

**Proceedings of the Punjab Government No. 23232-G., dated
the 8th November, 1941.**

Read.—The report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year ending 31st March, 1941.

General observations on statistics.—The year under review has not differed very materially in educational matters from its immediate predecessors, although even a cursory glance at the statistical tables reveals that, despite dire financial stringency, as a necessary outcome of the present World war, educational progress in the province has continued steadily. The number of institutions has increased (by 583) and so have the scholars studying therein (by 29,959). It is a matter for genuine satisfaction to read that the present lean year has outpaced all its more fortunate fore-runners in nearly every respect, and that despite obvious obstacles it has been possible, with economy and retrenchment in other directions, to spend about five lakhs more on boys' and girls' education than in the preceding year. The statistics concerning the educational progress of primary education disclose some very interesting facts. The increase by 4 per cent of the enrolment in class IV is highly gratifying. The more balanced distribution of scholars in primary classes, the gradually increasing percentage of pupils attaining literacy and reaching class IV in four years (42·3 this year) and improved daily attendance are further proofs of the Director's statement that stagnation and leakage are steadily being eliminated from all schools. Teaching and training methods continue to undergo progressive changes. The mental outlook and attitude of pupils in general is being widened by means of extra-curricular activities, and social service is being encouraged through Scouting, Red Cross and Rural Uplift work. Twenty-eight more model schools have been opened during the year making an aggregate of 84 throughout the province. Adult literacy has been organised on more systematic lines. All this shows that continued progress is being made in laying the foundations of literacy firmly and in making education and educational institutions more attractive and our pupils healthier and happier. The girls' schools record a highly welcome rise of 9,319 in their enrolment. The expenditure on Indian girls' education has increased by Rs. 1,74,175.

University.—The Punjab University continues to do useful work. The degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy has been instituted during the year. This, it is hoped, will meet the long-felt demand for competent chemists in the province. It has also

been decided that papers in classical languages may be answered in English or a modern Indian language or in the classical language itself. The medium of examination in modern Indian languages in the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations will in future be the language itself. These are steps in the right direction. The record of the University in sports and athletics is praiseworthy.

College Education.—While there has been an increase of 1 in the number of unaided colleges, from 12 to 13, the number of aided and Government colleges remained stationary during the year. Four intermediate colleges, all privately managed, have been raised to the B. A. standard. The restriction of admission to the F. C. College to a limit of 800 and the desire of the management to have the majority of the students in residence in their new buildings are steps likely to achieve good results. The number of students reading in colleges has fallen from 16,677 to 16,397. The decrease, though small, is not unwelcome. The present insignificant fall may, however, be due partially to employment of young men in the military services. The women candidates have done well in all the University examinations. A striking improvement in the curriculum for women candidates is the introduction of Music, Art and Home Science as elective subjects in the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations.

Secondary Education (Boys).—The number of secondary schools for boys stands at 3,436—eight less than last year—but their enrolment has advanced by 8,065 pupils. There is an increase of 7,879 on the rolls of high schools, although the rise in their number is only six. The continuance of hobbies and handicrafts as extra-academic activities, the laying of greater stress on P. T., medical inspection and after treatment, and keener interest in social welfare and rural re-construction including adult literacy, are important factors in the character formation of our future citizens. For the village community the rural secondary schools are without doubt real centres of culture and as such their importance cannot be over emphasised. Every endeavour should be made to equip them well and to provide them with such facilities as will enable the rural people to avail themselves to the full of the opportunities they provide.

Primary Education.—The number of primary schools has gone up by 86 (i.e., nearly three per district) and the enrolment therein by 6,692. What is gratifying here is not merely the rise in enrolment but better average attendance which has gone up by 5,972. Government agree that, with improved methods of teaching and a set of healthier, brighter and more mentally alert teachers not only will the attractiveness of schools rapidly

improve, but it will become increasingly easy to keep pupils in the schools for the full period of four years. The holding of refresher courses in teaching methods and P. T. is a step in the right direction and reports of the Inspectors in this matter are highly encouraging. Practical arts and handicrafts are now supplementing book learning to a much greater extent than heretofore. Government are pleased to read that the progress of literacy continues unabated and on more solid foundations. The gradual increase in the enrolment of classes II to IV, the uniform distribution of pupils over the four classes of the primary department, and the steadily increasing percentage of pupils reaching class IV, are achievements deserving credit and appear to have resulted from more intensive supervision and improved methods of teaching and controlling children.

Girls' Education.—A notable advance has been made in the education of girls. The time is long past when "it was no longer possible to speak with the same enthusiasm as when reviewing the advance in boys' education." Girls' education is now abroad. With girls' institution (2,559) only one-fourth of those for boys (10,065) the increase in the enrolment of the former (9,319) is almost half that of the latter (19,767). This is highly encouraging. Another striking feature of the report is that 4,697 girls have taken the Middle School Examination. The increase is gratifying, but more pleasing still is the fact, as has been pointed out by the Director, that a large number of girls have by these means had a prolonged girlhood. No less pleasing is the increased attention given to the health of the girls through games, sports and medical examination. The participation of girls in social work, rural uplift and adult literacy augur well for the future of these movements.

New features and developments.—The continued progress of model schools and refresher courses is a matter for great satisfaction. It is sincerely hoped that these innovations will expedite educational advancement in the province. The re-organisation of the adult literacy campaign throughout the province on a more systematic basis is likely to lead to more solid results and the fullest use has been made of the Government grant. The concluding section of the first chapter dealing with the war efforts of the Department through men and money provides stimulating reading. The Department deserves the deepest thanks and cordial congratulations of the Punjab Government for so spontaneously mobilising and placing all possible resources at Government disposal in response to the national call.

Acknowledgments.—The direction of the Department throughout the year was in the charge of Mr. W. H. F. Armstrong.

The all round progress and expansion, the campaign for the liquidation of illiteracy and the various innovations which have been adopted to improve the efficiency of the educational institutions are the result of his initiative, his ability and the understanding of educational problems. Thanks of Government are due to him for the tact and ability shown by him in administering the Department. Thanks are also due to his two Deputies, R. B. Mr. Man Mohan and Miss L. E. Thomas for their devoted help and assistance.

R. B. Mr. Man Mohan's remarkable grasp of the vexed problems of educational expansion and improvement has been of great help to Government in formulating their educational programme.

Government wish to record their warm appreciation of the continued efficient work of the officers in all branches of the Department, who bore a heavy burden of work cheerfully and carried out many extra duties imposed upon them with resource and unfailing cheerfulness. The thanks of Government are particularly due to the headquarters staff and inspecting officers, and particularly the Divisional Inspectors, all of whom have given exceptionally good service.

Order.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the Punjab Government Gazette and forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information; and submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, together with copies of the report.

By order of the Governor of the Punjab,

W. H. F. ARMSTRONG,

Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Education Department.

CHAPTER I.

General Summary.

It will be noticed that this year's report has been curtailed to some extent owing to demands of economy. An effort has, therefore, been made to omit certain tables, less necessary items and repetition of remarks and comments which recur year after year, and merely to report progress during the year under review, adding observations on matters which demand special notice.

The general summary of institutions and scholars and of expenditure on education printed at the end of this report gives a complete and detailed idea of the work and progress of the Department of Education in the province during the year 1940-41. The main features as revealed by these statistics may be summed up as follows :—

Educational institutions of all types and grades, recognised and unrecognised, for boys as well as for girls have increased in number by 583 to 20,296. Of these 12,625 were recognised and 7,671 unrecognised as against 12,248 and 7,465 in the preceding year. The increase is allround except for a fall of 14, from 80 to 66, in the case of special schools for girls and of the same number of middle schools for boys from 3,079 to 3,065. The rise among unrecognised schools is 168 less than last year. Of the total number of institutions 38 per cent are unrecognised; most of these are presumably awaiting recognition, but some are certainly mushroom growths whose continued existence and growth are a matter for concern as they affect adversely the efficiency, economy and reputation of the educational system in the province.

The following table gives the classification of boys' recognised schools according to managements :—

—	High.	Anglo-Vernacular middle.	Vernacular Middle.	Primary.	Special.
1. Government schools ..	83	6	4	46	305
2. District Board schools ..	35	80	2,831	4,878	95
3. Municipal Board schools ..	26	15	10	339	19
4. Privately managed schools ..	227	102	17	829	74
Total ..	371	203	2,862	6,092	493

(a) Branch schools.

The number of branch schools has dwindled by 86 to 534. It is gratifying to note that these ineffective and inefficient schools are gradually being eliminated, although for obvious reasons it is too much to expect their rapid extinction throughout the province. In the Ambala and Jullundur Divisions their number is small—52 and 54 respectively—but Rawalpindi has the largest number, viz. 201, almost 40 per cent of the total in the province.

(b) One-teacher schools.

The number of such primary schools has gone up during the year by 128 to 2,114 or by almost 80 per cent over their number in 1930-31. The percentage of these schools (2,114) to the total number of primary schools for boys (6,092) stands at 34·5. Corresponding to an increase of 86 primary schools for boys, the rise in the number of one-teacher schools has during the year been 128. The reasons for the increase of these one-teacher schools, viz. limitation of district board funds for unrestricted expansion and paucity of boys in backward areas have been discussed at great length in previous reports. The closure of the absolutely uneconomical and unnecessary ones to find teachers for the conversion of the flourishing schools into multi-teacher units and of the uneconomical one-teacher boys' schools into co-educational multi-teacher schools affords suitable opportunities for the rapid expansion of education among boys and girls in the rural areas. The Multan Division has the largest number of one-teacher schools—662—and next comes Ambala with 552—the Jullundur Division having the smallest number—247.

Pupils.

The total number of pupils in all types of educational institutions has risen from 1,393,687 to 1,423,646—an increase of 29,959 or about 2 per cent. The recognised institutions register an increase of 29,087 but despite an increase of 206 in the number of unrecognised schools the enrolment has gone up by only 872. The largest share contributed to the total increase in enrolment is by the high schools (7,879) among boys' institutions and by primary institutions (4,967) among girls' schools. The Multan Division records the highest increase in the number of scholars.

It is a matter for great satisfaction to note that in the fourth year of the present quinquennium the peak enrolment of 1930-31 has been outstripped by 37,805 or about 3 per cent.

The percentage of male scholars to the total male population has increased from 8·54 to 8·72 and that of female scholars from 2·75 to 2·82.

Expenditure.

The general summary of expenditure on education gives detailed information of expenditure on institutions of all types and grades both for boys and girls. The total cost of public instruction has advanced during the year by Rs. 58,266 to

Rs. 3,46,95,053 there being an increase of Rs. 3,32,310 on institutions for boys and of Rs. 1,72,855 on those for girls, while there is a marked fall of Rs. 4,46,899 on direction, inspection, universities, etc. The percentage of expenditure from Government funds on boys' and girls' institutions has fallen from 49.48 to 48.85 and from 49.91 to 49.74 respectively. The percentage of expenditure met from fees has increased from 30.86 to 31.08 and from 14.22 to 15.38 respectively.

The surest pointers to steady progress of literacy appear to me to be the reduction of stagnation, elimination of leakage, regularity in the flow of promotion from class to class and a gradual increase in the percentage of pupils reaching class IV. In all these matters we have very sound statistics to present. The comparative figures of enrolment in the four classes of the primary department show that whereas there is a fall of 6,531 in the enrolment of class I there is an encouraging rise of 16,182 in the next three classes. Progress of literacy. 1

The enrolment in class IV is 121,154 which is 4 per cent above last year's figure and 18 per cent above that of 1936-37 enrolment. The steady increase in the enrolment of this class is a very clear index of progress of literacy.

The percentage of class-wise enrolment to the total strength of a primary school stands thus—

Class I	..	..	..	..	38.5 (—1.4)
Class II	..	..	..	..	24.8 (+.2)
Class III	..	..	..	..	20.3 (+.7)
Class IV	..	..	..	..	16.3 (+.5)

These figures show the right tendency towards a more balanced distribution of numbers over the four classes. The Jullundur Inspector attributes a better flow of promotions in his Division to the restriction of admissions to class I to only the first quarter of the year.

The percentage of pupils reaching class IV after four years has also been remarkable. Since 1937-38 it has steadily risen from 31.3 to 42.3 this year, an increase of 11 per cent in four years. Jullundur Division leads all the other Divisions in this respect with 45.1 and the Jullundur District with a high percentage of 58.4.

Another very essential, in fact vital, factor leading to educational progress is the average attendance in schools. With an increase of 14,757 and 9,541 in enrolment for boys and girls the average attendance has gone up by 9,292 and 11,093 respectively. Irregular attendance is one of the cardinal causes of wastage in

schools through stagnation and leakage. In the boys' schools average attendance in all types continues to remain high ranging from 87·8 per cent in the primary to 95·4 per cent in the high schools. In the case of girls' schools there is a rise of 1·6 per cent from 86·4 to 88 in primary schools and a slight increase in the middle and high schools. Progress in this matter indicates better control, effective supervision and improved and attractive methods of instruction.

Teachers.

The total number of teachers employed in all grades of boys' schools has gone up by 224 to 34,901; an increase of 113 and 210 in the primary and high schools and a decrease of 99 in the middle schools. Out of the total number 30,135 or 86·3 per cent are trained. Of the remainder, 1,468 possess special departmental certificates. With the addition of the latter the percentage of qualified teachers mounts up to 90. The percentage of trained teachers in secondary schools in the various divisions ranged from 87·3 (Rawalpindi) to 90·2 (Lahore,) and that in the primary schools from 80 per cent (Multan) to 84·3 (Jullundur). The position of trained teachers in the aided and unaided primary schools continues to be the same as reported last year. In the Lahore Division the percentage of trained teachers in unaided primary schools has gone down from 56·8 to 39. In the Multan Division there is not a single trained teacher working in such schools; last year their strength was 10 per cent of the total number.

The training of vernacular teachers has been fully discussed and reported upon in chapter VI. The revised syllabus has been enforced in all the normal schools, Government as well as privately managed, and this is likely, as is evident from the reports, to bring about the much desired change in the methods of teaching and training. The first batch of students prepared on the new syllabus will be preparing to leave the normal schools at the close of the year and it will be interesting to know what transformation they will be able to achieve in the school in which they are posted.

Divisional refresher courses for vernacular teachers were again held during the year under review. About 500 more teachers were refreshed this year. The Rawalpindi Inspector reports that the utility of these courses cannot be denied as it is fully reflected in the actual work of schools which has appreciably improved.

The Divisional courses were also followed up in all divisions by shorter refresher courses at suitable centres in each district. In the Rawalpindi Division seven such courses lasting from 10 days to a fortnight were held per district on an average and 300 to 400 teachers were refreshed.

P. T. refresher courses for vernacular teachers have also been held occasionally in districts. In some divisions four to six such courses have been organised per district. There is in many districts hardly a school now where at least one teacher is not trained fully for P. T. work.

Considerable stress continues to be laid on extra-academic activities—hobbies and handicrafts—and these are becoming more and more popular. Gardening and floriculture are invariably taken up in places where good soil and irrigation arrangements are available. Music and dramatic clubs, scientific hobbies such as the manufacture of ink, soap, boot polish, scented oil, chalk, mirrors and such objects of every day use as rope-twisting, basket-making, and charpoy-weaving have been started in a very large number of schools. Chorus singing and motion stories are adding to the attractiveness of schools for little children.

Extra-mural activities.

There are 5,526 Red Cross Societies with a membership of 301,979. The number of Co-operative Societies in all the divisions is 185 (—11) with a membership of 13,841 (+769) and a total annual subscription of Rs. 72,628 (—414). There are 1,075 Thrift Societies with a membership of 17,132 and a total annual saving to their credit of Rs. 4,66,790. The number of Paisa Banks in the Lahore Division is 32 and its membership 2,163; Multan Division has 286 of these banks. The number of scout troops has gone up by 176 to 1,947 and their membership by 5,729 to 47,896. Cubbing is gaining still more popularity in primary schools and departments. A large number of schools possess radio sets which in addition to their educative utility afford healthy pastime and amusement for school children. There are 73 sets in the Multan Division, 41 being in the Montgomery district alone.

