..
Chhindwara ..	184	156	24	24	22	..	..
Betul ..	280	106	27	131	11	40	..
Jubbulpore ..	144	126	18	18	20	2	..
Saugor ..	189	168	17	21	6	..	..
Mandla ..	83	81	2	2	6	..	..
Hoshangabad ..	219	207	11	11	12	1	..
Nimar ..	147	95	35	35	19	..	..
Raipur ..	276	265	11	11	103	..	..
Bilaspur ..	228	195	3	30	40	..	..
Drug ..	129	124	5	5	27	..	..
Bhandara ..	143	135	1	8	15	..	..
Balaghat ..	124	117	7	7	4	5	..
Amraoti ..	272	233	19	32	25	14	6
Akola ..	456	260	53	196	13	10	2
Buldana ..	353	169	184	184	68	..	..
Yeotmal ..	276	151	18	125	15	..	..
<i>Under Municipal Committees.</i>							
Nagpur ..	79	34	43	45	11	..	..
Wardha ..	34	30	1	4	7	..	..
Chanda ..	16	15	1	1	4	..	..
Chhindwara ..	10	10	..	..	6	..	..
Betul ..	6	6	..	..	3	..	..
Jubbulpore ..	41	25	16	16	24	1	..
Saugor ..	22	16	6	6	4	..	..
Mandla ..	5	4	1	1	2	..	..
Hoshangabad ..	34	29	5	5	8	..	..
Nimar ..	35	23	11	11	4	..	1
Raipur ..	24	19	5	5	8	..	..
Bilaspur ..	13	11	1	2	5	..	..
Drug ..	5	4	1	1	2	..	1
Bhandara ..	19	18	1	1	2	..	..
Balaghat ..	4	4	..	..	1	..	..
Amraoti ..	71	50	21	..	15	1	8
Akola ..	42	30	10	12	5	..	..
Buldana ..	31	28	3	3	10	..	..
Yeotmal ..	28	24	3	4	5	..	..

The Chanda district report shows that most of the buildings do not afford adequate accommodation and many of them are not in good repair. Some of them may be regarded as dangerous for occupation. The Betul report shows that the result of increased enrolment is that practically every school building is in need of extension and a majority of the newly opened schools meet in cattle-sheds when the herds are out for grazing. The District Inspector

of Schools, Amraoti, reports that the double shift system which has been introduced as a result of insufficient accommodation cannot, in the interest of efficiency, be encouraged except as a temporary arrangement.

The district reports show that in most of the districts, buildings and equipment of primary schools continue to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. In several districts there is a demand for the opening of new schools but local authorities are not able to meet it in view of their financial difficulties.

60. Physical education.—The prescribed syllabus for physical education was followed in almost all the schools. The district council, Raipur, has appointed a separate staff of 5 Physical Training Instructors. But the appointments have not helped the progress of physical training in schools. The remarks of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction on their work is that the work of physical education is practically the same as it was before the appointment of these instructors and that their appointment is superfluous. These posts should be abolished and the savings utilized for providing trained teachers for physical education work in schools.

Progress in physical education is hampered for want of playgrounds. In some districts tournaments have been held. These have helped a good deal in creating interest in physical activities.

Hygiene of pupils has improved in schools following the Revised Syllabus. The District Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, reports—

“Itinerant doctors pay medical visits to schools in rural tracts periodically. But, in order that these visits should prove useful to the children, it seems necessary that the prescribed treatment should be within the reach and means of the guardians. Unfortunately it is not.”

61. Syllabus.—There was some confusion with regard to the syllabus to be taught in primary schools. Clear instructions were issued in the beginning of the year under report—the principle underlying the instructions being that no pupil should switch over from one syllabus to another during the course of his primary education. Three types of syllabi were in force in primary schools—the Old Syllabus, the Revised Syllabus of 1937—popularly known as the D’Silva Syllabus, and the Basic Syllabus. In most schools the Revised syllabus has been in force. A certain number of local bodies, however, prefer the old syllabus. The Basic Syllabus was introduced in Vidya Mandirs and in a few other schools. The Revised Syllabus requires a certain amount of teaching equipment and material. In most cases district councils have not been able to supply this to schools. The Basic Syllabus likewise needs an adequate supply of craft material. For this reason and also on account of the paucity of trained teachers, this syllabus has been introduced in very few schools.

62. **Adult schools.**—(a) The adult schools, started in accordance with the scheme for the establishment of such schools sanctioned in 1937-38, continued to be run by local bodies with the aid of Government. A grant of Rs. 40 per school per annum is being paid to the local bodies for the establishment of adult schools. Some of the local bodies have started adult classes without any financial aid from Government. These classes are, however, reported to be not very popular amongst grown up illiterates. The District Inspector of Schools, Amraoti, suggests—

“They (grown-up illiterates) may take interest in literacy and education if some kind of systematic visual instruction for the rural population is provided.”

(b) During the year under report the number of adult classes opened in secondary schools and colleges was as follows :—

	Institutions where adult classes are opened	Enrolment
High schools for boys ..	11	182
High schools for girls ..	2	25
Colleges (including Gov- ernment Engineering School, Nagpur).	5	174
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	18	381
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Expenditure on these classes was met from amalgamated funds and subscriptions. Reading and writing were taught in these classes and in many cases satisfactory results are reported to have been achieved.

63. **Vidya Mandirs.**—Of the 83 plots handed over to the Agriculture Department in the year 1939-40 only 82 were worked during the year under report. Five plots in the Hoshangabad district were given up, and four new plots were brought under cultivation.

The total area brought under cultivation was 2,973.09 [3,297.66] acres. The gross income on these plots was Rs. 50,806 [Rs. 50,132 from 83 plots]. Some of these plots have yielded surplus income which amounted to Rs. 2,451. The actual income, however, was much less than the estimated income. The main reason for this was that the season was particularly bad for paddy and wheat, and crops in some plots were destroyed by hail storms. The total deficit was Rs. 10,981. As pooling of receipts has been stopped the deficit will have to be made good by Government. Of the 82 plots, 43 were unable to yield the estimated income of Rs. 200 each.

A sum of Rs. 7,209-6-6 was allotted to Deputy Commissioners and the Forest Department for constructing and completing Vidya Mandir buildings. Fourteen buildings were completed during the year. The average cost of construction of a building came to Rs. 558. The amount raised by local subscription for construction of buildings was Rs. 7,168.

The Vidya Mandir Syllabus prepared on the lines of the Zakir Hussain Syllabus was introduced in Vidya Mandirs. Only classes I and II were formed in these institutions. In some cases class III was not formed as it was not possible for one teacher to teach 3 classes successfully at a time according to the Vidya Mandir Syllabus. The students who passed out of class II were, therefore, admitted into ordinary schools in the locality. A second teacher cannot be provided as the income from the plots, excepting 6, is not sufficient for supporting 2 teachers. The problem of providing 2 teachers for a Vidya Mandir having all the 4 classes remains to be solved.

About 15 maunds and 32 seers of yarn was produced by pupils and supplied to the Jail Department. The price of the yarn according to mill rates determined by the Jail Department was Rs. 549.

The average enrolment in 82 Vidya Mandirs was 2,706 [2,469] and average attendance was 1,848 *i.e.*, 68 per cent.

The district reports show that the unsatisfactory working of these institutions is due to the following reasons :—

- (1) Want of a right type of guru. In several cases gurus are reported to be indifferent to their work.
- (2) Absence of relieving gurus. When a guru falls ill or proceeds on leave, the Vidya Mandir remains closed.
- (3) Some of the Vidya Mandirs are situated in unhealthy places and gurus do not like to work there.
- (4) Posting of gurus in districts which are very remote from their home districts.
- (5) Insufficient interest in the Vidya Mandir work taken by most managing committees.
- (6) The enthusiasm with which people had welcomed the scheme is gradually dying out.
- (7) Want of suitable text books.

There were, however, a few Vidya Mandirs in Raipur, Jubbulpore and Saugor districts where satisfactory results were obtained, particularly the Nawapara Vidya Mandir in the Raipur district which gave a net profit of Rs. 652-10-9 during the year under report.

64. Administration.—Local bodies are responsible for the administration and control of primary education while the work of inspection is done by the district inspecting staff of the Education Department. In certain districts, *vis.*, Saugor, Betul, Raipur and Bilaspur, the need for an increase in the existing strength of the subordinate inspecting staff has been keenly felt and in almost all cases

Deputy Commissioners agree that an increase is necessary. The district council, Raipur, has appointed its own inspecting staff which has been commented upon elsewhere in this report.

Relations with the inspecting staff and the local bodies were cordial excepting in the Drug district. The observations of the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, with regard to the control of teachers under local bodies are interesting. He says—

“The position is however anomalous and it seems to me essential that the inspecting staff should have more control over primary school teachers. I have previously suggested (from Betul) that no school teacher should be engaged, confirmed, promoted, punished or dismissed until *concurrence* of both the local authority and the District Inspector of Schools, but that both should have the right to make proposals on this matter. If there is no agreement on the action to be taken between these two authorities, the rules should provide that the matter be referred to a higher authority, *e.g.*, Deputy Director of Education whose decision should be final.”

The District Inspector of Schools, Raipur, reports—

“It is necessary to have a general control by means of efficient inspection over the schools. The power to cut down grant in case of misuse of power and of funds cannot be effectively used for want of adequate inspecting staff. Even if the grant is cut it will interrupt the education of children without removing the cause of trouble.”

He further adds—

“The inspecting staff at present is in a very unhappy position. Almost all local bodies have their own inspecting staff. Such an arrangement is wrong in principle in so far as it deprives the inspectors of their independence. Our suggestions and reports are either not free or voluntary or they are ignored.”

There was some discontent with the administration of the municipal committee, Khandwa. The District Inspector of Schools, Nimar, reports—

“The discontentment amongst the teachers in the employ of the municipal committee, Khandwa, was evinced by resort to hunger-strike by one of the assistant masters and an appeal filed in the court of the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, by 7 teachers against their supersession.”

With regard to the administration of primary schools by local bodies in general the state of affairs continued to remain the same as in previous years and it may again be recorded that on the whole, while the local bodies are tenacious of their rights in the matter of the control and administration of primary education, comparatively few have as yet evinced a sense of the responsibility and duties which go with their rights.

