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ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

FOR
1954-55

PART I & II



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ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION IN UTTAR PRADESH DURING 1954-55

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

During the year under report (the fourth year of the First Five-Year Plan) important changes were introduced and significant progress made in different sectors of the educational field. The scheme for the Reorientation of Education in the Junior High stage which had been launched during the closing part of the previous year gained momentum and yielded commendable results. The scheme has been effectively instrumental in making the conception of the school being a community centre an integral part of the educational programme in the rural areas.

The programme for the expansion of primary education was started in 1947, and by March, 1953, the number of primary schools had risen by 12,275. Thereafter, the position was consolidated, and the plan for conversion of primary schools into basic schools already taken in hand, was completed. Compulsory Primary Education for boys is in force in 86 Municipalities of the State and in part areas of some District Boards. For the renovation and construction of school buildings local resources and efforts were organized through self-help squads of school children and Shramdan Drive. Grants amounting to Rs.2,87,500 were also sanctioned to the District Boards towards the construction of new primary school buildings.

Introduction of Agriculture or a local craft as the central subject in the curriculum of Junior High Schools has extended the basic pattern of Education to the age-group 11 to 14. A drive was initiated to secure land and money-gifts from the people for the agriculture-farms of the schools. More than 20,000 acres of land has been procured for 2,094 schools and Rs.30,85,982 were collected for the Scheme.

In consonance with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee Report which had been received by Government in the previous year, the curriculum of higher secondary schools was modified by eliminating the distinction between main and subsidiary subjects. There was a further increase in the number of secondary schools and the candidates who took public Examinations. The number of candidates who took the High School and Intermediate Examination was 2,02,843 and 78,775 respectively.

The State is well-served by six universities and a number of colleges. The total number of students in the Universities and colleges rose from 79,449 in 1953-54 to 81,632 in 1954-55. The Allahabad University Act was first promulgated in 1921. Government appointed an Enquiry Committee for the Allahabad University under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Mootham. The committee made a detailed investigation into the affairs of the University. A bill was, therefore, prepared during the year under report to give effect to the recommendations of the committee and to amend the Act of 1921. The Act of the Lucknow University was drawn up on the lines of the Allahabad University Act. An amending bill was, therefore, prepared for the Lucknow University also.

A number of schemes sponsored by Government of India and designed to promote research and experiments in education were implemented in

this State during the year under review. The Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad, has been equipped to undertake investigations in improved methods and techniques of teaching in the field of Basic Education. Three Junior Basic Training Colleges were set up at Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad and Lucknow to train under-graduate teachers for basic education. An experiment in the programme of the total education was undertaken in three blocks in these districts. Each Intensive Development Block covered the area of about 75 Junior Basic Schools. Community Centres and Integrated Library service has been provided. Three Janta Colleges have been established to train village leadership and promote social education. The Junior Basic Schools in the blocks have been improved in building and equipment. The programme has been designed as a pilot project to study impact of intensive educational development on the socio-economic condition of the people.

Under another scheme sponsored by Government of India, two Junior Basic Schools were taken in each district of the State for being converted into school-cum-community centres.

Provision was also made for giving aid to private institutions which were engaged on educational work of pioneering or significant experimental nature.

Social Education work is carried on mainly by the Planning Department, but the Education Department continued to maintain 1,317 Libraries and 3,600 Reading Rooms in the rural areas. Books and periodicals of the value of Rs.55,418 were supplied to them during the year.

Audio-visual aids to education received special attention. The State has a Film Production Unit for the preparation of audio-visual aids and particularly educational films and film strips. The Unit produced five films and one strip. Five publicity vans fitted with projectors moved extensively in the rural areas and gave 411 film shows. A well-illustrated edition of Ramayan written in simple language was published for the benefit of the neo-literates.

The Bureau of Psychology at Allahabad with Regional Psychological Centres gave vocational and personal guidance to students. During the year under review the Psychometrics Section of the Bureau took up Projects for standardization of space test (B. P. S. T. I.), revision of norms for the N. I. I. P. (London) Group Test No. 70/23 and preparation of norms for the N. I. I. P. (London) Form Relations Group Tests. The Bureau conducted a full session training of 10 Guidance Psychologists. It also rendered technical assistance in the selection tests for recruitment to the Police Department.

There were 39 special Anglo-Indian Schools of which 35 were aided and 4 unaided. These schools have made steady progress in adjusting themselves to the needs of the country. Hindi became a compulsory subject in the Anglo-Indian Schools and its teaching has received greater care and attention.

The educational welfare of the Harijans continued to have the close attention of the Government. Education for indigent Harijan students is free from the Primary Classes right up to University stage in all the institutions maintained or aided by Government or the Local Bodies. Seats were reserved for Harijan students in all schools and colleges. A large number of stipends ranging from Rs.1-8 in Primary Classes to Rs.30 per-mensem in Degree and Post-graduate classes were awarded in addition to

monetary assistance for the purchase of books, examination fees, etc. Consequently the enrolment of Harijan boys has increased rapidly at different stages of education.

An Officer on Special Duty has been appointed to look after the educational welfare of displaced students. During the year under review 17,889 students were sanctioned free-ships amounting to Rs.4,28,165-10-6 and 11,836 students were sanctioned cash grants amounting to Rs.74,521. At the same time 757 students were sanctioned stipends amounting to Rs.2,39,005. During the year 1954-55, 19 Educational Institutions of this State which were catering largely to the educational needs of displaced students from Pakistan, were sanctioned grants-in-aid by the Government of India for construction of school buildings, and purchase of furniture and equipments, etc. The total amount sanctioned as grants-in-aid by the Government of India was Rs.3,14,500 out of which an amount of Rs.1,74,500 was paid to the institutions and the balance will be paid in the next financial year.

Sanskrit education continued to be encouraged. Hindi, which is a compulsory subject has a composite course in Sanskrit. There are 1,012 Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State, with an enrolment of 38,637. The number of aided Pathshalas increased from 391 in 1953-54 to 407 in the current year. Eight thousand and two hundred and one candidates appeared at the Sanskrit examination. The Sanskrit Pathshalas were supervised by the Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas and his staff of three Assistant Inspectors.

During the year under review the Government Archaeological Museum, Mathura, acquired 107 valuable antiquities consisting of stone sculptures, architectural pieces, inscriptions, terracottas, clay, sealings, pottery and bronzes. Seven hundred and fifty-three new coins were also added to the Museum Coin Cabinet. They include a lot of 354 copper coins of the Kushana Emperor of Mathura.

The Central Record Office was maintained at Allahabad under the supervision of the keeper of records. The records of Kanpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Banda and Etawah districts were scrutinized and listed in connection with the material for History of Freedom Movement in India. One thousand and eighty pages of material were typed and sent to the Uttar Pradesh Committee of History of Freedom Movement in India. The pre-Mutiny Records of Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Kanpur, Farrukhabad and Aligarh were checked, listed and transferred to the Uttar Pradesh, Central Record Office, Allahabad. A number of valuable books were also edited and published. The Uttar Pradesh Regional Record Survey Committee have purchased some rare manuscripts from individuals. Most of them are Farmans of Mughal period. They also include Ram Charitra Manas, Waq.-Alamgir and Tarikh-i-Kakori.

The quarterly educational journal of the Department *Shiksha* publishes a special number on 'Reorientation Scheme' of education in August, 1954. The journal was started in July, 1948 and up to this time 28 issues have been brought out. It contains the research contributions of the Central Pedagogical Institute and the Bureau of Psychology and important articles from other sources on educational problems.

A sum of Rs.49,950 was given as reward on 92 Hindi Books. Amounts given as reward on 7 Sanskrit Books and 6 Urdu Books were Rs.3,000 and Rs.2,750 respectively.

The Hindustani Academy, Allahabad, received a non-recurring grant of Rs.25,000 from Government. It published 5 Hindi and 1 Urdu Books on Literature and Art. Five more books were in the press which are expected to be out soon.

Youth Welfare activities have been a prominent feature of the Educational Programme in this State. District and Regional Rallies were followed by a State Rally held at Lucknow. The movement for the students participation in the construction work has taken a firm foothold and students and teachers have in their thousands participated enthusiastically in constructing village roads, school buildings and carrying out clean-up campaign.

Special attention was given to Physical Education both in the schools and the training institutions. It continued to be a Compulsory subject in the Basic Primary and Junior High Schools. Short term courses for Primary School teachers were organized at centres like Bharat Seva Mandal and Kashi Vyayam Shala, Banaras and Laxmi Vyayam Shala and Laxmi Vyayam Mandir, Jhansi.

The National Cadet Corps has been making very satisfactory progress. During the year under review 3 companies in the Senior Division Army Wing and 30 Troops in the Junior Division have been sanctioned. Six troops of the Army Wing were converted into Air Wing at Kanpur and 6 new troops were sanctioned in Junior Division Air Wings at Lucknow. For girls, three new full troops were sanctioned in the Senior Wing and 4 new troops in the Junior Wing. Including the new Units the total number of officers and cadets was 268 and 9,496 respectively. The Senior Division was functioning in 9 districts and the Junior Division was functioning in 26 districts of the State.

The Combined Scheme of Compulsory Military Education and Social Service under the Provincial Education Corps continued to function in twenty districts of the Pradesh. There were 230 colleges with about 40,000 cadets on their rolls who received training under the Scheme. Four hundred and ninety-three cadets attended 30 days Annual Summer Camp held at Chakrata from 21st May to 10th June, 1954. A central Camp was held at Faizabad of a fortnight's duration which was attended by 2,493 students. 7 days camps were held in all the Centres mainly for Social Service work. The cadets were taken to various projects in batches where they rendered valuable Social Service.

The Scout, Girl Guides and Red Cross Movements have been making steady progress. Four thousand, three hundred and twelve Scout Masters and Cub Masters were trained in Camps organized by the Association in 48 districts of the State. One thousand and thirty-one Scouters participated in Refresher Training Camps held in various districts. Two thousand nine hundred and eighty-five Patrol Leaders were also trained through Patrol Leaders Training Camps held in 23 districts. The number of Scouts who participated in Camps organized in 20 districts was 5,545 as against 3,874 in the previous year. A State Rally was also held at Allahabad in which 1,500 Scouts and 565 Guides participated. One lakh, forty-one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven boys and 4,547 girls were members of the Junior Red Cross. St. John's Ambulance State Competitions were held at Varanasi in November, 1954.

The scheme of detailed medical examination was in force in 14 big towns of the State where whole-time School Health Officers are in charge of the School Health Service. In other towns the scheme was operated by the Municipal and District Board Medical Officers. During the current year detailed examination was made of 39,768 Scholars. In addition the Municipal and District Board Medical Officers also examined 33,678 Scholars

Institutions

During the year under review there were 38,039 institutions in the State as compared to 37,361 in 1953-54. The following table gives the classification of the schools :

Kind of institutions	Number in—		Variation
	1953-54	1954-55	
1. Universities	6	6	..
2. Research institutions	4	4	..
3. Degree colleges for General Education	56	59	+3
4. Colleges for Professional Education	17	37	+20
5. Colleges for Special Education	6	6	..
6. Higher Secondary Schools	1,322	1,414	+92
7. Junior High Schools	3,319	3,496	+177
8. Basic Primary Schools	31,119	31,232	+113
9. Nursery Schools	13	19	+6
10. Schools for Professional Education	170	174	+4
11. Schools for Special Education	1,329	1,592	+263
Total	37,361	38,039	+678

The number of Higher Secondary Schools, Junior High Schools and Basic Primary Schools recorded an increase of 92 Schools, 177 Schools and 113 Schools, respectively over the previous year. The number of Schools for Special Education rose from 1,329 in 1953-54 to 1,592 in 1954-55 showing an increase of 263. As it is evident from the table given above the number of all other types of institutions has also increased during the year under review.

The table given below indicates the number of recognized institutions classified according to Managements for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 :

Institutions (Management-wise)

Management	1953-54		1954-55	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government Schools	1,331	3.5	1,512	4.0
District Board	27,997	75.0	28,233	74.2
Municipal Board	2,531	6.8	2,549	6.7
Aided	3,776	10.1	3,778	9.9
Unaided	1,724	4.6	1,967	5.2
Total	37,361	100.0	38,039	100.0

Of the total of 38,039 institutions Government managed 1,512 institutions, Local Bodies managed 30,782 institutions mainly Junior and Senior Basic Schools and the remaining 5,745 were run by private agencies. 74.2 per cent of the total number were under the management of District Boards.

The number of institutions for boys and girls recognized and unrecognized is shown below :

Type of institutions	Number of institutions for boys		Number of institutions for girls		Total number of institutions		Variation
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
Recognized ..	34,064	34,633	3,297	3,406	37,361	38,039	+6,678
Unrecognized..	513	522	11	16	524	538	+14

Of the total number of 38,039 recognized institutions, 34,633 were for boys and 3,406 for girls.

Pupils

The number of pupils in all types of institutions was 38,91,227 in 1954-55 as against 38,61,835 in 1953-54. There was thus an increase of 29,392 pupils in 1954-55 over the figures of 1953-54. The following table shows the enrolment of recognized and unrecognized institutions :

Type of institutions	Enrolment		Variation
	1953-54	1954-55	
Recognized institutions	38,23,626	38,54,503	+30,877
Unrecognized institutions	38,209	36,724	-1,485
Total ..	38,61,835	38,91,227	+29,392

The number of pupils under instructions in various types of recognized institutions is given in the following tables:

Type of institutions	Number of pupils in 1953-54			Number of pupils in 1954-55			Variation
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1. Universities	24,925	2,145	27,070	24,126	2,560	26,486	-584
2. Research institutions	235	1	236	245	..	245	+9
3. Degree Colleges for General Education.	44,141	3,732	47,873	44,550	4,212	48,762	+889
4. Colleges for Professional Education ..	2,181	479	2,660	3,799	678	4,477	+1,817
5. Colleges for Special Education ..	1,099	511	1,610	1,164	498	1,662	+52
6. Higher Secondary Schools	5,04,049	74,090	5,78,139	5,31,397	83,385	6,14,782	+36,643
7. Junior High Schools	3,38,793	66,236	4,05,029	3,44,864	70,063	4,14,927	+9,898
8. Basic Primary Schools	22,83,433	4,11,112	26,94,545	22,28,236	4,33,166	26,61,402	-33,143
9. Nursery Schools	868	520	1,388	1,049	901	1,950	+562
10. Schools for Professional Education ..	9,598	2,272	11,870	10,727	2,697	13,424	+1,554
11. Schools for Special Education ..	51,239	1,967	53,206	63,349	3,037	66,386	+13,180
Total ..	32,60,561	5,63,065	38,23,626	32,53,506	6,00,997	38,54,503	+30,877

(7)

The number of pupils has decreased in Universities and Basic Primary Schools. The decrease of 584 pupils in Universities is balanced by an increase of 889 pupils in Degree Colleges for General Education. The general fall in agricultural prices resulting in deterioration in the financial condition of the village folk is the main cause of decrease in the number of pupils in Primary Schools. Parents of the lower income group want their children to assist them in earning their livelihood rather than go to school and incur expenditure on education. The number of pupils has increased in all other types of institutions.

The following table shows the enrolment of the institutions under different managements :

Institutions managed by				Enrolment in 1953-54	Enrolment in 1954-55	Variation
Government	..	..	..	1,42,722	1,48,038	+5,316
District Board	..	..	..	23,79,873	23,40,167	-39,706
Municipal Board	..	..	..	4,24,744	4,40,697	+15,953
Private	..	Aided	..	7,25,941	7,46,141	+20,200
		Unaided	..	1,50,346	1,79,460	+29,114
Total			..	38,23,626	38,54,503	+30,877

The decrease of pupils in District Board Schools has already been explained above. The enrolment has increased in institutions managed by Government, Municipal Board and Private Bodies.

The following table shows the percentage of pupils at the different stages of education :

	1953-54		1954-55	
	Number of pupils	Percentage	Number of pupils	Percentage
University stage—General Education—	37,922	1.0	38,825	1.0
University stage—Professional and Special Education of College standard.	22,945	.6	25,049	.7
Secondary stage—Classes IX, X, XI and XII.	3,41,253	8.9	3,59,902	9.3
Secondary stage—Classes VI, VII, and VIII.	5,79,044	15.1	6,08,046	15.8

	1953-54		1954-55	
	Number of pupils	Percentage	Number of pupils	Percentage
Secondary stage—Professional and Special Education of school standard.	67,163	1·8	82,156	2·1
Primary stage—I, II, III, IV and V.	27,71,148	72·5	27,34,331	71·0
Pre-Primary stage—Nursery classes.	4,151	·1	6,194	·1
Total ..	38,23,626	100·0	38,54,503	100·0

The following table shows the district-wise number of Basic Primary, Junior High, Higher Secondary Schools and the Degree Colleges for General Education as also their enrolment :

Name of the district	Basic Primary Schools				Junior Hig	
	1953-54		1954-55		1953-54	
	Number of schools	Enrolment	Number of schools	Enrolment	Number of schools	Enrolment
1. Dehra Dun ..	323	23,220	323	23,442	26	3,496
2. Saharanpur ..	704	52,496	722	55,417	72	9,365
3. Muzaffarnagar..	545	46,411	566	43,765	66	9,556
4. Meerut ..	933	92,291	1,047	1,03,727	116	16,686
5. Bulandshahr ..	579	51,653	562	49,739	73	11,246
6. Aligarh ..	574	57,124	551	53,850	106	10,834
7. Mathura ..	546	45,729	537	40,524	54	6,789
8. Agra ..	733	82,269	730	79,964	102	19,493
9. Mainpuri ..	465	40,987	471	40,831	85	6,869
10. Etah ..	580	47,501	563	41,052	50	6,250
11. Bareilly ..	629	67,134	624	55,373	72	8,640
12. Bijnor ..	581	41,517	590	40,680	46	5,871
13. Budoun ..	57	40,822	537	41,074	63	7,971
14. Moradabad ..	695	65,346	649	63,946	71	11,351
15. Shahjahanpur..	614	45,685	628	41,545	40	5,696
16. Pilibhit ..	324	23,207	360	22,938	30	3,981
17. Rampur ..	220	15,831	236	15,929	12	2,241
18. Naini Tal ..	461	21,088	464	22,235	49	5,374
19. Almora ..	743	48,937	733	46,474	80	7,096
20. Garhwal ..	902	34,305	883	33,292	63	6,341
21. Tehri-Garhwal..	453	16,485	457	16,383	41	2,749
22. Farrukhabad ..	596	56,351	592	53,265	69	9,316
23. Etawah ..	570	52,336	597	52,830	53	8,263
24. Kanpur ..	908	1,10,286	910	1,10,446	99	14,556
25. Fatehpur ..	439	41,914	441	44,009	56	5,133
26. Allahabad ..	1,077	1,03,161	991	90,795	109	13,686
27. Banda ..	581	30,850	568	30,813	43	3,710
28. Hamirpur ..	517	27,770	503	25,039	38	3,793

Schools		Higher Secondary Schools				Degree Colleges	
1954-55		1953-54		1954-55		1953-54	
Number of schools	Enrolment	Number of schools	Enrolment	Number of schools	Enrolment	Number of colleges	Enrolment
28	3,764	25	10,496	26	11,447	1	2,691
79	9,351	36	18,885	42	19,554	..	..
66	9,216	40	16,347	43	16,596	2	1,077
133	20,502	95	44,849	100	53,996	7	7,398
74	10,716	33	20,200	36	21,316	2	1,632
107	10,186	45	21,510	46	22,821	2	1,783
57	5,957	27	10,753	29	12,252	1	918
106	17,778	48	24,357	50	25,370	4	5,957
93	9,076	17	7,040	18	7,586	1	373
67	7,026	22	7,426	25	7,931	..	..
72	7,999	23	10,902	27	11,831	1	2,525
51	6,019	31	1,187	31	11,502	..	..
62	7,655	16	5,914	17	6,554	..	..
77	14,604	32	15,692	34	14,770	4	2,894
53	6,961	14	4,995	14	5,334	1	550
31	3,816	6	2,953	7	3,221	..	..
12	1,818	4	2,427	4	2,337	1	114
51	5,055	14	4,768	14	4,906	1	618
77	6,669	26	8,894	27	8,797	1	389
60	3,699	21	5,277	22	5,235	..	..
41	2,339	6	1,556	6	1,397	..	..
71	9,070	20	10,468	21	10,630	..	..
65	8,583	17	9,168	18	9,827	..	..
94	15,042	50	23,290	50	34,447	4	7,401
79	6,239	10	3,646	10	3,761	..	..
116	13,867	58	25,759	64	27,179	2	407
44	3,747	8	3,259	8	3,323	..	..
43	4,292	10	3,111	10	3,081	..	..

Name of the district	Degree College		Total			
	1954-55		1953-54		1954-55	
	Number of colleges	Enrolment	Number of institutions	Enrolment	Number of institutions	Enrolment
1. Dehra Dun ..	1	2,434	375	40,353	378	41,087
2. Saharanpur ..	..	..	812	80,746	843	84,322
3. Muzaffarnagar ..	2	1,743	651	73,391	677	71,120
4. Meerut ..	7	8,087	1,151	1,61,224	1,287	1,86,312
5. Bulandshahar ..	2	1,744	687	87,731	674	83,515
6. Aligarh ..	2	1,630	727	91,251	706	88,487
7. Mathura ..	1	731	628	64,189	624	59,464
8. Agra ..	4	6,171	887	1,32,076	890	1,29,283
9. Mainpuri ..	1	380	568	55,269	583	57,873
10. Etah ..	..	..	662	61,155	655	56,059
11. Bareilly ..	1	2,566	725	89,201	724	77,809
12. Bijnor ..	..	..	658	59,575	672	58,201
13. Budaun ..	..	..	616	54,717	606	55,283
14. Moradabad ..	4	2,950	802	95,273	764	96,270
15. Shahjahanpur ..	1	599	669	56,926	696	54,439
16. Pilibhit ..	..	..	360	30,141	398	29,975
17. Rampur ..	1	150	237	20,613	253	20,234
18. Naini Tal ..	1	748	525	31,848	530	32,944
19. Almora ..	1	427	850	65,316	838	62,367
20. Garhwal ..	..	..	986	45,923	965	42,276
21. Tehri-Garhwal ..	..	..	500	20,790	504	20,119
22. Farrukhabad ..	..	..	685	76,135	684	73,015
23. Etawah ..	..	..	640	69,767	680	71,240
24. Kanpur ..	4	7,524	1,061	1,55,533	1,038	1,67,459
25. Fatehpur ..	..	..	505	50,693	530	54,009
26. Allahabad ..	2	479	1,246	1,43,013	1,173	1,32,121
27. Banda ..	..	..	632	37,723	620	37,883
28. Hamirpur ..	..	..	565	34,601	556	32,412

Name of the district	Basic Primary Schools				Junior High Schools	
	1953-54		1954-55		1953-54	
	Number of schools	Enrolment	Number of schools	Enrolment	Number of schools	Enrolment
29. Jhansi ..	514	34,504	552	34,476	53	6,072
30. Jalaun ..	458	29,321	457	27,939	51	4,876
31. Varanasi ..	1,019	1,27,878	964	1 30,997	125	14,684
32. Mirzapur ..	652	44,600	650	47,689	46	5,101
33. Jaunpur ..	701	80,048	659	75,136	94	9,005
34. Ghazipur ..	510	55,769	514	56,841	55	8,002
35. Ballia ..	687	58,912	698	66,829	83	9,063
36. Gorakhpur ..	846	66,832	974	66,905	98	10,990
37. Deoria ..	767	71,369	768	72,167	109	10,478
38. Basti ..	832	66,254	839	65,792	104	10,928
39. Azamgarh ..	869	92,699	818	92,202	86	13,947
40. Lucknow ..	546	61,795	536	65,423	53	6,007
41. Unnao ..	499	48,031	550	49,027	78	5,436
42. Rae Bareilly ..	501	43,802	499	44,990	46	5,505
43. Sitapur ..	592	50,818	590	51,029	46	6,288
44. Hardoi ..	617	56,939	619	58,431	54	8,654
45. Kheri ..	430	32,420	426	33,952	32	4,442
46. Faizabad ..	620	56,464	594	55,183	85	10,733
47. Gonda ..	597	51,617	643	56,284	49	5,837
48. Bahraich ..	555	37,458	555	37,245	32	4,919
49. Sultanpur ..	462	50,319	468	45,087	63	7,374
50. Pratapgarh ..	498	47,524	503	51,276	54	5,496
51. Bara Banki ..	514	39,696	515	36,184	38	4,256
52. Institutions for Anglo-Indians.	6	760	6	941	1	258
53. Technical High- er Secondary Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	31,119	2,694,545	31,232	26,61,402	3,319	4,05,029

Name of the district	Junior High Schools		Higher Secondary Schools			
	1954-55		1953-54		1954-55	
	Number of schools	Enrolment	Number of schools	Enrolment	Number of schools	Enrolment
29. Jhansi ..	54	6,150	22	8,789	22	8,768
30. Jalaun ..	43	4,606	13	4,948	16	5,372
31. Varanasi ..	126	14,815	68	28,700	72	30,355
32. Mirzapur ..	47	5,206	6	5,895	8	6,912
33. Jaunpur ..	95	9,239	37	13,750	41	4,441
34. Ghazipur ..	60	8,647	32	11,245	31	11,337
35. Ballia ..	84	9,321	32	12,756	34	12,481
36. Gorakhpur ..	100	11,537	29	16,088	31	17,434
37. Deoria ..	112	10,760	31	13,255	34	13,601
38. Basti ..	106	11,293	15	7,126	16	7,466
39. Azamgarh ..	104	14,681	34	12,577	39	13,348
40. Lucknow ..	52	6,577	56	27,313	60	29,251
41. Unnao ..	90	4,614	15	5,378	19	5,891
42. Rae Bareilly ..	49	5,589	12	4,437	12	4,785
43. Sitapur ..	46	6,491	16	6,797	16	7,401
44. Hardoi ..	54	8,776	10	5,178	10	5,405
45. Kheri ..	31	4,433	7	3,289	9	3,663
46. Faizabad ..	83	10,982	21	8,665	23	8,748
47. Gonda ..	51	6,101	15	6,816	15	7,467
48. Bahraich ..	39	5,573	10	3,441	10	3,545
49. Sultanpur ..	64	8,621	15	4,732	17	5,421
50. Pratapgarh ..	55	5,273	19	6,924	23	7,851
51. Bara Banki ..	41	4,631	8	3,008	9	3,322
52. Institutions for Anglo-Indians.	1	285	31	11,065	31	11,595
53. Technical Higher Secondary Schools.	..	..	4	388	7	921
Total ..	3,496	41,4927	1,322	5,78,139	1,414	6,14,782

Degree Colleges				Total			
1953-54		1954-55		1953-54		1954-55	
Number of colleges	Enrolment	Number of colleges	Enrolment	Number of institutions	Enrolment	Number of institutions	Enrolment
1	277	1	290	590	49,860	629	49,684
1	137	1	119	523	39,583	517	38,036
6	1,442	5	1,641	1,217	1,72,714	1,167	1,77,806
..	..	..	..	714	55,596	715	59,807
1	496	1	519	833	1,03,299	796	99,335
..	..	..	..	597	75,016	605	76,825
1	800	1	855	803	81,531	817	90,436
2	2,134	2	2,496	975	96,044	1,107	98,072
..	..	..	..	907	95,102	914	96,528
..	..	..	..	951	84,303	961	84,551
1	789	1	896	990	1,20,012	962	1,21,127
6	4,092	9	2,644	661	99,207	657	1,03,895
1	340	1	245	593	59,185	600	59,777
..	..	..	..	559	53,744	560	55,364
..	..	..	..	654	63,903	652	64,921
..	..	..	..	681	70,771	683	72,612
1	366	1	385	470	40,517	467	42,413
1	273	1	309	727	76,135	701	75,222
..	..	..	..	661	67,270	709	69,852
..	..	..	..	597	45,818	604	46,363
..	..	..	..	540	62,425	549	59,129
..	..	..	..	571	59,944	581	64,400
..	..	..	..	560	46,960	565	44,137
..	..	..	..	38	12,081	38	12,821
..	..	..	..	4	388	7	921
56	47,873	59	48,762	35,816	37,25,586	36,201	37,39,873

The enrolment in unrecognized schools was 36,724 in 1954-55 as against 38,209 in 1953-54. The following table shows the enrolment of these schools by type of institutions :

Type of institutions	Enrolment in 1953-54 of—			Enrolment in 1954-55 of—			Variation
	Boys' institutions	Girls' institutions	Total institutions	Boys' institutions	Girls' institutions	Total institutions	
Degree Colleges ..	453	68	521	509	172	681	+160
Colleges for special Education.	1,939	..	1,939	1,939	..	1,939	..
Higher Secondary Schools.	397	..	397	854	..	854	+457
Junior High Schools.	18,131	..	18,131	14,910	103	15,013	-3,118
Primary Schools..	15,218	1,636	16,854	16,055	1,519	17,574	+720
Nursery Schools ..	63	48	111	199	..	199	+88
Special Schools ..	256	..	256	394	70	464	+208
Total ..	36,457	1,752	38,209	34,860	1,864	36,724	-1,485

The Degree Colleges referred to in the above statement are (i) the Gurukuls, and (ii) Kashi Vidyapitha, Varanasi. The former award the 'Alankar' and 'Shiromani' degrees while latter awards the Shastri degree. The colleges are of special character.

Expenditure

The following table shows the expenditure as met from different sources. The percentage of expenditure from each source is also shown therein :

Sources	1953-54		1954-55	
	Ex- penditure	Per- centage	Ex- penditure	Per- centage
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government ..	9,83,86,822	45.9	10,97,26,944	47.4
District Boards..	1,15,29,183	5.4	1,23,86,636	5.4
Municipal Boards	78,45,007	3.7	76,63,818	3.3
Fees ..	6,64,77,258	31.0	6,88,05,174	29.7
Endowments ..	51,54,290	2.4	43,53,814	1.9
Other sources ..	2,48,79,106	11.6	2,85,27,156	12.3
Total ..	21,42,71,166	100.0	23,14,63,542	100.0

The percentage of expenditure met from the District Board and Municipal Board funds taken up together and that of expenditure from Endowments decreased slightly while that from fees sources decreased by 1·3 per cent. These decreases were covered by the increases under head 'Government' and 'other sources' which were 1·5 per cent. and ·6 per cent. respectively.

During the year under review the total revenue of the State was Rs.78,19,24,367. Of the total expenditure of Rs.10,97,26,944 from Government Fund an expenditure of Rs.9,47,15,467 was met by the State Government and the remaining expenditure of Rs.1,50,11,477 by the Central Government. The expenditure of the Central Government includes the amount spent on the centrally administered institutions e.g. the schools maintained by the Railway Administration, Defence Department, etc. the grants paid to the Universities and the expenditure on scholarships, stipends, etc. awarded by the Central Government.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

During the year under review Sri Hargovind Singh continued to hold the portfolio of Education. Sri B. N. Jha held the post of Director of Education till 22nd February, 1955. when he retired, and Sri C. N. Chak took over as Director of Education in the afternoon of 22nd February, 1955. Sri Raja Roy Singh, I.A.S. continued as Additional Director of Education. He was appointed on an ex-cadre post the year before. The Personal Assistant (Men) and Personal Assistant (Women) to the Director of Education worked at Lucknow while the Personal Assistant to Additional Director of Education, worked at the Headquarter. The last also held the post of Officer on Special Duty (Language) and supervised the implementation of Government's policy of imparting education in the primary schools through the mother tongue of the child.

The number of Deputy Directors working at the Headquarter was three as in the previous year. Assistant Director of Education (Women) also continued to work at the Headquarter.

During the year under report there was no change in the administrative set-up of the districts or the regions. The charge of the district was held by District Inspector of Schools. He was assisted by a Deputy Inspector of Schools and a number of Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools. These look after the Primary and Junior High School Education. As most of such schools are under the charge of the District Board, the officers are attached to the Education Office of the District Board. Thus they work under the dual control of the President, District Board and the District Inspector of Schools.

In Municipal areas one Superintendent of Education assisted by Attendance Officers (in some districts by Assistant Superintendents also) supervise the Municipal Board Schools. They are Municipal Board employees. The primary Schools in Municipalities are also inspected by the Deputy Inspector of Schools and Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Girls' education up to the Junior High School stage is supervised by the Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools. She is attached to the office of the District Inspector of Schools and works under the dual control of the District Inspector of Schools and the Regional Inspectress of Girls' Schools. Girls education in Higher Secondary stage is under the direct control of the Regional Inspectress of Schools.

The five regional administrative units continued as during the previous year, each under a Deputy Director of Education who looks after the Boys' institutions. A Deputy Inspector of Mohammedan Schools is attached to the Office of the Deputy Director of every region to carry out inspections of Arabic Madarsas and Maktabas.

Sanskrit Pathshalas were supervised by the Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas and his staff of three Assistant Inspectors. During the year under review the State has been divided into three Zones, and the Assistant Inspectors of Sanskrit Pathshalas have their offices in the zones. The Zonal Head-quarters are Varanasi, Lucknow and Meerut.