The rural schools—vernacular as well as Anglo-vernacular—have continued to evince a very keen and healthy interest in rural uplift work as an extra-curricular activity. The model schools are gradually being transformed into centres of light and learning in the village community. As before full use is being made of parents' days, farmers' days and Red Cross days in disseminating useful knowledge through posters, processional parties and dramatic performances. Safety-First week is being observed; Adult education is being taken up; rural tournaments held, village competitions arranged, and correct war news disseminated. The village school is now admitted to be the nerve centre of all rural uplift and Dehat Sudhar activities.

Physical training continues to receive adequate attention at all stages of education—primary, middle, high, collegiate and in normal schools—and a high standard of efficiency has been maintained throughout. Class drill, mass drill, callisthenics, play-for-all and major games form now a regular feature of almost every

Physical Training and medical inspection.

school in the province. District and Tahsil tournaments are being held annually. Village-games clubs and tournaments are organised to provide healthy recreation for villagers. The number of such clubs in the province is 4,346 (+71) and their membership 77,620—an increase of 20,567 over the figures for the last year. The Multan Division records the largest increase (+130) in the number of clubs and the Rawalpindi Division the highest in enrolment (+21,150).

Out of 224,962 children medically examined 65,010 or almost 30 per cent were declared to be suffering from one ailment or another. It is pleasing to find that after proper and regular treatment 42,255 or 66 per cent were cured.

**Manual
Training and
Post-Matric
Clerical and
Commercial
classes.**

There are 39 manual training centres—one less than last year—with an enrolment of 11,416 or 293 per cent. The total expenditure on these centres came to Rs. 45,828 or 1,175 per cent. The number of Post-Matric Clerical and Commercial classes attached to high schools or intermediate colleges was 10. The number of pupils enrolled was 234 or 5 more than last year and the total expenditure on these classes amounted to Rs. 37,603.

**Agricultural
Education.**

It is gratifying to note that agricultural training imparted in the rural schools continues popular. Useful demonstrations are being given by the school farms to the general rural public on newer methods of cultivation while good seeds, samples of different varieties of manure and improved scientific implements are exhibited from time to time. Exhibitions are also held, farmers' clubs formed, and Arbor days organised. For a detailed account reference may be made to subsection (3) of chapter VIII wherein will also be found a brief account of the training of teachers in agricultural education at the Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

Compulsion.

The number of rural areas under compulsion has gone down by 2 to 2,908 and that of urban areas remains stationary. The percentage of enrolment in these areas ranges between 53·9 (Ambala) and 81·7 (Jullundur). It seems hardly necessary to repeat here the numerous flaws and shortcomings of the Compulsory Education Act still in operation or to reiterate the many difficulties in the way of a successful enforcement of the Act. These have been set forth many times in previous reports. In some areas the percentage of enrolment is hardly creditable as for example Gujranwala with 43 per cent. The flow of promotion and the percentage of literacy is also low in several cases. It is encouraging, however, to find that in the Lyallpur district the percentage of enrolment in the compulsory areas is 83·9 as against 69 in non-compulsory areas and the percentage of literacy is 47·6 against 39·9 in non-compulsory areas.

The number of village libraries opened in vernacular middle schools for the use of the village public is 2,309 against 2,087 last year. Financial stringency has mainly stood in the way of supplying fresh literature to those libraries and in consequence it is generally reported that their popularity has waned to a great extent. It is of interest to mention that the 600 circulating libraries containing over a hundred books each—20 per district—have been provided in all model schools for the use of the rural public and the newly made literates. From the reports received it seems that adult literates are making good use of the books provided.

Village
libraries.

The number of recognised institutions for girls has gone up by 116 to 2,559 and the enrolment therein by 9,319 to 211,499. An increase of 111 primary schools is responsible for a big rise of 4,967 pupils in these schools. Although the number of unrecognised institutions for girls has risen by 60 to 3,197 the enrolment in such institutions has actually decreased by 1,150 to 69,532. It is rather disturbing to note that the number of unrecognised schools for girls is greater than that of recognised schools by 638. Seven new Government middle schools with optional English classes have been opened during the year.

Girls' Educa-
tion.

The direct expenditure on Indian girls' education has gone up by Rs. 1,74,175 to Rs. 40,13,573.

There has been no change in the number of circle, district or assistant district inspectresses. There is need for separate district inspectresses for Karnal and Gurgaon and for more assistants to the district inspectresses in the districts where work has increased owing to the rise in the number of schools.

S.-V. training for women remains attached only to the Government High School for Girls, Hoshiarpur. J.-V. classes exist in 24 Government schools and four privately-managed schools. Recognition was given to the J.-V. class attached to Mahavidyala, Lahore. Refresher courses of 10 days' duration were held in 10 districts. It is refreshing to note that inter-district sports and games tournaments have been organised in all the four circles. The number of girl guides has gone up by 1,787 to 7,783. Several courses of training were held during the year. Medical inspection has been introduced in 10 Government schools and all Government colleges. Social service is becoming a special feature of the extra-mural activities of girls' schools. Keen interest is being evinced by the schools and inspecting staffs in the anti-illiteracy campaign. The number of boys reading in girls' schools has increased by 293 to 12,762, but that of girls in boys' schools has decreased by 1,944 to 31,649. This slight decrease is attributable to the opening of more middle and primary schools for girls.

Special classes.

Special facilities, such as fee concessions and generous financial assistance in the shape of the supply of free books, stationery, etc. in some cases, continued to be given to educationally backward communities. It is pleasing to find that the number of Muslim boys has gone up from 549,873 to 563,895 and that of girls from 132,117 to 132,540. Of these 79,378 boys and 59,107 girls were in unrecognised institutions. In recognised schools the increase in the number of boys is 8,138 and of girls 3,862.

New features and developments.

It has already been mentioned elsewhere in this section that the revised syllabus for normal schools which was enforced last year has prepared a batch, after a two years' training of teachers for work in the rural schools. It remains to be seen from the actual work these teachers do in their schools as to how far our hopes that these teachers will prove better instructors and more useful village guides in all matters, social, economic and educational, are realized.

Refresher courses for vernacular teachers started last year have been continued during the year under report on almost identical lines. Commenting on these courses, the Jullundur Inspector writes: "There is ample evidence to show that all the teachers went back to their schools perfectly refreshed, feeling very vigorous and confident and with a keen desire to infuse new life in the schools. A cursory visit to some of these schools with refreshed teachers shows that the courses have served a very useful purpose."

Adult centres have grown popular and appear to be taking root in the rural areas. The total number of adults under instruction during the year was 118,298. Out of these 67,415 qualified for literacy certificates. During the year Rs. 98,800 were spent on the campaign against illiteracy and the work was organised on a sounder and more systematic basis. Twenty paid teachers at Rs. 7 per mensem were engaged in each district. A training course for these teachers was organised in each district at a cost of one hundred rupees per district. Two spare teachers were selected from the staff of each district board to act as adult education supervisors, and were given a special allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem each. An additional sum of Rs. 15 per mensem was given to each District Inspector to cover his travelling allowance in connection with the supervision of literacy centres. A sum of Rs. 100 was placed at the disposal of each District Inspector to be distributed as prizes among deserving and voluntary workers. Another sum of Rs. 150 was placed at the disposal of each District Inspector to meet contingent expenses on black-boards, writing material, lighting charges, etc. 220,000 copies of primers and 148,000 of follow-up literature were stocked by the Department

for free distribution at a cost of Rs. 34,881. Twenty-one thousand five hundred and fifty books were purchased for distribution among 600 travelling libraries. Two lakhs copies of each of the adult literacy certificates and pledge card forms and 10,000 copies of honorary workers' cards were printed and stocked. A sum of Rs. 7,362-8-0 was spent in giving subventions to different journals in bringing out and supplying adult supplements to the various District Inspectors of Schools. Eight literacy centres for women were opened in the Ambala centre at a cost of Rs. 454-12-0.

The number of model schools has gone up to 84 or three per district. The activities and functions of these schools continue to be the same as mentioned in last year's report. These schools are becoming centres of all rural activities, intra-mural and extra-mural. With proper traditions set up in time the schools will undoubtedly become centres of rural awakening. The Rawalpindi Inspector writes thus: "These model schools have been able to establish a very healthy contact with the general public through radio-sets, celebration of parents' days, regular arrangements for major games in the evening and in the organisation of periodical tournaments. They have also taken a prominent share in liquidating adult illiteracy in the neighbouring villages. It can be said to their credit that about 30 per cent of the adult illiteracy has been tackled successfully and made literate by the concentrated efforts of the teachers and the taught in the model schools."

During the year generous financial assistance was extended to the sons of soldiers. (a) Sanction was accorded to the creation and award of the following scholarships to the sons of soldiers domiciled in the British Punjab:—

- (1) One hundred scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem each tenable in the K. G. Royal Indian Military Schools, Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmer.
- (2) Ninety-three scholarships (62 for Anglo-vernacular and 31 for vernacular candidates) of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem each tenable in high schools.
- (3) Sixty scholarships of the value of Rs. 7 per mensem each tenable in middle schools.
- (4) Vocational scholarships—The cost to Government in the first year is likely to be Rs. 26,800 rising finally to Rs. 1,25,000.

(b) Children of soldiers who are serving overseas are exempted from payment of tuition fees in all recognised secondary schools up to class VIII.

The following scholarships for the children of special classes were sanctioned during the year under report :—

Twenty-nine middle school scholarships for boys of the value of Rs. 4 per mensem each.

Twenty-nine high school scholarships for boys of the value of Rs. 6 per mensem each.

Eighteen middle school scholarships for girls of the value of Rs. 4 per mensem each.

Three high school scholarships for girls of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem each.

Seven scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem each tenable in intermediate classes, and two scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem each in degree classes.

The building of the National Bank of India, Limited, Lahore, was purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,00,000 for use as a site for the construction of new buildings for the Lahore College for Women, Lahore.

A reference seems very essential before this section is closed to the war effort made during the year by educational institutions. The schools have proved, very naturally, a prominent means of war propaganda through lectures, bulletins, songs, dramatic performances and processions. Correct news have also been disseminated in village families orally by school children and by means of school radios among the public at large. Complete facts and figures have not yet been prepared by all divisions, yet it is clear that substantial help in men and money has been contributed by schools—teachers and students. Legitimate pride is felt in facts and figures such as are mentioned in the following extract from the Ambala Inspector's report : " Six days' pay was contributed by practically all people whether working in Government or non-Government institutions and a sum of Rs. 25,722 was contributed towards the General War Purposes Fund. Rs. 370 were donated by them as war loan without interest and Rs. 10,065 as war loan with interest ; while Rs. 2,152 were invested from the Union Fund. Defence Provident Fund contributions up to 31st March, 1941, amount to Rs. 6,283. Rupees 1,841 were subscribed by students and Rs. 5,461 were realised by the sale of Red Cross War flags. The teachers' share of the Provident Fund investments in the war loan by the District Boards, Karnal, Gurgaon and Rohtak amounts to Rs. 2,70,000, Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 4,66,660 respectively while 223 teachers mostly from Rohtak district, are paying Rs. 890-10-8 per month for the duration of the war. Twenty-three teachers joined the Army, while 12 students joined the Air Force, 30 were

recruited in the Navy, and 1,288 were recruited in the Army. The number of teachers working as Civic Guards in the division is 209, and persons recruited through the teachers number 1,684."

Rawalpindi Division's report is no less encouraging. Writes the Inspector "Up to the end of May last the total contributions to the various war funds amounted to Rs. 7,75,500-14-9, free gifts of money for war purposes to Rs. 4,610-6-0, monthly contributions to Rs. 912-11-0, money collected by sale of flags and dramatic performances to Rs. 3,000-6-0, free gift from the Union funds of schools to Rs. 9,600 and miscellaneous collection to Rs. 1,130-2-3. No less important is the offer of personal services of as many as 2,848 persons in the Education Department, out of whom 2,068 have been actually accepted for all types of service, combatants and non-combatants soldiers and clerks, etc."

The Multan Division has contributed Rs. 66,046 towards Defence Savings in the shape of purchase of certificates and Defence Provident Fund and Rs. 7,126 in other forms.

The Department is proud of these achievements and offers its congratulations to all concerned.

CHAPTER II.

Controlling Agencies.

Head Office
appoint-
ments.

Mr. W. H. F. Armstrong continued to hold charge of the post of Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Rai Bahadur Man Mohan, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, was granted four months' leave on average pay with effect from the 20th of May, 1940, and Mr. S. M. Sharif, Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, was appointed to officiate in his place.

Miss L. E. Thomas, Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Punjab, continued to hold charge of her post, in addition to the work of administration and inspection of European Schools.

Messrs. B. A. Hashmi, P. D. Bhanot and M. Zafar Iqbal continued to hold the posts of Inspector of Vernacular Education, Inspector of Training Institutions and Registrar, Departmental Examinations respectively.

Inspectors.

Mr. S. M. Sharif, Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, was appointed officiating Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, from 20th May, 1940, to 19th September, 1940, and Sardar Deva Singh, Inspector of Schools, Jullundur Division, was transferred to the Lahore Division.

Malik Ghulam Rasul Shauq, Principal, Government Intermediate College, Dharamsala, was transferred and appointed Inspector of Schools, Jullundur Division, *vice* Sardar Deva Singh.

Dr. K. C. Khanna, Shaikh Muhammad Zahur-ud-Din and Rana Abdul Hamid, Inspectors of Schools, Multan, Rawalpindi and Ambala respectively continued to hold their posts throughout the year.

Rana Abdul Hamid was confirmed in P.E.S. (Class I) from 23rd September, 1940.

Deputy
Inspectors.

There was no change among the Deputy Inspectors except that their designation was changed to " Assistants to Divisional Inspectors " with effect from 28th November, 1940. Lala Lal Chand Nayyar was promoted to the Selection Grade of P.E.S. (Class II) in a substantive provisional capacity from 2nd October, 1940.

The following transfers were ordered during the year :—

District
Inspectors.

Serial No.	From	To	From
1	Sardar Jogendra Singh, District Inspector of Schools, Hoshiarpur.	District Inspector of Schools, Gujrat.	17th April, 1940, <i>vice</i> Pandit M. N. Rozdon.
2	Pandit Maharaj Narayan Rozdon, District Inspector of Schools, Gujrat.	District Inspector of Schools, Hoshiarpur.	11th April, 1940, <i>vice</i> Sardar Jogendra Singh.
3	Hafiz Abdul Karim, District Inspector of Schools, Jhelum.	District Inspector of Schools, Gujrat.	11th October, 1940, — <i>vice</i> Sardar Jogendra Singh.
4	Sardar Jogendra Singh, District Inspector of Schools, Gujrat.	District Inspector of Schools, Jhelum.	12th October, 1940, <i>vice</i> Hafiz Abdul Karim.
5	Khawaja Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad, District Inspector of Schools, Sialkot.	District Inspector of Schools, Sheikhpura.	4th October, 1940, <i>vice</i> Sodhi Jagat Singh.
6	Sodhi Jagat Singh, District Inspector of Schools, Sheikhpura.	District Inspector of Schools, Gurgaon.	11th October, 1940, <i>vice</i> Lala Shaukat Rai.
7	Lala Shaukat Rai, District Inspector of Schools, Gurgaon.	District Inspector of Schools, Jhang.	19th October, 1940, <i>vice</i> Mr. C. S. Gill.
8	Mr. C. S. Gill, District Inspector of Schools, Jhang.	District Inspector of Schools, Sialkot.	3rd October, 1940, <i>vice</i> Khawaja Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad.

M. Siraj-ud-Din Azar, District Inspector of Schools, Delhi, was appointed Officer on Special Duty in connection with the scheme for the reorganisation of education in the rural area of the Delhi Province, for a period of four months from 17th June, 1940. K. Abbas Ali, Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Delhi, officiated as District Inspector of Schools, Delhi, during this period.

Departmental
Examinations.