CHAPTER VI.—THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS

65. **Institutions.**—The number of recognized institutions (excluding European schools) for girls decreased by 13 to 596 [609] and that of unrecognized institutions increased by 16 to 51 [35]. The decrease in the former is mainly due to closure of certain primary schools. The following table shows the details of institutions for females :—

Kind of institutions	Government		District council		Municipal	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Recognized institutions—						
Arts colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools	2	2	..	..	..	..
Indian-English middle schools.	5	5	..	..	6	7
Indian middle schools	27	27	..	..	2	..
Primary schools	248	248	73	73	96	96
Normal schools	2	2	..	..	..	..
Special schools	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	285	285	73	73	104	103
Unrecognized schools .. ..	..	..	23	29	7	14
Grand Total	285	285	96	102	111	117

Kind of institution	Aided		Unaided		Total		Increase or decrease
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Recognized institutions—							
Arts colleges	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Professional colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools	6	6	5	5	13	13	..
Indian-English middle schools.	16	17	14	12	41	41	..
Indian middle schools.	11	9	1	1	41	37	-4
Primary schools	65	58	18	17	500	492	-8
Normal schools	4	4	1	1	7	7	..
Special schools	4	3	1	1	6	5	-1
Total	107	98	40	37	609	596	-13
Unrecognized schools	1	1	4	7	35	51	+16
Grand Total	108	99	44	44	644	647	+3

Kind of institutions	Government		District council		Municipal	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Pupils.

Recognized institutions—							
Arts colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools	218	222	..	..	..	..	..
Indian English middle schools.	758	704	..	..	..	373	542
Primary schools	20,540	20,235	3,348	3,413	10,610	10,958	
Indian middle schools	4,764	4,794	..	..	322	156	
Normal schools	72	74	..	..	..	..	..
Special schools	30	33	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	26,382	26,062	3,348	3,413	11,305	11,656	
Unrecognized institutions	..	..	1,041	1,301	461	776	
Grand Total ..	26,382	26,062	4,389	4,714	11,766	12,432	

Kind of institution	Aided		Unaided		Total		Increase or decrease
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

Pupils.

Recognized institutions—							
Arts colleges	84	64	..	..	84	64	-20
Professional colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools	472	498	84	109	774	829	+55
Indian-English middle schools.	1,966	2,259	882	885	3,979	4,390	+411
Indian middle schools.	1,270	1,199	247	226	6,603	6,375	-228
Primary schools	6,266	5,802	1,642	1,532	42,406	41,940	-466
Normal schools	121	127	6	9	199	210	+11
Special schools ..	661	555	27	36	718	624	-94
Total ..	10,840	10,504	2,888	2,797	54,763	54,432	-331
Unrecognized institutions.	64	63	391	376	1,957	2,516	+559
Grand Total ..	10,904	567	3,279	3,173	56,720	56,948	+228

66. Numbers.—The total number of girls enrolled in all kinds of institutions (including those for males) shows an increase of 4,020 from 105,159 to 109,179. The number of girls receiving instruction in boys' recognized schools was 48,109 [44,754] and in unrecognized schools 4,122 [3,685]. The figures indicate that the number of girls in boys' schools has been steadily increasing and that co-education is becoming more and more popular: quite a few district reports recommend the closure of unpopular girls' primary

schools where boys' schools are in existence in order to secure economy and efficiency. The following statement gives the distribution of girls under instruction in institutions for males during the year 1940-41 :—

Arts colleges	273
Professional colleges	17
High schools	546
Indian-English middle schools	2,853
Indian middle schools	6,188
Primary schools	38,203
Normal schools	2
Special schools	27
Total ..	48,109
Unrecognized institutions ..	4,122
Grand Total ..	52,231

Thus, of a total of 109,179 females receiving instruction 52,231 = 47.8 per cent are receiving it in institutions for males. This co-education extends to all stages of instruction as is seen from the table below :—

Kind of institution	Number of females studying in insti- tutions for males	Number of females studying in insti- tutions for females
Colleges	290	64
High schools	546	829
Indian-English middle schools	2,853	4,311
Indian middle schools	6,188	6,231
Primary schools	38,203	41,435
Special schools	29	834
Total ..	48,109	53,704
Unrecognized institutions ..	4,122	2,516
Grand Total ..	52,231	56,220

67. **College education.**—The number of women students under instruction was 354 [313] showing an increase of 41. The increase has been recorded in colleges for males only. The Central College for Women showed a decrease in enrolment. This shows that colleges for males in Nagpur city are more popular with women students who prefer them despite the fact that facilities for similar courses of study are available in the Central College for Women.

68. Secondary education.—(a) *High schools*.—The number of high schools remained stationary at 13. The enrolment showed an increase of 55 from 774 to 829.

(b) *Indian-English middle schools*.—The number remained unchanged at 41. The enrolment however showed an increase by 411 to 4,390 [3,979]. The increase in enrolment is encouraging.

69. *Hostels*.—About two-thirds of the total strength of 64 in the Central College for Women, Nagpur, were residential students. The hostel attached to the Hindi middle school at Kareli Basti in the Hoshangabad district is reported to be overcrowded and admissions were refused to several applicants from distant places. Extensions to this hostel as well as to the one attached to the Normal School for Women, Jubbulpore, are urgently needed.

70. *Indian middle schools*.—The following table gives the comparative number of Indian middle schools for girls, with their enrolment and average daily attendance :—

District	1939-40			1940-41		
	Number of schools	Enrolment	Percentage of attendance	Number of schools	Enrolment	Percentage of attendance
<i>Nagpur Circle.</i>						
Nagpur ..	3	556	86.9	1	226	85.4
Wardha ..	2	455	86.6	1	229	88.6
Chanda ..	2	199	88.4	2	215	82.3
Bhandara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti ..	1	177	93.8	1	217	91.7
Akola ..	3	572	79.9	2	486	79.6
Buldana ..	4	749	92.1	4	728	84.9
Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	15	2,708	87.3	11	2,101	84.6
<i>Jubbulpore Circle.</i>						
Jubbulpore ..	6	1,197	86.4	6	1,268	77.6
Saugor ..	5	749	81.7	5	736	81.0
Mandla ..	2	227	88.1	2	213	80.0
Hoshangabad ..	9	1,026	84.0	9	1,052	81.6
Betul ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nimar ..	1	152	93.4	1	159	84.4
Chhindwara ..	2	222	82.4	2	239	80.8
Balaghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur ..	1	322	66.1	1	211	70.6
Bilaspur ..	1	247	69.2	1	396	89.5
Drug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	26	3,895	83.4	26	4,274	80.6
Grand Total ..	41	6,603	85.0	37	6,375	82.0

71. **Primary schools.**—The following table gives the comparative number of primary schools for girls with their enrolment and attendance :—

District	1939-40			1940-41		
	Number of schools	Enrolment	Percentage of attendance	Number of schools	Enrolment	Percentage of attendance
<i>Nagpur Circle.</i>						
Nagpur ..	65	7,556	81.4	64	7,641	81.6
Wardha ..	26	1,976	84.1	22	2,023	86.3
Chanda ..	7	730	86.7	7	646	86.7
Bhandara ..	8	972	83.5	8	922	87.0
Amraoti ..	69	5,245	81.9	71	5,339	85.5
Akola ..	41	3,511	82.3	41	3,277	87.8
Buldana ..	41	3,035	82.3	42	2,874	80.1
Yeotmal ..	21	1,799	81.5	21	1,696	92.6
Total ..	278	24,824	82.2	276	24,418	84.6
<i>Jubbulpore Circle.</i>						
Jubbulpore ..	36	3,479	78.5	38	3,880	76.5
Saugor ..	36	2,703	75.6	36	2,677	75.4
Mandla ..	10	491	76.4	10	512	78.5
Hoshangabad	25	1,674	61.9	25	1,732	87.2
Betul ..	11	760	75.9	10	744	78.9
Nimar ..	18	1,674	78.8	14	1,435	82.5
Chhindwara ..	27	1,767	76.6	26	1,656	78.3
Balaghat ..	4	403	81.6	4	419	83.4
Raipur ..	24	2,092	72.8	24	2,119	76.2
Bilaspur ..	18	1,735	74.1	17	1,592	78.1
Drug ..	13	804	70.9	12	756	63.9
Total ..	222	17,582	76.7	216	17,522	77.3
Grand Total ..	500	42,406	79.9	492	41,940	81.5

72. Distribution of pupils in classes.—The number of girls under instruction at the primary stage in recognized institutions for both boys and girls stands at 90,046 [88,303] showing an increase of 1,743.

The distribution is as follows :—

Classes	Number of girls		Increase or decrease
	1939-40	1940-41	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class I	37,953	37,823	—130
Class II	22,487	23,243	+756
Class III	16,979	17,355	+376
Class IV.. .. .	10,884	11,625	+741
Total	88,303	90,046	+1,743

There has been an increase in enrolment in classes II to IV which shows that stagnation and wastage as girls proceed to higher classes is being reduced a little.

73. Examination results.—Six hundred and thirty girls appeared for the High School Certificate Examination against 561 during 1938-39 and 365 [332] were successful in the examination. The percentage of passes was 57.9 [59.2]. The number of girls who appeared for the Primary Certificate Examination was 10,956 [9,096] and the number securing the primary certificate was 7,161 [6,330] showing a percentage of 65.4 [69.9].

74. Teaching staff.—The following table shows the comparative percentages of trained women teachers in girls' schools :—

Schools	Trained		Untrained		Total		Percentage of trained teachers	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
High schools	33	43	41	44	74	87	44.5	49.4
Middle schools	286	288	147	169	433	457	66.0	63.02
Primary schools	1,011	1,077	588	557	1,599	1,634	63.2	65.9

A further improvement in the percentages of trained teachers has taken place during the year. In middle schools the decrease in the percentage is due to some extent to the fall in the number of these schools.

75. Training of teachers.—The number of scholars receiving instruction in normal schools was 216 [199] showing an increase of 11. The number of women who appeared for the Trained Teacher's Certificate Examination was 101 [145] showing a decrease of 44. Sixty-nine [104] students obtained the certificate.

76. School committees.—The Jubbulpore circle report shows that though all the schools have school committees, very few of them consist of ladies. In the Nagpur circle in almost all the Government schools there are Ladies' committees. The work of these committees is reported to be unsatisfactory as some of the members are inclined to interfere with the internal management of the schools.

77. Physical education.—Games are regularly played in high and normal schools. Physical education could not be imparted to the best advantage for want of an adequate number of trained Physical Training Instructresses, but this did not prevent teachers from doing their best in this respect. Most of the primary schools are, however, handicapped in imparting physical education for want of sufficient space for drill and games. Physical activities are reported to be almost non-existent in Urdu schools. There was a regular system of medical inspection by medical officers which has proved to be helpful.

78. Tone and discipline.—Tone and discipline continues to be satisfactory in the Nagpur circle. The Jubbulpore circle report records improvement in this direction.