The Education Services consist of the following main classes :

- (1) Uttar Pradesh Educational Service (Senior Scale 500—50—1,000—E.B.—50—1,200) with a special pay of Rs.100. This includes the Deputy Directors of Education, Assistant Director of Education (Women) and Principals of Government Degree Colleges at Naini Tal and Gyanpur. During the year under review there were 12 posts of which 8 were permanent and 4 temporary.
- (2) Uttar Pradesh Educational Service (Senior Scale) Rs.500—50—1,000—EB—50—1,200. This includes the District Inspector of Schools of eight big districts, the Principal of Sanskrit College, Varanasi, Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh, Director of Social Services and Military Education, Officer on Special Duty (Secondary), and certain professors in the Government Degree Colleges, Naini Tal and Gyanpur. The total number of posts in Uttar Pradesh Educational Service. Senior Scale was 59, as against 58 of the previous year. During the year under report the combined temporary post of District Inspector of Schools, Naini Tal and Inspector, Anglo-Indian Schools, Uttar Pradesh was created in this scale.
- (3) Uttar Pradesh Education Service (Junior Scale) Rs.250—25—400—E.B.—30—700 E.B.—50—850. This includes all District Inspectors of Schools (other than those of eight big districts), Regional Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, Principals of Government Inter. Colleges and Assistant Professors of Government Degree Colleges at Naini Tal and Gyanpur. There were 185 posts which includes 29 posts of Assistant Professors of Government Degree Colleges which were created during the year under report.
- (4) Subordinate Educational Service (gazetted) Rs.250—25—500. It includes Head Mistresses and Headmasters of Government Normal Schools and High Schools and the Professors of the Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad. There were 153 posts of which 130 were permanent and 23 temporary. 118 posts were in the Men's branch and 35 in the Women's Branch.
- (5) Special Subordinate Educational Service (gazetted) Rs.200—10—310—EB—14—450. This includes Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Deputy Inspectors of Mohammeden Schools and Assistant Inspectors of Sanskrit Pathshalas. There are 51 Deputy Inspectors of Schools, 5 Deputy Inspectors of Mohammeden Schools and 3 Assistant Inspectors of Sanskrit Pathshalas in this grade.
- (6) Special Subordinate Educational Service (non-gazetted) Rs.200—10—310—EB—14—450. It includes Lecturers in Government Intermediate Colleges and Training Colleges.
- (7) The Sub-Deputy Inspectors and Trained Graduate teachers are in the scale of Rs.120—8—200—EB—10—300. There were 378 Sub-Deputy Inspectors, 51 Assistant Inspectresses of Girl's Schools and 1,105 teachers in the above scale of pay.
- (8) The trained under graduates (G. T.) are in the scale of Rs.75—5—120—EB—8—200 and are appointed to teach Junior High Sections of the High School and as Head Teachers in the Junior High Schools.

The following statement shows the number of various types of posts in the State Educational Service in 1954-55 as compared to 1953-54:

Details of senior scale service

Serial number	Designation	Number of posts in 1953-54	Number of posts in 1954-55
1	Director of Education	1	1
2	Additional Director of Education	1	1
3	Deputy Director of Education	9	9
4	Officer on Special Duty (Secondary)	1	1
5	Officer on Special Duty (Text-Book)	1	1
6	Assistant Director of Education (Women)	1	1
7	District Inspectors of Schools	8	9
8	Principals	4	4
9	Professors	26	26
10	Director, Bureau of Psychology	1	1
11	Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.	1	1
12	Additional Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Education.	1	1
13	Director of Physical Education	1	1
14	Director, Social Service.. .. .	1	1
15	Director, Military Education	1	1
16	Chief Astronomer	1	1
	Total	58	59
<i>Details of Junior Scale Service</i>			
1	Personal Assistant to the Director of Education	1	1
2	Keeper of records	1	1
3	Officer on Special Duty (Shiksha)	1	1
4	Personal Assistant (Women) to the Director of Education.. .. .	1	1
5	Officer on Special Duty (Language)-cum-Personal Assistant to Additional Director of Education.	1	1
6	Officer on Special Duty (Reorientation)	1	1
7	Inspector of Schools	47	47
8	Regional Inspectresses of Girls' Schools	5	5

Serial number	Designation	Number of posts in 1953-54	Number of posts in 1954-55
9	Principal, Raza Degree College, Rampur	1	1
10	Principal, Training Colleges	3	3
11	Vice-Principal, Central Pedagogical Institute	1	1
12	First Professor, Central Pedagogical Institute	1	1
13	Principal, College of Physical Education	1	1
14	First Professor, Government Sanskrit College	1	1
15	Superintendent, Physical Education	1	1
16	Librarian, Sanskrit College	1	1
17	Principal, Government Training Colleges (Women)	2	2
18	Principal, College of Home Science	1	1
19	Principal, Nursery Training College	1	1
20	Lady Superintendent, Physical Education	1	..
21	Principals	31	34
22	Headmasters	6	1
23	Principals (Women)	15	22
24	Deputy Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Education.	1	1
25	Additional Deputy Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Education.	1	1
26	Chief Military Instructors	17	17
27	Registrar Departmental Examinations	1	1
28	Psychologists	3	3
29	Assistant Director of Military Education	1	1
30	Education Expansion Officer	1	1
31	Registrar, Sanskrit Examinations	1	1
32	Librarian, Central State Library	1	1
33	Assistant Professors, Government Degree Colleges .. ..	..	29
	Total	152	185

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

(i) *Administration and control*—The administration and control of Primary Education is vested in the local bodies. The District Boards are responsible for Primary Education in the rural areas. The management of all the District Board schools is under the President of the District Board. He is assisted in this work by the Education Committee, the Deputy Inspector of Schools and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The teachers drawing salary up to Rs.40 per mensem are under the control of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, while those getting salary above Rs.40 per mensem are controlled by the President. The Deputy Inspector of Schools and the Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools are Government employees. Their main duties beside making regular inspections and offering technical advice to the President, District Board are the proper running of the schools, maintenance of discipline and enforcement of Departmental Rules. The Deputy Inspector of Schools is responsible both to the President, District Board and the District Inspector of Schools. Thus the dual administration and supervisory control of the local boards as well as of the State Government continued this year as in previous years.

In towns and cities the Primary education is administered by Municipal Boards. They appoint their own Education Superintendents and attendance officers to assist the chairman and to inspect the schools. The District Inspecting Staff also makes regular inspection of Municipal Board schools under the orders of the department to ensure that the prescribed courses of studies are taught in these schools and Departmental Rules regarding the administration of education are followed by the Municipal authorities.

The District Board and Municipal Board girls schools are inspected by the Assistant Inspectress of Girls' schools attached to the office of the District Inspector of Schools. Through him she also offers technical advice for the better running of these schools to the Board's authorities.

There is also a small number of Primary Schools attached as the model schools to the Government Training institutions or in some of the merged states controlled directly by the State Government. A few aided or unaided Primary Schools are also controlled by private agencies. If they fulfil the necessary conditions they are recognized by the Education Department and inspected by the District Inspecting Staff.

(ii) *Scheme of school classes*—Primary Education aims at educating the boys and girls ranging from the age of 6 to 11. There are two types of Primary Schools in the State (1) The lower Primary Schools having classes I to III and (2) Primary schools having classes I to V. In the schools of the first type one teacher takes all the subjects in all the classes single handed. The most common pattern is the 3 teacher and the 2 teacher schools. Thus in almost all primary schools one teacher is incharge of more than one class and he teaches all the subjects. One teacher is provided for an enrolment of every 35 or 40 children. There are some primary

schools with an enrolment of 200 or more, with a separate teacher for every class and section, but such institutions are only exceptions, and they are located in areas where the primary education is compulsory.

(iii) *Schools*—The total number of recognized Primary schools was 31,232 as against 31,119 in the previous year. These include 28,691 schools for boys and 2,541 schools for girls. The distribution of the schools according to the management was as follows :

	1953-54		1954-55	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government	856	2.8	880	2.8
District Board	26,012	83.6	26,155	83.8
Municipal Board	2,254	7.2	2,261	7.2
Aided	1,785	5.7	1,756	5.6
Unaided	212	.7	180	.6
Total	31,119	100.0	31,232	100.0

The number of primary schools under the management of Education Department, District Board, and Municipal Board have registered a small increase. Some of the aided and unaided primary schools were taken over by the local bodies and some being uneconomic were abolished. This explains the decline in numbers of aided and unaided primary schools. However, the total number registered an increase of 113 schools.

The following table gives the number of Primary schools for boys and girls :

	1953-54	1954-55	Variation
Boys	23,595	28,691	+96
Girls	2,544	2,541	+17

(iv) *Students*—The comparative enrolment during the year 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given below :

	In schools for boys	In schools for girls	Total	Variation
1953-54	24,78,634	2,15,911	26,94,545	..
1954-55	24,49,572	2,11,830	26,61,402	-33,143

Although there has been a small increase in the number of schools, the enrolment has decreased by 33,143. The general fall in agricultural prices resulting in deterioration in the financial condition of the village folk is the main cause of this decrease in enrolment. Parents of the lower income group want their children to assist them in earning their livelihood rather than go to school and incur expenditure on education.

(v) *Wastage*—In 1950-51 the enrolment in class I was 10,61,936 out of these only 3,37,335 students reached class V in 1954-55. Thus only 32 per cent of children enrolled in class I in 1950-51 reached class V in 1954-55 showing a wastage of 68 per cent. Although inadequate staff, school buildings and equipment are responsible for this wastage to some extent, the main causes, however, are the general apathy of village people towards education and withdrawals by parents before the completion of the full school period on account of economic reasons. In urban areas the condition is slightly better.

(vi) *Compulsion*—There are 120 Municipalities in the State. During the year under review compulsory education was in force in all the old 86 Municipal Boards. Compulsion has not been enforced so far in 34 newly created Municipalities. As in the previous year Compulsory Education was in force in 1,687 villages also. The total number of schools in compulsory areas increased from 2,062 to 2,141 in urban areas. This increase in the number of schools has also been reflected in enrolment which increased from 3,41,954 to 3,52,130. In rural areas although the number of schools decreased from 577 to 573, the enrolment increased from 60,065 to 60,770. The following table gives the comparative figures for 1953-54 and 1954-55 of notices issued, attendance orders passed, prosecutions for violating regulations of Compulsory Education Act and the amount realized as fines in urban areas :

	Number of notices issued	Number of attendance orders passed	Prosecution		Fines realized
			For non-enrolment	For non-attendance	
					Rs.
1953-54	1,22,880	30,694	4,620	5,427	6,233
1954-55	1,33,593	32,863	4,532	4,189	5,666

One hundred and fifty-nine attendance officers were employed to enforce the Compulsory Education Act. The percentage of attendance in the rural area increased from 73.3 in 1953-54 to 77.5 in 1954-55.

Compulsion for girls did not record any progress. In 1953-54 it was in force in one village of Etawah and two villages of Lucknow districts and the whole areas of seven municipalities and part areas of Kanpur, Mirzapur and Tanda (Faizabad) Municipalities. During the year under review it continued to be the same.

On the whole the progress made in this sphere cannot be called satisfactory. In the case of boys the area of compulsion continued to be the same as during the previous year. The percentage of attendance has shown

some progress but much remains to be done in this respect also. Paucity of funds at the disposal of local bodies and the financial condition of the people in rural and urban areas are the main hurdle. The standard of teaching and the conditions of schools in respect of building and equipment in compulsory areas is also as unsatisfactory as in case of other primary schools.

(vii) *Teachers Number, Scales of Pay, etc.*—During the year under report the number of teachers in Primary schools for boys and girls was 69,719 (men) and 6,529 (women) as against 69,993 (men) and 6,559 (women) in the previous year. Although the total number of teachers decreased by 304 the number of trained teachers (men) increased from 54,090 to 56,937 and trained teachers (Women) from 3,091 to 3,154.

The minimum qualification for a primary school teacher is class VIII pass but he is absorbed in permanent cadre only after receiving professional training for a year leading to Hindustani Teachers' Certificate. Up to 1947 the training course for these teachers was of two years. In 1948 it was reduced to one year. It is now felt that this reduction in training period has affected adversely the efficiency of teaching in primary schools. The question of extending it again to two years is under consideration. With a two year training course it would be possible to give the trainees a thorough grounding in subject matter also.

The proportion of untrained teachers is larger in case of girls institutions. On account of the non-availability of well qualified lady teachers in District Board schools they had to continue to employ teachers who had passed only the Primary School Examination.

The scales of pay of Primary school teachers are as follows :

Trained Head teachers—Rs.45-1-50-EB-1-55-EB-1-60. Trained Assistants—Rs.35-1-40-EB-1-45-EB-1-50. Untrained teachers—Rs.30 fixed.

Dearness allowance is given at Rs.12 per month to those drawing up to Rs.40 as salary and Rs.13 per mensem to others.

Considering the present high cost of living the emoluments cannot be called adequate. Some of the District Boards are not able to pay the salaries to their teachers regularly which causes additional hardship to them. All these economic factors affect the standard of teaching. During the year under review important changes have been made in the curriculum of primary schools. The reorientation scheme launched during the year under review is an important step in the direction of changing the conception of primary education to make it more useful for the country. Under such circumstances the need of refresher courses of short duration organized at the district level has become all the more pressing.

(viii) *Size of classes*—The average size of classes in I to III generally ranges between 30 and 40 pupils, the enrolment in class I being often greater than in the other two classes. The size of classes IV and V tends to be thinner as some of the pupils discontinue their study after the lower primary stage. The average enrolment in these two classes ranges between 20 and 30.

Generally one teacher is given charge of 40 boys with an average attendance of 35. However due to financial stringency some schools continued to be under-staffed.

(ix) *Expenditure*—The total expenditure on primary Education during the year under review was Rs.5,07,47,728 as against Rs.4,98,04,399 during 1953-54. 66·6 per cent of it was contributed by the Government. Contribution by Local Boards was 26·1 per cent and fees 6·1 per cent. Contribution by Endowments and other sources was nominal.

The following table gives a break up of direct expenditure on primary schools according to the sources :

	1953-54		1954-55		Variation
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government Fund ..	3,34,12,063	67·1	3,38,16,431	66·6	+4 04,368
Local Board ..	1,29,39 778	25·9	1,32,33,081	26·1	+2 93 303
Fees ..	29 87 075	6·0	30,86,068	6·1	+98,993
Endowments ..	24,746	0·1	39,723	·1	+14 977
Other sources ..	4,40 737	0·9	5,72,425	1·1	+1 31,688
Total ..	4 98,04,399	100 0	5,07,47,728	100·0	+9,43,329

The break up of direct expenditure on Primary Schools according to management is shown in the following table :

	1953-54		1954-55		Variation
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government ..	10,76,305	2·1	11,12,537	2·2	+36,232
District Board ..	3,75,29,939	75·5	3,82,76,051	75·6	+7,46,112
Municipal Board ..	97 01,050	19·4	97,90,606	19·3	+89,556
Aided ..	13 46,657	2·7	13 91 353	2·7	+44,696
Un-aided ..	1,50,448	·3	1 77,181	·3	+26 733
Total ..	4,98,04 399	100·0	5,07,47,728	100·0	+9,43,329

Thus it is evident from the above table that 75·5 per cent of the total amount was spent on primary schools managed by District Boards and 19·3 per cent on Municipal Board schools. On Government aided and unaided schools it was only 2·2, 2·7 and ·3 per cent respectively.

(x) *Single teacher schools*—Although the enrolment in single teacher schools decreased from 1,68,965 in 1953-54 to 1,34,003 in 1954-55 their number rose from 3,668 to 4,016 during the period. The number of

new single teacher schools exceeded the number of old single teacher schools which were converted to multiple teacher schools. The comparative figures of number of schools and enrolment are given below :

	1953-54			1954-55			Variation
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Number of institutions.	2,987	688	3,668	3,277		4,016	+348
Enrolment ..	1,42,357	56,608	1,68,965	1,11,594	22,409	1,34,003	-34,962

Notwithstanding their defects these schools act as feeder institutions for other schools and serve the villages which are unable to provide sufficient enrolment for a full primary school.

(xi) *School Buildings and Equipment*—The condition of the Primary School buildings continued to be almost as unsatisfactory during the year under report as it had been in the previous years. In case of Municipal Boards most of the schools are housed in rented buildings. These buildings are nothing better than ill ventilated cheap residential houses situated often in thickly populated mohallas. In such localities land for gardening or P. T. exercises is out of question. In some of these schools even the accommodation is inadequate and the children are crowded up in small rooms. Commodious and airy school buildings with play grounds and plots for gardening attached to them are very few.

A large number of District Board Schools are run in the village chaupals and borrowed buildings. Due to the paucity of funds the District Boards have not been able to maintain properly their own school buildings or those of the ex-Government Primary schools which were transferred to their charge a few years back.

During the year under review grants amounting to Rs.2,87,000 were sanctioned to the District Boards towards the construction of new Primary school buildings. Repairs to a large number of buildings and in some cases even construction of new ones were undertaken under the 'Shramdan Drive' by local people and self help squads of school children. The local interest and initiative is gradually increasing in rural areas. Some very good buildings have been constructed by the villagers with subsidy from the Planning Department or with the help of Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats.

The Government of India Educational development schemes has also given impetus in this direction. New buildings were constructed and repaired under this scheme.

The supply of equipment too has suffered for want of sufficient funds. In rural areas the supply of black boards, maps and tat patties has not been adequate. The Municipal Board Schools are usually better equipped than the District Board schools, yet they also require more attention in this respect.

(xii) *Methods and Standards of Teaching*—The Basic system of education was adopted in 1948. It aims at promoting the alround development of the child through self activity. The standard of teaching in schools which have adequate buildings and equipment and trained staff

was satisfactory. But unfortunately the number of such schools is not large. The revised Basic Curriculum was followed in all the Primary schools and self-activity was also provided through various crafts but inadequate buildings, non supply of the books of references, lack of teaching apparatus and other necessary equipment and the large proportion of untrained teachers have tended to depress teaching standards.

(xiii) *Re-Organization and New Developments*—During the year under report the curriculum of primary schools has been revised. From July, 1954 the new curriculum was adopted. Agriculture was introduced as a compulsory subject for all the classes in schools where land for agricultural operations is available. With a view to reducing the multiplicity of books lessons on social studies were incorporated in the language book.

Efforts were made to procure five acres of land for each primary school. Where land has been acquired the school has been attached to the neighbouring Junior High School so that the extension teacher who is trained in agriculture may be able to integrate as far as possible the two stages of education, primary and junior high.

In schools where it has not been possible to procure land for agriculture Crafts and other productive activities have been provided. Two hours per day have been allotted for agriculture or other main craft activities. Instructions have been given to increase or decrease this time according to the agricultural needs in different seasons. Spinning and some other local craft get four periods of 40 minutes each per week. Thus children now get more time for productive activities.

From July 1954 books printed in revised Deva Nagri script were introduced in classes I to III.

A systematic drive was undertaken for the beautification of the schools and in a large number of schools, class rooms were decorated with pictures, charts, designs, maps and posters prepared by the children.

Very good work was done by children under the self-help scheme and "shramdan drive". They undertook the work of repairing kachcha buildings and white washing the pucca ones. At some places they even assisted in the construction of new buildings.

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

(i) *Types of schools*—There are three types of schools in this State, which are imparting education according to the Basic pattern, the Junior Basic or the Primary Schools, Senior Basic or the Junior High Schools and the Normal Schools and other Basic training institutions.

Junior Basic Schools—In 1948 all the primary schools in the State were converted to the basic pattern and since then they have been running according to the Basic Scheme formulated by the Primary and Secondary Education Re-organization Committee appointed by Government in 1938, with Acharya Narendra Deva as its Chairman. A craft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child is the medium of education on the principles of activity methods.

The number of schools, their enrolment, teachers, the size of classes and expenditure on the Junior stage have been dealt with in Chapter III.

Senior Basic Schools—During the year under review an effort has been made to extend the pattern of basic education to the junior high schools. The changes in curriculum etc. are dealt in this chapter under the heading 'Reorganization and New Developments'.

Basic Training Institutions—The teachers for the Junior Basic Schools are trained in the Normal Schools. The minimum qualification required for admission to them as pupil teachers is the Junior High School Examination.

Teachers for Senior Basic Schools are trained in Junior Training Colleges. The minimum qualification for admission to them is High School. The trained teachers from Junior Basic Schools are also promoted to Senior Basic Schools.

The Government Constructive Training College and the Government Basic Training College are post graduate institutions. Candidates trained in them serve on the teaching staff of the Normal Schools and the Junior Training Colleges. They are employed as Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools for the inspection of the Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools.

The different types of Basic Training institutions have been dealt in detail in Chapter VII on training of teachers.

(ii) *Methods and Standards of Teaching*—Teaching methods in the system of basic education call for, from the teacher a high degree of imaginative handling of material. Correlation through the basic craft and the social environment has to be presented in a natural process, without correlation being forced artificially. Activity for the child should itself generate the motive power for learning. In actual practice, it has not been easy for the primary schools teacher, in spite of the professional training given to him, to break away from the traditional methods through which he himself got his education. Added to this are the handicaps under which he has to work—unsuitable and inadequate buildings and

lack of equipment. The standard of teaching cannot, therefore, be considered as satisfactory on all counts. But there is a steady urge for improvement. The very fact that the basic pattern of education covers all the primary schools in the State has tended to make the primary school teachers more receptive to the demands of the new teaching techniques than would perhaps have been possible if a few selected schools were developed into Basic Schools as isolated islands.

(iii) *Economic Aspects of Basic Education*—The Primary and Secondary Education Reorganization Committee which formulated the Basic system of Education for this state observed that the education of a child through craft and productive work is a psychologically sound method, for it stresses the co-ordination of training in the use of the hand and the eye, training in practical skill and observation. In the report it was laid down as one of the fundamental principles that as far as possible basic education be “carried on through concrete life-situation and should be correlated with one or more forms of manual and productive work and with the social and physical environment of the child. The choice of the craft or crafts should be made with due regard to their educational value and to the environment of the child”.

Thus the main object of introducing productive activities in basic schools are educational and psychological. Productivity in the sense of marketable value is secondary to the educational object. In some basic schools students prepared such articles as toys, file-covers, festival-cards, albums, envelopes, letter-pads, ropes, tat-patties, etc.

REORGANIZATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The Scheme known as the “Reorientation Scheme of Education” may well be considered as a significant land-mark in the history of rural education in the state. It is an attempt to extend the basic pattern of education to the Junior High School stage with suitable modifications for the age-group 11–14. Government of India had offered financial assistance to the State Governments in providing employment to the educated unemployed. Advantage was taken of this offer to introduce this scheme which not only gave immediate employment to the educated unemployed but was also designed to make a permanent change in the pattern of education in the Junior High School stage. The following are the main objectives of the scheme for the Re-orientation of Education :

(a) The Junior High Schools in the rural areas should be equipped with an agriculture farm and Agriculture should become the central subject in the Junior High School Curriculum.

(b) The school should be developed as a community centre for the people of the area which it serves.

(c) Community participation programme and extension work should be woven as a main strand in the school life.

(d) The school itself should be organized as a community.

(e) Agriculture or a related craft should be used to develop in the students a healthy attitude towards manual work and as a medium for the cultivation of manual skills.

The Scheme was to be introduced in the Junior High Schools of the state as well as in the Junior High School sections of the Higher Secondary schools situated in the rural areas. The Junior High Schools in the

urban areas had necessarily to be left out of the scope of the Scheme because of the difficulties of acquiring land in the urban areas.

It was considered highly important that the scheme should be able to engage the full co-operation of the people and that it should be looked upon as a means for the people to take an active part in the improvement and of management of their schools.

PROCUREMENT OF LAND

A State-wide drive was initiated early in March, 1954 to obtain land gifts from the people and the local Gaon Sabhas and Panchayats. A committee was formed in every district which is in over all charge of the Scheme in the district. The President of the District Board is the Chairman of the Committee and local heads of the Development Departments and the representatives of the District Planning Committee are members. The success in the procurement of land was spectacular. Two thousand and ninety four Junior High Schools (including Higher Secondary Schools with Junior High School sections) were able to get 20,562 acres of land. The land was of course, of varying quality and it was, therefore, necessary that a detailed survey should be made, plot by plot, to determine the programme for the future development of the school farms. The survey was made by the officers of the Agriculture Department in co-operation with the Education Department. The land was classified into 4 categories according to the time that the land would take for development into a well established farm. Category 'A' consisted of land which was of the best quality, Category 'B' of land which was uncultivated at the moment but which could be brought under cultivation within two agricultural seasons; Category 'C' was land of a comparatively inferior quality which would require 4 agricultural seasons to develop and Category 'D' was land which was totally unserviceable for agriculture purposes. As a result of the survey it was found that 16,495 acres of land belonged to Categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' and 20 per cent of the land was unserviceable and was, therefore, abandoned.

COLLECTION OF MONEY

Besides land donations, an appeal was also made for cash contributions from the people. The response was again remarkable. Up to the end of the year a sum of Rs.30,86,982-11-9 had been collected. This formed the Chief Minister's Education Fund and was earmarked to supplement the State assistance in developing the school farms and the implementation of the scheme.

RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL AND THEIR TRAINING

It was proposed that each reoriented school should have a teacher for Agriculture and extension work. To emphasise the nature of these community schools, the teacher has been called 'Extension Teacher'. Applications were invited and a Selection Board carefully screened the candidates, selecting those who had rural background or special aptitude for work in the rural areas. Two thousand, nine hundred and two posts of Extension Teachers were sanctioned. In the initial selection 2,784 candidates were selected, of whom 950 were graduates and 1,834 under graduates. Their training was arranged in 9 different centres. Those who were qualified in Agriculture being Agriculture graduates or under-graduates were given a special short term course in Pedagogies in 8 Junior

Training Colleges. Those who were not qualified in Agriculture were given a special short term training course in the State Farm at Rudrapur. The preliminary training in pedagogy or Agriculture was of 3 months duration. These centres were organized as special training centres with the main emphasis on community living and community participation. The trainees managed their own centres, did all the work on the centres and were completely independent of any servants or other extraneous help. At the end of the preliminary training period they were subjected to special tests devised by the Bureau of Psychology to test their aptitudes and attainments. This was supplemented by written tests and the record of work maintained in the form of cumulative record cards. On the basis of this material the trainees were placed in Categories 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

The training programme is conceived as a continuous process and the training centres are working throughout the year. On completing the first term of the training programme the extension teachers were posted to the various reoriented schools. They are brought back in batches to the training centres for a special training of 6 months duration, those in Category 'C' being called back first and others later. In this manner the training has been arranged to enable an extension teacher to come back to the training centre periodically to refresh his knowledge, equip himself better with the technical knowledge of Agriculture, and Extension work. It has been found that a training programme thus arranged ensures a continuous inter connection between the field work with its attendant practical difficulties and the theoretical work at the training centre.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

Each reoriented Junior High School has an extension teacher. There are 2,094 extension teachers working in the State. There is an Extension Guide for every 10 Extension teachers. The Extension Guides are attached to the Office of the District Inspectors of Schools. He is constantly inspecting the reoriented schools, giving guidance to Extension teachers and co-ordinating the work of the school farm with the Agriculture and the Development Departments. Once a month all Extension teachers come to the district headquarters for 3 days conference with the inspecting staff. Advantage is taken of this monthly meeting to arrange for special discussion groups and seminars. The over all supervision of the school farm is done by a school committee which consists of the representatives of the neighbouring villages and the village headmen. At the district level the supervision vests in the District Executive Committee to which a reference has already been made earlier. The District Inspector of Schools is the Secretary of this Committee. The District Executive Committee has also been given certain financial powers to sanction money to the school's farms according to their needs.

At the headquarters of the Director of Education, an officer on Special Duty has been appointed on the senior scale of U. P. E. S. assisted by an Officer on Special Duty in the Junior Scale. For technical assistance 5 Agriculture Supervisors in the gazetted grade have been appointed.

Necessary changes in the Curriculum have also been made. In the School time table 18 periods per week have been allotted to Agriculture. This may be increased or decreased according to the seasonable requirements.

INTRODUCTION OF CRAFTS

As a supplement to the reoriented Junior High Schools with agriculture as the central subject, craft has been introduced in a limited number

of Junior High Schools in the urban areas. There are 98 such Junior High Schools. Crafts have been selected according to the local needs. Each such school has been provided with a craft teacher in the Under-Graduate grade of Rs.75-200. The craft teachers were given a special course of training in the Government Constructive Training College at Lucknow.

The normal training schools have been specially equipped for teaching of Crafts and Agriculture and their staff has been increased by addition of 2 teachers.

The produce of the school farm is distributed to the school children in the form of free text-books and stationery and to the teachers after meeting the current requirements of the farm. It can also be used for other needs of the school, e.g. uniform to the children, midday meal, for the purchase of school band, etc. The distribution is made with the advice of the school committees.

CONCLUSION

The measures that have been taken for enriching the Junior High School stage of Education through the reorientation scheme open out promising prospects. The scheme has worked extremely well. There are no doubt some practical difficulties which have yet to be overcome. The school farms will take some time to develop into a stable source of income for the schools. The extension teachers need more training in the methods and techniques of extension work. On the whole, however, a very promising beginning has been made and we can look forward to further improvements.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

(i) *Administration and control*—Secondary Schools are under the managing control of private bodies or local bodies or the Government. Secondary Schools include Junior High Schools comprising of classes VI to VIII. The rural areas are served mainly by the Junior High Schools maintained by the District Boards, and the urban by the Junior High School section of the Higher Secondary Schools with a few Junior High Schools maintained by the Municipal Boards. Some of the Junior High Schools in rural areas, run by private managing bodies receive aid from District Boards. The Education Department of the State regulates their recognition and inspection and also prescribes the curriculum.

The Higher Secondary Schools are mostly under the management of private bodies. There are 87 Boys and 43 Girls Higher Secondary Schools maintained and managed directly by Government. A few Higher Secondary Schools are managed by local bodies also. The courses and the curriculum are prescribed by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education which also regulates their recognition.

Private managed Higher Secondary Schools receive recurring maintenance grant-in-aid from Government which is equal to the difference between the expenditure and the income. About 60 institutions are brought on the grant-in-aid list every year. In according grant-in-aid special consideration is given to Girls Institutions and other institutions situated in the educationally backward areas of the State. In such cases, grant-in-aid is given to Junior High Schools.

The following tables give the number of Junior High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools according to management :

Junior High Schools

	1953-54			1954-55			Variation in total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Government ..	112	57	169	115	55	170	+1
District Board ..	1,740	218	1,958	1,800	249	2,049	+91
Municipal Board..	90	65	155	92	66	158	+3
Private aided ..	272	115	387	255	101	356	-31
Private unaided..	628	22	650	738	25	763	+113

Higher Secondary Schools

	1953-54			1954-55			Variation in total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Government ..	86	42	128	87	43	130	+2
District Boards ..	4	..	4	2	..	2	-2
Municipal Boards..	22	14	36	21	14	35	-1
Private aided ..	794	140	934	806	153	959	+25
Private unaided ..	219	1	220	284	4	288	+68

There is a steady increase in the number of Junior High Schools in the State. The increase particularly is in the sector of private unaided initiative. There is a similar increase in the number of Higher Secondary Schools.

(ii) *Scheme of School classes*—The scheme of school classes continued as before. A full fledged Higher Secondary School provides instruction from class VI to XII. Higher Secondary Schools which have not developed fully have the terminal class at X. The Junior High School Sections comprising of classes VI to VIII are either contained in separate units which terminate in class VIII (Junior High Schools) or form part of a Higher Secondary School. Similarly class XI and XII either form the terminal classes in a Higher Secondary School or form part of a Degree College. With amendment of the Agra University Act, it is proposed to detach classes XI and XII from a Degree College. The full secondary course covers a period of seven years from 11 to 18 with two public examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate, Education, the first to pass class X and the second to pass class XII. A public examination is also conducted by the District Examination Committee (of which the District Inspector of Schools is the President and the Deputy Inspector of Schools is the Secretary) for the students of class VIII of those Junior High Schools which do not have as Head Masters trained graduates or under graduates. The Registrar, Departmental Examinations makes arrangements for the setting of papers; which are common for all the districts. With effect from July, 1954 diversified courses in six groups are provided from class IX onwards the groups being Literary, Scientific, Commerce, Constructive or Pre-Technical, Aesthetic and Agriculture. The number of Higher Secondary Schools which provide facilities for studies in two groups or more is steadily increasing.

(iii) *Schools*—The following statement shows group-wise number of institutions recognized for the Board's High School and Intermediate Examinations in 1954-55 :

Group-wise	High School			Intermediate			Grand total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
One group ..	321	111	432	313	76	389	821
Two groups ..	323	55	378	182	24	206	584
Three groups ..	247	17	264	109	10	119	383
Four groups ..	191	8	199	33	2	35	234
Five groups ..	79	..	79	6	..	6	85
Six groups ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	8

(iv) *Students*—Corresponding to the increase in the number of Secondary institutions there is also an increase in the number of students. During the year under review, the total number of scholars enrolled in recognized Secondary classes of Junior and Higher Secondary Schools rose from 9,83,168 to 10,29,709.

The distribution of scholars in Junior and Higher Secondary Schools in the institutions managed by different agencies was as under :

Agencies	1953-54		1954-55		V
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Government ..	81,945	8.3	82,922	8.0	+ 977
District Boards ..	2,31,907	23.6	2,37,409	23.1	+5,502
Municipal Boards ..	38,110	3.9	40,687	4.0	+2,577
Aided ..	5,09,679	51.9	5,25,140	51.0	+15,461
Unaided ..	1,21,527	12.3	1,43,551	13.9	+22,024
Total ..	9,83,168†	100.0	10,29,709†	100.0	+46,541

N.B.—The numbers 9,83,168 and 10,29,709 also include the students of Primary classes attached to certain Junior High Schools for Girls and those of continuation classes attached to certain Higher Secondary Schools.

Classes		11—12	12—13	13—14	14—15	15—16	16—17
1		9	10	11	12	13	14
A	Boys ..	34,101	37,051	27,217	20,917	11,927	6,582
	Girls ..	5,040	4,952	3,050	1,445	523	244
VII	Boys ..	27,228	31,185	35,091	27,535	18,616	7,924
	Girls ..	3,098	4,538	3,200	2,290	979	479
VIII	Boys ..	19,370	27,626	29,577	27,510	21,726	12,744
	Girls ..	1,935	3,165	3,863	2,402	1,343	656
IX	Boys ..	5,822	13,279	18,239	25,445	19,840	14,370
	Girls ..	741	1,163	1,692	2,590	1,649	984
X	Boys ..	1,321	6,941	13,864	19,912	23,704	19,263
	Girls ..	315	695	1,155	2,052	1,960	1,400
XI	Boys ..	25	665	1,656	5,108	8,192	8,834
	Girls ..	58	326	293	573	832	840
XII	Boys ..	1	72	825	2,022	4,909	7,807
	Girls ..	..	147	216	245	570	779

17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	Over 25	Total
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,950	256	153	9	2	..	..	..	..	1,97,433
31	18	5	9	1	1	1	..	1	25,195
4,364	1,777	470	268	7	8	..	..	..	1,84,356
96	28	9	11	..	2	2	1	2	20,185
6,767	2,332	754	232	37	8	2	..	1	1,61,522
264	51	27	20	8	2	1	1	4	16,355
7,712	4,303	1,048	291	56	58	3	..	..	1,13,357
305	120	90	2	1	2	1	1	1	9,766
14,471	9,026	3,601	1,698	415	133	26	10	2	1,14,458
744	406	135	42	14	3	2	2	..	9,116
8,522	6,622	3,694	1,836	624	149	39	3	4	45,974
581	323	189	72	14	8	1	1	1	4,112
8,180	7,500	5,811	2,973	1,581	432	125	110	21	42,369
696	535	287	189	63	21	8	..	3	3,759
								Total	
								{ Boy	8,62,469
								{ Girls	88,488

(v) *Teachers-number scale of pay etc.*—During the year under review the number of teachers rose from 43,638 to 46,918 showing an increase of 3,280.