The following statement gives comparative figures of candidates who appeared in the various examinations held by the Department :—

Name of departmental examination.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES, BRITISH PUNJAB.		TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.	
	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.
1. Diploma Examination of the Chelmsford Training College, Ghoragali.	15	13	15	13
2. Trained Teachers Certificate Examination for Europeans—				
(i) Preliminary	18	23	18	23
(ii) Final	24	20	24	20
3. Middle School Examination for Europeans.	92	38	92	38
4. Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination for Men Teachers—				
(i) Old Syllabus	47	7	53	7
(ii) New Syllabus	144	425	144	459
5. Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination for Men Teachers.	91	2	101	2
6. One Year Post-Matric Clerical Examination.	236	205	236	205
7. Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination for Women Teachers.	475	642	521	706
8. Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination for Women Teachers.	30	36	38	37
9. Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination for Women.	47	76	47	76
10. Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination.	134	143	144	163
11. Vernacular Final and Middle School Examination.	13,705	13,701	14,409	14,387
12. Middle Standard Examination for Indian Girls.	5,618	6,315	7,003	7,867

It will be observed that there is a sharp decrease in the number of students appearing in the Middle School Examination for Europeans. This is due to the fact that the Department has decided to abolish this examination with effect from 1942.

There is a marked increase in the number of candidates appearing in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination for men. This is due to the fact that there is an increase in the number of normal schools necessitated by an increased demand for trained teachers in local body and private schools.

There is a gratifying increase in the number of women candidates taking the J. V. Certificate Examination. There is also an appreciable increase in the number of candidates appearing in the Middle Standard Examination for Indian Girls.

Ambala Division.—The comparative statement given below shows the different types of schools maintained by States in the Ambala Division :—

Education in States.

Name of the State.	Year.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.					
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	Branch.	Girls.	Total
Simla Hill States.	1939-40 ..	3	16	48	6	5	78
	1940-41 ..	3	15	63	..	7	88
Dujana State	1939-40 ..	..	2	4	..	1	7
	1940-41 ..	..	2	4	..	1	7
Kalsia State	1939-40 ..	2	3	17	..	3	25
	1940-41 ..	2	4	16	..	3	25
Pataudi State	1939-40 ..	2	1	5	..	..	8
	1940-41 ..	2	1	6	..	..	9
Sirmoor State	1939-40 ..	Not available.					
	1940-41 ..	1	2	10	..	..	13
GRAND TOTAL.	1939-40 ..	7	22	74	6	9	118
	1940-41 ..	8	24	99	..	11	142

Name of the State.	Year.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.					
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	Branch.	Girls.	Total.
Simla Hill States.	1939-40 ..	736	1,385	1,486	95	160	3,862
	1940-41 ..	769	1,330	1,934	..	223	4,256
Dujana State	1939-40 ..	..	373	310	..	53	736
	1940-41 ..	..	307	308	..	50	665
Kalsia State	1939-40 ..	246	185	938	..	248	1,617
	1940-41 ..	258	260	906	..	232	1,656
Pataudi State	1939-40 ..	274	35	201	..	..	510
	1940-41 ..	388	46	307	..	..	741
Sirmoor State	1939-40 ..	Not available.					
	1940-41 ..	457	215	376	..	..	1,048
GRAND TOTAL.	1939-40 ..	1,256	1,978	2,935	95	461	6,725
	1940-41 ..	1,872	2,158	3,831	..	505	8,366

Simla Hill States Schools.—Of the 28 Simla Hill States, only 19 have supplied information regarding their educational activities. Some of the remaining 9 States do not maintain even a single school of their own. The 19 States, which have supplied the necessary information are reported to be maintaining 88 schools against 78 last year. The Inspector reports that this number is hardly adequate to meet the increasing demand for education in these backward areas, particularly for female education for which only 7 schools exist. The schools are reported to be adequately housed on the whole, though the High School at Solan still needs extension. In the high schools maintained by some of these States the percentage of trained teachers has risen from 46·3 to 61·5, while in the middle schools it has gone down from 51·8 to 51·3. In the primary schools for boys and girls this percentage has fallen from 15·6 and 36·3 to 15·1 and 17·6 respectively. This state of affairs cannot be considered satisfactory and appears to call for speedy action.

Jullundur Division.—Only Nabha, Mandi and Suket States invite the Inspector of Schools, Jullundur Division, to inspect their Anglo-vernacular secondary schools, and they have their

own agency for the supervision and control of vernacular schools. During the last year the Mandi State did not invite the Divisional Inspector for the inspection of their schools, and no suitable date could be fixed for the inspection of the newly raised high school at Sundarnagar: capital of the Suket State. It was thus only the State High School, Nabha, which could be inspected during the year under report.

There is a flourishing High School at the headquarters of the Nabha State with an enrolment of 844 boys. Of the 30 teachers working in the school, 25 are trained and certificated, and the remaining 5 possess no departmental certificates. The State maintains this school at an annual cost of Rs. 28,831 against an income of Rs. 9,926 from fees.

The Mandi State maintains one high, 3 Anglo-vernacular middle, 7 Anglo-vernacular lower middle, 7 vernacular middle and 34 primary schools, besides paying grant to 7 privately managed institutions. Three thousand seven hundred and sixty boys are under instruction in all types of schools against 3,868 last year. The total number of teachers working in schools of all types is 143 or 3 less than last year. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 51,000.

The Suket State raised the Anglo-vernacular Middle School, Sundarnagar, to the high standard during the year. In addition to this high school, the State maintains 9 primary schools for boys and 2 for girls. There are 28 teachers working in all the schools. Of these 14 work in the high school and 14 in the primary schools. The Inspector says that only 2 teachers out of the 14 working in the primary schools are trained hands, the rest being untrained and unqualified. This is very unsatisfactory and the State would be well advised to increase the number of trained teachers. The State spent a sum of Rs. 4,966 on the maintenance of the high school, and a sum of Rs. 1,491 was spent on all the 11 primary schools. It is pleasing to learn that co-education is being tried in the high school at Sundarnagar, and that adult education on the Labauch method of "Each One Teach One" is being pursued under the auspices of the school.

Lahore Division.—The only Indian State within the jurisdiction of the Lahore Division is Chamba. This State covers an area of 3,127 square miles and has a population of 146,670: 76,059 males and 70,611 females.

The following comparative statement gives the number of schools and scholars in the State for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

Kind of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.			NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
	1939-40.	1940-41.	+ or -	1939-40.	1940-41.	+ or -
1. High Schools	1	1	=	505	517	+12
2. Middle Schools (Girls) (Mission) ..	1	1	=	66	66	=
3. Lower Middle Schools—						
(State) Boys	2	2	=	204	223	+19
(Mission) Girls	1	1	=	159	166	+7
4. Primary Schools—						
(State) Boys	26	29	+3	1,037	1,200	+163
(Mission) Boys	3	4	+1	58	103	+50
5. Co-educational and other schools—Pathshalas.	3	3	=	183	218	+35
Total (State and Mission)—						
Boys	32	36	+4	1,804	2,048	+244
Girls	2	2	=	225	232	+7
Co-education and other	3	3	=	183	218	+35
GRAND TOTAL	37	41	+4	2,212	2,498	+286

It will thus be seen that there has been an increase of 4 in the total number of schools and of 286 in the number of scholars. The State maintains one high school at the capital, besides 2 lower middle schools and 29 boys' primary schools. The percentage of male pupils to the male population has increased by .1 to 2.6, while that of girls to the female population has gone up by .18 to .60. Education is free throughout the State and in rural areas books are supplied free of cost to all the boys. Poor and deserving students up to the 8th class are also provided with books, etc. free of cost. The depressed class boys are free to join any State school.

In the State High School, Chamba, enrolment has gone up by 12 to 517. The building is suitable and commodious, and the

drill ground has been extended. The staff is sufficient and efficient and the matriculation results have improved from 65·4 per cent to 80·6 per cent. Scouting continues to be a special feature of the school. There are two Scout troops with 78 scouts. The number of cubs is 48. The school is the happy possessor of its own band. There are several other useful activities, such as Co-operative Society, Manual Training, etc., in the school.

The total amount spent on education in the Chamba State during the year under report was Rs. 45,576 against Rs. 40,308 of the previous year. The cost *per capita* in the schools maintained by the State works out at Rs. 19. In the high school the cost *per capita* is Rs. 49.

It is pleasing to note that the Chamba Durbar has opened three more primary schools for boys in the interior bringing the total number of such schools to 29. Formerly, the Head Master of the high school was also the Superintendent of Vernacular Education. This arrangement having been found unsatisfactory, the Council of Administration have now appointed a separate officer designated Inspector of Vernacular Schools. This is a step in the right direction.

The number of girls' schools in the State is still stationary at 2, but the number of students has gone up by 7.

Colonel Strong, President of the Council of Administration, and Diwan Bahadur Madho Ram, Vice-President, continue to take very keen interest in the educational progress of the State.

There are no State schools in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions.

Efforts continue to be made in every direction to improve the scope and method of inspection. The Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, says—

Scope
and methods
of inspection.

“Efforts have been made to ensure proper planning and supervision of work by the district inspecting staff. The inspecting officers have been reminded that their primary function is to guide and instruct and not merely to criticise..... A noticeable feature of the year under report was the special emphasis laid on 'subject teaching', and the inspecting officers were required to give demonstration lessons at the time of inspection..... The inspecting staff has been brought into closer contact with the rural people, and instructional efficiency has increased.”

In the same vein the Rawalpindi Inspector, says—

“Visits to different schools have ceased to be haphazard. Regular and systematic programmes of tour have enabled the district inspecting staff to pay three visits to every school during the course of the year. Insufficiency of travelling allowance allotment, however, continues to be a

serious handicap in the way of effective supervision of schools. Another improvement is the happy change in the attitude of the inspecting officers. They now go to schools not as critics whose presence is feared, but as friendly guides whose advice is followed and welcomed. After the inspection of a certain set of schools in a limited area, the teachers are brought together to discuss with them the local problems and to devise ways and means to overcome the difficulties experienced by them."

The Inspector of Schools, Multan, says—

"Tours of inspection of the divisional as well as district inspecting staff are methodically planned and systematically executed. The year's work is carefully divided into terms and the term's work into months. The quarterly tour statements of the Assistant District Inspectors are regularly received and carefully reviewed. The work of the district as a whole is also reviewed at the end of the term, and these reviews are followed up from term to term so that at the end of the year the inspecting staff is in a position to estimate the progress achieved..... A wholesome change is noticeable in the attitude of the inspecting officers towards the work of supervision, and they now visit schools not as critics, whose presence is feared but as friendly guides whose advice is welcomed and valued. Log-books are written with very great care, and every effort is made to see that the suggestions given are followed up..... As a result of organised and systematic supervision, enrolment has increased, attendance has improved, leakage and stagnation have been brought down and are better controlled and distinct improvement is noticeable in the flow of promotions from class to class, especially from the infant to the second class."

On the same subject the Inspector of Schools, Ambala, remarks—

"Inspections have been conducted with a view to giving the teachers a lead in improving their method instead of finding fault with them. Advantage was taken of the occasion to come into contact with all the teachers of the school, and attempts were made to discuss the various local problems relating to the schools with the headmasters on the spot..... Leakage and wastage in primary schools and departments have been checked..... Flow of promotion from class to class also shows improvement."

The Inspector of Schools, Jullundur, says—

"Under the revised scheme of inspection, all the high schools of the division were classified into three groups: (A), (B) and (C)..... The new system has made it possible for the inspecting staff now to discuss more elaborately the problems and difficulties confronting schools at the time of both inspection and visit..... Ample opportunities are provided to schools for personal discussion on their difficulties. The members of the inspecting party are required to teach classes in the presence of teachers with a view to improving efficiency. An attempt is made to create an atmosphere of sympathy and friendship between the teaching staff and the inspecting staff so that the maximum good may be obtained

out of these inspections. It is also insisted that all writing work, including composition and translation, must be done in the class-room during school hours and corrected by the teacher in the presence of the boys."

The thorny question of delegation of powers to inspecting officers of the Education Department under Article 48 of the Punjab Education Code has been discussed threadbare during the last 15 years; indeed, it is a hardy annual which comes up for discussion at almost every annual conference of Inspectors, and is invariably commented upon in every Annual Report. Unfortunately, no satisfactory solution of this problem has yet been found. The Inspectors continue to comment adversely on delegation in actual practice. The following extracts from the reports of the Inspectors will show how difficult the problem is and what are the administrative difficulties experienced by the inspecting officers—

Local
bodies and
delegation of
powers.

"*Ambala*.—As regards administration, personal considerations and interests, jobbery and favouritism still hold the day, and the District Inspectors still find great inconvenience in their dealings with Chairmen and Members of the District Board, and are still being denied direct access to the Chairman in certain cases. The delegation of powers is also hedged in by too many conditions which do not give the administrative officer a free hand in the matter.

"The District Inspector finds it difficult to escape interference of members of the District Board and the idea still prevails that the District Inspector should not only work in concurrence with, but in actual subordination to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the District Board.... The discipline of the District Board schools is interfered with by the local member, who continues to be more important in the eyes of the village teachers than the District Inspector."

Jullundur.—In striking a somewhat brighter note in regard to delegation of powers, the Inspector continues—

"*Jullundur*.—In striking a somewhat brighter note in regard to delegation of powers, the Inspector continues—

".....Instances are not wanting where in spite of delegation made in favour of the Inspector he has very often been challenged by the Chairman of the Board or the Board itself. This shows that some of the Boards believe that, even if powers had been properly delegated to the educational officers, the right for the exercise of the same power still remains vested in the Boards themselves, and therefore more often than not they try to sit as judges on the action of the Inspector even when he rightly exercises the powers given to him. This duality of control very often leads to trouble."

"*Lahore*.—There is a general tendency among the members of the local bodies to take interest in matters of appointment, transfer and promotion. They show very little interest in matters of policy, and far too much in matters

of administration, and the inspecting staffs are finding it increasingly difficult to resist local pressure. Fortunately, the Deputy Commissioners as Chairmen of the District Boards exercise salutary influence on the deliberations of the Boards. Despite the inherent defects of dual administration. I am happy to be able to state that good relations have been maintained between the inspectorate and the local bodies.

“The question of delegation of powers has been discussed year after year, but a satisfactory solution of the relationship of the Education Department *vis-a-vis* the local bodies is still awaited.”

“*Rawalpindi*.—Even where powers are partly delegated, the delegation usually remains ineffective on account of several provisos and restrictions. This results not only in poor administration of schools, but also entails unnecessarily heavy office work for the inspecting officers. Instead of deciding cases on their own authority, they have to write long explanatory notes to the Chairmen and the other officers to obtain orders. With proper delegation of powers the time thus wasted can be more usefully spent upon the inspection and supervision of schools for which the Inspectors do not find sufficient time at present. Even the partial delegation made by some District Boards and other local bodies varies from district to district. This variation itself becomes a serious obstacle in the way of following a uniform policy. It is high time that the Department should insist on the delegation of such powers as may be absolutely essential for departmental officers to carry out their administrative duties efficiently. In districts where the Department is paying cent per cent grants there is absolutely no reason why the delegation of powers should not be consistent with this position. At any rate, the entire question of delegation requires careful revision with a view to taking definite steps to put an end to the existing anomalies. There should either be complete delegation in the interests of education or no delegation at all.”

“*Multan*.—Jhang and Multan District Boards have not delegated any powers to the Divisional Inspector while Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Montgomery and Lyallpur have delegated some powers to the educational officers which are hedged round by certain provisos.

“The Executive Officers’ Act is another wedge in the machinery of schools. He has powers of appointments, transfers and punishments while neither the District Inspector of Schools nor the committee can intervene. His powers forbid delegation of any powers to educational officers. This drawback in the Executive Officers’ Act should be removed to enable committees to delegate powers if they so desire.”

The suggestion that failing full, clear and unequivocal delegation there should be no delegation at all does not appear to be sound. When it is realised that Government grants-in-aid to local bodies for education (vernacular and Anglo-vernacular) amount to nearly a crore of rupees, the extremely serious consequences which would be entailed by an uncontrolled and unrestricted exercises of powers by the local bodies in matters educational can be easily visualised. The solution might lie in amending,

Article 48 of the Punjab Education Code and removing "consultation clause". An additional safeguard might be to amend Article 45, Punjab Education Code, and make the award of grants to local bodies for vernacular and Anglo-vernacular education conditional on their delegating full powers to the officers of the Education Department.

There is yet another important matter to which it is necessary to draw attention. In the Small Towns Act of 1922 no provision has been made for delegation with the result that the Small Town Committees which run vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools, administer them without any let or hindrance. Constitutionally, neither the Divisional Inspector nor the District Inspector can intervene or interfere. The attention of Government to this defect in the Small Towns Act has been invited.