CHAPTER VII.—MUSLIM EDUCATION

79. Institutions.—Government maintains a complete Urdu normal school at Amraoti which trains nearly 40 male teachers per year for employment in Urdu primary schools in the province. Provision exists for the training of Urdu-speaking female teachers at the Normal School for Women, Jubbulpore. This year 15 stipends have been awarded to such pupils under training in the I and II year classes at Jubbulpore. The Urdu High School, Amraoti, the Urdu-English Middle School, Akola town, are maintained by Government for Urdu-speaking pupils. Besides this, separate sections for each class are attached to 4 Government Indian-English middle schools in Berar. Urdu and Persian classes are maintained by Government in several Government high schools in other districts. The teaching of Urdu was introduced in the Government High School, Damoh. At Yeotmal a Urdu-medium section was added.

80. Numbers.—The following table gives the number of pupils in the various stages of instruction :—

Stages of instruction (1)	1939-40			1940-41			Increase or decrease			
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	
<i>In recognized institutions.</i>										
Arts and Science Colleges	239	10	249	251	10	261	+12	..	+12	
Professional Colleges	45	..	45	53	..	53	+8	..	+8	
High Schools	1,261	40	1,301	1,480	67	1,547	+219	+27	+246	
Indian-English Middle Schools	4,087	323	4,410	4,398	386	4,784	+311	+63	+374	
Middle Schools	954	71	1,025	1,261	97	1,358	+307	+26	+333	
Primary Schools	31,920	11,674	43,594	31,827	11,338	43,165	-93	-336	-429	
Normal Schools	32	8	40	60	22	82	+28	+14	+42	
Other Special Schools	230	85	315	248	105	353	+18	+20	+38	
Total	38,768	12,211	50,979	39,578	12,025	51,603	+810	-186	+624	
In unrecognized institutions	2,241	984	3,225	2,196	1,212	3,408	-45	+228	+183	
Grand Total	41,009	13,195	54,204	41,774	13,237	55,011	+765	+42	+807	

It is very encouraging to note that the number of pupils in Arts and Science colleges has increased from 239 to 251 by 12, while the number of girls in them was steady. There is a slight increase in the number of pupils in Professional colleges. The number of pupils in high schools, Indian-English middle schools, Indian middle schools, normal schools and other special schools show an increase of 246, 374, 333, 42 and 38, respectively, over the numbers of the last year. But the number in primary schools both for boys and girls has gone down by 429 from 43,594 to 43,165. There is a considerable fall in the number of girls reading in primary schools.

81. Percentage of pupils to the total number under instruction.—The following table gives the percentage of Muslim pupils to the total number of pupils under instruction in recognized institutions, the percentage of Muslim population to the whole being 4.8 per cent :—

Stages of instruction (1)	Number of Muhammadan pupils		Total number of pupils under instruction		Percentage	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Colleges	294	314	3,921	4,037	7.5	7.78
Secondary schools	6,736	7,689	71,910	75,637	9.3	8.89
Primary schools	43,594	43,165	440,769	449,729	9.89	9.62
Special schools	355	435	4,897	4,624	7.04	9.41
Total	50,979	51,603	521,497	534,027	9.8	9.50

The percentage of Muslim scholars has slightly decreased from 9.3 to 8.89 in secondary schools and hence the percentage of Muslim scholars to the total number of pupils has slightly gone down from 9.8 to 9.50.

82. Expenditure.—The following table gives a comparative statement of grants paid to different institutions for Muslim and non-Muslim boys and girls during 1940-41 :—

(1)	Aided private high schools		Aided municipal high schools		Aided private middle schools	
	Number of schools	Grant paid	Number of schools	Grant paid	Number of schools	Grant paid
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>For males.</i>						
All schools (including those for Muslims).	28	Rs. 1,32,583	18	Rs. 60,678	67	Rs. 79,514
Schools for Muslims	3	11,792	..	..	3	3,589
Other schools (excluding schools for Muslims).	25	1,20,791	18	60,678	64	75,925
<i>For females.</i>						
All schools (including those for Muslims).	6	21,318	..	..	14	13,971
School for Muslims .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1,080
Other schools (excluding schools for Muslims).	6	21,318	..	..	13	12,891

(1)	Aided municipal middle schools		Aided private primary schools		Aided special schools	
	Number of schools (8)	Grant paid (9)	Number of schools (10)	Grant paid (11)	Number of schools (12)	Grant paid (13)
<i>For males.</i>						
All schools (including those for Muslims).	23	Rs. 43,824	109	Rs. 38,722	4	Rs. 3,079
Schools for Muslims .. ..	..	..	6	2,158	..	..
Other schools (excluding schools for Muslims).	23	43,824	103	36,564	4	3,079
<i>For females.</i>						
All schools (including those for Muslims).	4	3,268	60	21,050	6	6,335
Schools for Muslims .. ..	..	..	6	1,619	..	..
Other schools (excluding schools for Muslims).	4	3,268	54	19,431	6	6,335

83. Inspectorate.—There are eight Muslim Assistant District Inspectors of Schools of which four are in Berar, one in each district, the latter being in charge of Urdu schools in Berar. The percentage of Muslim District Inspectors of Schools rose from 15.2 to 23.52.

84. General.—Government is taking keen interest in providing all facilities to Muslims for their education. The Urdu classes attached to Government Indian-English middle schools in Berar still afford considerable room for further enrolment. The surest way to ensure a proper feeding of these Urdu classes is an organized drive towards increasing enrolment in Urdu primary schools and systematic efforts for providing monetary help to poor pupils desiring to prosecute secondary and college education.

CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

A.—HARIJANS (SCHEDULED CASTES)

85. Numbers.—The following table gives comparative figures of Harijan scholars in recognized institutions during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

Stages of instruction	1939-40			1940-41			Increase or decrease		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Primary schools	44,694	4,221	48,915	46,839	4,436	51,275	+2,145	+215	+2,360
Middle schools	3,047	275	3,322	3,725	376	4,101	+678	+101	+779
High schools	438	16	454	595	21	616	+157	+5	+162
Arts and Science colleges ..	69	4	73	91	4	95	+22	..	+22
Law colleges	7	..	7	2	..	2	-5	..	-5
Training college	1	..	1	2	..	2	+1	..	+1
Agricultural college .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	+2	..	+2
Normal schools	36	13	49	41	9	50	+5	-4	+1
Other special schools	425	90	515	532	66	598	+107	-24	+83
Total	48,717	4,619	53,336	51,829	4,912	56,741	+3,112	+293	+3,405

It is gratifying to note that there is an increase of 3,112 in boys' institutions and of 293 in girls' institutions there being thus an increase of 3,405 in all. This is chiefly due to the special facilities and concessions granted by Government to the backward classes in the form of grants, stipends and exemption from tuition fees. This year two students have been admitted into the Agricultural College.

The value of the Harijan normal school stipend was raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 in the ordinary districts and to Rs. 11 in the dear districts.

86. Separate schools.—There are three schools purely for Harijans in the Nimar district. No schools are maintained exclusively for Harijans in other districts. Harijan pupils are admitted freely into all kinds of schools and other caste pupils mix freely with them. No differential treatment is now given to these children in public schools.

87. Hostels.—The following statement shows the Harijan hostels receiving maintenance and boarding grants from Government during the year 1940-41. There are a few more hostels meant for Harijans but they do not receive grants as they do not fulfil the necessary requirements. Boarding life has gone a long way in building up character, inculcating clean habits and self-confidence amongst the inmates :—

Names of Harijan hostels	Maintenance grants	Boarding grants
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Harijan hostel, Wardha	<i>Nil</i>	650
(2) Chokhamela hostel, Chanda	<i>Nil</i>	750
(3) Depressed classes girls' hostel, Nagpur ..	<i>Nil</i>	375
(4) Chokhamela hostel, Nagpur	910	2,000
(5) Harijan hostel, Harda	<i>Nil</i>	225
(6) Shri Januji Mahar Mofat Vasatigriha, Akola.	539	840
(7) Chokhamela free boarding, Basim ..	285	630
(8) Harijan free boarding house, Pusad ..	<i>Nil</i>	450
(9) Scheduled caste's amalgamated hostel, Amraoti.	659	1,400
(10) Chokhamela boarding house, Chikhli ..	536	<i>Nil</i>
(11) Chokhamela boarding, Yeotmal ..	457	<i>Nil</i>
(12) Harijan Bhawan hostel, Raipur ..	128	<i>Nil</i>
(13) Shri Anath Ashprishya Vidyarthi Vasati- griha, Akot.	340	<i>Nil</i>
Total ..	3,854	7,320

B.—ABORIGINAL AND WANDERING TRIBES

88. **Numbers.**—The statement below reveals that there is a decrease in the total number of pupils reading in all kinds of recognized institutions from 37,689 to 35,094 by 2,595. A large number of this decrease is in primary schools. The necessity for specially trained aboriginal teachers for these schools is stressed in several district reports. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, urges the concentration and consolidation of existing schools rather than opening of new ones. The need for suitable buildings for these schools is also urgent. This is under examination. Twenty-five candidates from the aboriginal tribes have been selected to undergo training at the Marathi normal school for men, Amraoti, and they will be posted to the primary schools in the aboriginal areas after completing their training :—

Stage of instruction (1)	1939-40			1940-41			Increase or decrease		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)
Primary schools	33,801	2,485	36,286	30,986	2,175	33,161	-2,815	-310	-3,125
Middle schools	919	116	1,035	1,221	159	1,380	+302	+43	+345
High schools	78	16	94	118	9	127	+40	-7	+33
Colleges	41	1	42	39	..	39	-2	-1	-3
Special schools	228	4	232	260	127	387	+32	+123	+155
Total	35,067	2,622	37,689	32,624	2,470	35,094	-2,443	-152	-2,595

89. **Separate schools.**—The Gond Sabha Mandal maintains a primary school in Nagpur which had 97 pupils [93] on roll with an average attendance of 59 including 22 girls. Mr. Elwin maintains a boarding house at Sunpuri. The students who numbered 95 are given free meals and education up to VII Hindi standard.

90. **Special facilities.**—All the grants in accordance with the scheme for the amelioration of the condition of Harijans and aborigines were continued this year. The provision of further facilities for aboriginal education is receiving the attention of Government.

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS

91. **Administration.**—Dr. V. S. Jha, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, acted as Inspector of Anglo-Indian and European schools during the year under report.

92. **Higher education.**—The number of Anglo-Indians and Europeans undergoing higher education increased by five from 18 to 23 (20 males and 3 females).

93. **Number of schools.**—The following table gives the numbers of different kinds of institutions in the year under report :—

Kind of institution	Year	
	1940	1941
For boys—		
High schools ..	4	4
Middle schools ..	4	4
Primary schools ..	6	6
For girls—		
High schools ..	5	5
Middle schools ..	6	6
Primary schools ..	11	11
Total ..	36	36

There was no change in the number during the year.