In the Junior High Schools maintained by local bodies, the percentage of trained teachers is much higher than the percentage of trained teachers in privately managed Junior and Higher Secondary Schools.

Number and percentage of trained and untrained teachers working in Junior High Schools managed by local bodies (District Board and Municipal Board) and private bodies (Aided and Un-aided) for 1953-54 and 1954-55 :

Year	Local bodies						Private bodies					
	Trained		Untrained		Total		Trained		Untrained		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1953-54 ..	9,500	85.9	1,555	14.1	11,055	100	2,789	51.7	2,603	48.3	5,395	100
1954-55 ..	10,252	85.9	1,681	14.1	11,933	100	3,088	54	2,634	46	5,722	100

In the Higher Secondary Schools training qualification for teachers is necessary except for certain special subjects like Commerce, Music, Art, etc. Though there has been an increase in the percentage of trained teachers during the year under report, there are still a fairly large number of untrained teachers in privately managed Higher Secondary Schools. Many of these untrained teachers have put in long service as teachers. A programme for giving them in-service training is under consideration. The supply of trained teachers is satisfactory now, and special efforts are being made to ensure that untrained and unqualified persons are not appointed as teachers in private institutions. The present position is shown in the following table :

Men		Women		Percentage of trained teachers to total number of teachers	
Higher Secondary Schools					
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
22,297	23,842	3,583	3,941	55.9	57.3

Teacher pupil ratio

The teacher pupil ratio remained almost the same as it was during the previous year—the increase in the number of teachers being offset by the increase in the number of scholars.

Jun or High School		Higher Secondary School	
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
23	22	22	22

Pay scale of teachers

The pay scale of teachers of different categories of Secondary Schools are given below :

Junior High Schools :

Head Master—55—2—57—3—60—E.B.—4—80.
 Assistant Master (J. T. C.)—45—2—65—E.B.—3—80.
 Assistant Master (H. T. C.)—40—2—50—E.B.—3—65.

Government Higher Secondary School :

Principal—250—25—400—E.B.—30—700—E.B.—50—850.
 Head Master—250—25—500.
 M.A. or M.Sc. (Teaching Classes XI and XII)—200—10—250—E.B.—10—310—E.B.—14—450.
 Trained Graduates—120—8—200—E.B.—10—300.
 Trained Under Graduate—75—5—120—E.B.—8—200.

Aided Higher Secondary Schools :

Principals—250—20—450—25—500.
 Head Master—200—10—350.
 M.A. or M. Sc. (Teaching Class XI and XII)—150—10—190—15—250.
 Trained Graduates—120—6—168—E.B.—8—200.
 Trained Under Graduate—75—5—110—E.B.—6—140—E.B.—7—175.

The scales of pay are mandatory. The terms of service in a private school are determined by a written agreement between the Management and the Teacher. Breaches of the agreement are referred to an Arbitration Board.

(vi) Size of Classes

The permissible limit for admission to Class VI to VIII is 35 ; for classes IX and X 40 and for classes XI and XII is 50. The minimum space allowed is 10 sq. ft. per scholar. In spite of the new schools and additional sections in existing institutions, the classes generally remained over crowded. Provision for accommodation, qualified staff and equipment could not keep pace with the increase in the number of students.

(vii) Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on the Secondary Schools for boys and girls rose from Rs.7,46,26,440 in 1953-54 to Rs.8,02,02,497 in 1954-55. It includes an expenditure of Rs 1,47,32,133 for Boys' Junior High Schools.

and Rs.32,17,427 for Girls Junior High Schools. The following table gives the details of the above expenditure—

Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools

On schools for boys		On schools for girls		Total		Variation
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
6,21,52,656	6,71,94,020	1,24,73,784	1,30,08,477	7,46,26,440	8,02,02,497	55,76,057

The increase in the number of scholars and teachers and the rise in the percentage of trained teachers account for the rise in expenditure.

The table given below shows the expenditure on Secondary Schools according to different sources of income.

Sources	1953-54		1954-55		Variation
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government Fund ..	2,38,37,561	32.0	2,66,43,937	33.2	+28,06,376
Local Fund ..	29,42,779	4.0	31,39,323	3.9	+1,96,544
Fees ..	4,11,52,410	55.1	4,30,28,380	53.7	+18,75,970
Endowment ..	10,31,312	1.3	12,29,820	1.5	+1,98,508
Other sources ..	56,62,378	7.6	61,61,037	7.7	+4,98,659
Total ..	7,46,26,440	100.0	8,02,02,497	100.0	+55,76,057

Thus during the year under review the Government Funds and fees met 33.2 and 53.7 per cent. of the total expenditure respectively. Income from endowments contributed only 1.5 per cent of the total expenditure.

The average annual cost per pupil receiving education in the Secondary Schools rose from Rs.75 in 1953-54 to Rs.77 in 1954-55.

The following table shows the comparative expenditure according to the managements for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 :

	1953-54		1954-55		Variation
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Government ..	1,12,79,920	15.1	1,21,85,789	15.2	+9,05,869
Local Bodies ..	1,15,72,669	15.5	1,24,01,796	15.5	+8,29,127
Private Bodies Aided ..	4,53,53,912	60.8	4,73,27,679	59.0	+19,73,767
Un-Aided ..	64,19,939	8.6	82,87,233	10.3	+18,67,294
Total ..	7,46,26,440	100.0	8,02,02,497	100.0	+55,76,057

Thus 59.0 per cent of the total amount was spent on institutions managed by private aided bodies. The expenditure on institutions managed directly by the Government and the local bodies was 15.2 per cent and 15.5 per cent of the total amount respectively.

VIII—Scholarship, stipends and free places

Different kinds of scholarships are awarded by the State in Higher Secondary institutions.

Forty-eight scholarships for boys and six for girls of the value of Rs.16 per mensem each and tenable for two years are awarded annually for precedence in the High School Examination of the Intermediate Board.

One hundred and seventy State Scholarships for boys and 75 for girls of Rs.10 per mensem each for 24 months in class IX and X of the recognized Higher Secondary Schools are awarded annually for precedence at the scholarship examination of class VIII conducted by the Registrar, Departmental Examination.

One stipend, tenable for two years is awarded annually to a poor and meritorious student in each Higher Secondary School.

Special scholarships are awarded to the poor students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, Momins and Ansars and Indian Christian of the rural areas. There are separate scholarships for sons and daughters of Indian Soldiers.

Scholarships for destitute students and students belonging to poor middle class families have been added recently. Sons and dependents of political sufferers and displaced persons also get separate scholarship.

To encourage the study of Sanskrit provision of Anglo-Sanskrit scholarships has been made at the Government Sanskrit College, Varanasi for Class VII, VIII, IX and X.

The provision of scholarships, stipends etc. was Rs.9,47,500. in 1954-55 as against Rs.7,75,000 in 1953-54.

Freeships up to a limit of 10 per cent. of the number of scholars on roll and half free ships up to a limit of 15 per cent of the number of scholars on roll are also allowed under para. 115 and 116 of Education Code to poor and meritorious students. Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes are exempted from payment of fees. The wards of the staff of educational institutions drawing less than Rs.200 per month are also granted full freeship in both Government and aided institutions.

IX—Methods and Standards of Teaching

During the year under review important changes have been introduced in the curriculum of Junior High Schools. The six groups in the curricula of the Higher Secondary scheme represent 6 types of Higher Secondary Schools, each catering for a particular class of students having special aptitude therefor. At the High School stage, weightage of two subjects has been given to the subjects of Commerce, Constructive of Pre-technical, Aesthetic and Agriculture Groups. In the Inter, while the same weightage is given to Commerce, Aesthetic and Constructive Groups, weightage of 3

subjects has been given to the subjects like Industrial Chemistry and Ceramics, and Agriculture Examination has been split up into two parts, to provide intensive coaching in these subjects to enable them to prove useful citizens.

Besides the above two public examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, it also conducts the High School and Intermediate Technical Examination of institutions managed by the Industries Department of the State. The curricula of these technical examinations comprise general and technical education. The central place which has been given to Agriculture and crafts in the curriculum of class VI to VIII is likely to provide a more realistic background for the teaching of theoretical subjects. Generally however, the standards of teaching cannot be considered to be very satisfactory. There is too much dependence on text-books, and not enough creative teaching to evoke the interest of the pupils. In Higher Secondary Schools also, the picture is not any brighter. The standards of teaching Science, English and Mathematics are particularly in need of attention. The teaching of English has suffered mainly because there has not yet taken place the adjustment in out-look which the changed political situation makes necessary. The In-Service Training Programme, it is hoped will do much to remove the present deficiencies.

(X) Medium of Instruction

Medium of instruction from Junior High School right upto class XII is Hindi in Deonagri script. English is still used as medium of instructions in European and Anglo-Indian Schools.

(XI) Teaching of Hindi

Hindi continued to be a compulsory subject in Junior High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools. Formerly there were two courses in Hindi, Advanced and Elementary. The elementary course has now been abolished in the first two years' course. Elementary course in Hindi continues up to the Intermediate Examination of 1957 for all groups and for Intermediate Examination with Agricultural Group and Technical Examinations for 1957 onwards. Hindi with Sanskrit is now the compulsory subject. The progress of Hindi and the teaching of Hindi in the schools have been making very satisfactory and rapid progress.

(XII) Examination Results

A Junior High School Examination is conducted in each district by a Committee with the District Inspector of Schools as its Chairman. The question papers are set centrally and supplied to the districts by the Registrar, Department Examinations, Uttar Pradesh. Junior High Schools with a trained graduate or Inter. C. T. Headmaster and Junior High Sections attached to a Higher Secondary School have their own home examination's for class VIII.

The High School (class X) and Intermediate (class XII) Examinations are conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education. During the year under review the Board revised the Regulations contained in Chapters XII, XIII and XIV with effect from the Examinations of 1956, and restrictions have been imposed on the admission of private candidates to the Board's High School Examination. Concessions formerly available to the candidates to take the examination in parts have been withdrawn. Women candidates are now required to pay the full prescribed fee with effect from the examination of 1956.

The total number of candidates, regular as well as private who appeared in the terminal examinations of the Board and the Junior High Schools are given below :

	1953-54				1954-55			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
Intermediate Arts	31,205	15,426	5,477	3,225	41,983	22,154	8,440	5,381
Intermediate Science ..	11,400	5,847	375	231	15,887	8,822	516	347
Intermediate Commerce ..	7,775	3,840	2	..	11,257	5,930	3	..
Intermediate Agriculture ..	581	171	..	..	972	316	..	..
Intermediate in Technical ..	..	..	..	..	17	13	..	..
High School Examination ..	1,70,761	85,793	17,253	9,525	1,79,892	82,595	22,951	11,689
Junior High School Examination	1,64,441	1,15,024	12,733	9,334	1,67,252	1,14,301	13,196	9,809

XIII School Building and Equipment

The condition of buildings and equipment generally has not shown any marked improvement. One of the items of the programme of the Reorientation Scheme was the beautification of school buildings and environs. This has resulted in considerable attention being paid to and improvement being effected in the Junior High School buildings in the rural areas.

The Government Higher Secondary Schools have their own well planned pucca buildings. But only a few privately managed Higher Secondary Schools, buildings are adequate and suitable. Considerable leeway has to be covered. During the year under report Government increased the provision for building grant to private institutions from 2.5 lakh to 3.0 lakh.

There is a general shortage of equipment and furniture in almost all the schools except a few aided institutions and Government institutions. The most urgent need is for the provision of libraries and science equipment.

During the year under report Government sanctioned Rs.49,000 to Boys and Rs.36,000 to Girls private institutions for furniture and equipment and Rs.60,000 to Girls institutions for purchase of buses.

XIV Reorganisation and New Developments

During the year under review some important changes were made in the curriculum of Higher Secondary Schools.

In 1948 the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh for the first time introduced four groups of Courses, i.e. Literary, Scientific, Constructive and Aesthetic. The subjects for the High School and Intermediate Examinations were classified under three heads Compulsory, Main and Subsidiary. Under each of the above four groups, Hindi being the State language was compulsory for all groups. There were courses in Advanced and Elementary Hindi and also in Advanced and Elementary English. Elementary courses were meant for those who had not read these subjects at an earlier stage and was a measure designed for the transitional stage. A special group of subjects was prescribed for girls with Home Science as a compulsory and main subject for the High School Examination with Home Economics for the Intermediate Examination. In the course for girls, English was optional. Mathematics was compulsory only for the High School Scientific Group and for candidates taking Agriculture or Industrial Chemistry or Ceramics for the Intermediate Examination. Instruction and Examination in General knowledge and Physical Culture were compulsory in addition to five subjects prescribed under each group which a candidate was required to take for the High School or Intermediate Examination. The Examination in Physical culture, however remained in abeyance. Moral education was also introduced as a non-examination subject in classes IX to XII.

The same subject existing as compulsory, main and subsidiary led to a lot of confusion and complication. In March, 1952 Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the late Acharya Narendra Deva to examine the working of the Secondary Education in the State. It submitted its report to Government in May, 1953. Important changes in consonance with the recommendations of the Committee have been introduced from July, 1954.

In the new curriculum the confusion and complication caused by the existence of the same subjects as compulsory, main and subsidiary has been done away with. Now there are six types of courses for higher secondary schools i.e. Literary, Scientific, Agriculture, Commerce, Constructive or Pretechnical and Aesthetic. Hindi with Sanskrit as one subject with independent emphasis on both of them and a Modern Indian Language other than Hindi, alternated with a Modern Foreign Language have been made compulsory throughout the four years' course (class IX to XII) General Knowledge has been taken out from the curriculum. For Classes IX and X, Mathematics for boys and Home Science for Girls have been made compulsory. Thus for classes IX and X the following three subjects have been made compulsory :

(i) Hindi with Sanskrit.

(ii) A Modern Indian Language other than Hindi as given in (viii) Schedule of the Indian constitution.

or

A Modern Foreign Language (English, French, German, Nepali or Sindhi.)

(iii) Mathematics (for boys only)

or

Home Science (for girls only)

In addition to the 3 compulsory subjects, every candidate has to offer 3. Optionals. Instruction in Physical Training is also compulsory although there is no examination in it for the present.

For the Intermediate Examination the following subjects have been made compulsory in all Groups excluding Agricultural Group.

(1) Hindi with Sanskrit.

(2) An Indian Language other than Hindi as given in Schedule VIII of the Indian Constitution.

or

A Modern Foreign Language (English, French, German, Russian, Nepali, or Sindhi).

In addition to these a candidate has to offer 3 optionals. Provision has also been made throughout the four years' course to offer an Indian Language other than Hindi or a Modern Foreign Language as an optional provided it is not offered as a compulsory subjects. Weightage of two subjects has been given to subjects prescribed under constructive or Pre-Technical Group. The policy of the Board with regard to the introduction of vocational subjects in all through the four years' course is to group the subjects offered for its examinations in such a way that while providing for a sound general education suitable as an introduction to University studies, they should also fit students to enter upon higher specialised courses in technical and professional institutions.

Intermediate Examination in Agriculture has been split up into two parts. There is separate public examination after part I and II. This has been done with a view to decrease the load of composite subjects taught in Agriculture to enable candidates to acquire more thorough knowledge of each subject.

During the year under review a confidential Section has also been created in the office of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education.

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

There are six Universities in the State, Allahabad Lucknow, Banaras, Aligarh, Agra and the Roorkee Engineering University. The Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University are Central institutions. Allahabad, Lucknow, Banaras and Aligarh Universities are mainly residential and teaching universities, though they affiliate colleges within their immediate jurisdictional areas.

The Agra University is an affiliating and examining body. The total number of colleges affiliated by Agra University of this State was 49.

The Engineering University at Roorkee is a unitary teaching and residential institution with a single faculty (Engineering).

Institutions

The number of colleges in the state during the current year as compared with 1953-54, is given below :

Number of Colleges in Uttar Pradesh

Arts and Science		Professional colleges		Colleges for Special Education		Total		Variation
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
56	59	17	37	6	6	79	102	+23

The main increase has occurred in the number of professional colleges which include Teachers Training Colleges, Medical Colleges and Agriculture Colleges. (from 17 in 1953-54 to 37 in 1954-55).

It is due to addition of the following colleges :

- (1) Ayurvedic Colleges 9
- (2) Government Junior Basic Training Colleges .. 3
- (3) Extension Teachers Training Centre, Partabgarh 1
- (4) Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli .. 1
- (5) Training College for teachers for Deaf and Dumb .. 1
- * (6) Government Nursery Training College, Allahabad 1
- * (7) St. Mary Training, College, Allahabad .. 1
- (8) Kishori Raman Training College for Women, Mathura 1
- * (9) Government College for Physical Education, Rampur 1
- (10) Kishori Raman Training College for men, Mathura 1

Colleges marked with an asterisk have been included in this category because of Statistical reclassification. The number of Arts and Science colleges have also recorded an increase from 56 to 59.

The following table shows the number of colleges according to management :

Management	Arts and Science Colleges		Colleges for professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total			
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54		1954-55	
							Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government	3	3	11	19	3	2	17	22	24	14
Aided ..	48	50	6	18	2	3	56	71	71	69
Un-aided ..	5	6	..	..	1	1	6	7	7	7
Total ..	56	59	17	37	6	6	79	100.0	102	100.0

The decrease in the number of Government Colleges for special education by 1 is due to statistical reclassification. The number of professional colleges maintained directly by the Government rose from 11 in 1953-54 to 19 in the current year. The number of colleges aided by Government also rose from 56 in 1953-54 to 71. There are now only 7 Un-aided Colleges in the State. The number of institutions of higher learning in rural areas is very small at present.

Students

The table below shows the number of pupils in Universities and colleges. There has been an increase by 2,174 scholars.

Number of students in Universities and Colleges

Boys		Girls		Total		Variation
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
72,346	73,639	6,867	7,748	79,213	81,387	+2,174

The number of students in the B.A. and B.Sc. classes rose from 29,374 in 1953-54 to 30,093 in the current year. In the post-graduate classes the number was 7,945 as against 7,847 of the previous year. The number of research scholars also increased from 701 of the previous year to 787 in the current year. There were 16,991 students during the current year against 16,720 of the previous year in Inter. classes attached to Degree Colleges.

The number of boys and girls in the Degree and Post-graduate classes receiving general education is given in the following table :

General Education	Boys		Girls		Total		Variation
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
B.A./B.Sc. ..	26,786	27,064	2,588	3,029	29,374	30,093	+719
M.A./M.Sc. ..	7,050	7,058	797	887	7,847	7,945	+98
Research ..	613	708	88	79	701	787	+86
Intermediate ..	14,980	15,041	1,740	1,950	16,720	16,991	+271

Distribution of pupils both boys and girls at the university stage receiving professional and special education is given below :

	Boys		Girls		Total		Variation
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
<i>Professional education</i>							
Agriculture and Forestry.	1,542	1,679	20	20	1,562	1,699	+137
Commerce	8,011	8,104	..	..	8,011	8,104	+93
Engineering, and Technology	1,940	2,020	1	1	1,941	2,021	+80
Law ..	4,274	4,088	46	41	4,320	4,129	-191
Medicine and Veterinary.	2,488	3,496	254	301	2,742	3,797	+1,055
<i>Special Education</i>							
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	264	287	327	295	591	582	-9
Oriental studies	1,234	1,369	1	1	1,235	1,370	+135
Other Subjects	453	549	59	58	512	607	+95

The figures given in the above tables show a progressive increase in the number of students receiving general higher education but a slight decrease in Engineering and Technology, and Law. The number of students in the institutions of Oriental Learning has increased, but that in the institutions of Fine Arts remained nearly the same. The number of girls entering the institutions of higher learning is also steadily increasing. Out of a total of 6,575 girls in colleges of general education as many as 4,243 girls were receiving education in boys colleges as against 2,329 in girls colleges. The percentage of girls in boys colleges of general education to the total number of girls was 64.

In the colleges for Professional and special education the number of girls in boys colleges was 711 as against 465 girls in girls colleges. Out of a total number of 1,176 girls receiving Professional and special Education 60 per cent. were receiving education in boys colleges. During the previous year the total number of girls who received Professional and Special Education was only 990 and 66.1 per cent of them had received education in boys institutions.

Teachers

During the current year the number of teachers in the universities and colleges was 3,957 Men and 345 Women as against 3,652 Men and 302 women in 1953:54. They are classified as under :

Number of Teachers in Universities and Colleges

Year	In University teaching Department		In affiliated colleges		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1954-55 ..	1,307	108	2,650	237	3,957	345

Of the total number of teachers nearly 67 per cent. are engaged in affiliated colleges, and the rest 33 per cent. in the University teaching Departments.

Pay scale of teachers

The pay scales continued to be the same as during the previous year. The universities of Allahabad and Lucknow have the following pay-scales :

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

Pay scale in Government degree colleges

Professors Rs.500-50-1,000-E.B.-1200 plus special pay of Rs.100 for Principal.

Assistant professors

Rs.250-25-400-E.B.-30-700-E.B.-50-850

Pay scales in private Degree colleges affiliated to Agra University.

A For Principal—

1. Rs.700-40-900-50-1000.

Principal of a college in which teaching is conducted for Masters-degree in not less than three subjects.

2. Rs.600-30-750.

Principal other than those entitled to scale 1.

B. Scales for Head of Deptt.—

3. Rs.300-20-500-EB-20-600. Head of a Department in which teaching is conducted for a Master's degree of the University.
4. Rs.250-15-400-EB-20-500 Head of a Department in which teaching for a degree of the University is conducted but not for a Master's degree.

C. Scale for teachers other than the Head of the Department—

5. Rs.200-15-350-EB-20-450. Every teacher of a subject which is taught in the college for a Masters degree.
6. Rs.200-10-300-EB-20-400. Every teacher of a subject which is taught in the college for a Bachelor's degree.

Expenditure

The Expenditure on the universities, Arts and Science colleges and Professional and special institutions of 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given below :

Direct expenditure on Universities and Colleges in Uttar Pradesh

Universities		Arts and Science Colleges		Colleges for professional education		Colleges for special education		Total	
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2,04,24,838	52,78,367	97,77,020	1,07,09,313	28,22,699	53,04,515	3,12,239	3,12,286	3,33,36,796	4,16,04,481

The distribution of expenditure on Universities and colleges by sources is given in the following table :

Direct expenditure on Universities and Colleges by sources

	1953-54	1954-55	Variation
Government	1,37,05,950	1,79,26,450	+42,20,500
Local Bodies	79,885	12,474	-67,411
Fees	1,14,24,756	1,21,13,653	+6,88,897
Endowment	4,55,125	5,81,902	+1,26,677
Other	76,71,080	1,09,70,102	+32,99,022
Total	3,33,36,796	4,16,04,481	+82,67,685

There was an increase of Rs.82,67,685 in the expenditure of Universities and Colleges during the year under report. It was partly due to the addition of twenty Professional colleges and three Arts and Science colleges and partly due to increase in the expenditure of Universities.

Scholarships stipends and free places

All the universities of the state make provision for Research scholarships. The open merit scholarships on the basis of university examinations are awarded to meritorious scholars and freeships to the extent of about 20 per cent were available for poor and deserving pupils. Liberal stipends and freeships were awarded to students of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes receiving higher education in the universities and degree colleges. The financial assistance given in the shape of scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions amounted to Rs.28,26,066.

Method and standard of teaching

Teaching standard in Universities have continued to be handicapped by crowded classes. Tutorial classes and seminars do not occupy as much time as they should. Library facilities cannot be considered as adequate and there is little time left for individual guidance. In affiliated Degree Colleges the pressure of enrolment varies over a wide range. The enrolment in the newly established Degree Colleges is not high but the teaching suffers because of the lack of experienced teachers.

There is general anxiety and concern about the fall in standards and the Universities and the Degree Colleges are taking steps to halt the decline. The most urgent needs however of the Universities and the Degree Colleges are for more accommodation, better equipment and library facilities.

Medium of instruction

English continues to be the medium of instruction in post-graduate classes. In graduate classes particularly in the faculty of Arts Hindi is being increasingly used as the medium of instruction.

Examination results

The result of the University Examinations is shown in the table given below :

Examinations	Number appeared		Number passed		Percentage	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
B.A. ..	14,493	17,420	7,416	8,956	51.2	51.4
B.Sc. ..	4,469	5,180	2,201	2,446	49.2	47.2
B.Sc., Ag. ..	303	300	253	269	83.5	89.7
B. Com. ..	1,402	2,250	850	1,360	60.6	60.5
M.A. ..	8,909	4,144	3,494	3,732	89.4	90.1

Examinations	Number appeared		Number passed		Percentage	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
M.Sc. ..	939	1,000	831	821	89.3	82.1
M.Sc., Ag. ..	112	109	106	106	94.6	97.2
M. Com. ..	620	541	588	505	94.8	93.3
LL.B. ..	2,193	1,762	1,584	1,333	72.3	75.7
L.T. and B.T.	2,148	2,186	1,640	1,529	76.3	69.6
B. Ed. ..	214	222	210	221	98.1	99.5

Buildings

The Universities and the degree colleges are short of accommodation, as the enrolment during the last few years has overflowed the capacity for which their buildings, were originally designed. Lack of funds and building material has hampered expansion at the rate that is necessary to overtake the needs arising out of increased enrolment. Building activity during the year under report has been much more satisfactory than in the previous year.

Roorkee University

The new Electrical Engineering Block which was started in 1954 is almost complete and equipment from the old Electrical Engineering Laboratories has been shifted to this new building. The following new constructions for which funds are available are projected for next year, and a beginning has been made on some of them :

	Rs.
1. Overseers hostel	6,05,000
2. Refresher course Trainees hostel	5,00,000
3. Hostel for Water Resources Development Training Centre ..	5,36,000
4. Residences for the above centre	4,10,000
5. Auditorium	1,00,000
6. Laboratory space	3,35,000
7. Overseers school	1,30,000
Total	26,16,000

Construction of bulidings No. 1, 2, and 3 has already begun.

An Olympic Swimming Pool measuring 165'×48'×16' has been constructed. The robing rooms for the swimming pool as well as for the open Air Theatre are being constructed exclusively by the supervisory, technical and manual labour of the staff and students. The students are also going ahead with the completion of the extension to the Engineer students club building. A total of Rs.80,000 has been sanctioned for these projects taken up under the sharamdan scheme.

Agra College, Agra

A sum of Rs.19,915 was spent on the construction of the Hostel boundary wall, painting roads with asphalt, and for fittings and furniture for Arts Block and Chemistry Department.

Amar Singh Jat College, Lakhoti

Four class-rooms and the library hall were re-roofed and their floors were relaid with concrete and cement. The Kachcha roofs of other rooms and verandah of the main block were made Pacca with concrete and cement. A projection of about four feet wide was constructed over the entire building. The Government gave Rs.5,000 as non-recurring grant.

A Pathology Laboratory 40'×20' was also constructed at an estimated cost of Rs.4,000.

M. M. H. College, Ghaziabad

The college has two impressive buildings and a third building is nearing completion.

Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur

Three big rooms are under construction to house the library and the reading room.

Jat Vedic College, Baraut

A new Zoology block has been completed.

M. P. College, Gorakhpur

A separate building with a big compound has been purchased to accommodate the Women's section of the college.

S. S. V. Degree College, Hapur

Four new class-rooms have been completed.

D. S. B. Government College, Naini Tal

During the year under review extensions were made to the chemistry block at a cost of Rs.52,000. A sum of Rs.68,000 was also provided for fittings and furniture but only Rs.20,000 could be utilized. Government have also sanctioned Rs.1,64,000 for two lecture theatres one for physics and the other for chemistry. The work is to be taken up next year.

Research in Universities

Research in the universities and the degree colleges was encouraged through special Research Scholarships and grants. The grants are made by Government on the recommendation of the Scientific Research Committee, Uttar Pradesh. A special allowance of Rs.100 is given to the Professors of the Degree colleges affiliated to the Agra University who guide research work. A sum of Rs.1,79,500 was given as grant-in-aid to the Universities and Degree colleges for research work. 708 boys and 79 girls (Exclusive of research workers in Professional colleges) were engaged on research work at the various universities and colleges.

Research works are specially encouraged at the following four colleges for Professional Education :

- (1) Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
- (2) Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.
- (3) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
- (4) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteshwar.

The enrolment of these Research institutions was 231 and an expenditure of Rs.41,23,732 was incurred on their maintenance during the current year.

University Grants Committee, Uttar Pradesh

The Committee's term which was due to expire on November 24, 1954 was extended by a year. It continued to function during the year under report with Dr. (Sir) Sita Ram as its Chairman.

In modification of the Committee's earlier decision it was decided that hence forward grants instead of loans should be recommended for the construction of hostels for men students in degree colleges.

The development plans of the six degree colleges in the State which have post-graduate teaching in science were recommended to the Central Government.

Re-organization and new developments

The various Acts which established the Universities in this State were promulgated nearly decade ago. The Agra University Act was passed 27 years ago and the Allahabad University Act was passed in 1921. Vast changes had occurred since these Acts were promulgated. New problems and urgencies had entered the field of University Education. The problems relating to higher education had been investigated by the University Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Radha Krishnan and its weighty recommendations had been put before the Government and the public. The urgent need was to redesign the legislative basis of the Universities, by appropriate amending Acts.

The Agra University

The Agra University Act was first promulgated over 27 years ago. An amending act called the Agra University (Amendment) Act came into force with effect from December 30, 1953.

The amending Act has made provision for the constitution of the Senate, the Executive Council and for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor generally in accordance with the recommendation of the University Education Commission. Powers have also been assumed to secure better supervision over the affiliated colleges and particularly to prescribe the conditions of service of the teachers in affiliated colleges. The amending Act further contemplates that the Intermediate classes should be detached from the Degree classes and that a Degree College should either the first degree classes with post-graduate class or Inter. classes with first degree classes but without post-graduate classes. The reorganization in the pattern will be brought into effect gradually and the colleges will exercise their option either to retain the Inter. classes and forego post-graduate classes or to forego Inter. classes and keep the post-graduate classes.

The B.A. and B.Sc Examinations under the New Scheme, having two examinations one at the end of each year, were held during this year for the first time. It is expected that this step will have a good effect upon the students in the matter of discipline and their studies.

Allahabad University

The Allahabad University Act was first promulgated in 1921.

Government appointed an Enquiry Committee for the Allahabad University under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Mootham. The Committee

made a detailed investigation into the affairs of the University. A bill was, therefore, prepared during the year under report to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee and for the purposes to amend the Act of 1921. The bill had not passed into legislation during the year under report.

Lucknow University

The Act of the Lucknow University was drawn up on the lines of the Allahabad University Act. An amending bill was therefore prepared for the Lucknow University also. It had not passed into legislation during the year under report.

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Normal and Training Schools

Teachers for primary schools are trained in Normal Schools. Due to vast expansion in Primary education during the post independence period, untrained teachers had to be employed in large numbers in almost every district. Consequently steps were taken to provide for the training of teachers for primary schools in most of the districts. The comparative figures for 1953-54 and 1954-55 about the number of boys and girls Normal Schools are given in the table below :

	1953-54			1954-55		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Government	43	10	53	40	10	50
Private	3	8	11	3	8	11
Total	46	18	64	43	18	61

Government Normal School for boys at Pratapgarh, Bara Banki and Hardwar (Saharanpur) have been converted in Janta Colleges. This explains the decrease in the number of boys Government Normal Schools from 43 in 1953-54 to 40 in 1954-55.

The minimum qualification for admission to a Normal School is Junior High School or class VIII of a higher secondary school. Age-limit for admission has been reduced from 18-27 years to 17-26 years. During the year under report, powers to pass final orders in respect of candidates to be admitted to Government Normal School for boys in the District and to decide the award of stipends amongst them have vested in the district Inspector of Schools. Formerly these powers were exercised by the Deputy Director of the region.

Formerly the period of training was two years, but in 1949 this was reduced to one year. It is now felt that this reduction in training period has adversely affected the efficiency of training. The question of again extending it to two years is under consideration.

During the year under review 5,465 men and 989 women candidates appeared for the H. T. C. examination. The number of successful candidates was 3,785 and 604, respectively.

Teachers for Junior High Schools and for classes VI, VII, and VIII of Higher Secondary Schools are trained in the Junior Training Colleges. The minimum qualification for admission to these is High School. The period of training is one year.

The comparative figures for 1953-54, 1954-55 about the number of boys and girls Junior training colleges are given in the following table :

	1953-54			1954-55		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Government ..	8	1	9	5	1	6
Private	21	1	22	28	..	28
Total ..	29	2	31	33	1	34

Junior training colleges for boys at Allahabad, Lucknow and Muzaffarnagar have been converted into Junior Basic Training Colleges. Thus the number of Government Junior Training Colleges for boys decreased from 8 in 1953-54 to 5 in 1954-55.

During the year under review 2,675 men and 110 women candidates appeared for the Junior Teachers Certificate Examination. The number of successful candidates was 1907 and 84 respectively.

In the Normal Schools as well as Junior Training Colleges candidates are trained in the basic system of education. They learn at least two basic crafts, Agriculture, Horticulture and Spinning and Weaving. Women candidates learn house craft in place of Agriculture or Horticulture. The candidates are required to do practical community work in villages, and are also taught the theoretical aspects of community organization work.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on Normal schools and Junior Teaching Certificate institutions amounted to Rs.23,69,990 during the year under review as against Rs.27,14,707 in the previous year.