The following statement gives the number of recognised schools for males maintained by the various controlling bodies :—

Schools and
scholars.

Year.	High.	Anglo-Ver- nacular Middle.	Ver- nacular Middle.	Primary.	Special.	Total.
<i>Maintained by Government.</i>						
1939-40	83	7	3	12	99	204
1940-41	83	6	4	46	305	444
+ or - .. ..	..	-1	+1	+34	+206	+240
<i>Maintained by District Boards.</i>						
1939-40	36	78	2,850	4,816	133	7,913
1940-41	35	80	2,831	4,878	95	7,919
+ or -	-1	+2	-19	+62	-38	+6
<i>Maintained by Municipal Committees.</i>						
1939-40	24	17	9	335	7	392
1940-41	26	15	10	339	19	409
+ or -	+2	-2	+1	+4	+12	+17
<i>Maintained by private bodies.</i>						
1939-40	222	98	17	843	72	1,252
1940-41	227	102	17	829	74	1,249
+ or -	+5	+4	..	-14	+2	-3

It will be seen that in respect of schools maintained by Government the number has risen by 240 to 444. The increase is mainly due to the opening of schools for adults. It might be explained that the increase of 34 in the number of Government primary schools includes 34 Criminal Tribes schools.

In regard to District Board schools the total number of institutions of all types rose by 6 to 7,919 during the year.

The total number of schools of all types maintained by Municipal Committees rose by 17 to 409.

There is an increase of 5 and 4 respectively in the number of high schools and Anglo-vernacular middle schools maintained by private bodies. The number of vernacular middle schools maintained by such bodies remains the same, while there is a decrease of 14 in the number of primary and an increase of 2 in the number of special schools maintained by private agency, the total number having gone down by 3.

The statement given below shows enrolment in recognised schools for males maintained by the various controlling bodies :—

Year.	High.	Anglo- Ver- nacular Middle.	Ver- nacular Middle.	Primary.	Special.	Total.
<i>Maintained by Government.</i>						
31st March, 1940 ..	27,810	2,042	127	860	6,841	37,680
31st March, 1941 ..	27,689	2,111	153	22,202	12,260	44,415
+ or — ..	—121	+69	+26	+1,342	+5,419	+6,735
<i>Maintained by District Boards.</i>						
31st March, 1940 ..	12,402	18,635	376,468	270,591	3,699	681,795
31st March, 1941 ..	12,163	19,306	377,295	275,003	2,762	686,529
+ or — ..	—239	+671	+827	+4,412	—937	+4,734
<i>Maintained by Municipal Committees.</i>						
31st March, 1940 ..	12,790	5,514	1,945	58,702	212	79,163
31st March, 1941 ..	14,939	5,050	2,357	59,901	467	82,714
+ or — ..	+2,149	—464	+412	+1,199	+255	+3,551
<i>Maintained by private bodies.</i>						
31st March, 1940 ..	116,482	19,506	2,650	65,891	3,044	207,573
31st March, 1941 ..	122,572	18,088	2,713	65,630	3,662	212,675
+ or — ..	+6,090	—1,418	+63	—261	+618	+5,092

The above table shows that there has been a gratifying increase of 6,735 ; 4,734 ; 3,551 and 5,092 in the total number of pupils attending Government, District Board, Municipal Board schools and institutions maintained by private bodies respectively. This increase is all the more welcome when it is remembered that as the result of strict supervision and careful scrutiny a tendency towards the inflation of figures has been definitely checked.

In the Ambala Division the percentage of expenditure from District Board funds has gone up from 21·7 to 22·4 ; in the Jullundur Division the percentage has gone down from 26·2 to 22·2 ; in the Lahore Division also it has gone down from 26·9 to 23·4 ; and in the Multan Division it is the same as last year, viz. 30. In the Rawalpindi Division it has decreased from 18·0 to 15·2. The total Government grant given to District Boards during the year has decreased from Rs. 75,32,961 to Rs. 72,07,114.

The percentage of expenditure in the case of urban committees decreased in the case of Jullundur, Lahore and Multan Divisions from 67·6 to 65·1 ; 71·6 to 65·8 and 56·0 to 53·0 respectively, and increased in the case of Ambala and Rawalpindi Divisions from 55·5 to 56·5 and 51·1 to 65·6 respectively. The total Government grant given to urban committees during the year has increased from Rs. 6,23,822 to Rs. 7,46,302.

The Government grant to Cantonment Boards decreased from Rs. 30,503 to Rs. 27,500, whereas expenditure from Cantonment Board Funds increased from Rs. 55,803 to Rs. 61,183.

There has been a total increase of 5,051 in the number of scholars reading in these schools. Private enterprise.

While admitting that private agencies have done much for education in the past, complaints continue to be made regarding the administration of such schools. The remarks of the Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, are symptomatic of the trouble. He says—

“ The finances of these schools, with a few exceptions, are not very satisfactory. The main source of income is fees *plus* Government grant if the school is on the grant-in-aid list. Salaries are low and payments not always regular, nor is the payment of provident fund contributions regular. Indeed, in certain cases even the share of the teachers is not deposited regularly. The position in the unaided schools is much worse. In their case the main source of income is fees ; therefore very often the staff is engaged on low wages. As no new school can be brought on the grant-in-aid list, the ever increasing number of unaided schools with low-paid staff has a tendency to depress wages all round. No one will deny that the progress of national education depends largely on the efficiency and alertness of the

teachers, which in turn depend on the security of service and sufficiency of wages. A starving and discontented class of teachers is a menace to educational progress..... There is no improvement in the administration of these schools. The tendency on the part of managing committees to interfere in the internal administration of these schools persists, and complaints by headmasters and teachers usually end up in their dismissal. Except in the case of a few schools, there is no security of tenure, and frequent changes among the staff are fairly common. There is a general tendency to replace highly paid teachers by fresh ones on low salaries. It is a pity that people should be turned out when they need protection the most in their old age."

CHAPTER III.

Collegiate Education.

The following statement shows the number of institutions ^{Institutions.} imparting collegiate education in the Province during the last two years :—

Number of colleges for men (Indian).

Particulars.	31st March, 1940.	31st March, 1941.	Increase or decrease.
Government Colleges ..	11	11	=
Aided Colleges	9	9	=
Unaided Colleges	12	13	+1
Total ..	32	33	+1

During the year under report there has been no increase in the number of Government and Aided Colleges. The number of unaided colleges has, however, increased by one. The new college is known as the Munshi Ram Intermediate College, Fazilka. It was granted affiliation up to the Intermediate standard in Arts only and started work in the first week of June, 1940.

The Intermediate Colleges named below were granted affiliation by the University up to the B.A. standard :—

- (1) D. A.-V. College, Hoshiarpur.
- (2) Zamindara College, Gujrat.
- (3) Khalsa College, Lyallpur.
- (4) D. M. College, Moga.

The affiliation of the Gordon College, Rawalpindi, and Lahore College for Women, Lahore, was extended to the M. A. standard in English.

The affiliation of the Murray College, Sialkot, was extended to the M.A. standard in Philosophy.

Eleven colleges in the mofussil are holding Honours classes in various subjects.

The attempt made by two of the premier colleges of Lahore to restrict numbers is worth recording. The Forman Christian College which had an enrolment of 1,200 students some years ago has deliberately restricted the number of admissions to about 800. The number of students in the Government College, Lahore, too, which had risen to over 1,300 is being gradually reduced. The object in both cases is to reduce the number in the colleges and in the classes to manageable proportions so that each student can have better opportunities for further development.

The shifting of the Forman Christian College from the town of Lahore to a new site about five miles away is another noteworthy feature. The authorities intend that much the larger proportion of its students should be in residence. The new scheme undoubtedly promises good results.

Scholars.

The number of scholars under instruction in the various colleges during the year 1939-40 and 1940-41 is given below—

Particulars.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS UNDER INSTRUCTION.	
	31st March, 1940.	31st March, 1941.
Government Colleges	4,028	3,984
Aided Colleges.	7,506	6,318
Unaided Colleges	5,143	7,095
Total	*16,677	†16,397

*Includes 394 women scholars.

†Includes 439 women scholars.

The study of the above table shows that there is a decrease of 44 and 2,188 in the enrolment of Government and aided colleges, whereas the strength of unaided colleges has gone up by 1,952 (from 5,143 to 7,095). The total decrease registered by the three types of colleges amounts to 280 (from 16,677 to 16,397). Taking men and women scholars separately it is noticed that there is a fall among men scholars of 325 and a rise among women scholars of 45 from 394 to 439. The marked increase of numbers in unaided colleges may be due partially to the lower rates of fees charged in these institutions. The fall in the total strength of colleges should, however, not be a matter of serious concern as the inflation of figures at the college stage is certainly not very desirable. Besides, this decrease is certainly due, to some extent, to better opportunities for employment to several able bodied young men

who for lack of suitable openings do generally congregate in colleges —

Name of Examination.	1939-40.			1940-41.			Percentage of increase or decrease.	Examination Results (Men)
	A.	P.	PP.	A.	P.	PP.		
Matriculation ..	19,614	14,137	72.07	19,700	15,313	77.7	+5.63	
Intermediate Arts ..	3,978	2,291	57.5	3,701	2,317	62.6	+5.1	
Intermediate Science ..	1,506	95	62.08	1,775	1,203	67.7	+5.62	
B.A.	2,778	1,594	57.3	2,362	1,331	56.7	—6	
B.Sc.	268	18	67.1	241	162	67.2	+1	
M.A.	447	238	64.1	446	237	64.3	+2	
M.Sc.	37	33	89	48	Complete results not yet declared.			

This is a very interesting statement for several reasons.

(1) It shows that the number of boys appearing for the Matriculation Examination in 1940-41 increased by only 86.

(2) The numbers in the Intermediate classes (arts and science) instead of an expected rise show a slight fall, while the figures for the B.A. show an appreciable fall of 416.

(3) The B.Sc. figures show a fall of 27.

(4) The M.A. figures have practically remained constant, but the M.Sc. figures show a slight increase.

(5) In almost all the cases the pass percentage has gone up, particularly in the Matriculation and in the Intermediate Examinations—

Name of Examination.	1939-40.			1940-41.			Examination results (Women).
	A.	P.	PP.	A.	P.	PP.	
Matriculation ..	2,369	1,530	64.5	2,669	1,980	74.1	
Intermediate Arts ..	758	457	60.2	816	572	70	
Intermediate Science ..	95	57	60	71	52	73.2	
B.A.	395	232	58.7	437	204	41.8	
B.Sc.	8	6	75	11	6	54.5	
M.A.	29	20	68.9	31	10	64.5	
M.Sc.	1	1	100	..	..	..

A comparison of the examination results of men and women students in the year under report brings out the following points.

That the pass percentage of women students was lower than that of men students in the case of Matriculation (74.1 to 77.7), but it was considerably higher in the Intermediate Arts (70.0 to 62.6) and Intermediate Science (73.2 to 67.7). In the B.A., however, the women students show much poorer results (41.8 to 56.7). The state of things is also repeated in the B.Sc. (54.5 to 67.2). In the M.A. Examination the women students yield a pass percentage of 64.5 as against 64.3 of the men.

Expenditure.

Expenditure.		Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
Year.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939-40	..	6,80,972	900	3,933	16,76,535	3,88,403	27,50,733
1940-41	..	6,31,855	900	7,200	17,04,937	3,98,622	27,43,474

The above table which gives the direct expenditure on collegiate education for Indian (boys) needs no comment, except that there is a decrease by nearly rupees fifty thousand in Government funds. This decrease is in part due to the closing of the Gujrat Intermediate College. The contributions by the municipal board funds and from other sources, however, show an increase of Rs. 3,267 and Rs. 10,219 respectively. The budget on the whole shows a fall of rupees seven thousand.

The University.

The University has, during the year under report, introduced a number of far-reaching innovations and reforms in its courses and regulations. The Degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy has been instituted in the Faculty of Medicine. This, it is hoped, will provide qualified druggists and chemists in the market, besides giving an impetus to the pharmaceutical industry in the province. It has been decided that papers in classical languages can be answered either in English or a cognate modern Indian language or the classical language itself. In the case of modern Indian languages, the medium of examination in the Intermediate and B.A. examinations will be the language concerned.

Due attention has also been paid to the requirements of women candidates of the University. Provision has been made for the

appointment of a Directress of Physical Education, whose chief duty would be to organise, conduct and supervise physical education for women students including health, supervision and instruction, corrective or remedial gymnastics, games, sports, swimming, etc. In order to make University education more realistic for girls, the option of Music, Arts and Home Science as elective subjects has been given in the Intermediate and B.A. examinations. The long felt want of a ladies' swimming pool has now been met. The pool has been constructed. The University has provided the site, and has contributed Rs. 10,000 towards its construction, and has further undertaken to provide an abundant supply of water free of charge.

It has been decided to raise the number of University scholarships for the Matriculation examination from 40 to 80. To eliminate avoidable wastage and relieve economic pressure, the system of two examinations a year has been instituted in certain degree examinations.

The services of Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar have been lent to the Government of India as Director of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research for a period of two years with effect from the 1st April, 1946.

The Punjab University has maintained its excellent record in games and sports. In the First Inter-varsity Athletic Championships held in Lahore in which the Universities of Aligarh, Lucknow and Patna participated, the Punjab University scored 114 points against 14, 14 and 1 respectively by the other Universities. It also secured 15 first places out of possible 16. The Cricket team, however, lost by the narrow margin of eight runs in the Inter-University championship.

Athletic and
cultural
activities.

The Punjab University Sports Tournament Committee has been consistently advocating restriction in the number of years for which a student should be allowed to play. But it has met considerable opposition in this from other Universities some of which were even in favour of allowing the student to play for ten years.

There has been no extension in the general cultural activities of the University during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV. Secondary Education (Boys).

Facts and figures.

The total number of secondary schools dropped from 3,439 to 3,429. The Multan Division has registered an increase of one institution while Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore and Rawalpindi have lost four, three, one and three institutions, respectively, during the year under report. The number of high schools in the Ambala Division has dropped by one while Jullundur, Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi have gained three, one, one and two institutions, respectively. The number of anglo-vernacular middle schools has risen by two while the vernacular middle schools have dropped by eighteen. The following table shows the division-wise number of high, anglo-vernacular and vernacular middle schools :—

Division.	High Schools.	MIDDLE SCHOOLS.			Grand total.
		Anglo Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	
Ambala	51 (—1)	18 (—1)	519 (—2)	537 (—3)	588 (—4)
Jullundur	86 (+3)	54 (+3)	434 (—9)	488 (—6)	574 (—3)
Lahore	106 (+1)	42 (+2)	572 (—4)	614 (—2)	720 (—1)
Multan	56 (+1)	37 (—1)	726 (+1)	763 (=)	819 (+1)
Rawalpindi	69 (+2)	49 (—1)	610 (—4)	659 (—5)	728 (—3)
Total	368 (+6)	200 (+2)	2,861 (—18)	3,031 (—16)	3,429 (—10)

Distribution of schools.

For every 29·1 miles and for every 3,753 males in the province there is one secondary school. The relevant figures for each division are as follows :—

Division.	Number of secondary schools.	Number of square miles for one school.	Number of males for one school.
Ambala	588	25·1	3,787
Jullundur	574	34	4,340
Lahore	720	17	4,552
Multan	819	38·13	3,388
Rawalpindi	728	30	2,875

Scholars.

The number of scholars has increased by 7,865 to 603,253. The following statement gives the number division-wise of scholars

attending the various types of schools, the increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding figures for the last year being in each case, indicated by bracketed positive and negative numbers, respectively :—

Division.	High schools.	Anglo-vernacular middle schools.	Vernacular middle schools.	Total.
Ambala ..	17,346 (—248)	2,747 (—125)	63,780 (+542)	83,873 (+169)
Jullundur ..	36,146 (+1,994)	9,925 (—737)	62,985 (—481)	99,056 (+776)
Lahore ..	56,268 (+1,941)	9,617 (—103)	76,974 (—38)	142,859 (+1,800)
Multan ..	29,299 (+2,042)	8,259 (+234)	86,539 (+603)	124,097 (+2,879)
Rawalpindi ..	37,628 (+2,035)	13,515 (—481)	92,225 (+687)	143,368 (+2,241)
Total ..	176,687 (+7,764)	44,063 (—1,212)	382,503 (+1,313)	603,253 (+7,865)

The average enrolment of a high school rose by 14 to 480, while that of an anglo-vernacular middle school and the vernacular middle school declined by eight and two to 200 and 130, respectively. The average attendance of high schools has risen by 7,345 to 168,567, while it has dropped by 990 and 3,020 in the case of the anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools, respectively. The number of agriculturists in the secondary classes of these schools has risen by 4,057 to 105,378.