94. **Number of pupils.**—The following table gives the distribution in the various grades of schools :—

Kind of school	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Boys' schools—			
High schools ..	161	150	—11
Middle schools ..	353	359	+6
Primary schools ..	723	780	+57
Total ..	1,237	1,289	+52
Girls' schools—			
High schools ..	107	131	+24
Middle schools ..	355	328	—27
Primary schools	1,324	1,280	—44
Total ..	1,786	1,739	—47
Grand Total ..	3,023	3,028	+5

The total enrolment increased by five from 3,023 to 3,028. In the girls' schools there was a decrease by 47 whereas the boys' schools showed an increase of 52.

95. Examination results.—As usual the Cambridge local examinations were held in 1940 for pupils completing middle and high school courses at various centres, *viz.*, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Amraoti in the province. The following table gives the details of the results :—

Kind of examination (1)	Number appeared (2)	Number passed (3)	Per- centage (4)
Cambridge school			
Certificate Examination—			
1939-40	132	94	71.2
1940-41	122	78	63.85
Junior Cambridge			
Examination—			
1939-40	122	71	59.18
1940-41	116	75	64.65

96. Teaching staff.—The total number of teachers increased by four from 155 to 159 ; the number of trained teachers also increased by four from 101 to 105. The number of untrained teachers remained the same, *viz.*, 54. The institutions are being encouraged to increase the number of trained teachers, the Education Department awarding every year two stipends of the value of Rs. 50 per month each to untrained teachers on the staff to undergo teacher's training.

97. Expenditure.—The cut on account of financial stridency on the maintenance grants continued to be $6\frac{3}{4}$ percent. The total maintenance grants paid during the year amounted to Rs. 82,772 [Rs. 83,238]. The slight decrease is due to recoveries made as a result of checking of financial statements of certain G. I. P. Railway primary schools. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,23,114 [Rs. 5,09,917], Government contribution being Rs. 1,25,306. For want of funds Government could contribute only Rs. 1,554 towards non-recurring expenditure on building and furniture grants. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 10,064 during the year. The scholarships, stipends and orphan grants were awarded as usual. The expenditure on scholarships and stipends was Rs. 8,480 [Rs. 8,471] and that on orphan grants Rs. 25,205 [Rs. 25,966].

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in secondary schools increased to Rs. 186-4-0 [Rs. 154-7-0], the Government contribution being Rs. 53-2-0 [Rs. 47-13-0]. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in the primary stage, however, decreased to Rs. 77-3-6 [Rs. 69-9-0] to which Government contributed Rs. 15-7-0 [Rs. 17-13-3].

98. Hostels.—The number of hostels remained unchanged at 11. The number of boarders increased to 776 [748]. The cost per boarder varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per month.

99. Provincial board.—The board for Anglo-Indian and European education met once during the year in January 1941. Dr. G. G. R. Hunter, Director of Public Instruction, was in the chair.

CHAPTER X.—TRAINING OF TEACHERS (MEN)

A.—SPENCE TRAINING COLLEGE, JUBBULPORE

100. **Numbers.**—The following table gives the number of students under training at the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore :—

Class	Stipendiaries	Non-stipendiaries	Total
B. T.	9	37	46
Dip. T. (Second year) ..	18	45	63
Dip T. (First year) ..	19	45	64
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	46	127	173
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

There were five women graduates in the B. T. class and 12 women undergraduates in the Dip. T. classes.

101. **Selection of candidates.**—The demand for training is as keen as ever, and there is great competition for entry. The Principal complains that the quality of candidates sent up for training is far below the standard from the point of view of their employment as teachers, especially as regards their knowledge of English.

102. **Results.**—As in the previous year, 48 students were admitted to the B. T. class. At an early stage one student was removed for inefficiency, and during the session two other candidates were unable to complete the course. The result of the Dip. T. (Second year) class was 98.4 per cent [100 per cent]. The result of the B. T. examination was satisfactory. All the students passed. All the women candidates were successful in B. T. and Dip T. examinations.

103. **Physical education.**—The main items of new interest were the opening of a voluntary physical education class for women and the increased interest in formal physical education taken by the post-graduate students. The annual athletic meet was as successful as its predecessors.

104. **General.**—A circular was issued to all head masters of secondary schools in March who so wished to visit this college and stay there for a week or so, so that they might get acquainted with the modern methods of instruction in the college. A few head masters spent a week each in the college. They resided in the hostel and for the period of this stay took part in the life of the college.

B.—NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MEN

105. Numbers.—The number of normal schools was 8 (8), one of these being a Mission school at Dhamtari. The Vidya Mandir Training School, Wardha, and the normal school, Seoni, were converted into Basic normal schools from the 1st May 1940 for the training of teachers in Basic Education. The total enrolment in these normal schools was 523 showing an increase of 113 over the figure for the previous year.

The following table gives the expenditure on normal schools for men, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

	Expenditure in		Increase or decrease
	1939-40	1940-41	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Normal Schools for Men (7).	1,54,794	1,68,766	+13,972
Unaided Mission Normal School for Men, Dhamtari (1).	3,877	4,383	+506
Total	1,58,671	1,73,149	+14,478

There is an increase of Rs. 13,972 on Government Normal Schools and Rs. 506 on the Dhamtari Normal School over and above the sums spent last year.

CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS

106. Education of Jains.—The total number of Jain pupils receiving instruction at the various stages was 8,010 (8,771). Of these, 40 boys and 1 girl were in colleges, 176 boys and 13 girls in high schools, 961 boys and 192 girls in middle schools, 3,708 boys and 2,909 girls in primary schools and 9 boys and 1 girl in special schools. These figures show a decrease of 761 pupils.

107. Government Engineering School, Nagpur.—The total enrolment in the school during the year was 133 [123], 90 in civil engineering 29 in mechanical engineering and 14 in automobile engineering. Of these 65 were in the first year class, 38 in the second year class and 30 in the third year class. The total number shows an increase of 10 on the previous year. 116 candidates appeared for the examination in the various departments and 69 passed giving the percentage of passes as 59. Six students were receiving training in the oil-engine class during the year under report.

Sixty-nine war technicians joined the school for intensive workshop training under the Government of India Technical Training Scheme.

The demand for qualified students from this school has increased so much that offers are received even before the results are published.

108. Special schools.—(a) *Deaf and Dumb School.*—The number on roll was 23 [22] including 4 [5] girls with an average daily attendance of 16 [17]. The course of training covers a period of six years. The expenditure on education including the Government grant of Rs. 952 was Rs. 3,724 during the year under report. The school needs a building of its own. The institution has a hostel attached to it. The number of boarders was 10. At the end of the year under report some three boys and two girls left the school after completing the necessary course.

(b) *Blind Boys' Institute.*—This is the only institute of its kind in the province and it is creditably managed by Rao Sahib Wade-gaonkar. The total enrolment was 43 [43] with an average attendance of 38 [37]. The staff consists of seven teachers. The total expenditure including Government grant of Rs. 1,510 was Rs. 3,612.

109. The Nagpur School of Arts.—It came into existence in 1935. The enrolment was 33 with an average attendance of 27. The total expenditure including the Government grant of Rs. 547 was Rs. 1,931.

110. Factory schools.—A statement below gives particulars in regard to factory schools :—

Name of school (1)	Enrolment		Grants paid	
	1939-40 (2)	1940-41 (3)	1939-40 (4)	1940-41 (5)
<i>Aided.</i>				
(1) Gun Carriage Factory school, Jubbulpore.	184	169	1,200	1,200
(2) Perfect pottery's school, Jubbulpore.	51	50	100	100
(3) Cement factory primary school, Katni.	141	99	100	100
(4) Keymore Cement primary school, Katni.	91	110	100	100
<i>Unaided.</i>				
(5) Sly Mill school, Hinganghat	..	42	..	..

111. **Night schools.**—The table below shows the number of night schools for adults and the enrolment in them in each district during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

District	Number of schools		Enrolment	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
Nagpur	3	3	77	87
Chanda	1	1	42	38
Chhindwara	1	2	85	55
Jubbulpore	3	2	117	83
Nimar	24	20	449	328
Hoshangabad	8	1	176	18
Raipur	2	1	102	38
Bhandara	1	1	35	25
Amraoti	1	1	10	12
Akola	15	14	317	292
Buldana	2	2	45	39
Yeotmal	1	1	26	25
Total	62	49	1,481	1,040

The decrease in the enrolment and the number of schools is due to inability of the villagers to purchase books and stationery from their own pocket, absence of enthusiasm and missionary spirit to remove illiteracy on the part of the teacher and irregular attendance of pupils.

112. **Scout Association.**—A sum of Rs. 6,000 was provided in the Education Budget of 1940-41 for payment to the Hindustan Scout Association, Central Provinces and Berar, to meet the expenditure on staff, travelling allowance, camp expenses and contingencies, etc., out of which a sum of Rs. 5,370-7-3 was paid to the association during the year under report.

G. G. R. HUNTER,
*Director of Public Instruction,
 Central Provinces and Berar.*

GENERAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

		Percentage of scholars to total population			
		Recognized institutions		All institutions	
		1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40
Area in square miles	99,876				
Population—					
Males	8,439,282	5.14	5.43	5.43	5.69
Females	8,383,302	1.23	1.29	1.31	1.37
Totals	16,822,584	3.19	3.36	3.38	3.53

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4)
	1940-41	1939-40	Increase or decrease	1940-41	1939-40	Increase or decrease	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Recognized Institutions

		For males.						
		1940-41	1939-40	Increase or decrease	1940-41	1939-40	Increase or decrease	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Universities	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
High School Education Board	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	..	11	11	..	3,126	3,007	+119	{ (a) 1,422 (b) 1,704
Professional Colleges	..	5	4	+1	847	830	+17	(a) 847
High Schools	..	107	96	+11	13,623	12,030	+1,593	(c) 13,623
Middle Schools	..	600	597	+3	111,793	103,646	+8,147	{ (c) 48,354 (d) 63,439
Primary Schools	..	4,737	4,755	-18	347,705	341,455	+6,250	(d) 347,705
Special Schools	..	84	100	-16	3,790	3,980	-190	..
Totals	..	5,546	5,565	-19	480,884	464,948	+15,936	..

For females.

6	Arts and Science Colleges	..	..	1	1	..	64	84	-20	{(a) 26 (b) 38
	Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High Schools	..	..	18	18	..	960	881	+79	{(c) 960
	Middle Schools	..	..	84	88	-4	11,093	10,937	+156	{(c) 4,328 (d) 6,765
	Primary Schools	..	..	503	511	-8	43,220	43,730	-510	(d) 43,220
	Special Schools	..	..	12	13	-1	834	917	-83	..
	Total	..	..	618	631	-13	56,171	56,549	-378	..
	Unrecognized Institutions										
	For males	..	..	739	630	+109	28,518	24,246	+4,272	..
	For females	..	..	51	35	+16	2,516	1,957	+559	..
	Total	..	..	790	665	+125	31,034	26,203	+4,831	..
	Grand Totals	..	..	6,954	6,861	+93	5,68,089	5,47,700	+20,389	..