The table given below shows the distribution of expenditure according to different sources :

Sources				1953-54 amount	1954-55 amount	Variation
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	..	..	..	25,10,473	21,27,615	-3,82,858
Local Boards	..	..	..	15,673	11,094	-4,579
Fees	..	..	..	1,48,627	1,79,888	+31,196
Endowment	..	..	..	11,327	17,745	+6,418
Others	..	..	..	28,607	33,648	+5,041
Total				27,14,707	23,69,990	-3,44,782

As already pointed out, during the year under review three normal schools have been converted into Janta colleges and three junior training colleges into Junior Basic Training colleges. This explains the decrease in Government expenditure by Rs.3,82,858. About 90 per cent of the expen-

diture was met from Government funds. In the training institutions maintained by the Government no fee of any kind is charged and the candidate teachers get stipends. Fees are, however, charged in the training institutions which are maintained by private bodies.

The comparative figures of direct expenditure on the teachers training institutions both for men and women for the current and the preceding year is given in the following statement :

On Institution for Men		On Institution for Women		Total		Variatio
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
21,81,745	19,08,387	5,32,962	4,61,603	27,14,707	22,69,990	—3,44,817

The average annual cost per pupil was Rs.348.4 as against Rs.391.5 of the preceding year.

Training Colleges

The year under report saw the revival of C. T. course for boys, which was abolished in the year 1949-50. Under Government of India's Intensive Educational Development Scheme No. 1 of the Ist Five-Year Plan, the three Government Training institutions for Junior Teaching Certificate at Allahabad, Lucknow and Muzaffarnagar were with effect from July, 1954, converted into Junior Basic Training colleges. These institutions were given a revised syllabus on the lines of Basic Education with special emphasis and adequate provision for training in Agriculture, Crafts, and Community Work. These colleges impart one year C. T. (Basic) training to 60 under-graduate candidates. Minimum qualification for admission to the colleges is Intermediate II Division. The pupil teachers are given stipends at Rs.30 per mensem each.

A C. T. Training college for women was also maintained by Government at Lucknow. House craft, Practical community work and community organization are compulsory parts of the training. Student teachers are required to go to villages to actively participate in village life and community development work.

Four Government Training colleges of post-graduate level continued to be maintained. Two of these i.e. the Basic Training College and the Constructive Training College were at Lucknow and the other two at Allahabad.

During the year under report the syllabus of the Basic Training College was reorganized. According to the new syllabus each candidate has to offer one main craft and one subsidiary craft out of the following :

- (i) Main Craft—Agriculture or Spinning and Weaving.
- (ii) Subsidiary Craft—Vegetable gardening, Tat Patti Weaving, Toy (Clay and Paper Machine) making and Fruit preservation.

Practical examination are conducted in Practice of Teaching, Community Work and the main and subsidiary crafts.

There were 73 pupil teachers on roll of whom 22 were women. All women pupil teachers were stipendiary. Stipend is paid at Rs.30 per month for ten months. The course is of one year's duration.

The graduate teachers trained at the Basic Training College are appointed on the staff of the Normal Schools and the Junior Training Colleges and as Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

The Constructive Training College train teachers for Crafts in the Higher Secondary Schools. In addition to general theory of pedagogy candidates get specialised training in one of the following Crafts :

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| (1) Agriculture | .. | } One Year's course.
One-year's course for B.Sc. (Tech).
and 2 year's course for B. Sc. (pure) |
| (2) Industrial Chemistry | .. | |
| (3) Ceramics | .. | |
| (4) Book-craft | .. | Two years' course. |
| (5) Metal craft | .. | Two years' course. |
| (6) Spinning and Weaving | .. | Two years' course. |
| (7) Wood-craft | .. | Two years' course. |

Only graduates are admitted to the college. The duration of training is as noted above against the particular subject.

Number of pupil teachers on roll in the first year was 28 and in the second year 46. All of them were stipendiary. Stipend was at the rate of Rs.30 per month for 10 months.

Of the two Government L. T. Colleges at Allahabad one is for Men and the other for Women. The L. T. Training College for Men is part of the Government Central Pedagogical Institute, which in addition to conducting this training also takes up research in educational problems. The Government Training College for women is maintained separately.

A—During the year under review the Government Central Pedagogical Institute carried on the following investigations and experiments :

(1) An Experiment in the Teaching of English in class VI. The aim of the experiment was to test the efficacy of the structural approach to English in the Senior High School. The preparation of a detailed syllabus in English on structural basis for the first three years was started.

(2) An investigation on the Current Practices in the use of Excursions as a part of General Science Programme in the Senior High School was undertaken.

(3) In Mathematics, a study was made of the general nature of errors in Arithmetic committed by students offering Mathematics at the Higher Secondary stage.

(4) A Reading Readiness Test in Hindi was prepared and preliminary selection of Reading Vocabulary for the primary classes made.

(5) Criteria for preparation of text-books for Junior High Schools were prepared.

B—The following workshops and courses were organized :

(1) A workshop of teachers of English of the local training colleges and practising schools.

(2) A two-week course in the Teaching of English was organized in collaboration with the British Council. About 100 teachers from all over the State attended it.

(3) A workshop in the teaching of Science was organized.

(4) A convention of about 80 teachers of Hindi from the Allahabad region was organized, at which ways and means to improve the quality of the work of teachers and students were discussed. A follow-up programme was also gone through 10 articles bearing on the above researches were published in the "Shiksha" U. P. Education Department Journal, and 3 handbooks of suggestions for teachers were published.

Since July, 1954 the women's section of the College of Physical Training has also been attached to the Government Training College for Women at Allahabad. Intermediate passed candidates are admitted to this section. The duration of this course is one year. Prior to 1954-55 this section was attached to the Government College of Physical Education for Boys at Allahabad and High School passed candidates were admitted.

In addition to the above Government Training Colleges, a number of training colleges are maintained by private bodies, generally as a Department of education of the respective Degree Colleges. Students of the Government as well as the private Training Colleges take the L. T. Diploma Examination of the Uttar Pradesh Education Department. In addition to the above, the universities of Allahabad, Aligarh, Lucknow and Banaras have their own departments of Education. These universities confer the degrees of B. Ed., B. T., L. T. and M. Ed. The Allahabad University confers the M. Ed. degree only. The Agra University also confers B. T. on candidates under training in colleges affiliated to it.

The following table gives the number of training colleges maintained by Government or recognized by it :

	1953-54			1954-55		
	Number of institutions	Enrolment	Number passed	Number of institutions	Enrolment	Number passed
Government (men) ..	3	233	} 1,305 {	3	246	} 1,361 {
Government (women) ..	1	82		1	136	
Private (recognized) ..	15	1,193		16	1,395	
Total ..	19	1,508	..	21	1,777	..

The Government College of Home Science and Government Nursery Training College were two other important training institutions for women maintained at Allahabad. In the College of Home Science, prior to 1954-55 two courses were run, one of two years' duration for High School passed candidates and the other of three years' for Intermediate passed candidates leading to a Diploma. During the year under review the three years' course (Diploma) was abolished and two years' course for High School passed candidates was replaced by one year course for Intermediate passed candidates with Home Science as one of their subjects in the High School.

The Government Nursery Training College was made permanent in 1954-55. Twenty candidates are admitted to it every year for a two years' course. Minimum qualification for admission is High School.

The following table shows the total number of candidates under training in the State during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Number of Pupils in Teachers Training Colleges and in B. Ed. and M. Ed. classes of Universities :

Men		Women		Total		Variation	Output		
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55		Men	Women	Total
							(Degree or Diploma)		
1,600	2,030	566	851	2,166	2,881	+715	1,521	712	223

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on the Teachers Training Colleges by sources is shown below :

Sources		1953-54	1954-55	Variation
Government	.. ..	4,13,418	8,82,436	+469,018
Fees	.. ..	55,124	94,314	+39,190
Endowments	.. ..	4,580	..	-4,580
Other sources	.. ..	38,614	39,999	+1,385
Total	.. ..	5,11,736	10,16,749	+5,05,013

N.B.—These expenditure figures do not include the expenditure on the Training Department of Degree colleges or Universities.

Increase in expenditure from Government funds is mainly due to the opening of three Junior Basic Training Colleges at Allahabad, Lucknow and Muzaffarnagar and Extension Teachers Training Centre at Pratapgarh. The main burden of the Training Colleges was borne by Government accounting for about 87 per cent. Income from endowments was nil while proportion of income from fees was about 9 per cent. Fees are charged in only private institutions. No fees are charged in college maintained by Government.

The direct expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges both for men and women during the current year and the previous year is given below (in Rupees) :

Direct Expenditure on Teachers Training College

Men		Women		Total		Variation
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
3,02,688	6,44,265	2,09,148	3,72,484	5,11,736	10,16,749	+ 5,05,013

The increase in expenditure is due to the opening of 4 new Government institutions as mentioned above and two new recognised private institutions.

Training of Extension Teachers

Under the scheme of Reorientation of Education (discussed in detail in Chapter IV), 2897 candidates were selected for the post of extension teachers. In order to train them for their new jobs, 9 training centres were initially started at the Government State Farm, Rudrapur, and Government Normal Schools at Faizabad, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Almora, Agra and Muzaffarnagar. All the selected candidates were put through a special course of training for a period of three months at these training centres. The non-agricultural candidates were sent to Rudrapur to learn agricultural methods, while those with agricultural qualifications were trained in the theory and practice of teaching at the 8 Government Normal Schools. The Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad, conducted a comprehensive testing of these candidates on the basis of which they were graded into three categories A, B and C. After the scheme was launched with these trained extension teachers, a chain of refresher courses was started at 6 centres in the plains and one centre in the hills to continue further training. Arrangements were also made for refresher courses in Agriculture and Horticulture.

Out of a total of 2,897 candidates under the reorientation scheme, 118 were selected for appointment as craft teachers. Of these, 41 received their first term of training of a three months' duration at the Government Constructive Training College, Lucknow.

Re-organization and New Developments

The conversion of Junior Training Colleges at Allahabad, Lucknow and Muzaffarnagar into Junior Basic Training Colleges has been an important step taken to strengthen Basic Education in the State. In these institutions, out of a minimum of 60 lessons required, a pupil teacher is required to teach 35 correlated lessons and 10 project lessons. He is also required to undergo training in Basic Crafts and Allied Art as detailed below :

(A) Main—(1) Spinning and Weaving and Allied Art.

or

(2) Agriculture and Allied Art.

or

(3) House Craft (for women only) and Allied Art.

(B) and one of the following subsidiary crafts :

(1) Spinning and Weaving of *tat patti*, *durrie*, etc. for those who do not offer Spinning and Weaving as Mancraft.

(2) Gardening and Vegetable Culture (for those who do not offer Agriculture as Main Crafts).

(3) Tailoring (for those who do not offer House Craft as Main Craft).

(4) Toy-making and Pottery.

(5) Fruit Preservation and Soap-making.

(6) Raffia Basketry and Cane Work.

(7) Leather Work.

(8) Wood Work.

The pupil teachers do intensive practical work in community development, and also study the theoretical aspect of community organization.

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education in the State is mainly under the control of the Industries Department. The number of institutions and scholars during the current year as compared to the previous year is given in the following chart :

	Boys institutions				Girls institutions			
	1953-54		1954-55		1953-54		1954-55	
	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars
Engineering ..	14	1,750	10	1,867	..	..	..	..
Technical ..	5	321	10	584	..	..	1	106
Industrial ..	29	1,098	30	2,061	22	1,120	27	1,668
Arts and Crafts ..	1	17	..	..	1	354	..	..
Total ..	49	3,186	50	4,512	23	1,474	28	1,774

During the current year 2,248 students received training in various trades in the Government Institutions as compared to 1952 in 1953-54.

Fees

No fee is charged for imparting Technical Education in the institutions maintained by Government. A nominal fee varying from Re.1 to Rs.3 per mensem is charged for lodging in the Hostels, including lighting and servants' charges. Capitation fee from non-Uttar Pradesh Students has also been withdrawn.

Stipends and Scholarships..

Deserving students are awarded stipends and scholarships which vary from Rs.5 to Rs.25 per month. Government of India are awarding a number of apprenticeship and factory training scholarships ranging from Rs.75 to Rs.100 per month. Under the scheme for Relief of Unemployment among Educated Youngmen, the Department is paying stipends at the rate of Rs.25 per month to 450 students in various institutions. Six scholarships of the value of Rs.150 per month each have been granted by the Uttar Pradesh Research Committee to the students who have taken up research problems for fellowship courses of study at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur. Apart from these facilities such students as are desirous of receiving advanced training outside the State are awarded stipends of Rs.50 per month so as to enable them to meet a part of their expenses. Nineteen students were in receipt of these stipends during 1954-55.

Examinations

During the current year 617 students from Government institutions appeared at the final examinations and 542 were declared successful. 327 students from aided institutions also appeared at the examinations, and 293 were successful. Fellowship Diploma (F. H. B. T. I.) was also awarded to two candidates at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.

Evening Classes

With a view to increasing efficiency of the workers a scheme for starting evening classes at Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur, has been sanctioned by the Government for a specialised course of training to skilled workmen in Textile Mills of Kanpur. Evening classes at the Government Leather Working School, Kanpur and Government Technical Institute, Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Lucknow are also functioning successfully.

Re-organization

(i) The recommendations of Dr. J. G. Ghosh committee appointed by the Government to examine the possibilities of converting the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur and other institutions into a Technological University, have partly been accepted by the Government and as a result of this a new section of Chemical Engineering has been opened at the Institute. A sum of Rs.8.25 lakhs for the construction of new building and other recurring and non-recurring expenditure and equipment has been sanctioned for this section.

(ii) Government have also sanctioned Rs.3,41,600 for the establishment of a Polytechnic at Jhansi. Equipment and other accessories are being purchased. It is expected that the Polytechnic will start functioning next year.

(iii) The committee appointed by Government for re-organizing the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, has submitted its report, Government have placed Rs.5 lakhs at the disposal of the Industries Department for construction of buildings, equipment and other recurring expenditure for the school.

(iv) The names of Government Technical and Industrial Institutions for which additional non-recurring grants for the purchase of equipment, construction of building, etc. have been sanctioned are given below :

	Rs.
1. Chaudhry Mukhtar Singh, Government Polytechnic, Meerut (Daurala)	2,00,000
2. Government Polytechnic, Jaunpur	1,60,000
3. Government Leather Working School, Kanpur	48,000
4. Government Technical Institute, Lucknow	2,55,000

Technical Education under the Universities

Banaras Hindu University maintained the College of Mining and Metallurgy, and Departments of Industrial Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Glass Technology, Ceramics and Pharmaceutics under the College of Technology. It also maintained Departments of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering section under the Engineering College. Aligarh Muslim University also maintained Departments of

Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering and University Polytechnic under the faculty of Engineering and Technology.

Medical Education

As during the previous year medical education was imparted by the medical colleges maintained by the Universities of Lucknow, Banaras and Aligarh and the Government Medical College, Agra. Steady progress in this sphere is evident from the number of students given below for the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 :

1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	1,918
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	2,352
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	3,317

In pursuance of their policy to meet the medical needs of the State during the Second Five-Year Plan, the State Government decided to open a medical college at Kanpur and to have it affiliated to the Lucknow University. The University accorded necessary affiliation to the proposed college. It would have the status of a constituent college under the new Act.

Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture maintained the following three schools of Agriculture :

- (1) Government Agriculture School, Bulandshahr.
- (2) Government Agriculture School, Gorakhpur.
- (3) Government Agriculture School, Chirgaon (Jhansi).

The enrolment and expenditure on these schools was—

				Enrolment	Expenditure (direct)
1953-54	..	..	..	302	1,94,801
1954-55	..	..	..	335	2,21,455

Agriculture colleges of post-graduate standard are the Government Agriculture College at Kanpur and the Agricultural Institute, Naini (Allahabad). They had 668 scholars on roll in 1954-55 as against 713 in 1953-54. During the current year a sum of Rs.10,06,626 was spent on their maintenance as against 9,96,502 in 1953-54.

Banaras Hindu University also maintained its college of Agriculture. The enrolment of various classes on the 31st March, 1954, was as given below :

					Students
B.Sc. (Ag.) Part I	..	..	..	..	37
B.Sc. (Ag.) Part II	..	..	..	..	62
B.Sc. (Ag.) Part III	..	..	..	..	47
M.Sc. (Ag.) Part previous	..	..	..	..	30
M.Sc. (Ag.) Final	..	..	..	..	38
Ph.D.	..	..	..	..	10

The Post-graduate courses were in the following four subjects :

- (1) Plant Physiology.
- (2) Plant Pathology.
- (3) Agronomy.
- (4) Agricultural Economics.

Commerce and Law

Commerce and Law continued to be popular subjects in degree colleges and universities as the following figures show :

Year	Number of students in commerce classes	Number of students in Law classes
1953-54	8,011	4,320
1954-55	8,104	4,129

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Adult Schools

During the year under review 437 Schools were run by official and non-official agencies, of which 360 were for men with an enrolment of 9,359 and 77 for women with an enrolment of 1562. A total sum of Rs.81,735 was spent on them. Comparative figures for 1953-54 and 1954-55 according to management are given in the following tables :

Tables

1953-54

	Number of school		Total	Enrolment		Total	Expenditure
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		
Government ..	32	24	56	640	674	1,314	9,727
District Board ..	..	6	6	..	115	115	1,092
Municipal Board..	73	..	73	1,832	..	1,832	17,989
Aided ..	42	2	44	1,650	93	1,743	20,386
Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	147	32	179	4,122	882	5,004	49,194

1954-55

	Number of school		Total	Enrolment		Total	Expenditure
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		
Government ..	150	50	200	3,916	1,095	5,011	33,119
District Board ..	..	8	8	..	238	238	1,349
Municipal Board..	84	..	84	2,067	..	2,067	21,007
Aided ..	44	4	48	1,736	87	1,823	15,461
Unaided ..	82	15	97	1,640	142	1,782	10,799
Total ..	360	77	437	9,359	1,562	10,921	81,735

The number of Adult Schools run by the Government rose from 56 in 1953-54 to 200 in 1954-55, with consequent increase of expenditure from Rs.9,727 to 33,119. 145 centres with an enrolment of 3,605 adults, were run by private agencies.

- Libraries and Reading Rooms

The Education Expansion Department of the State maintained 1,317 Government Libraries (including 40 exclusively for women) and 3,600 Reading Rooms situated in the rural areas of the State. Books, Magazines and Periodicals were supplied to these institutions. A sum of Rs.26,615/1/- was spent on the purchase of books and Rs.28,803/6/- on the supply of 12 weeklies and 27 monthlies and the Departmental Magazine *Nav Joyti*.

The number of books issued from the Libraries and the number of persons who visited the Reading Rooms during 1954-55 was 7,99,462 and 12,86,127, respectively.

In addition to these rural libraries maintained by the Government, the department also gave grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.7,632 to 208 private libraries.

There is also a library at the Headquarters of the Education Expansion Department which contains books on Educational subjects including Social Education and Audio Visual aids to Education, which are issued to the field workers of the department.

Social Education Week

The Social Education Week is organized in the State every year. During the year under review it was celebrated with great enthusiasm and success throughout the State from January 6 to 8, 1955. The department brought out special publications, placards and posters, for the occasion.

Magh Mela Camp

With a view to focussing public attention on the value and urgency of Social Education in the State, the department organized a social education Camp in Magh Mela in the months of January and February, 1955. In addition to an adult school, a well equipped Reading Room was also set up in the Camp. Exhibitions of Educative, Cultural and Recreational films were also given regularly.

Production of Literature and Audio Visual Aids for Adults

Considering the importance of the Audio Visual aids in class room, the U. P. Government had established a Film Section in the Education Expansion Department in 1950 for the production of visual aids. During the year under report this section produced the following five 35 m.m. films and one film strip of Educational, informative and cultural value for the rural masses as well as school and college students :

Films

1. The Kumbh Mela, 1954.
2. The Pine.
3. Re-orientation in Education.
4. Folk Dances of U. P.
5. Toys Exhibition.

Film Ship

1. Prachin Mandir Aur Stup.

35 m.m. films are reduced to 16 m.m. for projection in schools and colleges on 16 m.m. projectors.

Organization of Film Shows

The department has 5 Vans fully equipped with projectors, radios, gramophones, loud speakers and other audio-visual material. These Vans go out into the rural areas and schools. During the year under report 411 film shows were given by the Vans.

Training of Staff

Two officers of the department were deputed by the Government this year to attend the Audio-Visual Education Seminar organized by the Government of India, Ministry of Education in May and June, 1954 at Delhi.

Audio Visual Education Board

During the year under report the Government set up a State Board of Audio Visual Education. The Board held two meetings during the year to draw up its programme of work.

Publications

The Education Expansion Department brought out a specially prepared version of "Ramayan" for neo-literates. The Departmental Magazine "Deepak" was regularly published this year as well and was supplied free of cost to all Government libraries of the Department. With effect from October, 1954 it is called "Nav Jyoti" and has been re-designed to meet the needs of neo-literates and for use in the rural schools.

Establishment of Janta Colleges

During the year under review three Janta Colleges were established in the Intensive Education Development Blocks of Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad and Lucknow by way of pilot projects under the scheme sponsored by Government of India. The main aim of the scheme is to train village leadership and to organise village youth for Socio-cultural awakening in the areas. The Janta Colleges conduct re-orientation courses for village school teachers to develop them into nuclei of leadership in the rural areas.

Twenty selected teachers from the Junior Basic Primary Schools and thirty young village leaders are admitted to each Janta College for a period of six months. They are given a stipend of Rs.30 per mensem each.

These colleges have been equipped to impart vocational training in Agriculture or Horticulture and a number of crafts such as Tailoring, Dyeing and Printing, Spining and Weaving and Wood Work. Besides the training programme includes Physical Education, Extension Methods and Cultural and Recreational Activities.

It is too early to assess the impact of Janta Colleges on rural life. But it is no doubt an experiment which holds exceptionally promising possibilities.

A sum of Rs.1,33,446 was spent on all the three Janta Colleges during the year.

CHAPTER X (i)
MISCELLANEOUS
Pre-Primary Education

Institutions for pre-primary education are of comparatively recent origin in this State, but the demand for such institution is growing rapidly. The comparative figures for 1953-54 and 1954-55 are given in the following table :

Year						Number	Enrolment
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,388
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	19	1,950
Variation	..	..	..	..	..	+6	+562

Most of these schools are maintained either by the Municipal Boards or by private bodies. Besides these regular nursery schools, there were a number of nursery classes attached to primary schools. The number of nursery institutions is too small for the needs of the State, and they are generally too expensive. To encourage the opening of new pre-primary schools by private bodies and to improve the existing ones the question of giving more liberal Government aid is under consideration. During the year under report private nursery schools were given grants out of a provision of Rs.10,000 made in the budget for the purpose.

Total expenditure on these schools was Rs.1,84,687 in 1954-55 as against Rs.1,19,714 in 1953-54. Its break-up according to sources is as follows :

						Rs.
Government	..	..	..	..	..	42,825
Municipal Board	..	..	..	..	..	3,279
Fees..	..	..	..	..	..	1,17,819
Endowment	..	..	..	..	..	500
Other sources	..	..	..	..	..	20,264
Total						1,84,687

The number of teachers in pre-primary schools was 123 in 1954-55 as against 102 in 1953-54 showing an increase of 21 teachers.

Training of Teachers for Pre-Primary Schools

The State Government maintains a Nursery Training College at Allahabad to train women teachers for pre-primary schools and classes. During the year under report twenty trainees are admitted in this college for a two years' course. The minimum qualification for admission is High School Examination. A practising nursery school is also attached to the College. It admits children of 2½ years to 6 years' age.

A well planned scheme of pre-primary education is under consideration of the Education Department which will minimise the wastage in primary schools.

CHAPTER X (ii)

AESTHETIC EDUCATION (ART, MUSIC, DANCING, ETC.)

The teaching of Art and Craft is compulsory in class I to VIII. In the higher secondary stage, aesthetic subjects form an independent group of optionals.

Allahabad University provides facilities for the diploma course in Painting and Music and Banaras Hindu University for Painting and Sculpture. There were 287 boys and 295 girls in the higher secondary schools who had taken up music, dancing and other fine arts subjects of study during the year under review.

Government School of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow imparts instruction in fine arts as well as commercial arts, architectural designs and draftmanship. The course leading to art teachers certificates is of two years duration, while the other courses are of 5 years' duration. The courses in crafts comprise of wood craft, gold smithy, casting, clay modelling, engraving and enamelling and are of three years, duration.

Marris College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow now known as Bathkhanday College of Hindustani Music has rendered valuable service in the renaissance of classical Indian music not only in Uttar Pradesh but for the whole country. It attracts students not only from the States in India but also from Ceylon and Mauritius. During the year under report the college had an enrolment of 149 boys and 141 girls.

The college provides the following courses :

- (1) Sangeet Madhyama—Intermediate standard.
- (2) Sangeet Visharad—Degree standard.
- (3) Sangeet Nipun—Post-graduate standard.

The medium of instruction is Hindi.

The expenditure on the college in 1954-55 was Rs.67,581 (as against Rs.65,141 in the previous year) of which Rs.41,900 (as against Rs.22,480 in the previous year) were met from Government Fund.

Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad, is another important centre where music is taught in this State. A new building of the Sangeet Samiti is being constructed in the Alfred Park on Kamla Nehru Road, Allahabad, with the funds provided by Government of India.

Besides two premier institutions there are a number of other organisations for music and dancing in the different districts of the State. They are doing very useful work in this field.

CHAPTER X (III)

EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Education for handicapped children continued to be provided in schools managed by Government and non-official agencies. The following statement shows the number and enrolment of these schools :

	Number		Enrolment	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Government	2	2	191	201
Non-Government	13	13	319	309
Total	15	15	510	510

The number of teachers working in these schools was 62 including 6 women teachers in 1954-55 as against 60 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on these schools during the year under report as compared with the previous year :

Schools	1953-54	1954-55	Variation
Government Schools	2,11,435	2,93,782	+82,347
Non-Government Schools	1,18,487	1,36,501	+18,014
Total	3,29,922	4,30,283	+1,00,361

The major portion of the expenditure is met by Government.

A number of non-Government schools are in receipt of grant-in-aid from the department. The grant is assessed liberally and covers nearly two-thirds of approved expenditure. In special cases it is allowed to the extent of three-fourths of the approved expenditure. Following is the list of aided schools and the amount of maintenance grant received by each during the year under report :

	Rs.
(1) U. P. Deaf and Dumb School, Allahabad	10,056
(2) Deaf and Dumb School, Lucknow	14,400
(3) Deaf and Dumb School, Pilibhit	300
(4) Deaf and Dumb School, Varanasi	2,000
(5) Sharp Memorial Blind School, Rajapur, Dohra Dun	3,480
(6) Blind School, Sitapur	2,280
(7) School and Home for Blind, Naini, (Allahabad)	2,714
(8) Kashi Seva Samiti Orphanage and Blind School, Varanasi	2,000

(76)

In addition to the above Blind School, Bhadaini (Varanasi) and Rashtriya Andha Vidyalaya, Kanpur also received financial assistance from Government.

A training institution at Lucknow trains teachers for the Deaf and Dumb schools. A grant of Rs.12,000 was given to it in 1954-55.

CHAPTER X (IV)

EDUCATION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN

The Reformatory School, Lucknow is maintained by Government for the delinquent children. There were 62 children in the institution during the year under report. The cost of maintenance of the institution was Rs.54,585 which was wholly met from Government funds.

The Juvenile Jail, Bareilly also does useful work for the education of delinquent children. During the year under report there were 117 children in it. The cost of maintenance was Rs.8,184 which was wholly met from Government funds.

A special study was made by the Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad of six cases of delinquent children within the age range 11 *plus* to 14 *plus* from among the probationers at Allahabad. The study included a detailed diagnostic of all the six cases. It was the first attempt of its kind in this State to apply psychological findings on delinquent children for remedial purposes.

CHAPTER X (V)

EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES
AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Scheduled Castes and Backward communities continued to get first priority of attention. Education is free for Harijans. No fees, e.g. tuition, games, library, medical or hostel are charged from the Harijan students in any school or college maintained by or receiving grant from the State. This facility is also provided in the schools maintained by the District Boards and Municipal Boards. The loss in the fee income to non-Government schools is reimbursed by the Government. During the year under review 3,69,500 students received the benefit of the scheme. Seats have also been reserved by Government for Harijan students in all schools and colleges in the ratio of one Harijan boy for every six boys of other communities. A large number of stipends ranging from Re.1-8 in primary classes to Rs.30 per mensem in degree and post-graduate classes are awarded besides monetary assistance for purchase of books, examination fees, etc. Students of Scheduled castes, Backward classes and Momin-Ansar communities are eligible for the stipends. The result is reflected in increased enrolment as shown in the following statement :

Type of Schools	Enrolment of boys belonging to Scheduled castes and other backward communities		Enrolment of girls belonging to scheduled castes and other backward communities	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Primary schools ..	7,75,017	7,78,040	51,876	64,093
Junior High Schools ..	85,203	89,023	5,754	4,398
Higher Secondary Schools ..	68,877	82,610	1,284	1,805

There is a substantial increase in the number of boys and girls, at all stages of education, except for a slight decline in the enrolment of girls in the Junior High Schools.

The following table shows the number and the value of stipends and other financial concessions allowed to the students of scheduled castes and of other backward communities in 1954-55 :

	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Primary Schools ..	40,009	3,03,967	2,429	26,370
Junior High Schools ..	12,580	4,34,107	690	23,708
Higher Secondary Schools ..	21,947	16,92,615	708	45,465

Vocational Training

Special facilities have also been provided for the entrance of Harijans and other members of the backward communities in the learned professions such as Teachers' Training, Law, Medicine and Engineering. Seats in such institutions have been reserved and stipends and cost of books have been awarded. There were 853 men and 39 women under training in the Teachers' Training Schools in 1954-55. Stipends and other financial concessions were awarded to 610 men and 11 women, to the extent of Rs.1,20,571.

CHAPTER X (VI)

EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

There has been no change in the organization and control of Girls' Education. The Assistant Director of Education for Women is the Chief Education Officer for Womans' Education. Each region is under the charge of a Regional Inspectress of Girls' Schools. In every district an Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools is attached to the office of the District Inspector of Schools. She supervises girls' education up to the Junior High School stage. Higher Secondary Schools for girls are directly under the control of the Regional Inspectress.

A large number of Primary Schools for girls are maintained by District Boards and Municipal Boards. Primary classes are also attached to most of the Junior High Schools for girls maintained by Government and Private Bodies. In the Primary stage quite a large number of girls read in boys' schools. In the Junior High School and Higher Secondary School stage girls and boys attend separate institutions. In some districts there are separate Degree Colleges for girls, but in the University stage co-education is more popular.

Compulsory Primary Education for girls in the Municipal Board areas is not as extensive as compulsory primary education for boys. There was compulsory education for girls in the whole areas of seven municipalities and in a few selected areas of three Municipal Boards.

In 1954-55 there were 2,541 Primary Schools for girls and 496 Junior High Schools, as against 2,524 and 477 in 1953-54, with an enrolment of 2,11,830 girls in Primary Schools and 68,283 in Junior High Schools.

The number of Higher Secondary Schools for girls was 197 in 1953-54 which rose to 214 in 1954-55. Most of these Higher Secondary Schools are situated in urban areas. The enrolment of girls in Higher Secondary Schools was 74,908 in 1953-54 which rose to 83,189 in 1954-55. The enrolment of girls in the various classes of educational institutions, and the number of such institutions are given in the following table :

Type of institutions	Number of institutions		Enrolment		Variations
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
Universities ..	..	..	2,145	2,360	-215
Degree Colleges ..	7	7	3,732	4,212	-480
Higher Secondary Schools	197	214	74,090	83,385	-9,295
Junior High Schools ..	477	493	66,236	70,063	-3,827
Primary Schools ..	2,524	2,541	4,11,112	4,33,166	-22,054

(Enrolment figures include the number studying in boys institutions also)

The following table shows the number of women teachers in the different types of institutions :

Type of institutions	Number of lady teachers					
	1953-54		Total	1954-55		Total
	Trained	Un-trained		Trained	Un-trained	
Universities .. .. .	..	..	100	.	..	108
Degree Colleges .. .. .	..	..	148	..	..	160
Higher Secondary Schools ..	2,702	881	3,583	2,971	970	3,941
Junior High Schools	2 170	969	3,139	2,245	894	3,139
Primary Schools	3 091	3,468	6,559	3,154	3,375	6 529

Table showing expenditure on girls education

Sources				1953-54	1954-55
Direct Expenditure				Rs.	Rs.
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	84,97,042	88,65,551
District Boards .. .. .	..	..	..	7,84,987	7,91,603
Municipal Boards .. .. .	..	..	..	24,42,454	25,23,749
Fees .. .. .	.	.	..	49 62,225	54 20 023
Endowments .. .. .	..	..	..	1,94 470	2,70,692
Other sources .. .. .	..	..	..	15,73,629	15,54,251
Total				1,84,54,807	1,94,25,869
Indirect .. .. .	..	..	..	31,87,729	35,66,333

Training institutions for girls and their output

Type of institutions	Number		Enrolment in*	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
L.T./B.T.	2	2	266	330
C.T.	2	5	160	201
Training Schools	22	19	771	770

* Also includes the number of girls under training in the institutions meant for boys

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow and Mahila Vidyalaya College, Lucknow also have Training Departments attached to the institution. As Domestic Science has been made compulsory for girls up to the X Class, the importance of the College of Home Science at Allahabad maintained by the State has considerably increased. The question of improving the quality of the staff and equipment is under the active consideration of the Department. It is also proposed to train graduate teachers to teach Home Science to the Intermediate classes in the same college.

The number of successful candidates at the various training examinations is given below. It also includes the number of candidates who appeared at these examinations privately.

Examination Results (for Girls)

	1953-54	1954-55
M Ed.	22	37
B.Ed.	40	46
L.T./B.T.	338	450
C.T.	243	179
J.T.C.	63	84
H.T.C.	740	604

CHAPTER X (VII)

PHYSICAL TRAINING, GAMES, SPORTS, ETC

Physical Training continued to be a compulsory subject in the Basic Primary and Junior High Schools. Boys of the Junior High Schools preparing for the Junior High School Examination are required to pass a practical examination in Physical Training before they are allowed to appear for the examination in other subjects of the curriculum. Running, jumping, marching, rhythmic exercises including lezim, and action songs, recreational activities including various games and agility exercises form the syllabus of Physical Training for Junior High Schools. The teachers in charge of physical activities in Primary and Junior High Schools receive their training in the subject in normal schools and Junior Training colleges. Short term courses are also organized for them at centres like Bharat Seva Mandal, Varanasi, Kashi Vyayamshala and Laxmi Vyayamshala and Laxmi Vyayam Mandir, Jhansi. Each year local and zonal competitions are held in each district.