The total expenditure on secondary education has increased by Rs. 2,27,266 to Rs. 1,36,74,858. The contributions from fees, provincial revenues, municipal board funds and other sources increased by Rs. 1,24,751, Rs. 76,257, Rs. 11,735 and Rs. 17,212, respectively, while those from the district board funds declined by Rs. 2,739. Expenditure.

The number of trained teachers rose by 88 to 20,123 while that of untrained teachers increased by 21 to 2,383. The total number of teachers employed in the secondary schools thus rose by 109 to 22,506. The percentage of trained teachers stood unaltered at 89·4. Teachers.

There has been practically no change so far as the pay and position of teachers are concerned.

The various devices mentioned last year were continued during the year under report to improve methods of teaching and make the class work interesting and attractive. Extra-mural activities were greatly encouraged and some institutions specialized in hobbies like photography, carpentry, soap-making, manufacturing of ink, hair oils, phenyle, etc. Physical training, organized on scientific lines, scouting and cubbing are now the order of the day in many an institution in the province. Similarly Junior Red Cross, Co-operative and Thrift Societies registered another year of useful work in several respects. Instruction and influence on school life.

CHAPTER V.

Primary Education (Boys).

Number of schools.	Year.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Committees.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total
	1939-40	12	4,816	335	756	83	6,002
	1940-41	46	4,878	339	740	85	6,088
	Increase or decrease ..	+34	+62	+4	-16	+2	+86

The increase in the number of Government primary schools is due to the inclusion under this category of 34 Criminal Tribes Schools which were classified as Special Schools last year, apart from which there has been no actual increase in the number of Government primary schools in the province during the year under report.

The total number of primary schools has decreased in the Rawalpindi Division, while it has increased fairly evenly in the three divisions, Lahore, Ambala and Multan. It is gratifying to note that the increase in the number of schools has been due not to any programme of expansion but to the insistent public demand for schools in those localities and areas where there were no schools before. The number of unaided schools increased to 85 as compared with 83 last year.

Enrolment
and Attendance.

From the statement (A) below it will be apparent that there has been an increase of 6,666 in the enrolment with an increase of 5,972 in the average daily attendance as compared with the corresponding figures for the year 1939-40, which stood at 9,138 and 11,987, respectively. The percentage of attendance on enrolment has, however, been steady at the figure last year (87·8), thus indicating that the policy adopted last year of emphasising increased and steady flow of promotion from class to class in preference to mere enrolment of scholars was well advised.

A.—Primary Schools, their percentage and increase or decrease as compared with the figures last year.

Year.	Number of Boys' schools.	Enrolment on March 1931.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.
1939-40	6,002	95,865	347,468	87·8
1940-41	6,088	102,531	353,440	87·8
Increase or decrease ..	+86	+6,666	+5,972	..

B.—Number of male pupils in Primary Classes both of Secondary and Primary Schools, their percentage, and their increase or decrease.

Year.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
1939-40	292,571	180,851	143,883	116,194	733,499
Percentage ..	39·4	24	19·4	15·7	98·5
1940-41	286,007	184,700	151,364	121,002	743,073
Percentage ..	38·5	24·9	20·3	16·3	100
Increase or decrease ..	—6,564	+3,849	+7,481	+4,808	+9,574

The figures for the year under report speak for themselves. The decrease in the number of children enrolled in I class and the steady increase in the upward grades is due to the Department's solicitude for genuineness, for a better flow of promotion and avoidance of leakage.

Year.	Government Fund.	District Board Fund.	Municipal Board Fund.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1939-40	26,59,639	7,67,678	6,12,844	58,556	2,17,446	43,16,203	
1940-41	26,17,817	7,78,557	6,85,664	56,422	2,15,344	43,53,804	
Increase or decrease ..	—41,822	+10,879	+72,780	—2,134	—2,102	+37,601	

The total cost of primary education rose by Rs. 37,601 from Rs. 43,16,203 in 1939-40 to Rs. 43,53,804 in 1940-41. Towards this cost the Government contributed 60·2 per cent, District Board 17·8 per cent, Municipal Board 15·7 per cent, and the balance was met from fees and other sources in the proportion of 1·3 per cent and 4·9 per cent, respectively. The corresponding percentages for the year 1939-40 were 61·6 per cent, 17·7 per cent, 14·2 per cent, 1·3 per cent, and 5·2 per cent respectively. The average cost per scholar was Rs. 10-13-0.

There has been a total increase of 114 teachers, the trained teachers having increased by 76 to 9,981 and the untrained teachers by 38 to 2,369. Of the total number of 12,350 teachers the trained teachers constitute 80·9 per cent and the untrained 19·1 per cent. The Divisional Inspectors endorse with one voice the policy of employing trained teachers only.

During the year under report commendable work was done in the direction of modernizing instruction by the inspecting staff through Refresher Courses. Their efforts have met with considerable success in improving the quality of institutions, in increasing enrolment, bettering average attendance, and in reducing stagnation. Increased efficiency of the staff considerably reduced the cost of maintaining primary schools.

The Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, while reiterating his proposal for reducing the average number of scholars entrusted to the care of one teacher, says, "Indeed the highest average of 35 shows that we have reached the very last limits of economy and any further increase is sure to lower our efficiency for our primary classes are already too heavy."

Instruction.

The efforts of the inspecting staff have been amply rewarded in the progress the schools have made both in the spirit and in the methods of instruction. The schools are no longer exclusively teaching institutions but are becoming community centres in vital relationship with the life of the people around. In a very large number of schools of all kind the erstwhile uninteresting and drab process of instructions has been made interesting and attractive by the introduction and adoption of various progressive methods of education. Refresher courses, conferences and demonstrations in Model Schools are also considerably helping to improve instructional efficiency.

Jullundur Inspector.—Reports received from various districts indicate that the teaching of school subjects is now freely related to the environments of the school and effort is also made to create a closer contact between the boys of the school and the neighbourhood.

Buildings.

The lack of adequate accommodation for primary schools was the complaint of the inspecting staff even during the year under report. Most of the primary schools still continued to be housed in rented buildings, which are in a poor state of repairs, mostly ill-ventilated and ill-equipped, and almost in every case with no playground. The local bodies can ill spare funds to keep these buildings in a good state of repairs much less to build new ones. Primary schools continued, therefore, to be housed in buildings not at all safe for their little inmates.

The Ambala Inspector writes.—As a matter of fact some schools offer a mere shelter from foul weather, but are otherwise too dark and dingy for everyday use.

Branch schools.

The following table gives the state of affairs with regard to single teacher and branch schools. The latter have outlived

their purpose and are generally being eliminated in favour of either primary or single-teacher schools :—

Division.	SINGLE TEACHER.		Increase or decrease.	BRANCH SCHOOLS.		Increase or decrease.
	31st March, 1940.	31st March, 1941.		31st March, 1940.	31st March, 1941.	
Ambala	549	552	+3	73	52	—21
Jullundur	242	247	+5	66	54	—12
Lahore	299	344	+45	163	144	—19
Rawalpindi	287	309	+22	204	201	—3
Multan	609	662	+53	114	83	—31
Total	1,986	2,114	+128	620	534	—86

The number of areas under compulsion.

Compulsion.

Division.	31ST MARCH, 1940.		31ST MARCH, 1941.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ambala	23	865	23	865	..	..
Jullundur	6	183	6	189	..	+6
Rawalpindi	3	708	3	716	..	+8
Lahore	11	477	11	461	..	—16
Multan	23	677	23	677	..	..
Total	66	2,910	66	2,908	..	—2

The absence of an increase in the number of areas under compulsion and the decrease in the number of such areas may be accounted for by a number of causes, such as the indifference of the members of Attendance Committees; the inadequacy of punishment consequent upon a breach of the Compulsory Education Act, dilatory procedure for the prosecution of offenders, apathy of the people in rural areas, the paucity of funds at the disposal of local bodies for opening new schools and the economic depression among the masses in general.

Adult schools.

The number of adult schools on 31st March, 1941 stood at 389 as against 201 in 1939-40. In two divisions namely Ambala and Lahore 119 and 96 Adult "Centres", respectively, have been classified as adult schools. The following statement gives the number of adult schools and scholars and the number of literacy-certificates awarded in each division. The Criminal Tribes Department also maintains 31 adult schools with an enrolment of 561.

Division.	NUMBER OF ADULT SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		NUMBER OF LITERACY CERTIFICATES ISSUED.	
	31st March, 1940.	31st March, 1941.	31st March, 1940.	31st March, 1941.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Ambala	38	169	1,291	4,449	482	1,375
Jullundur	2	..	37	..	16	..
Lahore	97	193	2,856	6,650	893	16,127
Rawalpindi	11	3	192	108	376	32
Multan	53	24	1,699	1,076	314	291
Total	201	389	6,075	12,283	2,081	17,825

There were no adult schools in Jullundur Division during the year 1940-41, but there were 150 adult centres with an enrolment of 12,732. These centres issued 8,554 Literacy Certificates.

Games and Physical Training.

During the year under report rural uplift work, physical training and recreative games continued to be the most outstanding features of our primary schools. The Assistant District Inspectors for Physical Training helped in training the primary school teachers at a number of refresher courses held throughout the year at various places and these teachers in turn blazed the trail for village-folk and village children alike. Rural Melas were again the rallying ground for the young and the old in our villages.

CHAPTER VI.

(i) The Training of Anglo-Vernacular Teachers (Men).

Last year Mr. G. C. Chatterji, Principal, Central Training College, Lahore, submitted a scheme for a re-organisation of the courses of training for secondary school teachers in the Punjab, which is receiving the consideration of Government.

In the year under review every effort made to reduce the number of students in the Central Training College, Lahore, at the time of the last admission proved to be ineffective. The demand for training is over-whelmingly great and the claims of many of our applicants for admission are so strong that it is difficult to resist the pressure on our numbers. Recently the University has given affiliation to two training colleges, one at Jammu and the other at Peshawar. We hope that the opening of these colleges will enable us to reduce our own numbers and to bring them down to a manageable figure.

Class.	1939-40.	1940-41.	Number of students.
B. T.	105	81	
S. A.-V... .. .	83	101	
Total	188	182	

Number of students sent up for training by administrations outside the Punjab and admitted to B.T. and S. A.-V. Classes.

Name of Administration.	B. T.	S. A.-V.
Chamba	1	..
North-West Frontier Province ..	..	5
Delhi	2	..
Jind State .. .. .	..	1
Kapurthala .. .. .	..	2
Mandi .. .. .	..	1
Poonch	1	1
Sirmoor	1	1
Nabha	1	..
Nalagarh .. .. .	..	1

Examination
Results.

Class.	Appeared.	Passed.	Percentage.
B. T.	81	72	89
S. A.-V.	101	98	97·03

Classification of students on the basis of Community.

Number applied.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Total.
Punjab	116	295	81	13	505
States and others	2	14	2	..	18

Number Admitted.

—	Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Total.
B. T.—					
Punjab	31	33	7	4	75
States and others	1	4	1	..	6
S.A.-V.—					
Punjab	35	34	16	4	89
States and others	1	10	1	..	12

Agriculturists admitted to B.T. and S. A.-V. Classes.

—	Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Total.
	51	22	12	3	88

*Academic Qualifications of students under training during
1940-41.*

On roll.	M.A. and M.Sc.	B.A. (Hons.).	B.A. (1st Class).	B.A. (2nd Class).
1·2	50	10	4	43

The rest were 3rd Class graduates with considerable teaching experience—

<i>Income.</i>		Income and Expenditure.	
		Rs.	A. P.
1. Fees during 1940-41	.. ..	30,888	8 0
2. Fee for the training of foreign students	.. ..	8,700	0 0
3. Miscellaneous Income	.. ..	1	15 0
Total	.. ..	39,590	7 0
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
		Rs.	A. P.
1. On the staff	.. ..	85,952	2 0
2. Contingencies and travelling	.. ..	11,859	6 10
3. Local allowance	.. ..	248	5 0
4. Scholarships	.. ..	584	9 0
Total	.. ..	98,644	6 10

The practical work was conducted as in previous years. Each student was able to do three Discussion Lessons and afternoon teaching practice for a week in the Central Model School, Lahore. Practical work.

The life and discipline in the hostel have been quite satisfactory. The students were able to make use of indoor games and zealously took part in various social activities. The floors of dormitories, dining hall, kitchens and servants' quarters have been cemented. Hostel.

The library has been reorganized during the year under report. New facilities for reading have been provided to the students. Eight hundred rupees were spent on the purchase of new books. Library.

The interest in physical training was kept up as usual. The college took part in University Tournaments and held its own inter-group tournaments in all the major outdoor and indoor games. The Boat Club and the Swimming Club were quite popular. Physical Training.

The Scout Masters Training Camp was held as usual at the beginning of the session. The standard of general cleanliness and discipline was very high. Scouting and First Aid.

One hundred and forty students received training in First Aid. The College won the Stanford Irwin All-India Ambulance Shield.

**Air Raid
Precautions.**

Two classes in A. R. P. were held, one for the students and another for servants of the college. Out of 51 students 48 were successful and out of 12 servants 8 were successful in the test. We are expecting to equip the college with the necessary apparatus required for emergencies.

**Cultural
Activities.**

The Central Training College Dramatic Club was started in 1940. The inaugural free performance of two playlets in Urdu, viz., (1) "Ilaj", and (2) "Dil ki Dharkan" both written and produced by Mr. K. Mohy-ud-Din, President of the Club, was given in February, 1940 on the occasion of the New Education Conference held in the College.

The Club resumed its activity this year by producing another Urdu Play: "Sarab" by the same playwright under the patronage of the Honourable Mian Abdul Haye, Minister for Education, Punjab, in the interest of the anti-illiteracy movement sponsored by Honourable Minister for Education. The local Bharata Natya School collaborated with the Club in providing the dance item during the performance.

The Swan.

The "Swan," the college magazine, is run entirely by the college students. It is edited twice a year and contains sections in English, Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi. About 300 copies of it are published at each publication, out of which nearly 60 copies are sent to some of the colleges in India in exchange for their respective magazines.

Adult classes.

These classes were started here in November, 1940 with 66 students. The students were divided into 11 groups and each group was entrusted to one pupil teacher. The pupil teachers are working in batches. Each batch conducts the classes for one month; and then passes them on to another.

As the classes pass on from one teacher to another every month, a separate record of each student is kept to show his progress from month to month. An examination is also held at the end of the month to determine how effective his teaching has been during the month.

Four members of the staff supervise the teaching. They are on duty every day by turns. Frequent surprise visits are paid by the Principal and Vice-Principal.

The classes are held at different hours one from 6-30 p. m. to 7-30 p. m. and the other from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m. This is done in order to offer the greatest possible facility to the students to choose the time most suitable to them.

Out of 66 students who attend these classes 26 are studying Hindi, 25 Urdu and 15 English. Now all the college and hostel servant can put their signatures instead of a thumb-impression on their pay bills.

All these students are supplied free books. We received books for free distribution from—

- (1) The Punjab Advisory Board for Books.
- (2) Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons.
- (3) Messrs. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons.

Attendance at these classes is not very satisfactory. All the college and the hostel servants are, however, very regular in their attendance.

This Society was started in 1938 with a view to popularising the subject. The students of the college and teachers of Geography in the Province are encouraged to become members.

Society for
the promotion
of Geographi-
cal know-
ledge.

The Society arranges lectures, and during the current year 17 lectures—illustrated or otherwise have been delivered on geographical topics to students of this college, Model School and teachers from other schools.

Excursions are also arranged, preferably to places of Geographical interest. Three excursions were arranged this year and the college paid $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total cost of each trip.

A geographical museum has also been started, though on a small scale, and it includes specimens of cereals, rocks, soils, industrial products, maps, picture cards and illustrations. A small library is under the control of the society.