Anglo-Indian and European schools and scholars are included in this table.

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(b) In intermediate classes.

(c) In secondary stage.

(d) In primary stage.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE

	Total expenditure			Percentage of	
	1941	1940	Increase or decrease	Govern- ment funds	Board funds†
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Direction and Inspection	4,73,178	4,87,366	-14,188	98.97	1.01
Universities ..	1,64,666	1,92,084	-27,418	27.15	..
High School Education	72,133	77,279	-5,146	14.42	..
Board. Miscellaneous* ..	13,95,946	16,93,963	-2,98,017	30.37	21.84
Total ..	21,05,923	24,50,692	-3,44,769	44.99	14.71
<i>Institutions for males.</i>					
Arts Colleges ..	7,42,799	7,25,257	+17,542	54.80	..
Professional Colleges ..	1,87,316	1,82,111	+5,205	68.95	..
High Schools ..	12,68,251	12,19,939	+48,312	37.63	1.62
Middle Schools ..	21,96,749	21,90,022	+6,727	37.05	26.91
Primary Schools ..	36,03,559	36,29,869	-26,310	35.64	58.22
Special Schools ..	4,82,113	4,42,790	+39,323	86.25	1.06
Total ..	84,80,787	83,89,988	+90,799	41.51	32.00
<i>Institutions for females.</i>					
Arts Colleges ..	15,644	24,137	-8,493	47.68	..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	1,26,371	1,42,437	-16,066	40.34	0.65
Middle Schools ..	2,85,057	2,60,376	+24,681	39.33	4.08
Primary Schools ..	6,08,563	6,05,498	+3,065	49.16	27.16
Special Schools ..	65,540	80,957	-15,417	68.07	..
Total ..	11,01,175	11,13,405	-12,230	46.69	16.09
Grand Total ..	1,16,87,885	1,19,54,085	-2,66,200	42.62	27.39

*Includes expendi
†Includes both district council

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

expenditure from		Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Fees	Other sources	Government funds	Board funds†	Fees	Other sources	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
72.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
85.58	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.89	23.90	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
24.43	15.87	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
42.67	2.53	130 2 6	..	101 6 1	6 0 3	237 8 10
28.18	2.87	152 7 9	..	62 5 1	6 5 8	221 2 6
51.69	9.06	34 7 10	1 8 2	48 2 5	8 15 1	93 1 6
31.03	5.01	7 4 6	5 4 8	6 1 7	0 15 8	19 10 5
2.03	4.11	3 11 1	6 0 6	0 3 5	0 6 10	10 5 10
5.62	7.07	109 11 4	1 5 8	7 2 5	8 15 10	127 3 3
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
21.31	5.18	7 5 1	5 10 3	3 12 1	0 14 7	17 10 0
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
42.63	9.69	116 9 0	..	104 3 3	23 10 9	244 7 0
..
27.48	31.53	53 1 8	0 13 7	36 2 9	41 8 0	131 10 0
23.00	33.59	10 1 9	1 0 9	5 14 6	8 10 2	25 11 2
9.42	14.26	6 14 8	3 13 0	1 5 4	2 0 3	14 1 3
6.87	25.06	53 7 11	..	5 6 4	19 11 2	78 9 5
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
15.35	21.87	9 2 5	3 2 6	3 0 2	4 4 7	19 9 8
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
21.31	8.68	9 4 5	5 15 4	4 10 3	1 14 3	21 12 3
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

ture on buildings.
and municipal funds.

GENERAL

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE

	For males					
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Un-aided	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Recognized Institutions						
Universities	1	..	1
High School Education Board	..	1	..	..	..	1
Colleges—						
Arts and Science	..	4	..	3	4	11
Law	1	1	2
Medicine
Education	..	1	..	..	..	1
Engineering
Agriculture	..	1	..	..	..	1
Commerce	1	1
Technology
Forestry
Veterinary Science
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.
Total	..	<u>7</u>	..	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>18</u>
High Schools	..	26	..	17	28	107
Indian English Middle Schools	..	44	1	48	40	218
Middle Schools	..	7	343	26	1	382
Primary Schools	..	35	3,886	510	80	4,737
Total	..	<u>112</u>	<u>4,230</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>5,444</u>
Special Schools—						
Art
Law
Medical	..	1	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training	..	7	..	..	1	8
Engineering	..	1	..	..	..	1
Technical and Industrial	..	3	..	2	5	10
Commercial
Agricultural	..	2	..	..	..	2
Reformatory	..	1	..	..	..	1
Schools for Defectives	2	..	2
Schools for Adults	..	5	41	8	4	58
Other Schools	1	1
Total	..	<u>20</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>84</u>
Total for recognized institutions	..	<u>139</u>	<u>4,271</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>5,546</u>
Unrecognized Institutions	..	9	571	16	143	739
Grand total—All institutions	..	<u>148</u>	<u>4,842</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>6,285</u>

NOTE.—Scholars in Anglo-Indian and European

GENERAL

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board			
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	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	1,842	1,689	445	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	173	161	137	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	161	150	128	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2,176	2,000	710	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>										
In High Schools	4,918	4,513	713	..	..	..	1,784	1,583	32
In Middle Schools—										
Indian-English	..	6,950	6,464	382	135	110	..	10,304	9,348	151
Indian Middle Schools.	1,110	979	1	67,819	54,216	1,447	6,314	5,602	22	
Primary Schools.	..	1,459	1,079	..	242,267	184,217	..	84,368	71,285	..
Total	..	14,437	13,035	1,096	310,221	238,543	1,447	102,770	87,818	205

NOTE.—Scholars in Anglo-Indian and European

TABLE II-A
MALES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column (16)
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
978	843	116	306	251	4	3,126	2,783	565	273
319	287	48	51	43	..	370	330	48	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	173	161	137	17
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	161	150	128	..
..	..	..	143	136	41	143	136	41	..
..
..
..
..
<u>1,297</u>	<u>1,130</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>3,973</u>	<u>3,560</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>290</u>
4,888	4,303	490	2,033	1,797	50	13,623	12,196	1,285	554
13,993	12,396	832	4,654	4,144	133	36,036	32,462	1,498	2,873
428	381	185	86	52	86	75,757	61,230	1,741	6,188
<u>14,715</u>	<u>12,032</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>4,896</u>	<u>3,958</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>347,705</u>	<u>272,571</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>38,310</u>
<u>34,024</u>	<u>29,112</u>	<u>1,663</u>	<u>11,669</u>	<u>9,951</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>473,121</u>	<u>378,459</u>	<u>4,693</u>	<u>47,925</u>

Schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Reading in Recognized Institutions—cont.									
<i>School and Special Education—cont.</i>									
In Arts Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools.	165	148	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools.	474	438	399	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools.	133	121	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	388	356	207	..	..	..	46	44	..
In Commercial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools.	149	141	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools.	198	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults.	716	683	104	862	532	..	175	113	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 2,223	2,033	900	862	532	..	221	157	..
Total for recognized institutions.	18,836	17,068	2,706	311,083	239,075	1,447	102,991	87,975	205
In unrecognized institutions.	378	277	..	22,115	17,378	..	855	642	1
Grand total—All institutions.	19,214	17,345	2,706	333,198	256,453	1,447	103,846	88,617	206

NOTE.—Scholars in Anglo-Indian and European

TABLE II-A—*concl.*

MALES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41—*concl.*

Scholars on roll on March 31st	Aided		Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column (16)
	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	165	148	91	23
..	..	..	49	46	..	523	484	399	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	133	121	37	..
181	176	107	..	..	..	615	576	314	11
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	149	141	62	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	198	146	..	..
67	57	51	..	..	..	67	57	51	4
63	42	..	..	..	..	1,816	1,370	104	..
..	..	..	124	80	..	124	80	..	..
311	275	158	173	126	..	3,790	3,123	1,058	40
35,632	30,517	1,985	12,342	10,507	327	480,884	385,142	6,670	48,255
..	..	..	5,170	4,040	..	28,518	22,337	1	4,122
35,632	30,517	1,985	17,512	14,547	327	509,402	407,479	6,671	52,377

Schools are included in this table.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	..	222	202	55	..	..	..	..	..
In Middle Schools—									
Indian English	..	704	603	30	..	..	542	462	..
Middle Schools.	..	4,794	3,834	13	..	..	156	129	..
Primary Schools	..	20,235	16,555	..	3,413	2,597	..	10,958	8,987
Total	..	25,955	21,194	98	3,413	2,597	..	11,656	9,578
In Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools.	..	74	70	46	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults	..	33	30	33	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	107	100	79	..	..	..	..	..
Total for recognized institutions.	26,062	21,294	177	3,413	2,597	..	11,656	9,578	..
In Unrecognized Institutions.	..	..	..	1,301	1,001	..	776	635	..
Grand total—All institutions for females	26,062	21,294	177	4,714	3,598	..	12,432	10,213	..
Grand total—All institutions for males.	19,214	17,345	2,706	333,198	256,453	1,447	103,846	88,617	206
Grand total—All institutions for males and females.	45,276	38,639	2,883	337,912	260,051	1,447	116,278	98,830	206

NOTE.—Scholars in Anglo-Indian and European

TABLE II-B

FEMALES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column (16)
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
64	63	41	..	..	..	64	63	41	..
..
..
64	63	41	..	..	..	64	63	41	..
629	609	257	109	99	..	960	910	312	..
2,587	2,355	756	885	705	4	4,718	4,125	790	79
1,199	1,066	404	226	193	..	6,375	5,222	417	144
7,082	5,936	311	1,532	1,268	69	43,220	35,343	380	874
11,497	9,966	1,728	2,752	2,265	73	55,273	45,600	1,899	1,097
..
127	119	55	9	6	..	210	195	101	..
190	158	..	..	..	..	190	158	..	..
..
..
365	210	..	..	..	..	398	240	33	..
..	..	..	36	28	..	36	28	..	..
682	487	55	45	34	..	834	621	134	..
12,243	10,516	1,824	2,797	2,299	73	56,171	46,284	2,074	1,097
63	59	..	376	351	5	2,516	2,046	5	..
12,306	10,575	1,824	3,173	2,650	78	58,687	48,330	2,079	1,097
35,632	30,517	1,985	17,512	14,547	327	509,402	407,479	6,671	52,377
47,338	41,092	3,809	20,685	17,197	405	568,089	455,809	8,750	53,474

Schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES IN THE

“Expenditure on buildings” includes Rs. 54,868 spent by the
“Miscellaneous” includes the following

- (1) Scholarships ..
- (2) Games ..
- (3) Prizes and rewards ..
- (4) Hostel boarding charges ..
- (5) Capitation grants ..
- (6) Miscellaneous ..