There are trained P. T. teachers in Higher Secondary Schools. Educational gymnastics, major games, athletics and cultural activities form the major part of the programme at this stage. Most of the institutions are provided with play apparatus and agility exercise appliances. Some schools run their own annual tournaments, while others participate in Inter-School tournaments held at the district level. The annual district and regional youth rallies were organized as usual.

State Youth Rally

One of the outstanding feature during the year under report was the organization of a Youth Rally at State Headquarters. About 500 boys and girls took part in this festival. Provision in the budget has been made to hold Youth Rallies every year.

Training Facilities

The Christian College of Physical Education, Lucknow, is the oldest institution of its kind in this State and has been functioning as an important centre of training for the teachers of Physical Education. The Government College of Physical Education at Allahabad has been made permanent with effect from 1st April, 1954. The budget of the college for the year under report was Rs 53,600. It has been attracting students from other States also. Besides giving training to its regular students the college of Physical Education has been giving technical aid to other departments such as the Police, the P. R. D. and the Roadways. Both these colleges have been training sixty students each year and have by now turned out about 1,200 trained teachers of Physical Education for schools and colleges.

The training of lady teachers which used to be done in the Men's college of Physical Education, Allahabad now been arranged separately and it is hoped that a full fledged college of Physical Education for women will

soon be established in Allahabad. It will have a suitable building of its own and the entire staff will consist of women teachers.

The training colleges at Lucknow and Allahabad could not cope with the increasing demand of trained teachers of Physical Education. A new college of Physical Education at Samodhpur (Jaunpur) has been recognized since July, 1954. It has admitted 50 under-graduates for the current session.

There is no specific provision in the syllabus for specialization in Physical education in other Training Colleges, but every pupil teacher is given general training on the subject and for this purpose the Government Training Colleges have been provided with Superintendent of Physical Education on the regular staff.

CHAPTER X (VIII)

YOUTH WELFARE

- Youth Welfare work has been discussed in the relevant chapters relating to Boy Scouts and Girl Guide, N. C. C. and P. E. C., and Extra Curricular Activities. Particular mention may be made here of the organization of Youth Clubs in the rural areas under the Reorientation Scheme. This has been undertaken on an experimental scale. The Extension Teachers organize Youth Clubs, on the lines of Four-H Clubs of America and the members undertake individual and group projects, community service and programmes of cultural and recreational value. The results have been very satisfactory, and the Youth Clubs are particularly useful in providing a link between the school and the rural community.

CHAPTER X (IX)

BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Organization made steady progress during the year. The Association organized training camps for scout masters and cub masters in 48 districts of the State. In all 4,312 scout masters and cub masters were trained in these camps.

Retresher Training Camps were held at Meerut, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Lucknow, Bahraich, Faizabad, Sitapur, Basti and Jaunpur in which about 1,031 scouters were trained.

Patrol Leaders Training Camps were held at Allahabad, Farrukhabad, Banda, Kanpur, Hamirpur, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Agra, Rampur, Budaun, Moradabad, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Almora, Pilibhit, Lucknow, Bahraich, Unnao, Lakhimpur, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Basti and Jaunpur. In all 2,985 patrol leaders were trained as against 1,031 in the previous year.

Scout camps were organized in about 20 districts. In these camps 5,546 scouts participated as against 3,874 in the year before.

Instructions were issued from the Headquarters, Allahabad to all the District Associations to participate in community development projects. Useful work was done in this respect in various districts.

Social service was rendered by the scouts as usual on the occasion of local fairs. A hike to Kashmir for three weeks was organized in May and June, 1954. Ten persons participated in it.

Guiding gained in popularity during the year under review. Many new guide companies were registered and guiding was started at a number of new places.

Patrol Leaders Training Camps for guides were held at Lucknow, Ranikhet, Budaun, Mathura, Allahabad and Sitapur. Four patrol leaders training camps were also held in district Etawah. In all 296 patrol leaders were trained in these camps.

A State Rally was held at Allahabad from November 19 to 23, 1954. About 200 guides and guiders of Allahabad and 502 guiders from other districts of the State participated in this rally.

CHAPTER X (X)

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The N. C. C. Scheme of the Government of India was launched in the State in July, 1948 to replace the old U. O. T. C. The old U. O. T. C. was financed entirely by the Government of India while the N. C. C. Scheme is being partly financed by the State Government. During the year under review the Government of India undertook to share 50 per cent of Camp expenditure and 100 per cent expenditure on clothing.

The N. C. C. is divided into three divisions, the Senior, Junior and the Girls Division. A Girl's Division has also been started during the current year.

The N. C. C. Scheme is being run under the supervision and control of Regular Army Officers posted at various centres.

During the year under review the following new units have been sanctioned.

(a) Senior Division Army Wing

Two Independent Infantry Companies at Bareilly and Jaunpur.
One Infantry Company at Meerut.

(b) Junior Division

Thirty Troops at Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Khurja, Shikohabad, Gyanpur, Ballia, Jaunpur, Naini Tal Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Muzaffarnagar, Jhansi, Almora, Moradabad, Faizabad and Gorakhpur, etc.

(c) Junior Division Air Wing

Six troops at Lucknow in addition to conversion of 6 troops of the Army Wing into Air Wing at Kanpur.

(d) Girls Division Senior Wing

Three full troops at Allahabad, Lucknow and Meerut.

(e) Girls Division Junior Wing

Four troops at Lucknow, Allahabad, Bareilly and Mathura.

The total strength of the N. C. C. in this State including the new units which have been raised is as under :

1. *Senior Division*

Twenty-two infantry companies and 3 Technical Units with the strength of 90 officers and 3,643 cadets.

2. *Junior Division including Air Wing*

One hundred and seventy-one troops with the strength of 171 officers and 5,643 cadets.

3. *Girls Senior Division*

One Full troop with the strength of 3 officers and 90 cadets.

4. *Girls Junior Division*

Four Troops with the strength of 4 officers and 120 cadets.

The total number of officers and cadets was 268 and 9,496, respectively. The Senior Division was functioning in 9 districts and the Junior Division was functioning in 26 districts of the State.

The Director of Education exercises financial control over the scheme. The budget sanctioned by the State Government is distributed to the Officers Commanding by the Director of Education Uttar Pradesh in consultation with the Circle Commander No. 6 Circle N. C. C., Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, according to the needs and the prescribed rates. From April 1, 1954, 50 per cent of the Civilian establishment has been made permanent.

Training to cadets is imparted throughout the year in addition to cadre and Annual Camps. This year the most important feature was the holding of combined cadre and social service camp of N. C. C. units of this State at the following places :

- (1) Amarkantak (Vindhya Pradesh).
- (2) Ranikhet.

The Amarkantak camp was organized with the help of Vindhya Pradesh Government, and 120 cadets of the 2nd Bn., N. C. C., Varanasi participated in it.

In the Camp at Ranikhet besides intensive military training the officers and cadets of the N. C. C. constructed an open level ground for public meetings, *melas* and sports for the citizens of Ranikhet.

The cadets of 5th Bn. N. C. C., Aligarh in an Annual Camp held at Rampur constructed a Kacha Road adjoining Ajitpur village in Rampur District.

The N. C. C. Day December 19, was celebrated all over the State with great enthusiasm and keenness.

Provincial Education Corps

In July, 1953 the scheme of Social Service was merged with the scheme of compulsory Military Education. The combined scheme was introduced in 20 districts of the State. 40,000 cadets of 230 colleges in 20 districts are receiving training under this Scheme.

Camps

The following camps were held under the Scheme :

Thirty Days Annual Summer Camp

This camp was held at Chakrata from May 21 to June 10, 1954. 493 cadets who attended the camp were given intensive training in P. T. Drill including ceremonial drill, Rifle training, Map reading and field craft. Sri Mahabir Tyagi, Minister for Defence Organization visited the Camp. Government have spent approximately Rs.36,000 on the training of these cadets.

Fourteen Day N. C. O's Camp at Faizabad

Two thousand and five hundred cadets and N. C. Os. from all over the State are selected to attend the Faizabad Camp each year. Seven Camps with approximately 350 cadets in each camp are held in succession for a period of 14 days. These camps start from the middle of September and conclude by the first week of February. In the Camp the cadets are provided free boarding and lodging, including medical attendance. Railway concession vouchers are issued to the cadets for performing the journey to and from the Camp. In all 2,493 cadets from all over the State attended the Camps,

Seven Days Local Camps in the Districts

Local Social Service Camps of seven days duration were held in all the Centres. The cadets under took various projects of community service.

CHAPTER X (XI)

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

There was considerable expansion in the work and activities of the St. John Ambulance Brigade during the year under review. 18 new Brigade divisions were formed during the year raising the total number of divisions to 198 from 180 in the previous year. The total membership was 4,727 as against 4,320 in 1953-54.

During the year 5 Ambulance, 7 Cadet Ambulance, 5 Cadet Nursing and one Nursing Division were formed. At the end of the year the total strength of the divisions was 396 Officers and 4,727 other ranks. The comparative figures for 1953-54 and 1954-55 are given below :

	Numbers		Officers		Members	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Ambulance Divisions ..	52	57	104	114	1,336	1,498
Nursing Divisions ..	19	20	38	40	444	477
Cadet Ambulance ..	90	97	180	194	2,148	2,290
Cadet Nursing ..	19	24	38	48	392	462
Total	180	198	360	396	4,320	4,727

The members were assigned Ambulance duties at big gatherings, fairs and *melas*. In Garhwal First Aid Posts were established on the pilgrim route to Badri Nath and Kedar Nath and members of the Brigade rendered valuable aid to more than 1,000 cases of injuries and sickness and saved lives by guarding dangerous deep ditches day and night.

During the year the members attended 7,391 cases when on public duty and 910 cases when not on public duty.

Junior Red Cross

During the year under report Junior Red Cross had a membership of 1,41,887 boys and 4,547 girls. The Juniors have helped considerably in promoting health consciousness among masses. They also participated in various epidemic control programmes, viz. spraying of D. D. T., disinfection of wells, etc. They rendered, First Aid in cases of accidents and also rendered Social Service in local fairs.

CHAPTER X (XII)

SCHOOL MEALS

The Scheme of Mid-day Meals has had to be given up in most of the schools because of high prices of food stuffs.

A few schools particularly the Girls Schools, are bravely continuing it with gram, sprouted or parched and seasonal fruits.

A hopeful beginning to provide mid-day meals has been made in the Junior High Schools in the rural areas under the Reorientation Scheme. The school farm products are being used for provision of mid-day meals.

CHAPTER X (XIII)

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

Organization and Control

The scheme of detailed medical examination is in force in 14 big towns of the State where whole-time School Health Officers are incharge of school medical inspections. In other towns the School Health Service was operated by the Municipal Health Officers. The District Medical Officers of Health carried out medical inspection of children in the District Board Schools. The over-all administrative and technical control over the School Health Officers whole-time as well as *ex-officio* was exercised by the Director of Medical Service and Public Health, Lucknow.

The details of the work done by these officers during the year under review are given below :

	Number of institutions in which detailed Medical Inspection was required	Number of institutions in which detailed medical inspection was done	Total enrolment of scholars	Number of scholars examined
1	2	3	4	5
1954	1954	1954	1954	1954
(a) Whole time School Health Officers.	274	245	1,35,983	39,768
(b) Municipal Medical Officers of Health.	168	81	81,367	11,620
(c) District Medical Officers of Health.	1,461	221	3,23,758	22,08

	Number of institutions in which ordinary medical inspection was required	Number of institutions in which ordinary medical inspection was done	Total enrolment of scholars	Number of scholars examined
1954	1954	1954	1954	1954
(a) Whole time School Health Officers.	821	204	1,45,764	23,561
(b) Municipal Medical Officers of Health.	565	255	86,787	28,571
(c) District Medical Officers of Health.	23,695	2,961	21,48,818	1,78,700

School Clinics

There is a Central School Dispensary under the School Health Officer with a compounder, and an office clerk.

The total attendance at these clinics for the year under report as compared to that of the previous year is given below :

					1953	1954
New	..	..	.	..	.. 43,329	36,061
Old	..	..	..	.	.. 44,489	44,157
Total					87,818	80,218

Dental and eye cases requiring special treatment were attended to by the Honorary Dentists and Ophthalmologists, respectively, attached to these Dispensaries. The total number of refraction cases examined was 1,523 as compared to 1,369 in 1953-54 and that of Dental cases was 4,445 as compared to 5,289 in 1953-54. Free supply of spectacles was made to 394 poor boys suffering from defective vision.

Milk Supply

Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty ill-nourished and under nourished boys were given milk free of cost in 368 schools on the recommendations of the school health officer.

Health Education

Health Education was imparted by means of lectures, Magic lantern demonstrations and cinema shows. The agency of the Junior Red Cross was also fully utilized for the purpose.

Anti-epidemic Work

The whole-time School Health Officers performed 1,152 inoculations against cholera and 1,818 T. A. B. inoculations. Besides these 84,122 vaccination and re-vaccinations were performed under their supervision.

CHAPTER X (XIV)

LIBRARIES

All Higher Secondary Schools, Training Colleges and Degree Colleges have their own libraries under a full time librarian or one of the members of the staff. They are replenished from year to year by the addition of new books.

Apart from these there were other classes public libraries :

(1) Public Libraries at Allahabad and Lucknow : They are managed by committees consisting of Government officials and non-officials and are aided by Government.

(2) Public Libraries maintained by private bodies : Some of these are aided by Government.

(3) Libraries maintained by the Education Expansion Department are mostly in rural areas. Some of these libraries have reading rooms attached to them.

Saraswati Bhawan Library of Varanasi is a unique institution, with a vast collection of Sanskrit books and rare and valuable manuscripts. It is one of the best Sanskrit libraries in the world.

Raza Library, Rampur is managed and controlled by a Trust which was constituted by the Nawab of Rampur. It is an outstanding library for Persian manuscripts and paintings.

The Government Central State Library was established in December, 1949 at Allahabad. The Library consists of two sections, Copyright Section and Education Section.

Copyright Section

Books in this collection are received according to the Press and Book Registration Act of 1867. The total number of books received in this section from the Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, so far is 1,50,000. During the year under review 2,146 books were received from the various districts and added to the Section.

Education Section

This section contains books on Education, Psychology and allied subjects which are made available for reference in the library and are also lent out to the staff members of Training Colleges, the Central Pedagogical Institute, the Bureau of Psychology and other local educational institutions.

Number of books at the commencement of the year was 992. 303 books have been added during the year. Thus the total number of books in the section is 1,295.

The Central State Library has been enrolled as an institutional member of the Indian Library Association, Calcutta.

The State Government have a proposal under consideration to send a copy of all Government publications to this library free of cost regularly so as to make this library a Central Store House for Government publications.

The total number of publications registered under the Press and Book Registration Act during the year under review was 1,953 showing an increase of 318 over last year's total of 1,635. The largest number of publications were in Hindi language (1,213 as against 1,123 of the previous year); 351 books were in English, 150 in Sanskrit, 135 in Urdu, 12 in Bengali, 11 in Nepali and 2 in Gujerati. Publications subject-wise were as follows :

Language and Literature 471, Religion 235, Poetry 234, Fiction 201, Mathematics 85, Drama 79, Science 79, Law 61, Economics 49, Geography 41, Miscellaneous 40, Philosophy 40, Commerce 38, Medicine 35, History 33, Civics 31, Agriculture 30, Biography 29, Education 26, Sociology 24, Political Science 21, Health and Hygiene 20, Astronomy and Astrology 18, Travel 11.

The number of publications on 6 subjects was less than 10, while no publications in Games Sports, Nature Study and War were registered.

CHAPTER X (XV)

FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION OF DISPLACED STUDENTS

Educational Concessions

The scheme for grant of financial assistance to displaced students and trainees from Pakistan, as it was in force during 1953-54, was continued in 1954-55 for West Pakistan students, with the modification that displaced students whose parents/guardians had received compensation under the interim compensation scheme were not given any assistance during 1954-55. An exception to this was made in the cases of those who were already receiving assistance previously and had not concluded their studies.

The displaced students from East Pakistan were given financial assistance according to the more liberal scheme which was in force in 1951-52. Thus all deserving displaced students from East Pakistan were free in Primary classes (i.e. classes I to V) and 50 per cent of them could be given a cash grant of Rs.5 subject to an income limit of Rs.100 whereas 50 per cent of the students in classes VI to VIII and 40 per cent in classes IX and X could be given freeship and cash grants subject to an income limit of Rs.100 and Rs.150, respectively. The maximum limit of cash grant was Rs.20 in class VI, Rs.30 in classes VII and VIII and Rs.40 in classes IX and X.

Displaced students from West Pakistan were given financial assistance in accordance with the scheme revised by the Government of India in August, 1953. Under the revised scheme the freeship and cash grant were reduced to 35 per cent of the total enrolment of displaced persons in the Primary classes and the income limit was fixed at Rs.60 per mensem. The amount of cash grant was also reduced to Rs.2. In classes VI to VIII the percentage for freeship and cash grant was reduced to 20 whereas another 20 per cent were allowed half-rateship subject to an income limit of Rs.70 per mensem. The amount of cash grant was reduced to Rs.10. Similarly in classes IX and X, 20 per cent of total number enrolled were allowed freeship and another 10 per cent half-rateship, whereas 15 per cent could be given cash grant subject to an income limit of Rs.120 per mensem.

Stipends

All deserving displaced students from Pakistan who had secured admission in recognized technical and non-technical institutions of this State and who applied for stipends through the heads of institutions were given stipends of the value of Rs.20 per month to Rs.60 per month according to the courses of studies pursued by them. Displaced students from East Pakistan were treated more liberally in the matter of grant of stipends for pursuing non-technical courses of study. The displaced students (boys) from East and West Pakistan pursuing courses of studies in Inter Science, Agriculture and Veterinary Science were eligible for assistance subject to their having secured a certain minimum of marks in their High School Examination. Stipends were admissible to East Pakistan displaced students for Post Graduate Courses of study also.

The girl students from East Pakistan and West Pakistan were assisted in Intermediate and Degree Courses of study also. Stipends were also admissible in 1954-55 for the following additional courses of study at the Delhi Polytechnic :

- (1) Diploma in Chemical Engineering or Chemical Technology.
- (2) Diploma in Architecture.
- (3) Diploma in Civil, Mechanical Electrical, Metallurgical and Mining Engineering.
- (4) Diploma in Textile Technology.

Students pursuing a course in Dairying at the Indian Dairy Institution, Bangalore and degree or diploma courses in Ayurvedic System of Medicine entitling them to registration were also given stipends.

About 17,889 students were sanctioned freeships amounting to Rs.4,28,165-10-6 and 11,836 students were sanctioned cash grants amounting to Rs.74,521. At the same time 757 students were sanctioned stipends amounting to Rs.2,39,005 during 1954-55.

During the year 1954-55, 19 educational institutions of this State which were catering largely to the educational needs of displaced students from Pakistan, were sanctioned grants-in-aid by the Government of India for construction of school buildings, and purchase of furniture and equipments, etc. The total amount sanctioned as grants-in-aid by the Government of India, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation last year was Rs.3,14,500 out of which an amount of Rs.1,74,500 only was paid to the institutions in the last year and the balance will be sanctioned in the current financial year.

CHAPTER X (XVI)
INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

The State Students Advisory Committee with Director of Education as its chairman continued to give advice and guidance in matters of admission to foreign Universities. There is also an advisory committee in each university of the State.

There were 112 scholars studying in foreign countries during the year under report. Their country-wise distribution is given below :

Country	Men	Women
U. S. A.	56	14
United Kingdom	33	2
Canada	2	..
Germany	4	..
Ireland	1	..
Total ..	96	16

The foregoing table shows that the largest number of students goes to U. S. A. and U. K.

Subjectwise distribution of these students is given below :

Subject	Men	Women
Arts subjects	8	1
Science	23	1
Education	7	8
Engineering	20	..
Technology and Industry	5	..
Medicine and Veterinary Science	18	1
Agriculture and Forestry	9	..
Commerce	2	..
Fine Art	1	1
Nursing .. .. .	..	1
Library Science .. .. .	..	1
Other subjects	2	2
Total ..	95*	16

The preceding table shows that Science, Engineering and Medicine are the most popular subjects with the Indian Students abroad.

* Course of study of one Scholar not known.

CHAPTER XI

CRITICAL REVIEW OF EDUCATION—TENDENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

As the First Five Year Plan draws towards its closing years it is as well to review the achievements under the Plan in the Educational field.

The outstanding fact that emerges from such a review is the general stir and eagerness for educational reconstruction. In spite of the handicaps created by the shortage of funds the awareness has grown that education is a vital agency in national reconstruction.

The leeway of deficiencies which has to be covered is still very long. In Primary Education the weakest spot is organization. The Local Bodies have not been able to discharge their responsibilities. A new organizational pattern appears to be called for which should combine efficiency with the capacity to mobilize local resources and enthusiasm. Lack of buildings and suitable equipment for the Primary schools emphasises the truth of the statement that education cannot be had on the cheap.

The programme of Basic Education has made satisfactory progress in the State, and with the conversion of all Primary Schools into Junior Basic Schools the pattern of basic education has been accepted not only in policy but also in practice as the national system of education at the elementary stage.

In Higher Secondary Schools the main problem continues to be lack of equipment, library facilities and building. In 1948 the State started on a programme of re-organization with a view to converting all High Schools into Higher Secondary schools with an integrated course of four years covering classes IX to XII. So far nearly 50 per cent of the schools have been converted into Higher Secondary Schools. The pace of conversion has been slowed down because of lack of finances. At the same time diversification of courses was taken up as an essential part of the programme for the reorganization of Secondary Education. This has made considerable headway.

For higher education the urgent need is for liberal staffing, better equipment and more library facilities. With the rapid growth in enrolment in all Degree classes it is essential that the staff-student ratio should be such as to ensure opportunities of personal contact between the students and their teachers. Absence of such contact has been one of the main factors contributing to student indiscipline.

The Teacher-Training Programme needs very careful re-examination. Professional training to teachers for Secondary schools is at present imparted by the Departments of Education in the Universities as well as by the Education Department through its Training Colleges. There is very little co-ordination between these two agencies. The Teacher-Training Programme has to be looked upon as an integral whole so that the teachers in the Secondary Schools may be equipped with the latest techniques and

practices of their profession. It must also be admitted that the Training Colleges and the Departments of Education of the Universities have not so far done any substantial amount of educational research work.

Youth welfare work has now come to be recognized as one of the most potent instruments for the promotion of creative discipline. The encouraging feature is that an increasing number of students and teachers are now taking part in works of village reconstruction. Much more organization and money need to be given to encourage these projects and promote participation of students on a large scale.

G. N. CHAK,

Director of Education,

-- *Uttar Pradesh.*

PART II

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EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

4. **Unrecognised Institutions**—Are those which do not come under the above definition of Recognized Institutions.

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

6. **Nursery School/Classes**—Include all Pre-primary, Infant, Kindergarten and other such schools/classes.

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

8. **Engineering Schools**—Include Survey Schools.

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

10. **Schools for Physical Education**—Include Gymnasias.

11. **District Boards**—Include District School Boards.

12. **Municipal Boards**—Include Cantonment Boards and Town Area Committees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL TABLES

I—General Summary of Educational Institutions

Area in Square Miles 1, 13, 400.

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions for					
	Boys			Girls		
	Previous year (1953-54)	Current year (1954-1955)	In Rural Areas (Included in column 3)	Previous year (1953-1954)	Current year (1954-1955)	In Rural Areas (Included in column 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNIZED—						
Universities†	6	6	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	1	1	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education	49	52	..	7	7	..
Colleges for Professional Education.	13	30	..	4	7	..
Colleges for Special Education	6	6	..	..	..	..
High/Higher Secondary Schools	1,125	1,200	552	197	214	5
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	2,842	3,000	2,536	477	496	179
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	28,595	28,691	26,086	2,524	2,541	1,818
Nursery Schools	10	14	..	3	5	..
Schools for Professional Education	125	127	19	45	47	1
Schools for Special Education	1,289	1,503	908	40	89	68
Total ..	34,065	34,634	30,121	3,297	3,406	2,071
Unrecognized ..	513	522	441	11	16	7
GRAND TOTAL ..	34,578	35,156	30,562	3,308	3,422	2,078

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

Scholars and Teachers

Total Estimated Population	Males 3,47,44,695	Total Estimated population of children of school-going age (Age-group 6-17)	Boys 96,90,020
	Females 3,16,25,305		Girls .. 84,28,990
	Total 6,63,70,000		Total 181,19,010

Number		Number of Scholars						Number of Teachers	
Previous year (1953-54)	Current year (1954-1955)	From Rural Area* (Included in column 9)	Number of married students of and above the age of 18 (included in column 9).	Boys		Girls		Men	Women
				Previous year 1953-54	Current year (1954-55)	From Rural Areas* (Included in column 13)	Number of married students of and above the age of 14 (included in column 13)		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24,925	24,126	7,262	3,793	2,145	2,360	145	206	1,307	108
235	245	..	8	1	..	..	..	21	..
..
44,141	44,550	18,906	8,911	3,732	4,212	191	236	2,072	160
2,181	3,799	1,100	559	479	678	1	91	442	75
1,099	1,164	371	318	511	498	63	68	115	2
5,04,049	5,31,397	2,67,681	7,066	74,090	83,385	3,370	828	23,842	3,941
3,38,793	3,44,864	2,88,866	12,609	66,236	70,063	15,103	774	15,996	3,139
22,83,433	22,28,236	18,75,694	1,673	4,11,112	433,166	2,76,647	41	69,719	6,529
868	1,049	..	..	520	901	..	..	18	105
9,598	10,727	4,285	4,068	2,272	2,697	119	417	1,161	247
51,239	63,349	44,088	14,660	1,967	3,037	1,440	1,252	5,676	137
32,60,561	32,53,506	25,08,253	53,665	5,63,065	6,00,997	2,97,079	3,913	1,20,369	14,443
36,650	34,707	24,317	1,106	1,559	2,017	872	88	1,314	65
32,97,211	32,88,213	25,32,570	54,771	5,64,624	6,03,014	2,97,951	4,001	1,21,683	14,508

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

II—General Summar of

Total Revenue of the State		Rs.	78,19,24,367
	Recurring	Budgeted	9, 20,05,700
		Actual	
Amount spent on Education from State Revenues (including Govt. grants to Local Boards)	Non-recurring	Budgeted	56,80,600
		Actual	
	Total	Budgeted	9,76,86,300
		Actual	9,59,89,653

Expenditure on Education for Boys

1	Previous year (1953-1954)	Current year (1954-1955)	Percentage of Expenditure from					
			Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources
	Rs.	Rs.	4	5	6	7	8	9
Direction and Inspection	39,45,684	45,59,946	88.2	9.2	2.6	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.)	2,93,30,315	30,515,854	52.2	7.2	1.5	13.2	2.2	23.7
Total ..	3,32,75,999	3,50,75,800	56.9	7.4	1.6	11.5	2.0	20.6
RECOGNIZED—								
Universities ..	2,04,24,838	2,52,78,367	40.6	..	..	20.2	1.1	38.1
Research Institutions ..	39,67,877	41,23,732	99.6	..	..	.4	..	..
Board of Secondary and /or Intermediate Education	48,01,299	48,99,684	..	..	..	100.0	..	..
Colleges for General Education	92,94,451	1,01,76,123	33.4	..	..	56.7	2.2	7.7
Colleges for Professional Education.	26,13,551	49,32,031	71.5	..	..	17.5	1.6	9.4
Colleges for Special Education.	3,12,239	3,12,286	81.8	..	0.4	14.6	..	3.2
High/Higher Secondary Schools	4,89,14,030	5,24,61,887	31.4	..	0.7	59.0	1.7	7.2
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	1,32,38,026	1,47,32,133	29.8	9.3	3.1	49.0	1.8	7.0
Primary /Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	4,54,25,990	4,63,05,023	69.1	16.0	7.5	6.2	.1	1.1
Nursery Schools ..	1,06,299	1,41,817	14.3	..	..	72.4	.3	13.0
Schools for Professional Education.	38,50,680	46,65,160	78.8	.9	.6	12.6	4.3	2.8
Schools for Special Education	64,03,251	53,67,297	24.6	1.1	.8	.9	27.6	45.0
Total ..	15,93,53,131	17,33,95,540	45.8	5.1	2.5	33.8	2.0	10.8
Unrecognized ..	16,35,022	16,00,997	..	..	..	43.7	4.5	51.8
GRAND TOTAL ..	19,42,64,152	21,00,72,337	47.3	5.5	2.3	30.1	2.0	12.8

Expenditure on Education

		Rs.		Rs.	
Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State.		11,24,51,780		Recurring 44,04,393	
Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards.	Recurring	Budgeted	2,57,55,300	Grant for Education from the Central Government	Non-recurring 38,297
		Actual	1,89,38,191		
	Non-recurring	Budgeted	14,55,600		Total 44,42,690
		Actual	11,12,463		
	Total	Budgeted	2,72,10,900		
		Actual	2,00,50,654		

Expenditure on Education for Girls

Previous year (1953-1954)	Current year (1954-1955)	Percentage of expenditure from					
		Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3,68,567	3,49,344	94.2	1.5	4.3	..	..	..
28,19,162	32,16,989	36.1	2.8	4.9	25.8	.9	29.5
31,87,729	35,66,333	41.8	2.7	4.8	23.3	.8	26.6
..
..
..
4,82,569	5,33,190	26.8	..	4	56.8	.9	15.1
2,09,148	3,72,484	86.2	..	..	9.0	..	4.8
..
92,56,866	97,91,050	42.5	..	2.5	43.5	1.0	10.5
32,16,918	32,17,427	51.0	8.4	12.0	17.5	2.0	9.1
43,78,409	44,42,705	40.8	11.7	41.5	4.5	.2	1.3
13,415	42,870	52.6	..	7.7	35.5	..	4.2
7,85,398	8,22,435	83.2	..	5.6	3.7	6.3	1.2
1,12,084	1,59,263	46.6	..	1.8	7.4	4.6	39.6
1,84,54,807	1,93,81,424	45.7	4.1	13.0	28.0	1.2	8.0
13,940	92,802			..	80.5	3.0	16.5
2,16,56,476	2,30,40,039	45.6	3.8	11.7	27.5	1.1	10.9

III—Educational Institutions by management

Type of Institutions	For Boys								For Girls										
	Recognized institutions managed by							Unrecognized institutions	Total	Recognized institutions managed by							Unrecognized institutions	Total	Grand Total
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies		Government			District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies							
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided	Central					State	Aided	Unaided					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Research Institutions ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Colleges for General Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts only {	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	8
	With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	7	1	3	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	13
Science only {	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Arts and Science {	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	With only Degree Classes	..	2	..	..	26	1	29	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	32
Intermediate Colleges— with only Intermediate Classes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	3	..	..	45	4	3	55	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	8	63

College for Professional Education.																		
EDUCATION																		
Post-graduate Basic Training Colleges.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Under graduate Basic Training Colleges.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Post graduate Non-Basic Training Colleges.	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	7
Under-graduate Non-Basic Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	6
Engineering	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Veterinary	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Agriculture	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Forestry	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	3	12	..	15	..	..	30	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	7	..	37
Colleges for Special Education--																		
Music ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	2	..	3	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

III—Educational Institutions by Management

Type of Institutions	For Boys								For Girls									
	Recognized institutions managed by							Unrecognized institutions	Total	Recognized institutions managed by						Unrecognized institutions	Total	Grand Total
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies		Government			District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies						
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided	Central					State	Aided	Unaided				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Schools for General Education—																		
Higher Secondary	6	81	2	21	806	284	7	1,207	..	43	..	14	153	4	..	214	1,421	
Senior Basic/Junior High	4	111	1,800	92	255	738	226	3,226	..	55	249	66	101	25	2	498	3,724	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	5	792	24,391	1,779	1,500	164	259	28,950	1	82	1,764	482	196	16	12	2,553	31,503	
Primary—																		
Single Teacher ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery ..	..	1	..	1	4	8	5	19	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	5	24
Total ..	15	985	26,193	1,893	2,625	1,194	497	33,402	1	181	2,013	563	451	47	14	3,270	36,672	
Schools for Professional Education																		
Traning (Basic) ..	..	45	..	..	5	24	..	74	..	11	..	1	7	..	..	19	93
Engineering ..	..	3	..	..	5	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Technology—																		
Ploytechnic ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
High ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	6	3	4	3	14	..	..	30	..	1	..	8	22	..	..	27	57
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Art and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	64	4	3	24	26	..	127	1	13	..	4	29	..	..	47	174
Schools for Special Education—																	
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	5	6
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Physical Education .. .. .	..	9	..	2	484	594	..	1,089	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	1,095
Social Education For the Handicapped. Mentally Handicapped. Physically Handicapped. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For adults .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	15	..	18	..	..	33	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	34
Total	1	166	15	86	557	678	20	1,523	..	51	8	..	15	15	1	90	1,63
GRAND TOTAL	28	1,234	26,212	1,982	3,275	1,903	522	35,166	2	249	2,021	5 87	503	64	16	3,422	38,578

Special Schools* (Others)

1. Educational institutions for Muslims 32
2. Rashtra Bhasha Schools Deoria 1
3. Silver Jubilee Health School, Lucknow 1

IVA—Distribution of scholars in

Institutions	In recognised				
	Central Government			State Govern-	
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average Daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Universities—					
University Departments ..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	192	173	170	53	50
Colleges for General Education—					
Degree Colleges—					
Art { With only Degree	..	..	..	..	..
Classes .	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Science { With only Degree	..	..	..	..	..
Classes ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Art and { With only Degree	..	..	..	312	271
Sciences. { Classes ..	..	..	..	898	698
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—					
With only Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total					
EDUCATION ..	..	..	..	1,210	969
Colleges for Professional Education—					
Post-graduate Basic Training					
Colleges.	..	..	..	69	68
Under graduate Basic Training					
Colleges.	..	..	..	324	312
Post-graduate Non-Basic Training					
Colleges	..	..	..	177	170
Under graduate Non-Basic					
Training Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	138	130	13	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	..	..	..	404	400
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	326	258
Forestry ..	..	..	..	311	241
Commerce ..	210	207	210	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	55	50
Total	348	337	348	1,666	1,499
Colleges for Special Education—					
Music ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	897	721
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	897	721

IV-A—Distribution of scholars in

Institutions	In recognised					
	Private					
	Aided			Unaided		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Universities—						
University Departments ..	26,486	21,215	9,368	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree College—	1,197	1,012	23	45	40	..
Arts { With only Degree Classes	4,973	4,616	319	374	310	..
Others ..	593	546	141	..	..	..
Science { With only degree classes.	1,653	1,558	254	..	..	..
Others ..	900	833	213	80	60	5
Art and Science. { Classes	34,601	30,518	3,816	807	733	108
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	43,917	39,083	4,766	1,306	1,143	113
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Post graduate B. T. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under graduate B. T. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post graduate non-B. T. C. ..	274	238	..	..	..	..
Under graduate non-B.T. C. ..	4	3	4	..	..	..
Engineering ..	191	180	176	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	1,167	988	390	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	357	346	299	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,993	1,755	869	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education—						
Music ..	719	700	5	46	40	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	719	700	5	46	40	..