The Psychology Study Circle worked with great success. Six papers were read, out of which three were contributed by girl students from the Women's Training Colleges. The circle works in co-operation with all other training colleges in Lahore and its meetings are always largely attended. During the short period since its inception it has done much to popularise psychology and make students-in-training psychology-minded.

Psychology
Study
Circle.

The association continued its programme of activities as usual. The membership showed a slight increase on last year. The library of the association continued to be useful. It is an up-to-date library containing 2,027 books. About 200 books were issued during the year under report.

Punjab
Association
of Science
Teachers.

The Club was started again this year with a membership of about a dozen students. Photos and enlargements have been prepared by the members.

Photo Club.

A new feature of this year's work is the starting of a radio club. Talks on making receivers, locating and repairing simple faults were given and practical work in assembling crystal receivers was done.

Radio Club.

Small Scale
Industries.

A feature of this year's work was the starting of a class on scientific hobbies and small scale industries. The chief articles made were blue black and other kinds of inks and powders, phenyle, chalks and blackboard paint, scented hair oils, etc.

Medical
report.

The total number of students treated in the college dispensary as out-patients during the year under report is practically the same as last year. There has been no epidemic of any kind. The general health of the students has on the whole been very satisfactory. Comparative statement of the outdoor and indoor patients treated during 1940-41 is as follows :—

				Total number of new cases outdoor.	Total number of new cases indoor.
1940	..	..	..	957	32
1939	..	..	..	864	79
1938	..	..	..	969	25

In certain cases further advice was sought from the Mayo Hospital but no case was actually admitted in the Mayo Hospital ward. The total number of students examined on admission was 198. Defects in some were pointed out to them. Most of these cases were errors of refraction.

General sanitation of the college hostel on the whole has been satisfactory. Some of the recommendations made during last year for the improvement of sanitation, e.g., urinals, wiregauze doors, etc., are still under consideration.

Saturday addresses to the whole college on educational topics have again been continued this year. Mr. F. L. Brayne, Financial Commissioner, Development, addressed the college on the Teacher's responsibility towards Village Uplift. Other lectures were arranged by the New Education Fellowship. The college hums with activities throughout the year, and our only regret is that the course is so short that many things that we could wish to do for our students are left undone.

(ii) Training of vernacular teachers (Men).

The number of institutions for the training of vernacular teachers has gone up by 1 from 7 to 8. This increase is due to the recognition by the Department during the year under review of the D. A.-V. Normal Class meant solely for urban teachers who have to teach the primary classes through the medium of Hindi. A very important change brought about during the year in

the Government normal schools has been the enhancement of the period of training for the J. V. classes attached to the Government Normal School, Gujrat, from one year to two years. There are now four full-fledged 2-year J. V. classes in the Government Normal Schools at Gakhar, Gujrat, Lalamusa and Karnal and four attached to privately managed secondary schools at Kharat, Amritsar, Moga and Lahore.

The total number of pupil teachers under training in the eight normal schools (including three women teachers studying in the Moga Mission School) is 815, an excess of 104 over last year's figures—562 in the Government normal schools and 253 in the privately managed schools. Ignoring the S. V. enrolment of last year which was 87, the increase in the J. V. classes alone is 191. Community-wise the enrolment is : Hindus, 258 ; Muslims, 411 ; Sikhs, 88 ; Christians, 48 ; and Others, 10. The Muslims form just about 50 per cent of the total number on rolls this year.

The total expenditure on these institutions has decreased from Rs. 94,391 to Rs. 88,122. The fall in the expenditure from Government funds is Rs. 12,364 (from Rs. 80,618 to Rs. 68,317) while fees and other sources show an increase of Rs. 5,974 (from Rs. 8,516 to Rs. 14,490) and of Rs. 121 (from Rs. 5,194 to Rs. 5,315), respectively.

The procedure adopted in the recruitment of candidates for admission to these classes has remained the same as reported last year. Increased attention is also being given to the physique, bearing, initiative, resourcefulness and personality of the candidates to be selected.

The re-organised scheme and the revised syllabus have during the year been introduced in all the schools and the first examination on this syllabus which was detailed in last year's report was held at the end of the year.

Not many changes or transfers have been effected in the staffs of these schools except those necessitated in the interest of public service. The staffs are efficient in qualifications and sufficient numerically and have been taking deep interest in imparting intensive training to the pupil teachers and in widening their general outlook and improving their literary and pedagogic efficiency.

The examination results shown by these schools have as usual been highly satisfactory. Out of 421 schools candidates who appeared for the departmental examination 408 were declared successful and 7 were placed in compartment, eligible thus to appear in one subject next year.

Strict discipline has been maintained in all institutions throughout the year, and it is pleasing further to note that no serious cases of breach of discipline or of moral turpitude have been reported. The general tone of the schools has been high.

It is obligatory on all pupil teachers to reside during their course of training in the hostels attached to the normal schools. Every endeavour is directed towards making life in the boarding houses simple, sanitary and happy for the inmates. The main activities of the hostels are controlled by elected boards—preferably designated as Panchayats. The hostel library, the large number of journals, indoor games, radio-sets, concerts and Saturday debates help further to brighten the life of the boarders. The mess arrangements are entirely in the hands of the hostellers; the diet table is framed in consultation with the medical attendant and the provisions for the kitchen are obtained through the school co-operative supply societies.

Special emphasis is being laid on giving pupil teachers intensive training in the art of teaching and in acquainting them fully with the salient points of educational principles and child psychology. Practice in teaching is given in the normal school class-room, in the model school and in the village schools for a fortnight every year during the summer vacation. Three handicrafts out of a prescribed list of 14 subjects are learnt compulsorily by all pupils, while the teaching of adults forms as important a part of their training as in the teaching of children. Project method, the story method, teaching Urdu by the Moga method, the assignment system and the visual methods of teaching are being practised or experimented upon in the various schools. First-aid, scouting, cubbing and physical training receive a very prominent share in the general training of the pupil teachers. All the school farms except that at Karnal are running at a profit. Floriculture is very popular with the pupils. The Co-operative Supply Society of Gakhar school invested during the year a sum of Rs. 2,736 and realized a net profit of Rs. 133. Lalamusa has four excellent Ambulance Divisions which have won appreciation from the District, Provincial and All-India authorities. Educational excursions, war publicity and war effort are other great features of the activities of these schools. Adult literacy supplements are brought out by all the normal school journals with the help of adequate subventions from the Department. All the normal school pupils are properly trained and qualified for the work of First Aid, A. R. P. and Civic Guards. In the field of rural reconstruction work Karnal school has opened a primary and a night school in the neighbouring village; has cleaned the village and its environments; has, with the help of villagers, built *pucka* drains and streets; has dug pits and removed manure heaps

and has constructed a road at a cost of Rs. 150 joining it to the Grand Trunk Road. The chief aim of all these extra-mural activities is to make the village school master of the future realise the dignity of labour and to learn the use of his leisure time so that he may earn the respect, esteem and confidence of the people around him and among whom he will have to live, move and have his being, as also to realise his duty towards the happiness and progress of his neighbours.

The normal school tournament was held this year at Gujrat and most of the schools participated in it. Besides contests in major games, an educational exhibition was held, concerts and dramatic performances were organised, competitions in educational activities such as drawing, painting, calligraphy, handicrafts, public speaking, etc., were also held. As last year cash prizes were replaced by commendatory certificates.

CHAPTER VII.

(i) Professional, Technical and Special Education .

The University Law College, Lahore.

The teaching staff consisted of the Principal, four whole-time Law Readers, and fourteen part-time lecturers. The maximum number of students on rolls dropped by 65 to 441, of whom 146 were in the P. E. L. Class, 131 in the F. E. L. Class, and 164 in the LL.B. Class (New Regulations).

The total income from fees, excluding the examination, special University and Registration fees, for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1941, amounted to Rs. 80,118-4-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,19,242-6-10. In May, 1940, 155 (New Regulations) and 27 (Old Regulations) candidates including private students sat for the LL.B. Examination, of whom 110 or 70·9 per cent (New Regulations) and 23 or 85·1 per cent (Old Regulations) were successful. A sum of Rs. 1,592-13-6 was spent on the purchase of new books. The college subscribed to a large number of Current Law Reports and Periodicals. Two thousand five hundred and twenty volumes were taken out by students and members of the staff for home use and 16,626 volumes were consulted in the library.

The King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

There are two important improvements to record during the year under review : (i) the installation of a new Cold Storage plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,819, and (ii) the provision of a separate hostel for women students in a part of the building recently acquired by Government at the Forman Christian College site at a cost of Rs. 6½ lakhs for future extensions to the King Edward Medical College and Mayo Hospital. There was a slight decrease in the total number of students on the rolls of the College, viz., 564 including 56 women students on 31st March, 1941, as against 571 including 51 women students on the same date of the preceding year. Of 564 students 188 were from the rural areas in the Punjab and 194 agriculturists as against 158 and 196, respectively, in the year 1939-40. The pass percentages in the various examinations in the college are compared as follows :—

Examination.	Percentage in 1939-40.	Percentage in 1940-41.
1. First Professional Examination—		
May	57·69	64
October	62·23	55·55

Examination.	Percentage in 1939-40.	Percentage in 1940-41.
2. Second Professional Examination—		
May	56·31	62·72
October	68·88	70·73
3. Third Professional Examination—		
April	90	70·93
October	100	80
4. Final Professional Examination—		
April	48·71	53·26
October	29·16	35·53

The total number of scholarships held in the college during the year under report was 52 as against 56 in the year 1939-40 and the total expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 14,600 as against Rs. 17,041 in the previous year. Owing to decrease in the number of students on rolls the income fell from Rs. 99,712 in 1939-40 to Rs. 97,937 during the year under review. There is also a slight decrease of Rs. 782 in expenditure which amounted to Rs. 5,61,969 in the year under review as against Rs. 5,62,751 in the previous year. The total number of books now in stock is 9,076, many of which are valuable books of reference. Fifty-five books were added during the year under review.

As stated in last year's report the course of studies was raised from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years and the syllabus, curriculum, etc., for the M.B., B.S. degree were adopted *en bloc*. Proposals are now under consideration for the affiliation of the school to the Punjab University for the M.B., B.S. degree. Though the educational standard of admission to the school has not yet been raised officially, yet most of the students who seek admission have passed the F.Sc. (Medical Group) Examination of the Punjab University or an even higher examination, viz., B.Sc. A pre-medical class with one year's course, which is being raised to two years, exists for those who have passed the Matriculation Examination. If the school is affiliated to the University the students who have passed the F.Sc. (Medical Group) Examination will be eligible to appear for the M.B., B.S. Examination and those who pass the pre-medical test will take L.M.S. Examination of the Punjab State Medical Faculty. The old L. S. M. F. diploma class will cease to exist when the students who were admitted in 1938 have passed

The Medical
School,
Amritsar.

out in October, 1942. The total number of students on the rolls of the school on the 31st March, 1941, was 598, viz., 543 in the Licentiate Classes and 55 in the Dispensers-Dressers Classes as against 551, viz., 493 and 58, respectively, on the same date in the previous year. Of these 105 were women students in 1940-41 and 90 in 1939-40. The number of applications for admission to the Licentiate and Dispensers-Dressers always exceeds the seats reserved for students of each community except in the case of Muslim women students who are still reluctant to apply for medical studies in sufficient numbers. The vacancies for Muslim women students are filled by men students of this community in order to maintain the prescribed communal proportion. During the year under review the number of scholarship-holders was 68 involving an expenditure of Rs. 17,230-1-10 from all sources as compared with 81 and Rs. 14,912, respectively, in the preceding year. Consequent on the inauguration of the pre-medical class the First Professional Examination for the L.S.M.F. diploma of the Punjab State Medical Faculty which was held at the end of 1st year in Chemistry and Physics has been automatically abolished. The pass percentages in the various examinations of licentiate classes are compared below :—

Licentiate Examination.	1939-40.	1940-41.
1. Pre-Medical Class or First Professional Examination—		
May	79·4 (First Professional).	83·7 (Pre-medical).
September	93·3	100
2. Second Professional—		
May	48·2	48·3
September	54·5	54·8
3. Third Professional—		
May	68	73·3
September	66	72·9
4. Final Professional—		
May	56·6	52·9
September	61·4	65·3

The income of the school from tuition fees, etc., rose from Rs. 70,120-8-0 in 1939-40 to Rs. 76,066-8-0 in 1940-41 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,43,057 to Rs. 1,60,137. The net expenditure after deducting tuition fees was Rs. 84,070-8-0 in 1940-41 as against Rs. 72,936-9-0 in the previous year. During the year under review 318 new books were added to the library as against 175 in the preceding year.

Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination are eligible for admission to this school. The number of students on rolls on the 31st March, 1941, was 117. The hospital which was started in a rented building was shifted in January, 1940, to its own building, a part of which has recently been constructed at a cost of Rs. 56,000. The present hospital building has an accommodation for 70 beds.

The Arya
Medical
School,
Ludhiana.

The Physiology lecture room, fitted with raised seats, has been completed. During the year about 130 new volumes have been added to the library. No additions have been made to the hostel, but increased accommodation will soon be required as the Licentiate course has been extended from 4 to 7 years. There were 31 students in the M.B., B.S. class, 121 in the Licentiate Class, 8 joined the classes for Compounders and 56 underwent courses of training for nurses. There were 23 Midwifery pupils on the rolls, 92 Nurse dais and 43 indigenous dais.

The Women's
Christian
Medical
College,
Ludhiana.

The course of instruction for the Hakim-i-Haziq Class was extended to three years. Under this scheme the first batch of the 3rd year students will appear in the final examination. Students who will now pass the Hakim-i-Haziq examination will also know minor surgery, Gynæcology, Forensic Medicine and laboratory methods of diagnosis. There were 44 students in the 1st year, 41 in the 2nd year and 24 in the 3rd year of the Hakim-i-Haziq class. The post-graduate class started for the benefit of those who have already passed the Hakim-i-Haziq examination or an equivalent examination is also attracting students. Two college students and one private candidate appeared in the Zubdatul-Hukama examination and all of them were declared successful.

The Tibbiyah
College,
Anjuman-i-
Himayat-i-
Islam,
Lahore.

The enrolment fell from 153 to 132. Forty-one candidates appeared in the Vaidya Kaviraj examination, of whom 29 passed. Thirty-six appeared in the Vaidya Vachaspati examination, of whom 30 were declared successful. Sale proceeds of the pharmacy have gone up to nearly Rs. 52,000 as against Rs. 43,811 for the preceding year. The number of indoor patients treated in the hospital was 341, while 28,767 patients were treated in the outdoor department.

The Daya-
nand Ayur-
vedic College,
Lahore.

McMont-
morency
College of
Dentistry,
Lahore.

The college provides a four years' dental course for undergraduates and a post-graduate course in Dentistry for medical graduates and Licentiates. The number of students on rolls during 1940-41 was 44 as against 40 for the previous year. The University examination results for the year 1940 show a marked improvement over the results of the last year. The establishment of a dental branch in the Indian Medical Service, recruitment to which is limited to men trained in institutions recognised by Provincial Governments, will assist in attracting a better class of students to the college. The college library has been further improved by the addition of the latest books on dental and allied subjects. Addition of new specimens and casts of cases appearing in the clinic have been made over to the college museum. With 38,090 patients attending the Punjab Dental Hospital annually, clinical material is available for teaching purposes.

The Punjab
Veterinary
College,
Lahore.

One hundred and forty-eight candidates applied for admission to the College, of whom 46 were admitted. Out of 36 new students admitted from the Punjab, 29 were agriculturists. Of the 275 candidates who appeared in 1940, 167 passed in June and 65 in September. Fourteen candidates were trained for the Farriers' Course. Sixteen candidates joined this Class in September, 1940, of whom 15 were deputed by the Military Adviser, Indian State Forces. Fourteen candidates joined the Dressers' Course, all of whom completed their training and were awarded certificates. The attendance in the various wards of the hospital was as follows :—

	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.
General ward	2,699	3,784	7,853	8,451
Dog ward	328	471	705	877
Contagious ward ..	211	351	1,145	1,337
. Total	3,238	4,606	9,703	10,665

The total number of indoor and outdoor patients was thus 15,271 during the year under report as against 12,941 last year. The average daily attendance at the hospital was 194.36 as against 151.11 last year. Two hundred and seventy-seven skiagrams were taken as against 269 last year. Thirty-seven dogs and other small animals were destroyed by the electrocuting apparatus. The net income during the year under report was Rs. 67,266-1-0 as

against Rs. 61,383-3-6 last year. The increase is due to the realization of a capitation fee from the enhanced number of nominated students. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,11,855-5-9 as against Rs. 2,07,765-13-10 last year.