	Government institutions					Total ..
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University and Intermediate Education						
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High School Education Board ..	10,405	..	..	61,728	..	72,133
Arts and Science Colleges ..	3,72,988	..	..	1,94,740	4,868	5,72,596
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	77,138	..	..	..	1,331	78,469
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	52,016	..	..	17,464	..	69,480
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	<u>5,12,547</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2,73,932</u>	<u>6,199</u>	<u>7,92,678</u>
School Education						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	3,30,781	..	..	2,30,776	847	5,62,404
Indian-English Middle Schools ..	2,87,774	..	..	1,07,219	575	3,95,568
Middle Schools ..	42,753	..	..	347	162	43,262
Primary Schools ..	12,677	..	..	175	587	13,439
Total ..	<u>6,73,985</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>3,38,517</u>	<u>2,171</u>	<u>10,14,673</u>
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	54,279	..	..	12,950	2,041	69,270
Normal and Training Schools ..	1,67,888	..	..	..	878	1,68,766
Engineering Schools ..	38,850	..	..	7,936	2,424	49,210
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	68,629	659	..	512	..	69,800
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	9,424	..	..	2,928	..	12,352
Reformatory Schools ..	38,186	..	..	..	..	38,186
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	4,802	..	..	..	..	4,802
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	<u>3,82,058</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>24,326</u>	<u>5,343</u>	<u>4,12,386</u>
Total (Direct) ..	<u>15,68,590</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>6,36,775</u>	<u>13,713</u>	<u>22,19,737</u>

NOTES.—(1) Other sources include income from endowments, subscriptions, contributions, etc.

TABLE III-A
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41
 Public Works Department on educational buildings.
 main items :—

Rs.
 89,145
 61,126
 2,967
 1,27,194
 22,779
 3,65,935

 6,69,146

District board and municipal institutions						Aided institutions		
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	44,895	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	34,089	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	78,984	..	..
24,520	..	16,450	73,951	128	1,15,049	1,14,515	150	3,991
87,278	1,361	85,721	1,60,848	2,987	3,39,195	1,41,304	1,850	6,110
2,52,567	4,56,738	38,619	57,176	504	8,05,604	2,205	..	..
12,06,985	12,38,373	8,45,346	27,614	18,718	33,37,036	64,740	1,985	10,858
15,71,350	16,96,472	9,87,136	3,19,589	22,337	45,96,884	3,22,764	3,985	20,959
..
..
..
..
3,651	..	1,475	..	..	5,126	26,298	..	320
..
..
..
1,092	47	471	..	..	1,610	2,482	120	2,036
..	..	..	..	..	..	211	..	..
..
4,743	47	1,946	..	..	6,736	28,991	120	2,356
15,76,093	16,96,519	9,89,082	3,19,589	22,337	46,03,620	4,30,739	4,105	23,315

(2) Expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Schools are included in this table.

GENERAL
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES IN THE

				Direction ..		
				Inspection ..		
				Buildings, etc. ..		
				Miscellaneous ..		
				Total (Indirect) ..		
	Aided institutions— <i>concl'd.</i>			Recognized unaided institutions		
	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University and Intermediate Education						
Universities ..	1,19,771	..	1,64,666	..	..	..
High School Education Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges ..	89,918	499	1,24,506	32,258	13,439	45,697
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	21,696	..	21,696	5,329	1,037	6,366
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	8,294	3,011	11,305
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,31,385	499	3,10,868	45,881	17,487	63,368
School Education						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	2,50,734	57,180	4,26,570	1,00,516	63,712	1,64,228
Indian-English Middle Schools ..	2,63,969	58,039	4,71,272	91,062	38,438	1,29,500
Middle Schools ..	975	4,344	7,524	..	4,824	4,824
Primary Schools ..	38,203	89,518	2,05,304	7,477	40,503	47,780
Total ..	5,53,881	2,09,081	11,10,670	1,59,055	1,47,277	3,46,332
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	..	..	..	1,734	2,649	4,383
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	999	22,313	49,930	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	8	1,817	6,463	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	211	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	42	1,962	2,004
Total ..	1,007	24,130	56,604	1,776	4,611	6,387
Total (Direct) ..	7,86,273	2,33,710	14,78,142	2,46,712	1,69,375	4,16,087
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES.—(1) Other sources include income from endowments, subscriptions, contributions, etc.

TABLE III-A—concl'd.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41—concl'd.

Total indirect expenditure from					
Government funds (22) Rs.	Board funds (23) Rs.	Municipal funds (24) Rs.	Fees (25) Rs.	Other sources (26) Rs.	Grand Total's (27) Rs.
1,56,376	..	..	..	..	1,56,376
2,68,305	3,939	845	..	86	2,73,175
1,16,773	98,345	46,768	52,275	1,25,786	4,79,947
2,03,453	1,10,888	36,929	1,95,887	1,21,989	6,69,146
<u>7,44,907</u>	<u>2,13,172</u>	<u>84,542</u>	<u>2,88,162</u>	<u>2,47,861</u>	<u>15,78,644</u>
Total direct expenditure from					
Government funds (22) Rs.	Board funds (23) Rs.	Municipal funds (24) Rs.	Fees (25) Rs.	Other sources (26) Rs.	Grand Total (27) Rs.
44,895	..	..	1,19,771	..	1,64,666
10,405	..	..	61,728	..	72,133
4,07,077	..	..	3,16,916	18,806	7,42,799
..	..	..	27,025	1,037	28,062
77,138	..	..	..	1,331	78,469
52,016	..	..	17,464	..	69,480
..	..	..	8,294	3,011	11,305
..
..
..
<u>5,91,531</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>5,51,198</u>	<u>24,185</u>	<u>11,66,914</u>
4,69,816	150	20,441	6,55,977	1,21,867	12,68,251
5,16,356	3,211	92,831	6,23,098	1,00,039	13,35,535
2,97,525	4,56,738	38,619	58,498	9,834	8,61,214
12,84,402	12,40,358	8,56,204	73,469	1,49,126	36,03,559
<u>25,68,099</u>	<u>17,00,457</u>	<u>10,08,095</u>	<u>14,11,042</u>	<u>3,80,866</u>	<u>70,68,559</u>
..
54,279	..	..	12,950	2,041	69,270
1,67,888	..	..	1,734	3,527	1,73,149
38,850	..	..	7,936	2,424	49,210
98,578	659	1,795	1,511	22,313	1,24,856
9,424	..	..	..	..	..
38,186	..	..	2,928	..	12,352
2,482	120	2,036	8	1,817	6,463
6,105	47	471	..	..	6,623
..	..	..	42	1,962	2,004
<u>4,15,792</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>4,302</u>	<u>27,109</u>	<u>34,084</u>	<u>4,82,113</u>
<u>35,75,422</u>	<u>17,01,283</u>	<u>10,12,397</u>	<u>19,89,349</u>	<u>4,39,135</u>	<u>87,17,586</u>
<u>43,20,329</u>	<u>19,1,455</u>	<u>10,96,939</u>	<u>22,77,511</u>	<u>6,86,996</u>	<u>1,02,96,230</u>

(2) Expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR FEMALES IN THE

“ Expenditure on buildings ” includes Rs. 17,595 spent by the
“ Miscellaneous ” includes the following

- (1) Scholarships ..
- (2) Games ..
- (3) Prizes and rewards ..
- (4) Hostel boarding charges ..
- (6) Miscellaneous ..
- (7) Capitation grants ..

Total ..

		Government institutions					
		Government funds	Board funds	Muni- cipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University and Inter- mediate Education							
Arts and Science Colleges ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—							
Medicine ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
School Education							
<i>General</i>							
High Schools ..		27,859	..	..	3,854	..	31,713
Indian-English Middle Schools ..		18,128	..	..	3,060	130	21,318
Middle Schools ..		55,781	..	..	..	1	55,782
Primary Schools ..		2,32,175	..	..	1	..	2,32,176
Total ..		3,33,943	..	..	6,915	131	3,40,989
<i>Special</i>							
Medical Schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..		36,557	..	..	7	..	36,564
Technical and Industrial Schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..		1,167	..	..	..	..	1,167
Other Schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		37,724	..	..	7	..	37,731
Grand Total (Direct) for Females ..		3,71,667	..	..	6,922	131	3,78,720
Grand Total (Direct) for Males ..		15,68,590	659	..	6,36,775	13,713	22,19,737
Grand Total (Direct) for all ..		19,40,257	659	..	6,43,697	13,844	25,98,457

NOTES.—(1) Other sources include income from endowments, subscriptions, contributions, etc.

TABLE III-B

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

main items :—

Rs.
11,143
693
368
1,01,525
55,108
18,723
1,87,560

District board and municipal institutions						Aided institutions		
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,460	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,460	..	..
3,268	..	7,749	4,028	..	15,045	23,124	..	816
27,748	27,523	1,28,539	..	10	1,83,820	30,672	640	2,971
27,748	27,523	1,28,539	..	10	1,83,820	39,038	75	270
31,016	27,523	1,36,288	4,028	10	1,98,865	97,108	715	12,680
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,496	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,272	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,119	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,887	..	..
31,016	27,523	1,36,288	4,028	10	1,98,865	1,11,455	715	12,680
15,76,093	16,96,519	9,89,082	3,19,589	22,337	46,03,620	4,30,739	4,105	23,315
16,07,109	17,24,042	11,25,370	3,23,617	22,347	48,02,485	5,42,194	4,820	35,995

(2) Expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR FEMALES IN THE CENTRAL

				Inspection ..	..	..
				Buildings, etc. ..	..	..
				Miscellaneous ..	..	..
							Total (Indirect) ..
		Aided institutions— <i>concl.</i>			Recognized unaided institutions		
		Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University and Intermediate Education							
Arts and Science Colleges..		6,669	1,515	15,644	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—							
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	6,669	1,515	15,644	..	..	..
School Education							
<i>General</i>							
High Schools ..		25,965	35,648	85,553	4,913	4,192	9,105
Indian-English Schools.	Middle	43,083	38,408	1,15,774	13,251	36,807	50,058
Middle Schools ..	..	557	16,679	21,780	1,555	3,745	5,300
Primary Schools ..	..	50,968	74,874	1,73,578	6,609	12,380	18,989
Total ..	..	1,20,573	1,65,609	3,96,685	26,328	57,124	83,452
<i>Special</i>							
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.		3,550	7,673	15,719	..	1,359	1,359
Technical and Industrial Schools.		62	4,682	6,016	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	2,715	3,834	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	881	..	881
Total ..	..	3,612	15,070	25,569	881	1,359	2,240
Total (Direct) for Females		1,30,854	1,82,194	4,37,898	27,209	58,483	85,692
Total (Direct) for Males ..	..	7,86,273	2,33,710	14,78,142	2,46,712	1,69,375	4,16,087
Grand Total (Direct) for all		9,17,127	4,15,904	19,16,040	2,73,921	2,27,858	5,01,779
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females							
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males							
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all							

NOTES.—(1) Other sources include income from endowments, subscriptions, contributions, etc.