Educational Institutions for Boys

Institutions			In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of girls included in		
Total								
Number of Schol- ars	Average daily attendance of	Number of resi- dents in ap- proved hostels	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in ap- proved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
26,486	21,215	9,368	..	..	..	2,360	..	2,360
245	223	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,242	1,052	23	..	..	..	60	..	60
5,347	4,926	319	509	421	260	54	5	59
593	546	141	..	..	..	8	..	8
31,653	1,558	254	..	..	..	30	..	30
1,292	1,164	278	..	..	..	6	..	6
36,306	31,949	3,982	..	..	..	1,725	..	1,725
..
..
46,433	41,195	4,997	509	421	260	1,883	5	1,888
69	68	26	..	..	..	20	..	20
324	312	321	..	..	..	..	..	..
451	408	124	..	..	..	46	..	46
4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
329	310	314	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1,571	1,388	560	..	..	..	128	..	128
326	258	288	..	..	..	..	..	..
668	587	544	..	..	..	19	..	19
210	207	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
55	50	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,007	3,591	2,443	..	..	..	213	..	223
+765	740	5	..	..	..	498	..	498
..
897	721	47	1,939	1,749	979	..	..	..
..
..
1,662	1,461	52	1,939	1,749	979	498	..	498

+ In addition to this number 5 boys and 106 girls of institutions of general education study Music in the Music Colleges.

IV-A—Distribution of scholars in Educational

Institution	In recognised				
	Central Government			State Govern	
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools for General Education—					
Higher Secondary ..	3,536	3,223	467	*35,295	31,843
High—					
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	1,550	1,315	..	15,897	13,616
Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	431	305	..	38,421	32,339
Primary—					
Single Teacher ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery ..	..	..	..	112	100
Total ..	5,517	4,843	467	89,725	77,898
Schools for Professional Education —					
Training (Basic) ..	..	..	..	4,222	3,783
Engineering ..	..	..	..	452	415
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic ..	..	..	..	584	513
High ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry ..	1,096	985	321	271	152
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	335	261
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,096	985	321	5,864	5,124
Schools for Special Education—					
Music ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	212	200
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	259	185
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Workers ..	..	..	..	169	156
For the Handicapped					
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped ..	140	136	146	55	43
For Adults ..	..	..	..	3,916	3,490
Reformatory ..	..	..	..	179	171
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	146	136	146	4,790	4,245
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,299	6,474	1,452	104,205	90,506

*Includes 337 boys of technical-classes attached to technical H. S. S.

Institutions for boys—(continued)

Institutions						
ment	District Board			Municipal Board		
Number of resi- dents in ap- proved hostels	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in ap- proved hostels	Number of schol- ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi- dents in ap- proved hostels
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1,324	889	848	..	10,338	9,161	56
113	2,18,480	1,93,215	8,798	14,908	13,007	36
..	19,98,043	17,56,973	..	3,09,855	3,56,814	..
..
..	..	..	..	32	27	..
1,437	22,17,412	19,51,036	8,798	3,35,133	2,79,009	92
3,491	..	..	..	..	..	..
278	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
130	136	72	27	100	83	..
187	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
4,244	136	72	27	100	83	..
..
48	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	75	44	9
154	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	..	..	..	2,067	1,605	..
..	1,255	1,050	..	..	..	..
426	1,255	1,050	..	2,142	1,649	9
7,538	22,18,803 x	19,52,158	8,825	3,37,375	2,80,741	101

* Includes 45 boys of general education.

IV-A—Distribution of scholars in Educational

Institution	In recognised					
	Private					
	Aided			Unaided		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary ..	411,953	372,030	7,224	69,562	59,142	726
High ..						
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	27,818	24,265	300	67,991	59,523	611
Middle ..						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	86,589	76,046	86	16,233	13,705	
Primary—						
Single Teacher ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery ..	686	613	..	743	632	..
Total ..	527,046	472,954	7,610	154,549	133,002	1,337
Schools for Professional Education—						
Training Basic ..	308	284	106	1,551	1,428	281
Engineering ..	372	320	217	1,043	963	184
Technology—						
Polytechnic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry ..	458	337	197	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,138	941	520	2,594	3,391	465
Schools for Special Education—						
Music ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	24	15	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	38,502	25,364	15,196	11,673	9,146	7,044
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped ..	230	200	40	32	23	4
For Adults ..	1,736	1,413	..	1,640	1,053	..
Reformatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Others ..	1,622	1,452	..	..	..	..
Total ..	42,114	28,444	15,236	13,345	10,222	7,048
GRAND TOTAL ..	643,413	565,092	38,374	171,840	146,798	8,063

*Includes 990 boys and 1 girls of continuation classes.

institutions for boys—(concluded)

institutions			In unrecognised institutions			Number of girls included in		
Total								
Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
*531,593	4,76,247	9,797	854	771	120	4,558	1	4,559
346,644	304,941	9,858	14,910	13,038	97	4,983	133	5,116
†2449,572	2,136,182	86	†16,055	13,049	82	226,115	686	226,801
1,573	1,372	..	199	172	..	645	75	720
33,29,382	29,18,742	19,741	32,018	27,030	299	236,301	895	237,196
6,081	5,495	3,878	..	..	..	48	..	48
1,867	1,698	679	..	..	..	..	..	..
584	513	158	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
2,061	1,629	675	..	..	..	177	..	177
335	261	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
10,928	9,596	5,577	..	..	..	225	..	225
..	..	..	69	61	..	..	46	46
236	215	48	..	..	..	25	..	25
50,509	34,739	22,278	..	..	..	437	..	437
..
169	156	154	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
463	402	206	..	..	..	46	..	46
9,359	7,561	..	325	304	..	..	78	78
179	171	179	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,877	2,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63,792	45,746	22,865	394	365	..	508	124	632
34,62,935	3,041,769	65,253	34,860	29,565	1,538	2,41,988	1,024	243,012

*Includes 45,974 boys of class XI and 42,369 boys of class XII.

Includes 990 boys and 1 girl of continuation classes.

†Includes 98,427 boys and 10,728 girls of single teacher Primary Schools.

‡Includes 2,326 boys and 114 girls of single teacher Primary Schools.

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution	In recognised				
	Central Government			State Govern	
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance
	2	3	4	5	6
Universities—					
University Departments
Research Institutions
Colleges for General Education—					
Degree Colleges—					
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes.
{ Others
Science { With only Degree Classes.
{ Others
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes.
{ Others
Intermediate Colleges
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total
Colleges for Professional Education					
Post-graduate B. T. C.
Under graduate B. T. C.
Post-graduate non-B. T. C.	136	109
Under graduate non-B. T. C.	141	143
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture..
Total	297	252
Colleges for Special Education—					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Total

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution		In recognised					
		Private					
		Aided			Unaided		
		Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Universities—							
University Departments ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—							
Degree Colleges—							
Arts ..	With only Degree Classes.	492	468	53	56	50	9
	Others ..	368	351	30	..	..	..
Science ..	With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science.	With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others ..	1,023	971	203	390	349	..
Intermediate Colleges—							
With only Intermediate Classes ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		1,883	1,790	286	446	399	9
Colleges for Professional Education—							
Post-graduate B. T. C. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-graduate B. T. C. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate non-B. T. C. ..		128	122	55	..	..	..
Under graduate non-B. T.C. ..		45	42	23	..	..	..
Engineering ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied and Art Architecture ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		173	164	78	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Educations—							
Music ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..

Educational Institutions for Girls.

institutions			In unrecognised institutions			Number of boys included in		
Total								
Number of scho-lars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi-dents in ap-proved hostels	Number of scho-lars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi-dents in ap-proved hostels	Column (17)	Column (20)	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
548	518	62	::	::	::	::	::	::
368	351	30	172	172	172	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
1,413	1,320	203	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
*2,329	2,189	295	172	172	172	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
†264	231	122	::	::	::	::	::	::
206	185	102	::	::	::	5	::	5
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
‡470	416	224	::	::	::	5	::	5
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
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::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::

*Includes 21 girls of Physical Training.

†General Education .. 46 girls.

‡Teachers Training .. 419 girls †5 boys.

*General Education .. 2,218 Girls

Teachers Training .. 111

Total ..

2,329

IV-B—Distribution of scholars in

In recognised

Institution	Central Government			State Govern	
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
School for General Education—					
Higher Secondary ..	..	..	..	12,672	11,192
High ..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	..	..	..	13,972	11,821
Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	173	160	..	6,940	5,781
Primary—					
Single Teacher ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery ..	..	..	..	150	135
Total ..	173	160	..	33,734	28,929
Schools for Professional Education—					
Training Basic ..	..	..	..	467	431
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—					
Poly technic ..	..	..	..	..	..
High ..	..	..	..	106	78
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	207	196	25	384	355
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	207	196	25	957	864
Schools for Special Education—					
Music ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults ..	..	..	..	1,095	907
Reformatory ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	71	70
Total ..	..	..	..	1,166	977
GRAND TOTAL ..	380	356	25	36,154	31,022
GRAND TOTAL (BOYS) ..	7,299	6,474	1,452	1,04,205	90,506
GRAND TOTAL (ALL PERSONS) ..	7,679	6,830	1,477	140,359	121,528

*May be specified, if possible.

Educational Institutions for girls—(concl.)

institutions						
mont	District Board			Municipal Board		
	Number of schol-ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi-dents in ap-proved hostels	Number of schol-ars	Average daily attendance	Number of resi-dents in ap-proved hostels
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
40	..	..	..	4,328	3,932	..
2	18,040	15,222	1	11,113	9,447	..
..	103,086	86,930	..	87,587	72,957	..
..
..	..	..	..	112	86	..
42	121,126	102,152	1	103,140	86,422	..
301	..	..	..	67	55	..
..
..
45	..	..	..	115	91	..
..
..
..
..
346	..	..	..	182	146	..
..
..
..
..
..
..	238	199	..	..	..	..
..
71	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	238	199	..	..	..	..
605	121,364	102,351	1	103,322	86,568	..
7,538	22,18,803	19,52,158	8,825	337,375	280,741	10 ₁
8,143	23,40,167	2,054,509	8,826	440,697	367,309	10 ₁

IV-B—Distribution of scholars in

In recognised

Institutions	Private					
	Aided			Unaided		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Schools for General Education —						
Higher Secondary	65,493	58,095	1,759	696	597	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High	19,876	17,290	432	5,282	4,698	124
Middle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	13,057	11,233	..	987	844	..
Primary—						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery	48	39	..	67	55	..
Total	98,474	87,257	2,191	7,032	6,191	124
Schools for Professional Education—						
Training (Basic)	188	181	50	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—						
Poly technic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	962	820	101	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,150	1,004	151	..	..	..
Schools for Special Education—						
Music	239	189	60	..	..	..
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	675	592	124	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	47	45	..	..	..	..
For adults	87	71	..	142	113	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,048	897	184	142	113	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,02,728	91,112	2,890	7,620	6,706	133
GRAND TOTAL (BOYS)	6,43,463	5,65,092	38,374	1,71,840	1,46,798	8,963
GRAND TOTAL (ALL PERSONS)	7,46,141	6,56,204	41,264	1,79,460	1,53,504	9,096

Educational Institutions for girls—(concl.)

institution			In unrecognised institutions			Number of boys included in		
Total								
Number of schools	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of schools	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
*83,189	74,416	1,799	..	..	..	4,362	..	4,362
..
68,283	58,478	559	103	91	..	3,203	..	3,203
..
**2,11,830	1,77,905	..	↑1,519	1,430	..	4,779	855	5,634
..
..
377	315	..	..	..	..	121	..	121
3,63,679	3,11,114	2,358	1,622	1,521	..	12,465	855	13,320
..
722	670	351	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
106	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1,668	1,462	171	..	..	..	24	..	24
..
..
..
..
2,496	2,210	522	..	..	..	24	..	24
..
230	189	60	70	68	..	65	16	81
..
..
675	592	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
47	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,562	1,290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
71	70	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,594	2,186	255	70	68	..	65	16	81
3,71,568	3,18,115	3,654	1,864	1,761	172	12,559	871	13,430
34,82,935	30,41,769	65,253	34,860	29,565	1,538	2,41,988	1,024	2,43,012
38,54,503	33,59,884	68,907	36,724	31,320	1,710	..	..	..

*Includes 4,112 girls of class XI and 3,759 girls of class XII.

**Includes 296 girls of continuation classes.

**Includes 21,579 girls and 795 boys of single teacher primary schools (recognised).

†Includes 24 girls and 11 boys of single teacher primary schools (unrecognised).

V-A—Expenditure on Education

Institution	Government				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees
	Central	State			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—					
University Departments ..					
Research Institutions ..	35,88,955	5,18,978	..	..	15,799
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	48,99,684
Colleges for General Education—					
Degree Colleges—					
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
Science .. { Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes.	..	1,41,705	..	..	36,879
Intermediate Colleges— { Others ..	..	2,15,793	..	..	80,212
With only Intermediate Classes ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	3,57,498	..	..	1,17,091
Colleges for Professional Education—					
Post-graduate B. T. C. ..	..	55,711	..	..	..
Under-graduate B. T. C. ..	..	2,50,571	..	..	..
Post-graduate Non-B. T. C. ..	..	2,39,056	..	..	..
Under-graduate Non-B. T. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	10,93,144	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	58,600
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	..	6,64,920	..	..	97,887
Agriculture ..	..	3,53,504	..	..	45,970
Forestry ..	..	5,40,124	..	..	53,635
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	3,61,001
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,05,657	21,45,567	..	..	6,17,093
Colleges for Special Education—					
Music ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	2,07,556	..	..	..
*Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	2,07,556	..	..	..

Institutions for boys

institutions			District Board institutions			
Endow- ment ^s , etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
			Central	State		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..	..	41,23,732	..	..	..	..
..	..	48,99,684	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	..	1,78,584	..	..	..	..
..	617	2,90,622	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	617	4,75,206	..	..	..	..
..	512	56,223	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,50,571	..	..	..	..
..	5,713	2,44,769	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	11,51,744	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	7,62,807	..	..	..	..
..	..	3,99,474	..	..	..	..
..	..	5,93,759	..	..	..	..
..	1,807	3,75,321	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	41,681	..	..	..	..
..	8,032	38,76,349	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	2,07,556	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	2,07,556	..	..	..	..

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

District Board institutions					Municipal	
Institution	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government funds	
					Central	State
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments
Research Institutions
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—						
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts .. { With only Degree Classes.
{ Others
Science .. { With only Degree Classes.
{ Others
Arts and Science. { With only Degree Classes.
{ Others
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Education
Post-Graduate B. T. C.
Under-Graduate B. T. C.
Post Graduate Non-B. T. C.
Under-Graduate Non-B. T. C.
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Total
Colleges for Special Education—						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Social Education
Total

Institutions for boys

Government

Institutions	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees
	Central	State			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education--					
Higher Secondary	3,13,089	56,14,068	200	..	17,25,896
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	85,885	9,42,680	..	..	43,093
Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	31,190	7,66,718	..	..	9,442
Primary--					
Single-Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. ..	..	17,517	..	..	7,277
Total ..	4,30,164	73,40,983	200	..	17,85,708
Schools for Professional Education					
Training Basic .. ..	..	16,93,663	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	3,69,980	..	..	..
Technology--					
Poly technic .. ..	..	5,25,100	..	..	..
High .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	6,75,423	1,05,780	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	1,95,459	..	..	7,863
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,75,423	28,89,982	..	..	7,863
Schools for Special Education --					
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	1,31,400	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	45,350	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. ..	..	1,33,446	..	..	..
For the Handicapped --					
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	1,92,341	15,696	..	..	..
For Adults .. ..	..	26,882	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	62,769	..	..	..
*Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,92,341	4,15,543	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	59,92,540	1,38,76,107	200	..	74,43,238

*May be specified, if any.

Institutions			District Board institutions			
Endowments etc.	Other sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
			Central	State		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,618	53,309	77,26,180	..	8,027	60	..
..	1,172	10,72,830	..	29,47,532	13,20,638	200
..	6,386	8,13,716	..	2,69,73,905	72 28,772	2,250
..
..	..	24,794	..	..	..	..
..
19,618	60,847	96,37,520	..	2,99,29,464	85,49,470	2,450
..	2,484	16,96,147	..	..	..	..
..	..	3,69,980	..	..	..	..
..	..	5,25,100	..	..	..	..
..
..	4,865	7,86,068	..	2,610	27,850	..
..	18,133	2,21,455	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	25,482	35,98,750	..	2,610	27,859	..
..
..	..	1,31,400	..	..	..	..
..	..	45,350	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,33,446	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	2,08,037	..	..	..	..
..	..	26,882	..	..	..	..
..	..	62,769	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	10,372	..
..	..	6,07,884	..	..	10,372	..
19,618	94,978	2,74,26,681	..	2,99,32,074	85,87,692	2,450

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	District Board Institutions			
	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
	1	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—				
Higher Secondary	43,237	173	5,214	56,711
High				
Senior Basic/Junior High	44,57,495	8,200	1,04,364	88,38,429
Middle				
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	24,80,436	127	1,08,262	3,6793,752
Primary—				
Single Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	69,81,168	8,500	2,17,840	4,56,88,892
Schools for Professional Education—				
Training .. ..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..
Technology—	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. ..	..	..	..	..
High .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Industry	640	3,500	..	34,600
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	640	3,500	..	34,600
Schools for Special Education—				
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..
*Others .. ..	..	..	3,212	13,584
Total .. ..	..	..	3,212	13,584
GRAND TOTAL	69,81,808	12,000	2,21,052	4,57,37,076

Institutions for Boys—(cont.)

Government Funds		Municipal Board Institutions					
Central	State	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	1,99,908	..	2,70,836	5,78,504	..	10,255	10,59,503
..	54,944	..	4,54,136	2,6,0343	..	..	7,69,423
..	40,60,990	..	33,23,567	83,788	1,572	59,886	75,29,803
..
..	..	..	6	4,508	..	..	4,514
..	43,15,842	..	40,48,545	9,27,143	1,572	70,141	93,63,243
..
..
..	8,000	..	22,000	200	5,500	..	35,700
..
..
..
..
..	8,000	..	22,000	200	5,500	..	35,700
..
..
..	..	..	2,232	..	..	..	2,232
..
..
..
..	14,061	..	4,999	..	..	..	19,060
..
..
..	14,061	..	7,231	..	..	..	21,292
..	43,37,903	..	40,77,776	9,27,343	7,072	70,141	94,20,235

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institutions	Private				
	Aided				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees
	Central	State			
27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—					
University Departments ..	52,40,569	50,35,602	..	..	51,04,706
Research Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—					
Degree Colleges—					
Arts ..		72,273	..	1,000	1,72,820
{ With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others ..	..	2,91,699	..	..	5,57,560
Science ..		65,237	..	..	1,09,014
{ With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others ..	..	79,696	..	..	2,59,220
Arts and Science ..		67,234	..	..	1,30,089
{ With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
{ Others ..	..	24,69,653	2,232	4,792	43,27,988
Intermediate Colleges—					
With only Intermediate Classes ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	30,45,792	2,232	5,792	55,56,691
Colleges for Professional Education—					
Post-graduate B. T. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-graduate B.T.C. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate Non-B. T. C. ..	..	4,000	..	..	60,763
Under-graduate Non- B. T. C. ..	..	12,000	..	..	..
Engineering ..	55,668	..	..	..	55,980
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	1,65,966	480	570	72,090
Veterinary ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	5,000	33,623	..	..	56,845
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60,668	2,15,589	480	570	2,45,678
Colleges for Special Education—					
Music ..	..	48,052	..	1,200	42,995
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	48,052	..	1,200	42,995

Institutions for Boys—(continued)

Institutions			Unaided			
Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,76,159	96,21,331	2,52,78,367	..	..	..	..
..
..
12,101	15,632	2,73,826	8,465	..	1,000	9,465
27,635	1,25,445	10,02,339	50,606	..	..	50,606
38,114	39,969	2,52,334	..	..	..	..
18,664	62,763	4,20,343	..	..	..	..
11,687	25	2,09,035	15,313	..	..	15,313
1,08,028	4,95,176	74,07,869	16,217	4,500	39,070	59,787
..
..
2,16,229	7,39,010	95,65,746	90,601	4,500	40,070	1,35,171
..
..	14,185	78,948	..	..	..	..
..	1,754	13,754	..	..	..	..
27,834	7,117	1,46,599	..	..	..	..
..
23,992	1,40,416	4,03,514	..	..	..	..
27,990	2,89,409	4,12,867	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
79,816	4,52,881	10,55,682	..	..	..	..
..	5,681	97,928	2,471	112	4,219	6,802
..
..
..
..
..	5,681	97,928	2,471	112	4,219	6,802

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Total Direct

Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
	Central	State		
1	40	41	42	43
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—				
University Departments ..	52,40,569	50,35,602	..	..
Research Institutions ..	35,88,955	5,18,978	..	..
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—				
Degree Colleges—				
Arts .. { With only Degree ..	..	72,273	..	1,000
{ Classes. ..	..	2,91,699	..	..
{ Others ..	..	65,237	..	..
Science .. { With only Degree ..	..	79,696	..	..
{ Classes. ..	..	2,08,939	..	..
{ Others ..	..	26,85,446	2,232	4,792
Arts and Science. { With only Degree ..	..	..	..	..
{ Classes. ..	..	..	..	..
{ Others ..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—				
With only Intermediate Classes ..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	34,03,290	2,232	5,792
Colleges for Professional Education—				
Post-graduate B. T. C. ..	..	55,711	..	..
Under-graduate B. T. C. ..	..	2,50,571	..	..
Post-graduate non-B. T. C. ..	..	2,43,056	..	..
Under-graduate non-B. T. C. ..	..	12,000	..	..
Engineering ..	11,48,812	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	8,30,886	480	570
Veterinary ..	..	3,53,504	..	..
Agriculture ..	5,000	5,73,747	..	..
Forestry ..	12,513	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	41,681	..	..
Total ..	11,66,325	23,61,156	480	570
Colleges for Special Education—				
Music ..	..	48,052	..	1,200
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	2,07,556	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	2,55,608	..	1,200

Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Expenditure				
Fees	Endow-ments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Total expenditure on salaries of teachers [already included in col. (47)]
44	45	46	47	48
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,04,706	2,76,159	96,21,331	2,52,78,367	75,18,300
15,799	..	..	41,23,732	2,00,406
48,99,684	..	..	48,99,684	..
1,81,285	12,101	16,632	2,83,201	1,87,348
6,08,166	27,635	1,25,445	10,52,945	7,35,262
1,09,014	38,114	39,969	2,52,334	1,60,749
2,59,220	18,664	62,763	4,20,343	2,46,606
1,82,281	11,687	25	4,02,932	2,99,392
44,24,417	1,12,528	5,34,863	77,64,278	50,81,499
..
..
57,64,383	2,20,729	7,79,697	1,01,76,123	67,10,856
..	..	512	56,223	33,146
..	..	..	2,50,571	1,35,592
60,763	..	19,898	3,23,717	1,80,948
..	..	1,754	13,754	6,030
1,14,580	27,834	7,117	12,98,343	5,10,129
..
1,69,977	23,992	1,40,416	11,66,321	5,42,407
45,970	..	..	3,99,474	1,13,133
1,10,480	27,990	2,89,409	10,06,626	4,20,564
3,61,001	..	1,807	3,75,321	1,59,463
..
..	..	..	41,681	16,522
8,62,771	79,816	4,60,913	49,32,031	21,17,934
45,466	112	9,900	1,04,730	80,096
..
..
..	..	..	2,07,556	1,04,898
..
..
45,466	112	9,900	3,12,286	1,84,994

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Aided				Private
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees
	Central	State			
I	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—					
Higher Secondary	87,505	1,01,97,635	14,488	1,31,408	2,49,53,784
High
Senior Basic/Junior High	3,43,031	44,229	4,525	6,19,401
Middle
Junior Basic/ Basic Primary	1,67,647	1,82,240	1,34,650	2,46,424
Primary—					
Single Teacher
Others
Nursery	2,750	..	..	36,403
Total	87,505	1,07,11,363	2,40,957	2,70,583	2,58,56,012
Schools for Professional Educa - tion —					
Training (Basic)	600	..	..	35,602
Engineering	60,000	..	..	39,090
Technology —					
Polytechnic
High
Others
Industry	40,100	13,250	4,820	4,670
Medicine
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
Total	1,00,700	13,250	4,820	79,362
Schools for Special Education—					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	360	1,440
Oriental Studies	6,18,884	44,486	33,663	37,204
Physical Education
Social Education
For the Handicapped
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	53,775	1,000	2,375	5,761
For Adults	7,320	2,476	1,525	..
Reformatory
Others*	15,972	..	288	..
Total	6,95,951	47,962	38,211	44,405
Total (Direct)	53,88,742	1,08,53,049	3,04,881	3,21,176	3,69,29,849

*May be specified if possible.

†Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already included may be indicated here separately as a foot-note. Rs.1,56,368.

‡Includes allowances, if any.

*Includes following subsidies—Central Government 3,300 State Govt. 31,186 District Board 130 Total 34,610

*†Includes Rs.9,813 from Govt. Fund.

Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Institutions			Unaided			
Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,71,524	25,06,334	3,84,62,678	36,80,973	2,14,163	*12,61,679	51,56,815
7,876	1,65,786	11,84,848	18,38,794	2,53,992	*7,73,817	28,66,603
28,733	2,55,443	10,15,437	66,291	1,530	84,494	1,52,315
..
500	3,133	42,786	54,405	..	15,318	69,723
6,08,633	29,30,696	4,07,05,749	56,40,463	4,69,685	21,35,308	82,45,456
698	2,304	39,204	1,36,809	17,047	19,180	1,73,036
86,400	..	1,85,490	3,64,421	..	84,659	1,49,080
..
..
86,460	..	1,49,300	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
1,73,558	2,304	3,73,994	5,01,230	17,047	1,03,839	6,22,116
..
..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..
2,34,689	16,13,819	25,82,745	6,047	12,36,504	7,66,543	20,09,094
..
..
..
5,542	11,691	80,144	..	..	4,295	4,295
..	3,508	14,829	..	..	8,984	8,984
..
4,810	1,576	22,646	..	..	..	..
2,45,041	16,30,594	27,02,164	6,047	12,36,504	7,79,822	20,22,373
15,99,436	1,53,82,497	7,97,79,630	62,40,812	17,27,848	30,63,258	1,10,31,918

Direction.

Inspection.

Buildings.†

Scholarships and other Financial Concessions.

Hostel charges.

Miscellaneous.

TOTAL (Indirect).**GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect).**

V-A—Expenditure of Educational

Institution	Total Direct			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
	Central	State		
1	40	41	42	43
Schools for General Education—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Secondary	4,03,894	1,60,50,824	14,878	4,02,244
High	85,885	42,98,000	13,64,867	4,58,861
Senior Basic /Junior High	31,190	3,19,69,560	74,11,012	34,60,467
Middle .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Primary—	..	..	..	..
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	20,267	..	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	6
Total	5,20,969	5,23,38,651	87,90,757	43,21,578
Schools for Professional Educa- tion—	..	..	..	..
Training (Basic) .. .. .	..	16,94,263	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	4,29,980	..	..
Technology—	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	5,25,100	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Industry	6,75,423	1,56,490	41,100	26,820
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	1,95,459	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	6,75,423	30,01,292	41,100	26,820
Schools for Special Education—	..	..	..	..
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	1,31,400	..	360
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	6,64,234	44,486	35,895
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	1,33,446	..	..
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	1,92,341	69,471	1,000	2,375
For Adults .. .. .	..	48,263	2,476	6,524
Reformatory .. .. .	..	62,769	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	15,972	10,372	288
Total	1,92,341	11,25,555	58,334	45,442
TOTAL (Direct)	1,13,84,582	6,80,40,132	88,92,903	44,01,402
	Total Indirect			
Direction .. .. .	..	9,79,316	..	..
Inspection .. .. .	..	30,43,353	4,19,029	1,18,248
Buildings??	12,20,099	29,84,113	16,05,270	2,53,859
Scholarship and other Financial Concessions	19,29,490	54,43,850	104,917	46,719
Hostel Charges	43,099	1,25,119	19,077	2,575
Miscellaneous	1,86,260	39,90,523	4,58,709	1,45,627
Total	33,78,957	1,65,66,274	26,07,002	5,67,028
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)	1,47,63,539	8,46,06,406	1,14,99,905	49,68,430

Institutions for Boys—(concl.)

Expenditure				
Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total	Total expendi- ture on salaries of teachers [already included in col.(47)]
44	45	46	47	48
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,09,82,394	8,05,478	38,02,175	5,24,61,887	3,52,36,278
..
72,19,126	2,70,068	10,35,326	1,47,32,133	1,04,48,245
28,86,381	31,962	5,14,451	4,63,05,023	3,75,37,510
..
1,02,593	500	18,451	1,41,817	91,657
4,11,90,494	11,08,008	53,70,403	11,36,40,860	8,33,13,690
1,72,411	17,745	23,968	19,08,387	10,82,036
4,03,511	86,400	84,659	10,04,550	2,95,390
..	..	..	5,25,100	2,02,700
..
5,510	95,460	4,865	10,05,668	5,11,401
7,863	..	18,133	2,21,455	55,898
..
..
5,89,295	1,99,605	1,31,625	46,65,160	21,47,425
..
1,440	..	..	1,33,200	62,900
43,251	14,71,193	23,80,362	46,39,421	27,60,597
..	..	..	1,33,446	52,062
..
5,761	5,542	15,986	2,92,476	63,271
..	..	12,492	69,755	54,103
..	..	..	62,769	1,682
..	4,810	4,788	36,230	25,944
50,452	14,81,545	24,13,628	53,67,297	30,20,559
5,85,23,050	33,65,974	1,87,87,497	17,33,95,540	10,52,14,164
Expenditure				
..	..	..	9,79,316	..
6,74,648	3,41,928	39,68,604	35,80,630	..
..	2,23,920	16,82,162	1,10,48,521	..
17,50,503	31,523	4,11,035	94,31,058	..
16,07,215	91,025	11,73,976	23,82,931	..
40,32,366	6,88,396	72,35,777	76,53,344	..
6,25,55,416	40,54,370	2,60,23,274	3,50,75,800	..
..	..	..	20,84,71,340	..

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Government			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
	Central	State		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>				
University Departments
Research Institutions
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>				
Degree Colleges—				
Arts { With only Degree				
Classes
Others
Science { With only Degree				
Classes
Others
Art and Science. { With only Degree				
Classes
Others
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>				
With only Intermediate Classes.
Others
Total
<i>Colleges for Professional Education —</i>				
Post-graduate B.T.C.
Under-graduate B.T.C.
Post-graduate non-B.T.C.	..	1,09,859	..	..
Under-graduate non-B.T.C.	..	1,84,153	..	..
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Total	..	2,94,012	..	..
<i>Colleges for special Education</i>				
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Total

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	District Board Institutions			
	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
	1	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>				
University Departments
Research Institutions
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediats Education.
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>				
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>				
Arts { With only Degree				
Classes.
Others
Science { With only Degree				
Classes.
Others
Art and Science { With only Degree				
Classes.
Others
Intermediate Colleges—				
With only Intermediate				
Classes
Others
Total
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>				
Post-graduate B.T.C.
Under-graduate B.T.C.
Post-graduate non-B.T.C.
Under-graduate non-B.T.C.
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Total
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>				
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Total

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary ..	..	20,91,791	..	..	4,82,784	..
High ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	..	7,71,853	..	..	29,029	..
Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	10,992	2,83,337	..	..	4,450	..
Primary—						
Single-Teacher ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery ..	..	21,258	..	..	1,320	..
<i>Total ..</i>	10,992	31,68,239	..	..	5,17,583	..
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training (Basic) ..	..	4,14,157	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—						
Polytechnic ..	..	24,200	..	..	..	..
High ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry ..	1,26,900	51,832	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total ..</i>	1,26,900	4,90,189	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for Special Education</i>						
Music ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults ..	..	6,237	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* ..	..	53,566	..	..	..	..
<i>Total ..</i>	..	59,803	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,37,892	40,12,243	..	..	5,17,583	..

*May be specified, if any.

Institutions for Girls—(contd.).