The competition for entry to the college continues to be very keen. In the "A" class 162 candidates competed, of whom 31 were offered admission and ultimately joined the college. In the "B" class the competition was also very keen. The number of admissions was 25 externals and 20 Railway nominees. For the "C" class 109 applied, 41 attended for interview and 35 were ultimately selected for admission, but out of this number 9 declined to join. The results of the final examination in 1940 were again satisfactory. Out of 22 "A" class students who sat for the B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree Examination of the Punjab University 19 were successful. The new Civil Engineering Branch of the B.Sc. (Engineering) course has now been in operation throughout the year and the first batch of candidates has sat for their final examination in Civil Engineering this year. The net cost to Government on the year's working amounted to Rs. Rs. 2,66,546 as compared with Rs. 2,51,572 last year; but the cost of training per student has remained about the same, being Rs. 773 (approximately) as compared with Rs. 772 for the previous year.

The Punjab
Colleg. of
Engineering
and Techno-
logy, Lahore.

Once again competition for entrance to the school was very keen, no less than 499 candidates competing for 68 vacancies as compared with 342 last year. The results of the final examination of the Overseer Class at the end of the 2nd year were again very satisfactory. Of the 48 students who appeared in the examination, 42 obtained the "A" Certificate (11 with "Honours" and 31 with "Credit") and 6 obtained the "B" Certificate. The result of the final examination of the Draftsman Class was also good. Of the 13 who sat all passed, 9 obtaining the "A" Certificate and 4 the "B" Certificate. Of the 37 Overseers and 9 Draftsmen who took the special courses in Reinforced Concrete, 36 Overseers and 8 Draftsmen passed. All the 29 students in the Bricklayer Artizan Class qualified.

The Govern-
ment School
of Engineer-
ing, Punjab,
Rasul.

There were 327 students in the Degree and the Leaving Certificate Courses. The total number of students receiving instruction in the college including the various short courses was 677 as against 702 last year. There were 351 applicants for admission, of whom 62 were admitted to the 1st year class. The college results in the University examinations of 1940 were satisfactory: F.Sc., 91.15 per cent. B.Sc., Part I, 85.9 per cent and B.Sc., Part II, 90.6 per cent. Twenty-six ladies attended the short course in fruit and vegetable preservation. A two-weeks' dairy class for ladies was instituted and attended by 8 ladies.

The Punjab
Agricultural
College,
Lyalpur.

(ii) Special Schools.

**The Borstal
Reformatory
Farms,
Burewala.**

Increased attention continued to be paid to education. The number of borstal boys attending the night schools rose from 61 to 68. Fifty-seven boys passed the literacy test. A library of about 150 books and weekly pamphlets is provided in the school to make literacy permanent. Twenty-seven borstal boys passed the St. John Ambulance Examination in the year under report.

**The Reforma-
tory School,
Delhi.**

The average number of boys on rolls during the year under report was 110, who were distributed over six industries and five educational classes. Elementary drawing is also taught to the boys of the 6th class and above. Two boys have been studying in the Anglo-Arabic High School, Daryaganj, for further education and were promoted one to the 6th and the other to the 7th class. This school will go a step further in its work for the reformation of delinquent children from next year when it will have a Remand Home under the Delhi Children Act.

**The Mayo
School of
Arts, Lahore.**

The total number of students on rolls was 192 as against 169 in the previous year and 148 in the year 1938-39. The sale-proceeds of goods manufactured in the school amounted to Rs. 3,090 as against 3,434 last year.

**The Craik
Technical
Institute,
Lahore.**

The institute, formerly called the Government Technical School, Lahore, runs two classes of specialised training, namely, Electro-Mechanics and Die-Sinking. Both these departments continued to function normally and the total number of students in the two classes rose from 159 to 172.

**Emerson
Institute for
the Blind,
Lahore.**

This institute continued to render humanitarian service to the unfortunate blind who came to its fold. There was noticeable improvement in the technical work of the institute, lack of suitable premises notwithstanding.

**The Govern-
ment
Institute of
Dyeing and
Calico Print-
ing, Shah-
dara.**

The total number of students admitted during the year was 147, of whom 124 were regular and 23 casual. They included two B.A.'s, one B.Sc., six F.Sc.'s, seven F.A.'s, 92 Matriculates and 39 literates. Two girl students were sent for training in Dyeing and Calico Printing by the Inspectress of Girls' Industrial Schools, Punjab. Fifty-two students passed out of the institute as against 42 in the previous year, of whom 15 got employment in the various concerns even before the completion of their extension course, 20 joined as apprentices in laundries and other textile concerns inside and outside the province while some of the rest contemplated starting their own business.

**The Govern-
ment Central
Weaving
Institute,
Amritsar.**

The institute continued to enjoy unrivalled popularity as the premier institute of the province for imparting training in hand-loom weaving. The names of 104 students were borne on the rolls of the higher and artisen classes during the year under report,

while admissions were refused to as many as 110. During the year under report 38 students passed out of the higher class and were awarded diploma in Textile Manufacture, whereas 16 students passed out of the artisan class and were awarded the departmental certificates. Moreover, 15 persons who were already engaged in the industry came in for casual training at the institute.

There was a total strength of 18 students in class A as against 11 last year, and 20 students in class B. During the year under report five students of class A and 13 students of class B took the final examination, of whom four and ten, respectively, were declared successful. Besides these regular classes the institute ran a casual class for imparting training in the manufacture of glue and gelatine. In addition to the regular students of the institute 27 outsiders including one Law Graduate, one B.A. and one B.Com. came in for training in this class in three batches.

The Government Tanning Institute, Jullundur.

The number of students admitted during the year was 38 as against 48 in the previous year. The number of casual students was 9. They were workers and factory-owners engaged in the hosiery trade and came in for short courses of training in the class for casual students which remained operating throughout the year. Of the 19 students of the institute who took the final examination 15 were declared successful. It is gratifying to note that almost all students who left the institute found employment in factories or set up their own business.

The Government Hosiery Institute, Ludhiana.

During the year under report 29 industrial institutions for girls functioned in the Punjab. The total number of students on rolls was 1,917, of whom 1,307 underwent courses of training in Government aided and recognized schools and the remainder in unrecognized industrial schools working on the approved scheme of studies and under the advice and guidance of the Inspectress of Industrial schools, Punjab, Lahore. Two hundred and eight students took the final examination, of whom 189 were declared successful.

Industrial Schools for Girls.

(iii) Vocational Training.

The number of high school farms under Government control in the Eastern Circle stood at eight as last year and the number of Government high schools giving instruction in agriculture with farms and garden plots attached thereto remained unaltered at twelve in the Western Circle. Climatic conditions were for the third year in succession unfavourable to agriculture owing to the weak monsoon and its unequal distribution in the Eastern Circle, and the aggregate net loss amounted to Rs. 11-11-6 as against Rs. 76-14-0 last year. The financial position of high school farms in the Western Circle was very sound, there being a net profit of Rs. 2,137-6-9 as against Rs. 2,026-4-11 in 1939-40.

Agriculture in High Schools.

Rural Science
and Agriculture in
Vernacular
Middle
Schools.

The number of middle schools teaching rural science and agriculture in the Eastern Circle rose by 8 to 106, of which 43 had farms and 63 garden plots. In spite of unfavourable climatic conditions 32 of the farms and 44 of the garden plots have, during the year under report, proved self-supporting or paying. The aggregate net profits on all middle school farms and plots amounted to Rs. 1,658 as against 1,741-12-0 last year.

The total number of middle schools with farms and garden plots in the Western Circle rose by 11 to 226, out of which 180 were on the recognized list and 46 were under consideration. The total net profit on the working of school farms and garden plots attached to middle schools amounted to Rs. 4,277-11-2 and Rs. 2,180-14-3, respectively, as against Rs. 4,434 and Rs. 2,899, respectively, for the previous year.

Nature Study
and Gardening in Normal
Schools.

A regular farm was started in the Normal School, Gujrat, with most encouraging results. The total net profit on the working of Normal School farms in the Western Circle amounted to Rs. 464-14-0 as against Rs. 469-5-3 for the last year. The farms at Gakhar and Gujrat made very remarkable progress, but the profit of Lalamusa farm fell from Rs. 179 to Rs. 47-6-3.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education of Girls (Indian).

The following tables show the increase or decrease during the year in :—

- (a) the number of schools and colleges of all types together with the number of scholars ;
 (b) the expenditure on girls' education.

(a) *Statement showing number of institutions and scholars.*

Kind of institution.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.			NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
	On 31st March, 1940.	On 31st March, 1941.	Increase or decrease.	On 31st March, 1940.	On 31st March, 1941.	Increase or decrease.
Arts Colleges ..	5	5	..	745	844	+99
Professional Colleges ..	1	1	..	93	103	+10
High Schools ..	41	45	+4	13,038	15,215	+2,177
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.	23	20	-3	6,620	6,343	-277
Vernacular Middle Schools.	191	208	+17	45,489	48,082	+2,593
Primary Schools ..	2,085	2,196	+111	131,119	136,088	+4,969
Special Schools ..	79	66	+13	3,462	2,802	-660
Total (recognized institutions).	2,425	2,541	+116	200,56	209,477	+8,911
Unrecognized institutions.	3,137	3,197	+60	70,632	69,532	-1,150.
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,562	5,738	+176	271,248	279,009	+7,761

(b) *Direct expenditure on girls' education.*

Year.	From Government funds.	From District Board funds.	From Municipal Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939-40	19,32,159	2,12,804	5,87,883	4,49,874	6,56,678	38,39,398
1940-41	20,18,547	2,10,105	6,20,279	5,16,791	6,47,851	40,13,573
Increase or decrease ..	+86,388	-2,699	+32,396	+66,917	-8,827	+1,74,175

In recognized secondary schools there has been an increase of 18, with an increase of 4,493 in the number of pupils. This is not a very considerable increase in view of the number of girls

of school age in the province and the increasing demand for education, at any rate up to the middle standard. It must be concluded that, as in previous years, the explanation is lack of funds. Government opened seven new vernacular middle schools with optional English. An increase of 111 primary schools with a corresponding increase of 4,969 in the number of scholars is one of the most encouraging features of the year, even though 111 schools in the province only means an average of about 3 schools per district. Of these schools 80 were new district board schools for which cent per cent grant is paid by Government.

The total increase in the expenditure on girls' education was Rs. 1,74,175. This is less than the increase during 1939-40 by Rs. 21,777.

The distribution of scholars in recognized schools for general education on March 31, 1940, and March 31, 1941, was :—

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Name of Division.		On 31st March, 1941.	On 31st March, 1941.	Increase or decrease.
Ambala .. ..	.. ..	18,322	19,052	+730
Jullundur .. ..	.. ..	36,938	37,849	+911
Lahore .. ..	.. ..	67,307	70,021	+2,714
Rawalpindi .. ..	.. ..	39,956	42,305	+2,349
Multan .. ..	.. ..	33,743	35,452	+1,709
Total		196,266	204,679	+8,413

Examination
Results.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Examinations.	1939-40.			1940-41.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
M.A.	29	20	68·9	31	20	64·5
M.Sc.	1	1	100	..	..	..
B.A.	395	132	58·7	457	204	44·9
B.Sc.	8	6	75	11	6	54·5
Intermediate (Arts) ..	758	457	60·2	816	572	70·1
Intermediate (Science)	95	57	60·2	71	52	73·2
Matriculation	2,369	1,530	64·5	2,669	1,980	74·2
Middle Standard	(a) 5,618	3,839	68·3	7,867	4,416	56·1
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.						
B.T.	141	12	86·5	183	138	75·4
J. A.-V.	47	43	91·5	76	70	92·1
S. V.	30	26	83·6	36	35	97·2
J. V.	477	384	80·5	642	514	80

(a) Includes 12 candidates appearing in the Vernacular Final and Middle School Examination for boys.

With the exception of the fact that there was no candidate for the M.Sc. examination this year, while last year there was one, and that there were fewer candidates for the F.Sc. examination, there has been an increase in the number of students taking all examinations. In the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations the pass percentage is far from satisfactory. As in previous years the private candidates are chiefly responsible for the failures. Reports from the colleges, however, indicate that far too many candidates only succeed in passing in the third division. An increase of 2,249 in the number of candidates taking the Middle School Examination is a good sign, as this indicates that more girls are getting a reasonable education, and what is even more hopeful, in the case of those passing from recognized schools, are having a longer girlhood. The pass percentage would, however, cause considerable anxiety about the standard of work in schools, were it not for a fact that the majority of the failures occur amongst private candidates. An increase of 29 in the number of candidates who have completed J. A.-V. training, is most opportune at a time when there is an increasing demand for more middle schools, where English can be studied if desired. Speaking generally, women J. A.-V. teachers are a most useful type of teacher, and more of them could with profit be absorbed by the secondary schools, especially the middle schools. The fact that 183 students appeared for the B.T. examination and 138 passed is not so satisfactory, as at present the supply exceeds the demand, and will continue to do so if the number of B.T.'s passing out annually increases or even remains the same, unless the number of anglo-vernacular secondary schools increases more rapidly than it is doing at present. This seems unlikely for financial reasons. One obvious effect of the increase in the number of B.T.'s is that the rates of pay of trained women graduates are being forced down.

CO-EDUCATION.

Co-education.

Kind of institution.	NUMBER OF GIRLS IN BOYS' INSTITUTIONS.			NUMBER OF BOYS IN GIRLS' INSTITUTIONS.		
	On 31st March, 1940.	On 31st March, 1941.	Increase or decrease.	On 31st March, 1940.	On 31st March, 1941.	Increase or decrease.
Recognized Institutions						
Colleges ..	394	435	+41	..	..	..
High schools ..	199	308	+109	461	535	+74
Middle schools ..	6,912	6,831	-81	365	398	+33
Primary schools ..	14,945	14,865	-80	1,972	1,990	+18
Special schools ..	140	163	+23	..	..	..
Total recognised Institutions.	22,590	22,602	+12	2,798	2,923	+125
UNRECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.	11,003	9,047	-1,956	9,671	9,839	+168
GRAND TOTAL ..	33,593	31,649	-1,944	12,469	12,762	+293

The slight decrease in the number of girls' reading in middle and primary schools for boys is almost certainly due to the increase in the number of middle and primary schools for girls.

It is still true that co-educational schools are not popular in the Multan and Rawalpindi circles. They are most popular in the Amritsar district of the Lahore circle, where there are 13 staffed by women teachers and in certain districts of the Ambala circle. There are 33 in the circle. They started as boys' schools and the admission of girls has been encouraged by the presence of a trained wife of one of the masters. In most cases these women have been trained in the class for masters' wives attached to Government high school for girls, Jullundur. The Inspectress is, however, of the opinion that enough of these women have now been trained to meet the present need. The classes for masters' wives at Lyallpur, Pakpattan, Gakkar and Sialkot cannot be considered a success, as many of the wives trained in them have not succeeded in finding posts. Two of the Inspectresses express the opinion that at any rate one reason for this is that on the whole district inspectors are lukewarm about this experiment. Without their whole-hearted co-operation this scheme cannot succeed, as the women will not find posts in co-educational schools. Some find posts in girls' schools, and, though they are obviously better than untrained teachers, they are not normally as good as J. V. trained teachers.

Inspectorate.