TABLE III-B—concl'd.

PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41—concl'd.

Total indirect expenditure from					
Government funds (22)	Board funds (23)	Municipal funds (24)	Fees (25)	Other sources (26)	Grand Total (27)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43,627	..	..	..	..	43,627
24,910	2,859	5,038	469	26,017	59,293
78,701	936	3,130	44,339	60,454	1,87,560
<u>1,47,238</u>	<u>3,795</u>	<u>8,168</u>	<u>44,808</u>	<u>86,471</u>	<u>2,90,480</u>
Total direct expenditure from					
Government funds (22)	Board funds (23)	Municipal funds (24)	Fees (25)	Other sources (26)	Grand Total (27)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,460	..	..	6,669	1,515	15,644
..
..
<u>7,460</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>6,669</u>	<u>1,515</u>	<u>15,644</u>
50,983	..	816	34,732	39,840	1,26,371
52,068	640	10,720	63,422	75,345	2,02,195
60,055	..	270	2,112	20,425	82,862
2,98,561	27,598	1,37,162	57,578	87,264	6,08,563
<u>4,62,067</u>	<u>28,238</u>	<u>1,48,968</u>	<u>1,57,844</u>	<u>2,22,874</u>	<u>10,19,991</u>
..
41,053	..	..	3,557	9,032	53,642
1,272	..	..	62	4,682	6,016
..
2,286	..	..	..	2,715	5,001
..	..	..	881	..	881
<u>44,611</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>16,429</u>	<u>65,540</u>
5,14,138	28,238	1,48,968	1,69,013	2,40,818	11,01,175
35,75,422	17,01,283	10,12,397	19,89,349	4,39,135	87,17,586
40,89,560	17,29,521	11,61,365	21,58,362	6,79,953	98,18,761
6,61,376	32,033	1,57,136	2,13,821	3,27,289	1,91,655
43,20,329	19,14,455	10,96,939	22,77,511	6,86,996	1,02,96,230
<u>49,81,705</u>	<u>19,46,488</u>	<u>12,54,075</u>	<u>24,91,332</u>	<u>10,14,285</u>	<u>1,16,87,885</u>

(2) Expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF MALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION

		Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhamadans
		(1)	(2)	Higher castes	*Harijans (scheduled castes)	(5)
Total population		5,719	24,234	3,994,703	1,510,424	411,583
<i>School Education.</i>						
Primary classes	I	316	657	89,034	19,253	12,589
	II	86	545	63,187	12,657	7,898
	III	96	498	52,625	9,053	6,561
	IV	95	557	39,286	5,876	4,779
Middle classes	V	2	345	14,789	1,612	2,098
	VI	79	329	10,665	1,084	1,543
	VII	69	236	8,991	689	1,296
	VIII	68	175	4,935	340	722
High classes	IX	..	110	3,710	274	577
	X	48	98	3,429	178	489
	XI	46	92	3,064	143	414
Total		905	3,642	293,715	51,159	38,966
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Intermediate classes	1st year	4	14	695	36	73
	2nd year	3	16	701	23	94
Degree classes	1st year	8	14	354	14	41
	2nd year	3	59	408	15	33
Post-graduate classes	1st year	..	1	88	2	5
	2nd year	1	2	47	1	5
Honours	..	1	..	21	..	..
Research students	..	..	4	..	..	..
Total		20	110	2,314	91	251
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.		925	3,752	296,029	51,250	39,217
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.		..	230	15,150	3,729	2,196
Grand Total		925	3,982	311,179	54,979	41,413

Anglo-Indian and European scholars

*The following are included
 Basor, Balahi, Chadar, Dom, Dhobi, Mehtar, Mahar or Mehra, Mang, Mochi, Kori, Pardhan, Madgi, Ghasia, Kaikari, Dohar, Satnami, Ganda, Bedar, Jains are included

TABLE IV-A

IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
60	1,090	9,565	481,904	8,439,282	..	..	..
..	38	110	14,943	136,940	107,171	2,083	3
..	15	59	9,135	93,582	69,816	3,011	6
..	9	77	6,609	75,528	54,125	3,778	21
..	13	63	4,007	54,676	38,609	4,116	55
..	4	61	889	19,800	9,370	870	42
..	22	47	648	14,417	6,483	792	79
..	22	46	475	11,824	5,237	863	93
..	13	34	170	6,457	984	294	84
..	14	18	114	4,817	619	178	87
..	16	22	93	4,373	555	204	132
..	13	20	87	3,879	420	245	200
..	179	557	37,170	426,293	293,389	16,434	802
..	5	1	14	842	226	36	27
..	5	6	14	862	223	44	29
..	..	1	9	441	95	40	37
..	2	..	8	528	116	50	43
..	..	..	1	97	18	22	17
..	1	..	..	57	7	5	4
..	..	..	..	22	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	13	8	46	2,853	687	197	157
..	192	565	37,216	429,146	294,076	16,631	959
..	..	12	3,079	24,396	20,297	1,061	27
..	192	577	40,295	453,542	314,373	17,692	986

are included in this table.
under the heading Harijans (Scheduled castes) :—
Nagarchi, Khangar, Pasi, Kumhar, Dhimar, Khatic,
Panca and Chamar.
in column (9)—"Others".

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF FEMALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL

			Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammadians
					Higher castes	*Harijans scheduled castes	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total population	..		4,590	24,174	5,942,733	1,540,989	374,255
<i>School Education.</i>							
Primary classes	..	I	312	598	27,790	2,087	5,309
		II	107	462	17,250	1,152	2,919
		III	122	457	13,353	739	1,892
		IV	99	462	8,829	458	1,218
Middle classes	..	V	..	346	3,045	167	221
		VI	110	281	1,813	114	150
		VII	89	243	1,341	70	80
		VIII	88	120	736	25	32
High classes	..	IX	..	96	428	13	37
		X	47	65	330	3	21
		XI	53	55	301	5	9
Total	..	1,027	3,185	75,216	4,833	11,888	
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>							
Intermediate classes	..	1st year	..	4	101	1	3
		2nd year	2	7	77	3	2
Degree classes	..	1st year	1	1	51	..	1
		2nd year	..	3	41	..	2
Post-graduate classes	..	1st year	..	1	11	..	1
		2nd year	..	..	5	..	1
Honours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	3	16	286	4	10	
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.		1,030	3,201	75,502	4,837	11,898	
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.		..	49	4,490	545	1,212	
Grand Total	..	1,030	3,250	79,992	5,382	13,110	

Anglo-Indian and European scholars

*The following are included

Basor, Balahi, Chadar, Dom, Dhobi, Mehtar, Mahar or Mehra, Pardhan, Madgi, Ghasia, Kaikari, Dohar, Jains are included

TABLE IV-B

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
10	924	5,431	490,196	8,383,302	.	..	..
..	31	128	2,114	38,369	21,945	491	21
..	9	70	1,435	23,404	13,173	513	24
..	10	58	889	17,520	8,739	523	35
..	14	44	646	11,770	5,581	524	47
..	9	18	144	3,950	875	115	36
..	26	16	112	2,622	384	77	58
..	9	11	64	1,907	260	70	69
..	7	6	31	1,045	38	34	22
..	1	5	2	582	1	12	10
..	4	4	13	487	1	18	8
..	11	4	7	445	1	6	5
..	131	364	5,457	102,101	50,996	2,383	335
..		3	1	113	2	3	2
..	5	1	..	97	..	4	3
..	2	1	1	53	2	6	5
..	1	1	..	48	1	3	3
..	1	..	..	14	1	1	1
..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..
..
..
..	10	6	2	337	6	17	14
..	141	370	5,459	102,438	51,002	2,400	349
..	..	..	342	6,638	4,373	99	11
..	141	370	5,801	109,076	55,375	2,499	360

are included in this table.

under the heading Harijans (Scheduled castes) :—

Mang, Mochi, Kori, Nagarchi, Khangar, Pasi, Kumhar, Dhimar, Khatic, Satnami, Ganda, Bedar, Panka, Chamar.

in column (9)—“Others”.

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF MALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL

	Hindus				
	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Higher castes	*Harijans (scheduled castes)	Muhammadians
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>School Education</i>					
Art Schools
Law Schools
Medical Schools	6	121	3	12
Normal and Training Schools	48	357	41	60
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	116	4	5
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. 1	43	354	29	38
Commercial Schools
Agricultural Schools	140	6	3
Reformatory Schools	6	26	106	46
Schools for Defectives	62	..	1
Schools for Adults	7	1,108	384	143
Other Schools	124	..	..
Total	.. 1	111	2,408	573	308
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>					
Law	1	328	2	22
Medicine
Education	10	114	2	24
Engineering
Agriculture	1	139	2	5
Commerce	1	140	..	2
Forestry
Veterinary Science
Total	13	721	6	53
Grand Total	.. 1	124	3,129	579	361

NOTE.—Anglo-Indian and European scholar
 *The following are included
 Mahar, or Mehra, Chamar, Basore, Satnami, Ganda, Mang, Mochi,
 Jains are included in

TABLE V-A

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..
..
..	142	..	..	..
..	15	521	426	273	243
3	..	3	1	133	31	7	7
..	..	17	122	604	338	72	53
..
..	149	66	..	..
..	14	198	..	..	..
..	63	25	..	..
..	..	5	169	1,816	1,151	811	753
..	124	27	7	7
<u>3</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>3,750</u>	<u>2,064</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,063</u>
..	..	2	15	370	79	156	156
..
..	6	156	..	59	59
..
..	..	2	12	161	46	9	9
..	143	42	10	10
..
..
..	..	4	33	830	167	234	234
<u>3</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>4,580</u>	<u>2,231</u>	<u>1,404</u>	<u>1,297</u>

are included in this table.
 under the heading "Harijans" (scheduled castes) :—
 Mela, Pardhi, Panka, Kori, Dhobi, Kumhar, Pardhan, Kbangar and Katia.
 column (9) "Others".

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF FEMALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans		Hindus		Muham- madans
	(1)	(2)	Higher castes	*Harijans (scheduled castes)	
<i>School Education</i>					
Medical Schools	..	4	17	..	1
Normal and Training Schools	..	89	88	9	22
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	142	43	16	..
Commercial Schools
Agricultural Schools
Schools for Defectives	4	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	1	99	50	104
Other Schools	36	..	..
Total	..	236	287	75	127
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>					
Medicine
Education	..	6	10	..	..
Total	..	6	10	..	..
Grand Total	..	242	297	75	127

*The following are included
Katia, Passi, Kumhar, Basore
Jains are included in

TABLE V-B

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..	1	..	..	23	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	212	54	87	76
..	..	.	..	201	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
18	..	2	124	398	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..
18	1	2	128	874	54	87	76
..
1	..	..	..	17	..	7	7
1	..	..	..	17	..	7	7
19	1	2	128	891	54	94	83

under the heading "Harijans" (scheduled castes):—
 Chamar, Dhobi and Mahar.
 column (9) "Others".