		District Board Institutions							
Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
		Central	State						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,906	25,84,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1,326	8,02,208	..	3,81,357	2,68,747	..	3,152	500	..	6,53,756
.. 42	2,98,821	..	9,79,609	5,02,690	..	..	..	..	14,82,299
..
..	22,578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,364	37,08,178	..	13,60,966	7,71,437	..	3,152	500	..	21,36,055
..	4,14,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	24,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1,78,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..	6,17,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	6,237	..	1,349	..	..	..	..	..	1,349
..
..	53,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	59,803	..	1,349	..	..	..	..	..	1,349
11,364	46,79,082	..	13,62,315	7,71,437	..	3,152	500	..	21,37,404

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

Institution	Municipal Board Institutions							
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowment, etc.	Other sources	Total
	Central	State						
	1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education</i>								
Higher Secondary	1,01,790	..	1,48,977	2,51,458	885	8,587	5,11,697
High
Senior Basic/Junior High	82,808	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle	3,58,605	70,864	..	..	5,12,277
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,67,323	..	17,51,585	41,895	..	..	22,60,803
Primary—								
Single-Teacher
Others
Nursery	300	..	2,973	6,531	..	..	9,804
<i>Total</i>	6,52,221	..	22,62,140	3,70,748	885	8,587	32,94,581
<i>Schools for Professional Educations—</i>								
Training Basic	11,094	..	..	..	11,094
Engineering
Techology—								
Polytechnic
High
Others
Industry	9,000	..	28,900	1,900	9,000	..	48,800
Medicine
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
<i>Total</i>	9,000	..	39,994	1,900	9,000	..	59,894
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>								
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory
Others*
<i>Total</i>
GRAND TOTAL	6,61,221	..	23,02,134	3,72,648	9,885	8,587	33,54,475

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—Expenditure on Education

Institution	Unaided				Government
	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	Central
	34	35	36	37	38
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities</i>
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions ..</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education</i>					
Degree Colleges—					
{ With only Degree	7,572	..	..	7,572	..
Arts { Classes
{ Others
{ With only Degree
Science { Classes
{ Others
{ With only Degree
Arts & { Classes
Science { Others ..	59,086	..	5,414	64,500	..
Intermediate Colleges—					
With only Intermediate
Classes.
Others
<i>Total ..</i>	66,658	..	5,414	72,072	..
<i>Colleges for professional Education—</i>					
Post-graduate B.T.C.
Under graduate B. T. C.
Post-graduate Non- B.T.C
Under graduate Non-B. T. C
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architec- ture.
<i>Total ..</i>
<i>Colleges for Special Education--</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
<i>Total ..</i>

††Includes allowances, if any.

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Aided							Privat.
	Government Funds		Dis- trict Board Funds	Muni- cipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments, etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Educa- tion—</i>								
Higher Secondary	19,72,872	320	90,757	34,92,169	73,573	9,86,427	66,16,118
High
Senior Basic/Junior High	3,97,702	3,048	28,019	3,54,645	56,190	2,25,031	10,64,035
Middle
Junior Basic/Basic ..	5,092	69,328	16,488	90,839	1,46,926	3,781	43,462	3,75,916
Primary
Primary —
Single-Teacher
Others
Nursery	1,000	..	300	3,141	..	832	5,273
Total ..	5,092	24,40,902	19,856	2,09,915	39,96,281	1,33,544	12,55,752	80,61,342
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Training (Basic)	19,195	..	..	7,477	..	9,680	36,352
Engineering
Technology—
Polytechnic
High
Others
Industry	38,600	230	6,600	20,800	42,870	..	1,09,100
Medicine
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
Total	57,795	230	6,600	28,277	42,870	9,680	1,45,452
<i>Schools for Special Educa- tion—</i>								
Music	1,200	..	1,700	9,797	..	4,366	17,063
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies	7,100	80	..	..	3,000	49,837	60,017
Physical Education
Social Education†
For the Handicapped
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	4,140	..	1,200	1,849	4,356	6,939	18,584
For Adults	602	..	..	..	..	30	632
Reformatory
Others*
Total	13,042	80	2,900	11,746	7,356	61,172	96,296
Total (Direct) ..	5,092	26,81,627	20,166	2,21,615	43,05,973	1,88,756	14,19,451	88,42,680

*May be specified, if possible.

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

‡Includes allowances, if any, Rs.95,652.

§Includes a subsidy of Rs.5,161 from Government.

Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Institutions				Total Direct Expenditure			
Unaided				Government Funds			
Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	Central	State	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,632	16,260	25,772	78,664	..	41,66,453	320	2,39,734
1,06,727	6,866	571,558	1,85,151	..	16,38,881	2,71,795	3,86,624
6,416	3,980	14,470	24,866	16,084	17,99,597	5,19,178	18,42,424
..
..
4,234	..	961	5,215	..	22,558	..	3,273
1,54,009	27,106	1,12,781	2,93,896	16,084	76,27,489	7,91,293	24,72,055
..	4,33,352	..	11,094
..
..	24,200	..	..
..
..	1,26,900	99,432	230	35,800
..
..
..
..
..	1,26,900	5,56,984	230	46,594
..	1,200	..	1,700
..
..	7,100	80	..
..
..
..
..	4,140	..	1,200
..	..	1,815	1,815	..	8,188	..	..
..
..	53,566	..	..
..	..	1,815	1,815	..	74,194	80	2,900
2,20,667	27,106	1,20,010	3,67,783	1,42,984	87,22,567	7,91,603	25,23,749

Total indirect

Direction and Inspection	..	..	..	3,29,026	5,101	15,217
Buildings†	..	..	22,969	3,53,827	55,860	1,06,659
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions.	..	..	81,085	5,58,189	3,390	9,958
Hostel Charges	..	..	..	57,818	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	87,634	30,777	39,605
Total (Indirect)	..	..	1,04,954	13,86,494	95,128	1,71,639
Grant Total (Direct and Indirect)	..	..	2,47,938	1,01,09,061	8,86,731	26,95,388
Total (Direct)—Boys ..	..	..	1,13,84,582	6,80,40,132	88,92,903	44,01,402
Total (Direct)—All persons	..	..	1,15,27,566	7,67,62,699	96,84,506	69,25,151
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) Boys	..	..	1,47,63,539	8,46,06,406	1,14,99,906	49,68,430
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—All persons	..	..	1,50,11,477	9,47,15,467	1,23,86,636	76,63,818

V-B—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for Girls (Contd.)

Institution	Total Direct Expenditure				Total Expenditure on salaries †† Teachers [already included in col (47)]
	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	
I	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary ..	42,63,043	90,718	10,30,782	97,91,050	61,76,050
High ..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	5,63,817	63,556	2,92,754	32,17,427	20,29,161
Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic ..	1,99,087	7,761	57,974	44,42,705	31,22,318
Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary—	..	..	..	..	..
Single-Teacher ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery ..	15,226	..	1,813	42,870	29,590
Total ..	50,41,773	1,62,035	13,83,323	1,74,94,052	1,13,57,121
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training (Basic) ..	7,477	..	9,680	4,61,603	2,61,937
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—	..	..	..	..	..
Poly-technic ..	..	..	..	24,200	6,200
High ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry ..	22,700	51,870	..	3,36,632	1,31,683
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	30,177	51,870	9,680	8,22,435	3,99,820
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music ..	9,797	..	4,366	17,063	16,940
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	3,000	49,837	60,017	27,556
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped ..	1,949	4,356	6,939	18,584	6,091
For Adults ..	..	..	1,845	10,033	9,216
Reformatory ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	53,566	47,244
Total ..	11,746	73,56	62,987	1,59,263	1,07,047
Total (Direct)	54,20,023	2,26,247	15,54,251	1,93,81,424	1,24,07,754

expenditure

..	..	..	3,49,344
1,08,182	8,685	2,31,175	8,87,507
..	3,178	2,40,044	8,96,744
5,90,918	10,849	3,66,208	10,25,793
1,30,635	6,090	1,12,204	4,06,945
8,29,735	28,752	9,49,631	35,66,333
62,49,758	2,54,999	25,03,882	22,94,77,57
5,85,23,050	33,65,974	187,87,497	17,33,95,540
6,39,43,073	35,92,221	2,03,41,748	19,27,76,964
6,25,55,416	40,54,370	2,60,23,274	20,84,71,340
6,88,05,174	43,09,369	2,85,27,156	23,14,19,097

VI-A—Distribution of scholars receiving general

Age Group		School					
		No. of students					
		Nur- sery	I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Below 5	Boys ..	793	819	71	1	..	..
	Girls ..	636	985	56	..	..	..
5—6	Boys ..	1,060	1,14,715	16,392	3,490	230	75
	Girls ..	508	36,412	4,977	219	26	..
6—7	Boys ..	848	2,06,022	77,461	15,694	2,445	1,556
	Girls ..	538	56,575	23,233	5,574	1,904	690
7—8	Boys ..	556	1,76,647	1,17,835	55,958	14,900	6,202
	Girls ..	459	48,787	29,234	16,230	4,137	1,138
8—9	Boys ..	381	1,09,393	1,21,110	1,02,348	50,629	17,454
	Girls ..	234	25,732	22,354	17,529	10,107	3,488
9—10	Boys ..	37	57,245	76,001	81,204	74,037	41,176
	Girls ..	18	14,946	15,545	16,675	13,383	7,818
10—11	Boys ..	28	25,050	41,623	61,010	74,434	58,723
	Girls ..	17	8,253	8,952	11,735	12,226	9,351
11—12	Boys ..	16	14,102	19,001	40,148	54,306	58,750
	Girls ..	44	3,690	5,957	7,232	9,122	7,652
12—13	Boys ..	13	8,074	10,309	18,115	39,069	51,894
	Girls ..	..	928	2,010	3,647	6,261	6,129
13—14	Boys ..	7	2,229	8,045	9,197	18,684	31,711
	Girls ..	..	424	902	2,117	2,851	2,916
14—15	Boys ..	1	441	3,183	4,916	7,706	14,843
	Girls ..	..	65	86	889	1,155	1,747
15—16	Boys ..	..	175	479	1,157	4,081	7,449
	Girls ..	..	22	20	97	559	920
16—17	Boys ..	..	28	50	249	1,049	2,507
	Girls ..	..	6	3	23	111	349
17—18	Boys ..	..	18	21	54	795	1,597
	Girls ..	..	1	..	3	21	49
18—19	Boys ..	..	1	14	22	335	691
	Girls ..	..	1	..	2	3	15
19—20	Boys ..	..	1	2	5	149	342
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..	2	5
20—21	Boys ..	..	..	..	5	9	71
	Girls ..	..	..	..	1	..	5
21—22	Boys ..	..	..	..	1	3	1
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..	1	3
22—23	Boys ..	..	..	..	2	..	7
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—24	Boys ..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24—25	Boys ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Girls ..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Over 25	Boys ..	..	..	..	..	1	7
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Boys ..	3,740	7,14,960	4,91,597	3,93,577	3,42,863	2,95,058
	Girls ..	2,454	1,96,827	1,13,329	81,974	61,860	42,277

Education by classes and age groups.

Education

in class

VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI*	XII	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,68 ⁵
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,677
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,35,96 ⁴
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,14 ⁵
167	55	..	..	..	..	..	3,04,24 ⁸
57	9	..	..	..	..	..	88,580
2,367	589	210	1	..	..	..	3,75,26 ⁵
1,048	261	9	..	..	..	..	1,01,30 ³
7,066	2,627	480	20	..	..	..	4,11,50 ⁸
1,184	530	240	..	..	..	..	81,39 ⁸
17,418	8,904	3,852	810	1	..	..	3,60,68 ⁵
3,311	1,853	904	134	50	..	..	74,637
30,247	17,658	11,294	2,060	70	1	..	3,22,19 ⁸
4,271	2,787	1,460	290	141	..	..	59,49 ³
34,101	27,228	19,370	5,822	1,321	25	1	2,74,19 ¹
5,040	3,098	1,935	741	315	68	..	44,88 ⁴
37,051	31,185	27,626	13,279	6,941	665	72	2,44,29 ³
4,952	4,538	3,165	1,163	695	326	147	33,96 ¹
27,217	35,091	29,577	18,239	13,864	1,656	825	1,96,34 ²
3,050	3,200	3,863	1,692	1,155	293	216	22,679
20,917	27,585	27,510	25,445	19,912	5,108	2,022	1,59,58 ⁹
1,445	2,290	2,402	2,590	2,052	573	245	15,539
11,927	18,616	21,726	19,840	23,704	8,192	4,909	1,22,25 ⁵
523	979	1,343	1,649	1,960	832	570	9,474
6,582	7,924	12,744	14,370	19,263	8,834	7,807	81,407
244	479	656	984	1,400	840	779	5,874
1,950	4,364	6,767	7,712	14,471	8,522	8,180	54,451
31	96	264	305	744	581	696	2,791
256	1,777	2,332	4,303	9,026	6,622	7,500	32,879
18	28	51	120	406	323	535	1,502
153	470	754	1,048	3,601	3,694	5,811	16,030
5	9	27	90	135	189	287	749
9	268	232	291	1,698	1,836	2,973	7,392
9	11	20	2	42	72	189	351
2	7	37	56	415	624	1,581	2,727
1	..	8	1	14	14	63	105
..	8	8	58	133	149	432	797
1	2	2	2	3	8	21	39
..	..	2	3	26	39	125	198
1	2	1	1	2	1	8	16
..	..	..	..	10	3	110	124
..	1	1	1	2	1	..	9
..	..	1	..	2	4	21	36
1	2	4	1	..	1	3	12
1,97,433	1,84,356	1,64,522	1,13,357	1,14,458	45,974	42,369	31,04,264
25,195	20,185	16,355	9,766	9,116	4,112	3,759	5,87,218

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

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving General

Age Group		Collegiate						
		No. of students in Intermediate Classes				No. of students		
		Arts		Science		Arts		
		1st year	2nd year	1st year	2nd year	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Below 5	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—6	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6—7	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7—8	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8—9	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9—10	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14	Boys	49	29	136	31	3	1	..
	Girls	8	2	9	1	2	..	..
14—15	Boys	362	166	470	262	109	11	..
	Girls	84	32	52	32	25	2	..
15—16	Boys	604	522	728	773	543	230	..
	Girls	148	80	80	49	169	59	..
16—17	Boys	716	594	1,045	1,224	1,265	461	7
	Girls	197	182	45	53	262	105	..
17—18	Boys	572	734	712	1,049	1,434	909	8
	Girls	152	137	30	49	297	190	..
18—19	Boys	332	679	309	851	1,327	1,595	14
	Girls	85	157	23	25	318	306	1
19—20	Boys	129	474	132	429	1,275	1,768	11
	Girls	41	66	9	20	155	213	2
20—21	Boys	72	239	29	233	1,000	1,522	6
	Girls	15	28	..	10	84	139	1
21—22	Boys	21	115	7	71	610	1,242	4
	Girls	8	14	..	2	43	68	..
22—23	Boys	11	50	2	24	446	931	..
	Girls	3	11	..	..	40	53	..
23—24	Boys	4	22	..	10	200	651	..
	Girls	1	4	..	1	21	26	..
24—25	Boys	1	5	4	..	174	453	..
	Girls	1	2	..	..	11	11	..
Over 25	Boys	1	6	..	1	152	181	..
	Girls	1	1	..	..	17	8	..
Total	Boys	2,874	3,635	3,574	4,058	8,538	9,955	50
	Girls	744	716	248	242	1,444	1,180	4

VI-B—Distribution of scholars receiving Professional

Age Group	Schools										
	Training		Engineering Technology and Industry		Medicine and Veterinary		Agriculture and Forestry		Commerce		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Below 10	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12	25	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13	48	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14	93	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—15	187	123	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—16	8	245	193	..	..	..	..	..	..
16—17	..	3	14	560	227	..	..	88	..	..	..
17—18	..	102	60	649	157	..	..	118	..	..	..
18—19	..	521	135	917	156	..	..	40	..	..	..
19—20	..	789	107	723	132	..	..	23	..	..	..
20—21	..	908	76	621	101	..	..	44	..	..	..
21—22	..	859	86	511	69	..	..	18	..	..	..
22—23	..	724	55	310	53	..	..	4	..	..	..
23—24	..	602	43	93	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
24—25	..	474	42	60	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—26	..	337	23	45	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
26—27	..	239	33	14	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
27—28	..	172	29	6	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
28—29	..	90	22	5	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
29—30	..	61	11	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—31	..	37	13	1	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
31—32	..	22	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
32—33	..	25	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33—34	..	14	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
34—35	..	15	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 35	..	39	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	6,033	770	5,143	1,927	..	..	335	..	..	..

and Special Education by age groups

Education									
Arts and Crafts		Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts		Oriental studies		Other subjects		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	24	31	4,992	87	108	26	5,136	153
..	..	4	23	3,737	120	124	8	3,881	162
..	..	10	27	4,373	180	275	9	4,683	252
..	..	4	25	4,961	158	303	29	5,316	247
..	..	11	51	4,875	271	537	30	5,516	480
..	..	29	178	4,573	105	971	65	5,760	471
..	..	12	14	4,360	57	838	105	5,455	377
..	..	39	24	4,001	41	1,191	95	5,882	401
..	..	33	10	4,431	25	1,009	153	6,342	405
..	..	50	11	2,808	32	860	137	5,196	471
..	..	36	16	2,183	35	806	106	4,560	306
..	..	24	14	1,121	1	1,041	150	3,759	342
..	..	26	4	740	..	1,008	144	3,162	303
..	..	27	3	583	..	656	179	2,204	290
..	..	1	13	520	..	781	103	1,997	206
..	..	5	3	333	..	581	123	1,453	236
..	..	1	3	355	..	502	98	1,240	176
..	..	1	5	247	..	316	78	817	212
..	196	..	253	45	627	107
..	163	..	328	48	586	106
..	..	2	..	151	..	195	28	410	68
..	91	..	234	47	363	125
..	56	..	237	54	315	60
..	40	..	309	31	375	38
..	56	..	182	24	252	33
..	18	..	55	16	88	55
..	..	1	..	63	..	291	92	394	115
..	..	340	455	50,027	1,112	13,991	2,023	75,869	6,287

VI-B—Distribution of scholars receiving Professional

Age Group	Collegiate											
	Education				Engineering and Technology and Industry		Medicine and Veterinary		Agriculture and Forestry		Commerce	
	Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls								
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Below 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—16 ..	..	..	..	9	8	..	94	5	55	..	509	..
16—17 ..	..	..	1	9	84	..	206	6	74	..	694	..
17—18 ..	1	..	12	30	164	..	246	12	119	3	1,005	..
18—19 ..	26	1	44	60	316	..	378	32	136	6	1,241	..
19—20 ..	23	1	86	109	297	1	432	40	249	7	1,254	..
20—21 ..	37	2	90	117	312	..	406	38	169	3	1,146	..
21—22 ..	41	3	146	98	262	..	396	43	305	..	633	..
22—23 ..	48	..	196	82	204	..	382	35	184	..	579	..
23—24 ..	37	3	165	71	138	..	310	28	191	..	322	..
24—25 ..	41	2	169	56	67	..	235	21	79	1	249	..
25—26 ..	30	2	172	55	49	..	120	16	81	..	178	..
26—27 ..	30	2	120	46	38	..	66	5	14	..	105	..
27—28 ..	19	1	93	26	25	..	64	9	6	..	56	..
28—29 ..	11	3	81	9	17	..	27	5	5	..	48	..
29—30 ..	9	..	35	14	15	..	26	3	1	..	36	..
30—31 ..	12	..	34	5	7	..	17	1	3	..	28	..
31—32 ..	1	..	26	3	5	..	15	2	1	..	13	..
32—33 ..	1	..	12	3	7	..	9	..	3	..	5	..
33—34 ..	1	..	7	2	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	..
34—35 ..	1	..	8	3	4	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
Over 35	4	..	40	3	..	..	55	..	2	..	1	..
Total ..	373	20	1,537	810	2,020	1	3,496	301	1,679	20	8,104	..

and Special Education by age groups

Education

Law		Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts		Oriental studies		Other subjects		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
..
..
..
..
..
..	..	7	81	187	..	5	5	865	100
4	..	9	18	201	..	8	7	1,281	40
86	..	22	16	111	..	28	5	1,794	66
203	1	32	23	104	..	65	7	2,545	130
313	5	20	28	104	..	98	3	2,876	194
620	10	18	14	117	1	134	8	3,049	193
531	6	24	16	76	..	65	9	2,479	175
597	5	30	13	109	..	65	6	2,394	141
466	6	23	11	66	..	29	3	1,747	122
305	2	18	9	50	..	13	2	1,226	93
214	1	14	9	72	..	13	2	943	85
198	1	14	9	25	..	9	1	619	64
152	..	10	7	37	..	2	..	464	43
118	1	8	4	40	..	7	..	362	22
92	..	6	6	16	..	3	..	239	23
74	..	5	5	7	..	2	..	189	11
26	2	9	5	5	..	..	..	101	12
17	..	6	3	5	..	..	..	65	6
46	..	5	6	9	..	..	..	76	8
8	1	2	4	9	..	..	..	41	8
18	..	5	8	19	..	3	..	147	11
4,088	41	287	295	1,369	1	549	58	23,502	1,547

VII-A.—Teachers in Schools for

Institution	Train-			
	Graduate		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Nursery Schools—</i>	2	14	8	47
<i>Basic Schools—</i>				
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary Schools—</i>				
Recognised—				
Government	1	2	79	80
District Board	5	..	2,924	46
Municipal Board	15	6	839	193
Private	9	8	41	46
{ Aided	..	..	18	11
{ Unaided	4	..	4	2
Unrecognised	4	1	4	2
Total	38	17	3,905	378
<i>Junior High Schools—</i>				
Recognised—				
Government	59	16	425	268
District Board	84	..	2,338	82
Municipal Board	21	4	243	104
Private	37	48	259	244
{ Aided	..	..	668	64
{ Unaided	219	19	53	..
Unrecognised	3	..	..	..
Total	423	87	3,986	762
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>				
Recognised—				
Government	1,147	346	404	379
District Board	12	..	7	..
Municipal Board	181	70	92	52
Private	6,645	873	2,751	776
{ Aided	..	..	548	9
{ Unaided	750	19	7	..
Unrecognised	10	..	..	..
Total	8,745	1,308	3,809	1,216
GRAND TOTAL	9,208	1,426	11,708	2,403

General Education—(contd.)

-ed					Untrained			
Non-Matriculate		Total			Graduate			
					Certificated		Uncertificated	
Men	Women	Men	Women	All persons	Men	Women	Men	Women
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	9	13	70	83	..	6	1	1
..
..
..
787	103	867	185	1,052	1	1	..	2
46,833	1,192	49,762	1,238	51,000	1	..	5	..
4,664	1,338	5,518	1,537	7,055	33	7	16	3
633	97	683	151	834	28	1	13	..
85	32	107	43	150	..	..	1	..
40	3	48	6	54	..	..	..	..
53,042	2,765	56,985	3,160	60,145	63	9	35	5
286	270	770	554	1,324	9	1	3	..
6,237	562	8,669	644	9,303	41	2	16	2
357	220	621	328	949	11	..	4	10
512	294	808	586	1,394	13	21	17	12
674	50	1,561	133	1,694	108	3	126	33
248	3	304	3	307	..	..	47	..
8,314	1,399	12,723	2,248	14,971	182	27	213	5
24	53	1,675	778	2,353	76	13	147	8
..	..	19	..	19	1	..	2	..
4	9	277	131	1,408	49	15	44	19
332	385	9,728	2,034	11,762	2,376	199	2,831	207
59	..	1,357	28	1,385	423	2	492	14
4	..	21	..	21	1	..	8	..
423	447	12,977	2,971	15,948	2,926	229	3,524	248
61,782	4,620	82,698	8,449	91,147	3,171	271	3,773	311

VII-A—Teachers in Schools for

Institution	Un-			
	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate			
	Certificated		Uncertificated	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	15	16	17	18
<i>Nursery Schools—</i>				
<i>Basic Schools—</i>	2	4	2	15
<i>Junior Basic/Basic Primary</i>	..	..	..	..
<i>Senior Basic/Junior High</i>	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary Schools—</i>				
<i>Recognised—</i>				
<i>Government</i>	18	8	1	1
District Board	571	12	805	80
Municipal Board	433	135	378	73
Private	157	41	27	15
Unrecognised	18	..	75	7
Total	33	26	56	..
Total	1,230	222	1,341	176
<i>Junior High Schools—</i>				
<i>Recognised—</i>				
<i>Government</i>	25	17	16	9
District Board	452	47	224	32
Municipal Board	24	16	14	12
Private	231	75	83	77
Unrecognised	583	19	512	36
Total	61	..	140	..
Total	1,376	174	989	166
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>				
<i>Recognised—</i>				
<i>Government</i>	54	9	169	10
District Board	9	..	1	..
Municipal Board	52	10	19	11
Private	1,514	162	1,157	121
Unrecognised	363	7	382	5
Total	2	..	10	..
Total	1,994	188	1,738	147
GRAND TOTAL	4,602	588	4,070	504

General Education—(contd.)

trained

Non-Matriculate				Total			Grand Total		
Certificated		Uncertificated		Men	Women	All persons	Men	Women	All persons
Men	Women	Men	Women						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	3	..	6	5	35	40	18	105	123
..
..
187	38	227	12	434	62	496	1,301	247	1,548
4,300	1,337	2,014	786	7,696	2,215	9,911	57,458	3,453	60,911
810	245	604	321	2,274	781	3,055	7,792	2,318	10,110
1,256	121	603	102	2,084	283	2,367	2,767	434	3,201
81	9	119	18	294	34	328	401	77	478
48	1	245	..	381	27	408	429	83	462
6,682	1,751	3,812	1,239	13,163	,402	16,565	70,148	6,562	76,710
29	12	17	18	99	57	156	869	611	1,480
380	124	108	79	1,221	286	1,507	9,880	930	10,810
28	29	12	14	93	81	174	714	409	1,123
120	67	17	90	481	342	823	1,289	928	2,217
272	15	82	22	1,683	128	1,811	3,244	261	3,505
103	1	43	1	394	2	396	698	5	703
932	248	279	224	3,971	896	4,867	16,694	3,144	19,838
18	10	42	4	506	54	560	2,081	832	2,913
..	..	..	..	13	..	13	32	..	32
9	1	8	8	181	59	240	458	190	648
807	43	211	88	8,396	820	9,216	18,124	2,854	20,978
87	7	43	2	1,790	37	1,827	3,147	65	3,212
1	..	1	..	23	..	23	44	..	44
422	61	305	97	10,909	970	11,879	23,886	3,941	27,827
8,036	2,063	4,306	1,566	28,048	5,303	33,351	1,10,746	13,752	1,24,498

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

Institution	Number of Teachers									
	Possessing a Degree*		Possessing a Diploma/Certificate		Possessing no Degree/Diploma Certificate		Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Training ..	416	58	200	82	11	3	627	143	770	
Engineering ..	32	..	64	..	31	..	127	..	127	
Technology—										
Poly-technic	15	..	75	1	21	2	111	3	114	
High ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry ..	13	6	182	71	84	24	279	101	380	
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	16	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	17
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	492	164	522	154	147	29	1,161	247	1,408	

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

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

Institution	Number of Teachers									
	Possessing a Degree*		Possessing a Diploma/ Certificate		Possessing no Degree/ Diploma/ Certificate		Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women ⁿ	Men	Women	All persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music ..	11	4	10	3	4	..	25	7	32	
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	1	16	..	7	..	23	1	24
Oriental Studies	2,910	4	1,957	38	196	..	5,063	42	5,105	
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	22	..	7	..	..	..	29	..	29
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	14	..	36	6	6	..	56	6	62	
For Adults ..	..	1	334	51	60	28	394	80	474
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Others† ..	10	1	60	..	14	..	84	1	85	
Total ..	2,967	11	2,420	98	289	28	5,676	137	5,813	
GRAND TOTAL	3,459	75	2,942	252	436	57	6,837	334	7,221	

*May be specified, if possible.

VIII—Examination results

Name of examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. appeared			No. passed			No. appeared			No. passed		
	From recognised institutions	Private	Total	From recognised institutions	Private	Total	From recognised institutions	Private	Total	From recognised institutions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DEGREE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS												
<i>Arts and Science—</i>												
D. Litt.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Sc.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D.	69	..	69	58	..	58	3	..	3	2	..	2
D. Phil. (Commerce) ..	20	..	20	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Arts)	71	..	71	3	..	3	28	..	28	2	..	2
D. Phil. (Sc.)	95	..	95	15	..	15	6	..	6	3	..	3
M.A.	2,072	1,413	3,485	1,915	1,204	3,119	317	342	659	305	308	613
M.Sc.	842	112	954	725	55	780	45	1	46	40	1	41
M.S.W.	17	..	17	17	..	17	2	..	2	2	..	2
B.A. (Hons.)—3 years course	29	1	30	27	1	28	4	..	4	4	..	4
B.A. (Hons.)—2 years course	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)—3 years course	15	..	15	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)—2 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4
B.A.	9,248	5,819	15,067	5,770	1,936	7,706	1,087	1,266	2,353	798	452	1,250
B.A. (Home Arts) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	2	..	2
B.Sc.	4,186	825	5,011	2,214	139	2,353	161	8	169	92	1	93
B.Sc. (Home Science) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	3	..	3
<i>Education—</i>												
B. (Music)	27	39	66	24	34	58	46	22	68	29	19	48
M.Ed.	31	3	34	28	2	30	43	2	45	35	2	37
B.Ed.	173	3	176	173	2	175	46	..	46	46	..	46
B.T. and L.T.	1,261	344	1,605	945	134	1,079	511	80	591	416	34	450

(176.)

VIII—Examination Results—(Contd.)

Name of examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. appeared			No. passed			No. appeared			No. passed		
	From recognised institutions	Private	Total	From recognised institutions	Private	Total	From recognised institutions	Private	Total	From recognised institutions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Technology—</i>												
Master of Technology (Industrial Chemistry.)	19	..	19	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology (Industrial Chemistry.)	47	..	47	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc. (Glass and Ceramics)	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Glass and Ceramics)	8	1	9	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Commerce—</i>												
M. Com.	426	115	541	413	92	505	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com.	2,048	202	2,250	1,247	113	1,360	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Forestry—</i>												
Superior Forest Service Course.	30	..	30	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Rangers Course	66	..	66	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law—</i>												
Doctor of Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Laws	5	13	18	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bachelor of Laws	1,539	200	1,739	1,201	118	1,319	14	9	23	8	6	14
<i>Oriental Learning—</i>												
Acharya	615	159	774	406	101	507	3	1	4	2	..	2
Shastri	1,312	230	1,542	677	126	803	2	8	10	1	8	9
Dabir-i-Kamil	60	..	60	26	..	26	5	..	5	2	..	2
Fazil-i-Tafsir	50	..	50	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fazil-i-Adab	11	..	11	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alim	7	..	7	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dabir-i-Mabir	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

INTERMEDIATE AND OTHER
EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS

Intermediate in Arts ..	25,617	13,771	39,388	15,648	5,211	20,859	2,998	2,732	5,730	2,441	1,290	3,731
Intermediate in Science ..	14,401	1,186	15,587	8,373	449	8,822	489	27	516	332	15	347
Inter. in Commerce ..	8,701	2,556	11,257	5,040	890	5,930	..	3	3	..	..	..
Inter. in Agriculture ..	895	77	972	302	14	316	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter. in Technical Group	17	..	17	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter. in other Subjects ..	655	1,940	2,595	361	934	1,295	994	1,716	2,710	788	862	1,650
Diploma in foreign Languages.	42	5	47	37	4	41	7	..	7	6	..	6
Proficiency in foreign Languages.	66	..	66	39	..	39	5	..	5	5	..	5
Diploma in Clinical Psychology.	4	3	7	4	3	7	..	1	1	..	1	1
Diploma in Sanskrit ..	22	..	22	12	..	12	1	..	1	1	..	1
Diploma in Social Service	121	4	125	118	3	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Photography	77	2	79	64	2	66	5	..	5	5	..	5
Diploma in L.S.G.D. ..	24	6	30	24	6	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proficiency in Persian ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proficiency in Sanskrit ..	9	..	9	9	..	9	4	..	4	4	..	4
Diploma in applied Arts and Crafts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	4	..	4
Diploma in Purohitya Ratana	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Electrical Engineering.	17	..	17	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.	8	..	8	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Engineering	38	1	39	27	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Overseers Examination.	81	1	82	80	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Draftsmans Examination.	14	..	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Physical Education.	120	2	122	112	1	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Library Science.	58	6	64	47	3	50	2	..	2	2	..	2
Dip. in Soap Technology	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Statistical Methods.	2	64	66	2	20	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Foreign Affairs ..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Public Affairs ..	109	..	109	108	..	108	2	..	2	2	..	2
Dip. in Senior Painting ..	6	..	6	4	..	4	5	..	5	5	..	5

VIII—Examination Results—(Contd.)

Name of examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. appeared			No. passed			No. appeared			No. passed		
	From recog- nised insti- tutions	Private	Total	From recog- nised insti- tutions	Private	Total	From recog- nised insti- tutions	Private	Total	From recog- nised insti- tutions	Private	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dip. in Junior Painting ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Senior Sculpture ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Junior Sculpture ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Music ..	67	11	78	48	10	58	112	15	127	98	12	110
C.T. ..	176	1	176	123	1	124	198	34	232	164	15	179
H.S.E. ..	110,454	69,438	179,892	57,384	25,211	82,595	7,833	15,118	22,951	5,665	6,024	11,689
<i>On Completion of Basic Middle School Course—</i>												
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	147,821	19,431	167,252	105,275	9,026	14,130	12,155	1,041	13,196	9,407	402	9,809
Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Junior ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>												
Upper Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	276,734	435	277,169	247,159	372	247,531	31,883	141	32,024	28,534	98	28,632
<i>On Completion of Professional and Special School Course—</i>												
For Teachers Certificates—												
Matriculate J.T.C. ..	2,038	637	2,675	1,516	391	1,907	101	9	110	75	9	84
Non-Matriculate H.T.C. ..	3,900	1,565	5,465	3,177	698	3,785	654	335	989	450	154	604
In Engineering ..	713	..	713	529	..	529	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technology ..	203	..	203	180	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..