GENERAL

MEN TEACHERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Class of Institutions	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A degree	Passed Matric or School final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government	.. ..	5	28	3	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. 1	223	6,605	425	34
Aided	.. 1	14	248	12	1
Unaided	.. ..	5	74	2	..
Total	.. 2	247	6,955	442	35
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government	.. 25	303	42	3	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. 26	394	2,126	150	..
Aided	.. 24	253	13	..	..
Unaided	.. 8	31	1	3	..
Total	.. 83	981	2,182	156	..
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	.. 276	23	2	..	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. 52	8	1	..	..
Aided	.. 122	9	2	..	1
Unaided	.. 26	6	1	..	..
Total	.. 476	46	6	..	1
Grand Total	.. 561	1,274	9,143	598	36

Teachers in Anglo-Indian and

TABLE VI-A
AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand totals o teachers
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated	Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	1	21	36	22	58
12	6	574	3,140	7,288	3,732	11,020
..	1	42	196	276	239	515
..	..	3	113	81	116	197
12	7	620	3,470	7,681	4,109	11,790
8	8	6	9	373	31	404
3	29	58	509	2,696	599	3,295
1	62	47	270	290	380	670
14	26	32	122	43	194	237
26	125	143	910	3,402	1,204	4,606
2	7	..	..	301	9	310
2	49	1	4	61	56	117
19	165	2	17	134	203	337
19	106	..	39	33	164	197
42	327	3	60	529	432	961
80	459	766	4,440	11,612	5,745	17,357

European schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

WOMEN TEACHERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Class of Institutions	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A degree	Passed Matric or School final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government	.. ..	..	315	258	4
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	..	202	56	1
Aided	.. 10	41	160	13	..
Unaided	.. ..	2	45	6	..
Total	.. 10	43	722	333	5
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government	.. 1	31	74	49	1
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	7	1	..	..
Aided	.. 11	58	34	4	1
Unaided	.. 2	26	9	..	..
Total	.. 14	122	118	53	2
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	.. 10	4	2	1	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Aided	.. 29	6	..	..	..
Unaided	.. 3	1	..	..	..
Total	.. 42	11	2	1	..
Grand Total	.. 66	176	842	387	7

Teachers in Anglo-Indian and

TABLE VI-B

AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand total of teachers
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated	(10)	(11)	(12)
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
..	..	16	165	577	181	758
1	1	25	210	259	237	496
..	..	14	105	224	119	343
..	..	1	41	53	42	95
1	1	56	521	1,113	579	1,692
..	..	5	22	156	27	183
1	..	..	31	8	32	40
5	7	5	44	108	61	169
..	11	1	38	37	50	87
6	18	11	135	309	170	479
1	5	..	3	17	9	26
..
3	11	1	10	35	25	60
..	9	..	2	4	11	15
4	25	1	15	56	45	101
11	44	68	671	1,478	794	2,272

European schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN THE

Total Anglo-Indian and European Population	}	Males ..	5,719
		Females ..	4,590
		Total ..	10,309

	Institutions	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa	*Number of non-Europeans on roll
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Institutions for males.</i>				
Arts and Science Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
High Schools	.. 4	150	8	49
Middle Schools	.. 4	359	20	130
Primary Schools	.. 6	780	107	285
Training Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Other Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Total	.. <u>14</u>	<u>1,289</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>464</u>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>				
Arts and Science Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
High Schools	.. 5	131	..	41
Middle Schools	.. 6	328	..	58
Primary Schools	.. 11	1,280	369	542
Training Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Other Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Total	.. <u>22</u>	<u>1,739</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>641</u>
Grand Total	.. <u>36</u>	<u>3,028</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>1,105</u>

Expenditure on Buildings includes *nil* spent by the Public Works Department.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Males Rs.	Females Rs.	Total Rs.
(1) Scholarships	4,024	4,456	8,480
(2) Orphan grants	6,482	18,723	25,205
(3) Provident Funds	2,688	..	2,688
(4) Messing charges	59,178	87,254	1,46,432
(5) Provincial contribution towards Inspectorate	1,483	..	1,483
Total ..	<u>73,855</u>	<u>1,10,433</u>	<u>1,84,288</u>

Other sources include income from
*The term "Non-Europeans" does not

TABLE VII

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school—

Males 15.72		Females 22.37		Total 18.65		
Teachers		Direct expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	Board funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..
9	5	17,128	..	24,096	10,920	52,144
9	11	15,530	..	29,066	9,149	53,745
17	13	11,249	..	26,473	9,009	46,731
..
..
..
..
35	29	43,907	..	79,635	29,078	1,52,620
..
..
13	1	9,577	..	6,819	17,511	33,907
21	1	9,247	..	16,746	16,513	42,506
36	23	20,041	..	40,919	35,645	96,605
..
..
..
..
70	25	38,865	..	64,484	69,669	1,73,018
105	54	82,772	..	1,44,119	98,747	3,25,638

Indirect expenditure—

Inspection	..	3,124	..	..	..	3,124
Buildings, etc.	..	1,554	..	..	8,510	10,064
Miscellaneous	..	37,856	..	84,806	61,626	1,84,288
Total (Indirect)	..	42,534	..	84,806	70,136	1,97,476
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)		1,25,306	..	2,28,925	1,68,883	5,23,114

endowments, subscriptions, contributions, etc. include domiciled Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

GENERA

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN THE CENTRAL

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number passed		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Degree Examinations						
<i>Arts and Science</i>						
D. Litt.
Ph. D.	2	..	2	2
D. Sc.
M. A.	..	35	61	27	6	33
M. Sc.	..	14	5	13	..	13
B. A. (Honours)	..	16	..	14	..	14
B. Sc. (Honours)	..	4	..	4	..	4
B. A. (Pass)	..	400	185	220*	76	296
B. Sc. (Pass)	..	103	25	66	14	80
<i>Law</i>						
Master of Law	4	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	..	157	30	147	25	172
<i>Medicine</i>						
M. D.
M. B., B. S.
L. M. & S. (Bombay)
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay)
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)
M. S.
M. Obstetrics
D. Hyg.
B. Hyg.
D. P. H.
D. O.
B. Sc. (Sanitary)
S. T. M. (Calcutta)
<i>Engineering</i>						
Master of E. E.
Bachelor of E. E.
Bachelor of C. E.
Bachelor of M. E.
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.
<i>Education</i>						
B. E., B. T. & L. T. (B. T.).	..	40	..	40	..	40
<i>Commerce</i>						
Bachelor of Commerce
Master of Commerce
<i>Technology</i>						
Master of Technology
Bachelor of Technology
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Master of Science (Agriculture) (Science).	5	..	5	5
B. Sc. (Science) (Agriculture)	..	45	3	48	38	41

*This includes one B.A. (Hons.) candidate recommended

GENERAL

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number passed		
	*Public	Private	Total	*Public	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Intermediate Examinations						
Intermediate in Arts ..	593	196	789	368	112	480
Intermediate in Science ..	248	72	320	149	43	192
Final Civil Engineering (Diploma) ..	20	4	24	16	2	18
Diploma in Teaching ..	56	..	56	55	..	55
Diploma in Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Science (Agriculture). ..	36	3	39	26	1	27
Veterinary Examinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Examinations						
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course</i>						
Matriculation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Final, etc. (High School Certificate). ..	3,791	1,208	4,999	2,310	315	2,625
Anglo-Indian and European High School. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior School Certificate. ..	52	17	69	37	4	41
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School Course</i>						
Cambridge Junior (Local) ..	48	..	48	32	..	32
Anglo-Indian and European Middle Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course</i>						
Upper Primary ..	51,150	1,514	52,664	35,486	950	36,436
Lower Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course</i>						
For Teacher's certificate—						
Higher ..	101	10	111	97	7	104
Lower ..	546	7	553	463	6	469
†At Art Schools ..	970	33	1,003	637	19	656
At Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools ..	69	13	82	50	6	56
At Engineering Schools ..	95	11	106	63	6	69
At Technical and Industrial Schools ..	68	..	68	63	..	63
At Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools ..	17	..	17	16	..	16
At Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Appearing from
†Bombay School of Arts

STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions and Scholars							
	Government		District Board		Private		Total	
	Institu- tions	Scholars	Institu- tions	Scholars	Institu- tions	Scholars	Institu- tions	Scholars
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.—Recognized Institutions								
<i>For males</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools ..	5	338	340	64,649	20	1,652	365	66,639
Primary Schools ..	31	1,046	3,881	241,508	208	10,510	4,120	253,064
Training Schools ..	7	452	..	..	1	49	8	501
Agricultural Schools ..	1	66	..	..	..	..	1	66
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	41	862	2	33	43	895
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	13	427	13	427
Total ..	44	1,902	4,262	307,019	244	12,671	4,550	321,592
<i>For females</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools ..	4	378	..	..	5	399	9	777
Primary Schools ..	131	7,096	72	3,368	9	515	212	10,979
Training Schools ..	1	34	..	..	..	..	1	34
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	136	7,508	72	3,368	14	914	222	11,790
Grand Totals for all Recognized Institutions	180	9,410	4,334	310,387	258	13,585	4,772	333,382
II.—Unrecognized Institutions								
For males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	663	24,100
For females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1,414
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695	25,514
Grand Total for all Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,467	358,896

TABLE IX

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and Indirect)				Number of teachers			
From Government Funds	From District Board Funds	From other sources	Total expenditure	In Government schools	In District Board schools	In private schools	Total
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
..
2,89,895	4,82,265	1,03,887	8,76,047	28	2,573	92	2,693
10,01,179	14,16,010	1,12,816	25,30,005	33	8,244	436	8,713
1,77,354	..	6,412	1,83,766	59	..	4	63
7,241	..	3,160	10,401	6	..	..	6
919	47	..	966	4	12	..	16
..	..	2,580	2,580	..	..	13	13
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
14,76,588	18,98,322	2,28,855	36,03,765	130	10,829	545	11,504
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
..
8,810	..	10,490	19,300	17	..	26	43
96,776	30,330	6,149	1,33,255	299	124	21	444
18,710	..	..	18,710	7	..	..	7
..
..
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1,24,296	30,330	16,639	1,71,265	323	124	47	494
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
16,00,884	19,28,652	2,45,494	37,75,030	453	10,953	592	11,998
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) Figures for *urban* areas (*i.e.*, municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.

(2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.

(3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in the last column of Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B.

(4) This table includes statistics relating to *training schools* whether situated in *urban* or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in rural areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in *urban* areas.