In Industry	833	..	833	790	..	790	534	..	534	502	..	502
In Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agriculture and Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Music and Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Arts and Crafts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Fine Arts	30	..	30	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Oriental Studies	8,641	51	8,692	4,618	14	4,632	187	4	191	91	2	93
In Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION												
RESULT.												
B.A.	1,820	658	2,478	1,244	413	1,657	241	307	548	166	181	347
B.Sc.	627	42	669	419	21	440	12	1	13	10	1	11
B. Com.	360	8	368	233	5	238	..	..	..	..	..	..
LL.B.	95	7	102	79	1	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Home Arts) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
B. Sc. (Agriculture)	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (wet. and Animal Hus- bandry).	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Engineering)	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
H.S.E.	971	151	1,122	740	121	870	213	86	299	160	42	202
Intermediate Arts	79	246	325	45	217	262	32	115	147	21	90	111
Intermediate Science	174	115	289	88	96	184	17	4	21	15	2	17
Intermediate Commerce	49	48	97	42	41	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Agriculture	9	..	..	6	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.B.M.S.	11	31	40	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.U.M.S.	1	..	11	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Engineering	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

IX—Progress of compulsory education

Type of area under compulsion	Year(s)† in which compulsion was introduced	Age group(s) of children under compulsion	Number of towns/cities or villages under compulsion	Total estimated population of the children of school-going age in area(s) under compulsion during current year	Number of institutions where compulsion is in force	Number of Students on rolls under compulsion		Percentage of enrolment under compulsion to total population given in column (5)	Percentage of average daily attendance	Coercive Measures taken during the current year					No. of attendance officers	Total expenditure
						Boys	Girls			Prosecution						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Urban (Town and cities)*	1923 to 1951	6 to 11	80**	4,36,922	2,141	3,04,822	47,308	80.5 per cent	81.0 per cent	1,33,593	32,863	4,532	4,189	5,066	159	82,13,371
For boys only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For girls only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For both boys and girls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	80	4,36,922	2,141	3,04,822	47,308	80.5 per cent	81.0 per cent	1,33,593	32,863	4,532	4,189	5,066	159	82,13,371

Rural (villages)†	..																
For boys only	1928 to 1936	6 to 11	1,687§	85,353	573	60,425	345	70.8 per cent	77.5 per cent	43,449	29,696	1,952	7,120	8,466	91	11,96,736	
For girls only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For both boys and girls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,687	85,353	573	60,425	345	70.8	77.5	43,449	29,696	1,952	7,120	8,466	91	11,96,736	
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	1,773	5,22,275	2,714	3,65,247	47,653	79.1 per cent	80.9 per cent	1,77,042	62,559	6,484	11,309	14,132	250	94,10,107

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

†If there are Zails Areas, Units, Sub-Divisions, etc., under which these villages fall, the total number of such zails, etc. may also be stated within brackets along with the figures for villages.

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

§Compulsion for girls also was in force in two villages of Lucknow and one village of Etawah District.

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

Type of Institution	Number of institutions in rural areas					Number of scholar:* on rolls in			
	Recognised				Unrecognised	Recognised institutions			
	Government	District Board	Private	Total		Government	District Board	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>For males—</i>									
Colleges for General Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	57	57
Schools for General Education—									
High/Higher Secondary ..	13	2	537	552	5	4,188	889	1,89,090	1,94,167
Middle ..	62	1,619	875	2,556	224	5,127	1,92,269	81,731	2,79,127
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	751	24,035	1,300	26,086	192	31,092	19,50,806	65,260	20,47,158
Primary ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	826	25,656	2,712	29,194	422	40,407	21,43,964	3,36,081	25,20,452
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>									
Training ..	5	..	14	19	..	449	..	914	1,363
Janata Colleges ..	2	..	..	2	..	119	..	..	119
Oriental Schools ..	7	..	638	645	..	185	..	30,349	30,534
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults ..	117	..	116	233	19	3,267	..	2,968	6,235
Others ..	..	15	13	28	..	..	1,255	1,267	2,522
Total ..	131	15	781	927	19	4,020	1,255	35,498	40,773
<i>For females—</i>									
Colleges for General Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for General Education—									
High/Higher Secondary ..	2	..	3	5	..	321	..	1,067	1,389
Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	4	161	14	179	..	273	10,305	1,000	11,668
Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	56	1,634	128	1,818	7	1,941	91,787	5,570	99,298
Nursery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	62	1,795	145	2,002	7	2,535	1,02,092	7,727	1,12,354
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>									
Training ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	9
Oriental Schools ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	111	111
Arts and Crafts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For adults ..	40	8	19	67	..	894	233	229	1,361
Others (Technical and Industrial)	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	108	108
Total ..	40	8	23	71	..	894	238	457	1,589
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,059	27,474	3,663	32,196	448	47,856	22,47,549	3,79,820	26,75,225

*Includes only those in the institutions situated in Rural Areas.

rural areas

Un-recognised institutions	Expenditure (direct and indirect) on					Un-recognised institutions	NUMBER OF TEACHERS. *IN				
	Recognised institutions						Recognised institutions				
	Government funds	District Board funds	Fees	Other sources	Total		Government	District Board	Private	Total	Un-recognised institutions
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..	..	..	..
..	488	..	578	56,288	57,354	..	..	..	17	17	..
612	43,17,553	4,775	93,04,198	30,96,967	1,07,23,493	40,826	209	32	7,457	7,698	34
14,801	33,27,631	16,08,497	54,32,794	8,95,194	1,12,64,116	4,83,227	315	8,662	3,829	12,806	693
9,862	2,79,68,318	82,34,663	26,50,872	2,80,276	3,91,43,129	1,08,391	1,129	56,611	2,000	59,740	242
84	..	..	..	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	2
25,359	3,56,13,502	98,47,935	1,73,87,864	42,81,437	6,71,30,738	6,35,144	1,653	65,305	13,286	80,244	971
..	2,20,931	..	92,957	19,870	3,33,758	..	41	..	72	113	..
..	1,15,590	..	..	..	1,15,590	..	19	..	..	19	..
..	2,97,349	44,486	19,670	12,82,080	16,43,585	..	22	..	2,135	2,157	..
..
325	30,427	1,917	..	11,521	43,805	2,156	115*	..	140	255	10
..	17,813	10,372	..	3,212	31,397	..	..	30	26	56	..
225	6,82,110	56,775	1,12,627	13,16,683	21,68,195	2,156	197	30	2,373	2,600	19
..
..	1,14,950	157	48,719	51,470	2,15,296	..	31	..	55	86	..
..	3,08,667	2,20,623	17,721	27,765	5,74,776	..	22	592	72	686	..
110	9,29,369	4,78,491	8,930	17,640	14,34,430	2,300	67	3,047	161	3,275	7
..
210	13,52,986	6,99,271	75,370	96,875	22,24,502	2,300	120	3,639	288	4,047	7
..	2,220	..	415	2,000	4,635	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	1,564	80	..	45,316	46,960	..	..	..	13	13	..
..
..
..	6,986	..	..	1,845	8,831	..	42	12	19	73	..
..	9,624	..	..	13,426	23,050	..	..	..	8	8	..
..	20,394	80	415	62,587	83,476	..	42	12	42	96	..
25,894	3,76,69,480	1,06,04,061	1,75,76,854	58,13,870	7,16,64,265	6,39,600	2,012	68,986	16,006	87,004	997

†Include income from Endowments, contributions, Subscriptions, etc.

*Part time teachers are not included in this figure.

XI—Scholarships, Stipends free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions

Type of Institution	Scholarship and					
	Central Government				State Govern-	
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Universities—</i>			Rs.	Rs.		
University Departments ..	400	28	4,19,716	26,213	1,014	69
Research Institutions ..	8	..	15,410	..	21	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts { With only Degree	11	1	4,308	491	61	16
Classes.						
Others ..	79	..	28,470	..	233	3
Science { With only Degree	2	..	840	..	11	..
Classes.						
Others ..	11	1	5,587	753	36	1
Arts and Science { With only Degree	11	..	4,050	..	149	1
Classes.						
Others ..	960	19	4,11,298	7,552	1,282	52
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	1,074	21	4,54,553	8,796	1,772	73
<i>Education</i> { Colleges for professional education.						
Post graduate Basic Trg College	..	..	..	..	6	20
Under " " " ..	..	..	..	..	161	..
Post graduate non Basic ..	1	..	649	..	82	117
Under " " " ..	..	1	..	426	5	175
Engineering ..	25	..	44,751	..	23	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	7	..	5,612	..	66	43
Veterinary ..	14	..	5,614	..	4	..
Agriculture ..	19	..	19,988	..	21	4
Forestry ..	2	..	3,600	..	202	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical education ..	..	..	..	..	1	10
<i>Total</i> ..	68	1	80,214	426	571	369
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Music ..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	354	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	..	..	..	..	360	3

to Students at Different Stages of Education

Stipends awarded by—

ment		Institution itself				Local Boards			
Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
3,53,797	22,915	660	96	1,44,355	20,878	..	..	..	..
8,258	..	2	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
10,068	2,990	1	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
33,281	256	34	..	4,398	..	..	..	..	..
2,442	..	4	..	690	..	..	..	..	..
5,312	240	4	..	265	..	..	..	..	..
10,834	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,50,578	11,067	470	32	34,762	2,435	12	1	11,030	200
..
3,13,415	14,637	513	32	40,195	2,435	12	1	11,030	200
846	4,256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,210	33,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,500	41,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
16,164	26,905	18	2	2,119	96	..	..	..	..
1,200	..	72	..	19,381	..	..	..	..	..
3,324	800	34	4	5,088	800	1	..	200	..
2,41,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
120	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,35,450	1,07,973	124	6	26,588	896	1	..	200	..
600	300	1	4	60	240	..	..	..	..
..
46,690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
47,290	300	1	4	60	240	..	..	..	..

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, free Studentships and other Financial Concessions

Type of Institution	Scholar ship and Stipends awarded by				Total of scholarships	
	Others					
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments ..	306	19	1,76,814	5,842	2,470	212
Research Institutions ..	8	..	5,461	..	39	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts { With only Degree	7	7	1,146	855	80	24
Classes.						
Others ..	89	5	10,737	1,349	435	8
Science { With only Degree	13	..	1,308	..	30	..
Classes.						
Others ..	17	..	2,892	..	68	2
Arts and Science { With only Degree	8	..	1,900	..	168	1
Classes.						
Others ..	255	25	75,738	5,358	2,979	129
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>93,721</i>	<i>7,562</i>	<i>3,760</i>	<i>164</i>
<i>Education—</i>						
Colleges for Professional Education						
Post-graduate Basic Trg. College	..	..	..	..	6	20
Under " " " " "	..	..	..	..	161	..
Post-graduate non Basic "	..	3	..	320	83	120
Under " " " " "	..	3	..	1,740	5	179
Engineering ..	46	..	21,891	..	94	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	7	1	1,273	600	98	46
Veterinary ..	2	..	240	..	92	..
Agriculture ..	62	4	28,729	1,600	137	12
Forestry ..	6	..	9,444	..	210	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	1	10
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>61,577</i>	<i>4,260</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>387</i>
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Music ..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Original Studies ..	19	..	2,286	..	373	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2,286</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>7</i>

to Students at Different Stages of Education

All Scholarship and Stipends		Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions				No. of Scholars institutions where education is free	
Total Value per annum		No.		Yearly Amount Spent		No.		Yearly Amount Spent			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
10,94,682	75,848	5,422	249	5,22,249	22,619	183	..	14,219	..	..	..
29,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..
16,502	4,336	207	85	18,193	3,474	11	..	413	..	..	..
76,886	1,605	869	87	90,351	6,290	..	7	..	531	..	..
5,280	..	113	3	12,013	408	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,056	993	162	3	13,161	251	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,784	84	322	1	27,264	84	2	..	240	..	..	..
7,83,406	26,612	7,251	595	6,46,585	52,610	226	..	13,816	..	..	..
..
..
9,12,914	33,630	8,924	774	8,16,567	63,117	239	7	14,469	531	..	..
846	4,256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	20
33,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	..
23,859	34,074	9	1	1,836	324	..	..	..	..	177	136
3,500	44,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	161
79,467	..	1	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
25,168	27,601	217	25	18,799	3,941	28	..	1,424	..	..	..
26,435	..	72	..	8,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57,329	3,200	116	..	13,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,54,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
120	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..
5,04,020	1,13,555	415	26	42,650	4,265	28	..	1,424	..	600	317
660	540	70	171	1,858	6,404	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
48,976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	897	..
..
..
49,636	540	70	171	1,858	6,404	..	..	..	..	897	..

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

Type of Institution	Scholarships and					
	Central Government				State Govern	
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary ..	2,299	106	4,50,217	11,121	24,129	2,903
High ..						
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	200	93	3,443	1,712	9,286	1,570
Middle ..						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	5		112		17,525	1,768
Primary—						
Single-Teachers ..						
Others ..						
Nursery ..					2	
<i>Total</i> ..	2,504	199	4,53,772	12,833	50,942	6,301
<i>Schools for Professional Education</i>						
Training ..	7		2,139		4,113	631
Engineering ..	143		1,88,864		229	
Technology—						
Poly technic ..	50		5,200		401	
High ..						
Others ..						
Industry ..	384	179	1,11,216	50,394	543	238
Medicine ..						
Agriculture ..					144	
Forestry ..						
Commerce ..						
Arts and Crafts ..						
<i>Total</i> ..	584	179	30,7,419	50,394	5,430	869
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music ..						
Dancing ..						
Other Fine Arts ..	2		700		82	5
Oriental Studies ..					30	
Physical Education ..						
Social Education (Janta Colleges) ..					150	
For the Handicapped						
Mentally Handicapped ..						
Physically Handicapped—						
For Adults ..	146		62,299		10	
Reformatory ..						
Others† ..						
<i>Total</i> ..	148		62,999		272	72
Grand Total ..	4,876	428	17,94,083	98,662	60,382	7,756

†May be specified if possible

to students at different stages of education

Stipends awarded by—

ment		Institution itself			
Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
19,45,550	2,00,006	5,642	646	1,80,987	1,05,451
3,35,602	45,146	1,157	261	24,697	6,278
3,00,937	27,532	27		677	
..
.. 126	..	..	..	..	..
25,82,215	2,72,684	6,826	897	2,00,361	1,11,729
6,99,658	88,048	3	..	75	..
38,438	..	17	..	5,550	..
96,500	..	..	..	..	..
..
1,10,851	62,813	104	7	16,800	1,800
11,133	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
9,56,580	1,50,861	124	7	22,425	1,800
..
.. 8,000	.. 500	..	..	..	..
7,200	..	12,704	56	2,27,185	3,012
..
40,725	..	..	..	..	..
.. 815	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	14,805	..	..	..	..
57,640	15,305	12,704	56	2,27,485	3,012
46,54,645	5,84,675	20,954	1,098	6,68,069	1,40,990

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

Type of institution	Local Board			
	No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	14	15	16	17
			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary ..	708	38	26,413	880
High ..	3,362	341	72,439	5,231
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	4,384	191	43,087	3,018
Middle ..				
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..				
Primary—				
Single Teachers ..				
Others ..				
Nursery ..				
<i>Total ..</i>	8,454	570	1,41,939	9,129
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Training ..		14		4,200
Engineering ..				
Technology—				
Polytechnic ..				
High ..				
Others ..				
Industry ..				
Medicine ..				
Agriculture ..				
Forestry ..				
Commerce ..				
Arts and Crafts ..				
<i>Total ..</i>		14		4,200
<i>Schools for Special Education</i>				
Music ..				
Dancing ..				
Other Fine Arts ..				
Oriental Studies ..	58		1,912	
Physical Education ..				
Social Education (Janta Colleges) ..				
For the Handicapped—				
Mentally Handicapped ..				
Physically Handicapped—				
For Adults ..				
Reformatory ..				
Others ..				
<i>Total ..</i>	58		1,912	
Grand total ..	8,525	585	1,55,081	13,529

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

Type of institution	Scholarships and stipends		Free studentships			
	Total Value per annum		No.		Yearly amount spent	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary ..	27,08,011	3,38,763	106,496	12,382	48,82,267	5,26,793
High ..						
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	4,47,108	60,218	75,568	9,722	15,83,182	1,74,310
Middle ..						
Junior Basic Basic Primary ..	3,55,789	30,624	455,234	76,497	8,12,831	1,45,636
Primary—						
Single-Teacher ..						
Others ..						
Nursery ..	126		22	18	1,440	1,080
<i>Total</i> ..	35,11,034	4,29,605	6,37,320	98,619	72,79,720	8,47,819
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training ..	7,03,126	95,536	67	25	7,661	1,314
Engineering ..	2,68,995					
Technology—						
Polytechnic ..	1,01,700					
High ..						
Others ..						
Industry ..	2,49,268	1,22,325				
Medicine ..						
Agriculture ..	11,133		25		892	
Forestry ..						
Commerce ..						
Arts and Crafts ..						
<i>Total</i> ..	13,34,222	21,7,861	92	25	8,553	1,314
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music ..						
Dancing ..						
Other Fine Arts ..	9,600	500				
Oriental Studies ..	2,48,651	3,012	568	65	7,814	420
Physical Education ..						
Social Education (Janta Colleges).	40,725					
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped ..						
Physically Handicapped ..	64,567	855	67	6	9,832	360
For Adults ..						
Reformatory ..						
Others ..		14,805				
<i>Total</i> ..	3,63,543	19,172	635	71	17,646	780
<i>Grand total</i> ..	77,99,789	8,90,211	652,878	99,935	86,89,243	9,46,318

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

Other Financial concessions				No. of scholars in institutions where education is free	
No.		Yearly amount spent		Boys	Girls
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
30	31	32	33	34	35
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,075	4,117	8,14,483	1,64,351	2,178	177
11,966	1,666	1,91,536	31,098	11,334	20,470
46,825	4,160	99,210	17,729	3,30,671	1,31,026
..
..
..
80,866	9,943	11,05,229	2,13,178	3,44,183	1,51,673
..	..	..	..	4,222	534
..	..	..	..	452	..
..	..	..	..	584	106
..
53	10	5,300	1,044	1,520	674
..
11	..	912	..	..	..
..
..
64	10	6,212	1,044	6,778	1,314
..
..	..	..	..	201	11
6,900	95	1,91,975	3,285	37,960	675
..	..	..	..	169	..
..
67	..	4,288	..	212	21
..	..	..	..	9,359	1,562
..	..	..	..	179	..
..	..	..	..	2,877	71
8,987	95	1,98,263	3,285	50,957	2,340
88,347	10,055	13,37,816	2,18,038	4,03,476	1,55,644

XIIA—Education of Adults

Managing Body	No. of regular schools for			No. of Literacy Centres/Classes for			No. of scholars on rolls in				No. made literate				Average duration of Literacy Course (in months)
							Regular schools		Literacy Centres/Classes		During the previous years		During the current years		
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Government	150	50	..	..	..	3,916	1,095	1,23,756	3,074	2,284	669	..
District Board	8	..	..	..	..	238	2,492	334	..	113	Six months
Municipal Board	84	..	..	..	..	2,067	..	7,752	..	1,203	..	
Private { Aided	44	4	..	..	..	1,736	87	13,663	690	887	28	
{ Unaided	82	15	..	..	..	1,640	142	1,625	..	1,640	142	
Total	360	77	..	..	..	9,350	1,562	1,49,288	4,098	6,014	952	

*Include Night-classes, if any.

XII-A—Education of Adults.

Managing Body	Number of teachers				Number of teachers				Total expenditure from					
	Specially trained				Others				Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Others	Total	
	Honorary		Paid		Honourary		Paid							
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women						
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ..	..	4	67	7	..	2	83	42	33,119	..	..	..	..	33,119
District Board ..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	1,349	..	..	..	..	1,349
Municipal Board ..	..	..	37	..	..	..	51	..	14,061	..	6,946	..	..	21,007
Private {	Aided ..	1	..	1	..	..	73	4	7,922	2,476	1,525	3,538	..	15,461
	Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	82	15	..	..	..	10,799	..	10,799
Total ..	1	4	105	13	..	2	289	67	56,451	2,476	8,471	14,337	..	81,735

*Included night-classes, if any.

XII-B—Libraries and Reading Rooms for Adults

Managing Body	No. of libraries				No. of Reading Rooms	No. of books and journals (Book Number) in the Library				No. of books and journals added during the current year			
	Stationary	Moving	Bran-ches	Total		Stationary	Moving	Bran-ches	Total	Stationary	Moving	Bran-ches	Total
	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Government ..	1,317	..	..	1,317	3,600	683,996	..	..	683,996	91,967	..	..	91,967
District Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private { Aided ..	208	..	..	208	..	277,294	..	..	277,294	14,547	..	..	14,547
Private { Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,525	..	..	1,525	3,600	961,290	..	..	961,290	106,514	..	..	106,514

XII-B - Libraries and Reading Rooms for Adults

Managing Body	No. of books, journals, etc., issued during the current year from the library				No. of special books and pamphlets on adult education published during the current year by			Average daily attendance in the reading rooms			Total expenditure on libraries and reading rooms during the current year
	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total	State Government	Others in the State	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Government ..	682,536	..	..	682,536	6	..	6	57,694	3,456	61,150	Rs. 71,054
District Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private {	Aided ..	180,534	..	180,534	..	..	..	18,624	230	18,854	7,632
	Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	863,070	..	..	8,63,070	6	..	6	76,318	3,686	80,004	78,686

XIII-A—Educational Institution and Teachers for the Handicapped

Institutions for	Recognised institutions managed by										Number of teachers							
	Government		Local Boards		Private Bodies				Un-recognised institutions		Total		Specially trained		Others		Total	
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Aided		Unaided		For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
					For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mentally Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Blind ..	1	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	9	1	22	3	6	..	28	3
The Deaf Blind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	26	3	2	..	28	3
The Handicapped in speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	..	..	..	10	1	2	..	..	..	14	1	48	6	8	..	56	6
GRAND TOTAL	2	..	..	..	10	1	2	..	..	..	14	1	48	6	8	..	56	6

XIII-C—Expenditure on Educational Institutions for the Handicapped

Institutions for	Government Institutions						Other Institutions						All Institutions						
	Expenditure from					Total	Expenditure from					Total	Expenditure from					Total	
	Government Funds.	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources		Governments funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources		Government funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Blind ..	2,77,456	..	..	..	..	2,77,456	18,845	2,800	2,599	7,343	38,322	69,909	2,96,301	2,800	2,599	7,343	38,322	3,47,365	
The Deaf Blind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	16,326	..	..	..	..	16,326	41,995	6,775	9,056	2,555	6,211	66,592	58,321	6,775	9,056	2,555	6,211	82,018	
The Handicapped in speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,93,782	..	..	..	..	2,93,782	60,840	9,575	11,655	9,898	44,533	1,36,501	3,54,622	9,575	11,655	9,898	44,533	4,30,283	
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,93,782	..	..	..	..	2,93,782	60,840	9,575	11,655	9,898	44,533	1,36,501	3,54,622	9,575	11,655	9,898	44,533	4,30,283	

XIV-A—Institutions and Expenditure for the Education of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions								Total Expenditure on Institutions											
	For Boys				For Girls				For Boys						For Girls					
	Recognised		Unrecognised		Recognised		Unrecognised		Governments funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Unrecog.	Total	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Unrecog.	Total												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nursery schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	52	404	1	457	15	49	6	70	2,90,854	1,76,044	2,966	..	5,594	4,75,458	63,139	4,216	910	..	3,122	71,387
Middle Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	2	4,110	1,575	3,109	..	735	9,529	8,054	1,116	1,210	..	212	10,592
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6,346	..	402	..	2,260	9,008	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1,31,244	..	..	..	..	1,31,244	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Institutions*	1	38	..	39	..	2	..	2	7,254	2,826	..	..	3,343	13,423	480	..	..	..	..	480
Total	54	446	1	501	15	53	6	74	4,39,808	1,80,445	6,477	..	11,932	6,38,662	71,673	5,332	2,120	..	3,334	62,459

*May be specified.

XIV-B—Special Government Staff for Education of Schedule Castes and other Backward Communities

Designation of staff	Number belonging to				Minimum Academic Qualification	Scale of pay	Duties	Total number of staff belonging to Schedule Castes and other Backward Communities in other Educational or Research Institutions
	Schedule Castes and other Backward Communities		Others					
	Men	Women	Men	Women				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XIV.C—Enrolment, Stipends and Examination Results for the education of

Type of institution	Number of scholars				Total	
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes and backward communities only		In other institutions		Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Universities .. ..	..	..	1,024	21	1,024	21
Research .. ..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Arts and Science Colleges ..	..	..	3,057	34	3,057	34
Schools for General Education—						
Nursery .. ..	..	..	2	2	2	2
Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Primary	28,687	4,399	7,49,353	59,694	7,78,040	64,093
Middle .. ..	..	..	88,310	4,062	89,023	4,398
Senior Basic/Junior High School	713	336	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	60	..	82,550	1,805	82,610	1,805
<i>Institutions for Professional and Special Education</i>						
Training .. ..	..	..	853	39	853	39
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	8	..	8	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	78	..	78	..
Technology and Industry ..	190	..	608	165	798	165
Medicine (Ayurvedic) .. ..	..	..	92	..	92	..
Agriculture and Forestry ..	..	..	79	..	79	..
Veterinary .. ..	..	..	18	..	18	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music and Dancing .. ..	..	..	6	1	6	1
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	26	..	26	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	4	..	4	..
Adults	1,542	59	1,406	83	2,948	142
Physically Handicapped ..	..	..	17	6	17	6
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	24	..	24	..
Silver Jubilee School Lucknow. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	31,192	4,794	9,27,518	65,913	9,58,710	70,707

the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities

Number of students in approved hostels				Students getting stipends and other financial concessions				Examination Results*			
Attached to institutions for Scheduled Castes and Backward communities only		Attached to other institutions		Number		Total value per annum		Number appeared		Number passed	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	210	..	662	16	2,77,149	7,183	173	4	119	..
..	..	167	..	2,367	30	5,77,425	9,844	1,109	11	598	7
..
36	40,009	2,429	3,03,967	26,870	91,568	5,336	82,641	4,280
7	..	1,979	..	12,580	690	4,34,107	23,708	24,180	964	15,290	598
21	..	1,582	11	21,947	708	16,92,615	45,465	16,223	430	9,268	261
..	..	521	32	610	11	1,18,257	2,314	787	15	603	11
..	6	..	6	..
..	..	39	..	34	..	32,137	..	39	..	34	..
..	..	224	9	622	54	1,11,262	11,936	432	51	418	43
..	..	29	..	57	..	8,045	..	16	..	13	..
..	..	14	..	52	..	19,955	..	23	..	22	..
..	7	..	2,854	..	5	..	2	..
..
..	4	1	4	1
..	..	6	..	10	..	11,780	..	4	..	4	..
..	1	..	420	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..
..	55	8	53	8
..	9	..	2,239	..	9	..	8	..
..	15	..	13	..
..	1	..	163	..	..	..	..
..
64	..	4,771	53	78,967	3,939	35,92,212	1,27,483	1,34,649	6,820	1,09,097	5,209

XV-A—Education of Criminal Tribes

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

*May be specified, if any.

XV-B--Inmates of settlements or Homes for the Criminal Tribes

		Number of inmates receiving training in crafts								After release information					
	1														
	2	Carpentry													
	3	Leather work													
	4	Weaving and knitting													
	5	Tailoring													
	6	Black and tinsmithing													
	7	Forming													
	8	Masonry													
	9	Others													
	10	Total													
	11	Total number released during the year													
	12	Total number employed													
	13	Number of those who took to crafts taught at school													
	14	Number of those who lapsed to crime													
	15	Number about whom no information is available													
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Number of scholars who went abroad for advanced studies in—

Name of the country	Arts subjects		Science subjects		Education		Engineering		Architecture and Design		Technology and Industry		Medicine and Veterinary Science		Agriculture and Forestry		Law	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
U. S. A. ..	5	1	17	..	6	8	5	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
Canada	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other North American Countries
South America
U. K. ..	3	..	4	1	1	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
France
Germany	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russia
Other European Countries (Ireland).	1	..	..	..	..	..
Australia
Africa
China
Japan
Iran
Afghanistan
Other Asian Countries,*
Total ..	8	1	23	1	7	8	20	..	..	..	5	..	18	1	9	..	..	..

*May be specified, if possible.

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

Name of the country	Number of scholars who went abroad for advanced studies in—																Total		Number of stipendiary students included in	
	Com-merce		Journal-ism		Banking and Insur-ance		Fine Arts		Nursi n		Libary Science		Other subjects†							
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
U. S. A. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	56†	14	44	10
Canada	2	..	2	..		
Other North American Countries.		
South America		
U. K.	33	2	1	..		
France		
Germany	4	..	..	..
Russia		
Other European Countries (Ireland).	1	..	..	..
Australia		
Africa		
China		
Japan		
Iran		
Afghanistan		
Other Asian Countries*		
Total ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	96	16	47	1

*May be specified, if possible.

†Proposed course of study of one Scholar not available.

XVI-B—Scholarships for foreign studies

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

*May be specified.

XVII—State Educational Service

	Total number of posts			Number of posts filled up by—									Number of posts vacant or held in abeyance			Remarks if any	
	Class I	Class II and others	Total	Direct recruitment			Promoted Officers			Officiating arrangements			Class I	Class II and others	Total		
				Class I	Class II and others	Total	Class I	Class II and others	Total	Class I	Class II and others	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Direction ..	Men ..	13	5	18	1	1	2	10	..	10	2	4	6	..	..	..
	Women ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All persons	14	6	20	1	1	2	11	1	12	2	4	6	..	..	..
Inspection ..	Men ..	9	47	56	1	24	25	8	12	20	..	8	8	..	3	3	
	Women ..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All persons	9	52	61	1	24	25	8	17	25	..	8	8	..	3	3	
Teaching— Collegiate ..	Men ..	31	38	69	18	27	45	1	3	4	2	7	9	10	1	11	
	Women ..	..	5	5	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
	All persons	31	43	74	18	29	47	1	5	6	2	8	10	10	1	11	
School ..	Men ..	..	35	35	..	..	..	..	23	23	..	12	11	..	..	..
	Women ..	..	22	22	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	8	8	..	..	..
	All persons	..	57	57	..	..	..	..	37	37	..	20	20	..	..	..
Others ..	Men ..	5	27	32	2	5	7	1	19	20	1	3	4	1	..	1	
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All persons	5	27	32	2	5	7	1	19	20	1	3	4	1	..	1	
Total ..	Men ..	58	152	210	22	57	79	20	57	77	5	34	39	11	4	15	
	Women ..	1	33	34	..	2	2	1	22	23	..	9	9	..	..	..
	All persons	59	185	244	22	59	81	21	79	100	5	43	48	11	4	15	

XVIII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate*

Designation	Number of posts	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications	Scales of pay	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
		Men's Branch	Rs.	
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate of a recognised University plus L.T. or B.T.	1,700—50—2,000	Technical advisor to Government in educational matters and Director of Education in performance of his duties.
Additional Director of Education.	1	I. A. S. (ex.Cadre)	800—1,800 + S. P. of Rs.150 p. m.	Ditto.
Deputy Directors of Education.	4	Trained, post-graduate of a recognised University.	500—50—1,000 — E.B.—50—1,200 plus Rs.100 S.P.	To assist Director of Education in the performance of his duties.
O. S. D. (Secondary)	1	Ditto ..	500—50—1,000— E.B.—50—1,200.	To assist Director of Education in (implementation of the scheme of Re-organization of Secondary Education.
O. S. D. (Text-books)	1	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Publication of text-books for Basic Primary Schools and Junior High Schools
P. A. to Director of Education.	1	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850 + Rs.50 S.P.	To assist Director of Education in the performance of his duties.
O.S.D. (Language)-cum-P. A. to Additional Director of Education.	1	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850.	To implement the language policy of Government and to help to A. D. E. in administration.
O. S. D. (Shiksha) ..	1	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	To supervise the work of Shiksha a quarterly publication of Education Directorate.
O. S. D. (Re-orientation)	1	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	To implement the Re-orientation scheme.
Accounts Officer ..	1	Graduate of a recognised University.	Ditto ..	To supervise the work of Accounts and Audit.
Regional Deputy Directors of Education	5	Trained post-graduate of a recognised University.	500—50—1,000— E.B.—50—1,200, S.P. Rs.100.	To guide Educational Officer in the Region.
District Inspectors of Schools.	9	Ditto	500—50—1,000— E.B.—50—1,200.	To supervise and control education in districts.

*Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.

XVIII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate*—(contd.)

Designation	Number of posts	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications	Scales of pay	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
District Inspectors of Schools.	42	Trained post-graduate of a recognised University.	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— 50—850.	To supervise and control education in districts.
Inspector of Arabic Madarsas, U.P.	1	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	To supervise Arabic Madrasas and to conduct examinations.
Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshala, U. P.	1	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	To supervise Sanskrit Pathshalas.
Deputy Inspectors of Schools.	51	Trained graduate	200—10—250— E.B.—10—310— E.B.—14—450.	To inspect schools and to supervise the work of Sub-Deputy Inspectors.
Deputy Inspector of Mohammadan Schools.	5	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	To inspect Islamia Schools and Mak-tabs.
Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.	378	Ditto ..	120—8—200— E.B.—10—300.	To inspect Basic Primary Schools and to assist the Deputy Inspector of Schools.
Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas.	3	Ditto ..	200—10—250— E.B.—10—310— E.B.—14—450.	To inspect Sanskrit Pathshalas and to provide Sanskrit Education.
Assistant Inspector of Art and Crafts.	1	Arts and Crafts Specialist.	Ditto ..	Control and inspection of Arts and Crafts subjects as taught in the Basic Primary/ Junior High, Higher Secondary and Normal Schools.
Supervisor Agriculture	1	Trained post-graduate.	Ditto ..	To supervise the working of Schools including training institutions teaching Agriculture or Horticulture or Rural Knowledge subjects.
Women's Branch				
Assistant Director of Education.	1	Trained post-graduate.	500—50—1,000— E.B.—50—1,200.	To assist Director of Education in the performance of his duties in respect of Girls' education.

Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.

XVIII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—* (concl'd.)

Designation	Number of posts	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications	Scales of pay	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
P. A. to Director of Education (Women).	1	Trained, post-graduate.	Rs. 250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850+ S.P. Rs.50.	To help Director of Education in the performance of his duties.
Regional Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	5	Ditto ..	250—25—400— E.B.—30—700— E.B.—50—850.	To supervise and control Girls' Education in Regions.
Assistant Inspectress of Girls Schools.	51	Trained graduate	120—8—200— E.B.—10—300.	To inspect and supervise Girls Primary Schools and Junior High Schools in districts.

*Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.