This year there has been no increase in the number of either circle, district or assistant district inspectresses. It, therefore, follows that four circle inspectresses are still responsible for the girls' schools of the province. There is still only one inspectress for both Gurgaon and Karnal districts. Amritsar remains the only district with an assistant district inspectress. As Gurgaon and Karnal are both backward districts, if primary education is to receive sufficient attention each needs an inspectress as soon as possible. Also there are several districts where the number of schools is such that an assistant district inspectress is now required. With the increase in the number of secondary schools and the increased enrolment in the existing schools, the necessity for exploring the needs and possibilities of expansion and for encouraging backward districts, the touring and inspection work of circle inspectresses increases each year. In addition to this an increase in the number of schools of all kinds naturally results in an increase in their office work. All this calls for powers of discrimination, so that the time and energy available may be wisely apportioned, and the temptation to devote an undue proportion of time to routine inspection work and too little to constructive planning and to office work resisted. If office work does not receive due attention, departmental plans for expansion, etc., are likely to be

delayed, if not frustrated. Some experienced district inspectresses do very good and intelligent work. Some relatively inexperienced ones show promise of developing with experience into valuable inspectresses. On the other hand, some relatively experienced ones appear to be in a rut, and to need a jolt to arouse in them a sense of what they could and should do for their districts. Some new district inspectresses do not take very readily to this type of work, and in some cases suffer because circle inspectresses are not able to give them sufficient advice and constructive guidance in the early stages. This ought to be more possible, if and when there are five inspectresses.

During the year three inspectresses of domestic science have continued to be responsible for the teaching of that subject in all secondary schools. One has been in charge of the schools in Ambala circle, one of those in Lahore circle, and the third of those in both Rawalpindi and Multan circles.

Undoubtedly with the increase in the number of trained Primary education. teachers there is an improvement in teaching in some primary schools. The progress is, however, not as marked or as general, as it is desirable that it should be. Inspecting staff are helping teachers to plan more suitable time-tables, stressing the value of play-way methods in teaching infant classes, and of making the teaching interesting and not remote from life in all classes. Unfortunately it has to be repeated year after year that the apathy of most local bodies in the matter of buildings and equipment shows little signs of decreasing. A few extracts from the reports of inspectresses will be enlightening—

“ Most district inspectresses are of the opinion that Municipal Committees are not willing to co-operate with inspecting staff. Where there is a clash between duty and vested interest the latter wins.”

“ District Board and Municipal Committee members take an unhealthy interest in the appointments, transfers and promotions of teachers, and often undue pressure is put on district inspectresses.”

“ The buildings of district board schools are usually very poor. Rooms are dark, inadequate and insanitary. Equipment is insufficient.”

Speaking of leakage in primary schools for girls one inspectress says, “ When girls are a nuisance at home mothers very willingly send them to school ; but as soon as they are old enough to be useful at home, they withdraw them. They may also be withdrawn as soon as expenses for books, slates and sewing material increase.”

During the year under review short refresher courses, usually Refresher courses. not for more than ten days, have been held in the following districts :—

Hissar, Ludhiana, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Lahore, Amritsar, Dharamsala, Gujranwala and Gurdaspur.

**Secondary
education.**

During the year Government middle schools with optional English have been opened at Kot Adu, Leiah, Jalalpur Jattan, Naushahra; Sonapat, Dasuya, Bhiwani. Buildings were available in all these places except Bhiwani, where the school is at present accommodated in a rented building. Steady though not rapid progress is being made in the policy of opening at least one Government middle school in each tehsil in the province, unless the need is already met by an existing local body or aided school. The places normally selected are tehsil headquarters or flourishing mandi towns. The choice of places is, however, to a considerable extent conditioned by the existence of a building, which can be handed over to the department.

During the year the Government High School for Girls, Ludhiana, moved from the rented building, in which it had been accommodated for a number of years and which was entirely inadequate, into the buildings of the defunct Ewing High School for boys. The large, airy class-rooms and excellent playing space are very much appreciated by the pupils after being so long in cramped quarters. It is anticipated that there will be an improvement in the general health of the school.

At the beginning of the year additional posts were sanctioned for some schools. Some schools are, however, still understaffed, especially in view of the fact that in girls' schools teachers are much more frequently absent for short periods of sick leave, for which substitutes cannot be appointed, than is the case in boys' schools. One result of under-staffing is that head mistresses have to teach too many periods, and cannot give as much time to general supervision and to office work as is essential, if efficiency is not to be impaired. Numbers in almost all Government Girls' Schools, however, continue to increase and more additional posts are needed each year.

Very good work is being done in some schools, and the pupils are getting an education as liberal and practical as is possible under existing conditions. In some schools, however, though the syllabus is the same the education is apt to be rather remote from life and not particularly stimulating. Schools of this type are obviously not making the greatest possible contribution to the improvement in the position of women and girls in the province. It will not be out of place to mention that, in the case of girls' schools, the curriculum at any rate up to the end of the middle department is a very practical one.

One inspectress writes, "In most cases the buildings of local body middle schools are most unsatisfactory. No effort is made to keep pace with the growth of girls' education. Two class-rooms, built ten to fifteen years ago, to suit the needs of a primary

school are considered sufficient for the needs of a middle school. Municipal schools are usually accommodated in small, dark houses for which, in the interests of the land-lords, exorbitantly high rents are frequently sanctioned. The suggestions made by inspecting staff are not attended to."

The only class for senior vernacular training is still the one attached to Government High School, Hoshiarpur. Vernacular training.

Throughout the year junior vernacular training classes have been attached to the Government Schools at Palwal, Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Dharamsala, Moga, Fazilka, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Kasur, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Chakwal, Jhelum, Campbellpur, Sargodha, Montgomery, Mianwali, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and to the Hindu Widows' Home, Lahore. The first set of students from the Government Normal School for Women at Sharapur has now completed its training. Only women from rural areas are admitted to this institution. Fifty women can be admitted and are accommodated in five cottages. They do their own cooking, etc. The spacious compound gives ample opportunity for the cultivation of fruit trees, vegetables and flowers. It is hoped that later, when the normal school is more established, it may be possible for hens, and perhaps even bees, to be kept. This institution should be able to make a valuable contribution to women's work in rural areas. In addition to the Government normal classes, recognized training classes are attached to the Mission Schools at Clarkabad, Sialkot, Ambala and to St. Joseph's Convent School, Lahore. During the year a recognized J. V. class has been opened at the Mahavidyala School, Lahore.

The number taking the bachelor of teaching course at the Lady MacLagan Training College during the year was 40, including 4 students from other provinces and states. This the principal states is the largest number that the college can take. More students are now taking the teaching of science and mathematics as selected subjects. The number of students taking junior anglo-vernacular training was 63, including 2 students from other provinces, 32 in the second year and 31 in the first year. More students, who have passed the F.A. examination, now apply for admission to this class. Nature study and methods of teaching kindergarten classes are now very popular optional subjects for J. A.-V. students. This should gradually help to improve training in J. V. classes attached to Government girls' schools. Anglo-vernacular training.

In addition to the Lady MacLagan Training College, Sir Ganga Ram College, Mahavidyala College, Rai Bahadur Sohan Lal College and the Private College, Abbot Road, Lahore, at present all unaffiliated institutions, are sending in students for the

B. T. examination as private candidates. In addition some students continue to appear as private candidates without taking a course of training in any college.

During the year the Kinnaird Training Centre and the Rai Bahadur Sohan Lal Training College have continued to train junior anglo-vernacular students.

Collegiate
education.

At present there are four affiliated degree colleges for women—Kinnaird College, Lahore College for Women, Stratford College, Amritsar, and the Islamia College for Women, Lahore. The only Government intermediate college for women is still the one at Lyallpur.

During the year an M.A. class in English was started at Lahore College for Women with 5 students. The principal of this college reports, with regard to the students passing out of the college, that there is more variety in their plans for future study. She mentions that of those passing out at the end of the year under review, one proposes to join the Lady Irwin College, Delhi, to study domestic science, one to take Frovel Training in Poona, one to train for social work at the Tata Post-graduate school of Social Studies, Bombay, and two to study music in Lucknow.

Queen Mary
College.

During the winter there was a considerable increase in numbers; this included 13 European pupils evacuated from England. The school had a record number of boarders, namely, 71 girls and 24 boys.

Physical
training.

Owing to war conditions when Miss Morrison resigned it was not found possible to recruit another physical training supervisor. The lack of teaching by such a qualified teacher has been keenly felt, especially at the Lady Maclagan Training College.

This year inter-district sports and games tournaments have been arranged in all four circles.

Girl Guides.

The total number of Girl Guides given in the most recent report is 7,783 showing an increase of 1,787 over the number for the previous year. Six courses of training were held at Guide House during November. Camps have also been held during the year at different places, usually district headquarters. Local guide advisers are now working at Lyallpur, Ambala and Multan. Inspectresses mention the fact that cadet rangers in junior vernacular training classes are most useful as, when they go out as teachers in rural areas, they can start blue bird flocks in villages.

Health.

Medical inspection has now been introduced in 10 Government high schools as well as in all the Government colleges for women. The department is not so optimistic as to suppose that in the majority of cases inspection is followed by regular treatment. It is hoped, however, that, as public opinion becomes

more educated in the matter of preventive treatment, parents will co-operate more. At any rate the first step is to get sound medical inspection introduced into as many schools as possible.

The Junior Red Cross continues to do good work in many schools, especially in the matter of emphasising the need for attention to cleanliness and ordinary health rules. In many of the larger towns schools took part in the competitions arranged by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

For the last two or three years it has been mentioned that one of the most encouraging features of the education of girls is the way that pupils in both schools and colleges are learning to respond to the call for social service. A few extracts from reports will serve as illustrations :—

Social
Service.

“ The training class students have continued to visit the female jail once a week to take games and other recreative activities with the women and small children. Students have also been helping on Saturday afternoons with a local play-centre for children.”

“ Rs. 300, the proceeds of a play staged by the students were given to the Lahore Hospital Welfare Society.”

“ We have a school for our servants' children in the compound. The expenses are met by gifts from staff and students.”

“ The students have given talks to women in a village with the idea of providing them with correct information about the war.”

A very considerable number of colleges and schools have given most valuable help in knitting comforts for the troops.

Interest in work amongst women in connection with the anti-illiteracy campaign has not flagged. The results amongst women are not, however, likely to be spectacular. More than one inspectress points out that by now in many cases school servants, and the servants in the homes of teachers and senior girls have been made literate, and it is not easy for women teachers and girls to go round and hunt up illiterate women to teach. In some cases, where they feel they are not able to do it themselves because of home duties, etc., the staffs of schools have contributed towards a fund to pay a woman to teach a group of illiterates. In some places school entertainments have been arranged to earn money to be used to organise small centres, where women can be taught not only to read but to do some knitting and simple sewing.

CHAPTER IX.

Education of Europeans.

Provincial
Board of
Anglo-Indian
and European
Education.

Schools and
Scholars.

No meeting of the Provincial Board was held during the year, as there were no important topics to discuss.

The number of schools is the same as at the end of last year, namely 25. This figure does not include the boys' and girls' schools at Sanawar. The primary school at Summer Hill, Simla, continues to cater for children, who are too small to make the long journey into Simla daily. During the year a high department has been added to the Presentation Convent School, Rawalpindi.

Classification of schools and pupils during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Kind of institution.	1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
High	3	8	3	8
Middle	2	5	2	5
Primary	4	3	4	3
Total	9	16	9	16

Out of the 25 schools, the following 9 schools teach boys and girls together, and are in reality mixed schools :—

Primary Schools.

Christ Church School, Simla.

European Primary School, Summer Hill, Simla.

Presentation Convent School, Murree.

Station School, Rawalpindi.

St. Andrew's Railway Day School, Lahore.

Station School, Ambala.

European Railway School, Rewari.

Secondary Schools.

Cathedral School, Lahore, teaches boys and girls upto the middle standard.

Presentation Convent School, Rawalpindi, teaches boys and girls upto the middle standard.

Pupils attending schools for boys and girls.

Year.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS.			NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.			Grand Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1939-40	994	168	1,162	315	1,252	1,567	2,729
1940-41	1,109	185	1,294	311	1,335	1,646	2,940
Increase or decrease ..	+115	+17	+132	-4	+83	+79	+211

An increase of 211 pupils, 132 in boys' schools and 79 in girls' schools is largely accounted for by the enrolment of evacuees from England and of children, who, but for the war, would have been sent to schools in England.

The figures for the number of non-Europeans reading in the schools for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 are given below—

Year.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Total.
1939-40	192	239	431
1940-41	195	238	433
Increase or decrease ..	+3	-1	+2

No Jain pupil was reading in any of the European schools during the year under report.

The total direct expenditure has decreased by Rs. 1,543 to Rs. 6,32,691. The share borne by Government has decreased by Rs. 9,752 to Rs. 2,51,742. Tuition fees have increased by Rs. 13,450 to Rs. 3,16,116. The expenditure from other sources (private funds, donations, endowments, subscriptions, etc.) has decreased by Rs. 5,241 to Rs. 64,833. The indirect expenditure excluding expenditure on scholarships has decreased by Rs. 37,008 to Rs. 2,07,588. The amount spent on scholarships has decreased by Rs. 215 to Rs. 10,904. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) from all sources has decreased by Rs. 38,766 to Rs. 8,51,183. The above figures do not include figures for Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar.

Expenditure.

Year.	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.				TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.			Grand Total.
	Share borne by Government.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939-40 ..	2,61,494	3,02,666	70,074	6,34,234	11,119	2,44,596	2,55,715	8,89,949
1940-41 ..	2,51,742	3,16,116	64,833	6,32,691	10,904	2,07,588	2,18,492	8,51,183
Increase or decrease.	-9,752	+13,450	-5,241	-1,543	-215	-37,008	-37,222	-38,739

Cost per pupil.

Year.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.			SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.		
	Number of pupils.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.	Number of pupils.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939-40 ..	983	2,72,802	275	1,474	3,12,452	212
1940-41 ..	1,089	2,67,788	247	1,555	3,12,877	201

Year.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.			PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.		
	Number of pupils.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.	Number of pupils.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939-40 ..	179	34,191	191	93	14,789	159
1940-41 ..	205	37,318	182	91	14,708	162

The budget allotment under this head was Rs. 30,000 as **Building grant** against Rs. 46,000 in the previous year. The following schemes for improvement and development were carried out :—

Serial No.	Institution.	Amount.		Purpose.
		Rs.	A. P.	
1	Presentation Convent School, Murree.	8,089	0 0	Construction of a new kindergarten room.
2	Convent High School, Dalhousie..	2,380	0 0	Construction of a new playground.
3	Auckland House School, Simla ..	(1) 1,298	0 0	Repairs to kitchen and retaining walls.
		(2) 3,802	14 0	Additions and alterations to the hall.
4	St. Denys' School, Murree ..	14,317	0 0	Part payment of Rs. 16,000 sanctioned for a building for the Nursery Training Centre.
5	Jesus and Mary Convent School, Sialkot.	113	0 0	Construction of a dhobi ghat (part payment of Rs. 326).
	Total ..	29,999	14 0	

No amount was sanctioned for equipment during the period under report, on account of financial stringency.

The total number of primary and middle scholarships held was 95 against 112 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,904 which is Rs. 215 less than in the previous year.

Scholarships.

Scholarships awarded by the department were allotted to boys and girls during the year as below—

Primary School Scholarships—

Boys .. .. .	..	..	10
Girls .. .. .	..	..	10

Middle School Scholarships—

Boys .. .. .	..	..	7	} Awarded on the result of the Middle School Examination for Europeans.
Girls .. .. .	..	..	1	
Boys .. .. .	..	..	1	} Awarded on the result of the Junior Cambridge Examination.
Girls .. .. .	..	..	11	

High School Scholarships—		
Boys	8	
Girls	2	
Professional Scholarships—		
<i>Boys.</i>		
Chelmsford Training College ..	1	
Medical College	3	
Veterinary College	1	
Science Course	4	
Engineering Course	1	
<i>Girls.</i>		
Medical College	5	
Domestic Science Course	1	
Commercial Course	1	
Music Course	1	
Kindergarten Training Course ..	1	
B. T. Course	1	
Stipends held at St. Bede's Training College	10	

This year there were no candidates for collegiate and Silver Jubilee scholarships.

The figures for professional scholarships and stipends for students taking professional training give some idea of the number of students qualifying for different professions.

Teachers.

The following table shows that the percentage of trained teachers is slightly higher than the previous year—

Year.	Total number of teachers.	NUMBER OF TRAINED TEACHERS.			NUMBER OF UN-TRAINED TEACHERS.			Percentage of trained teachers.
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1939-40	218	29	135	164	15	39	54	75·2
1940-41	222	31	137	168	14	40	54	75·7

Examination results.

Year.	EUROPEAN MIDDLE.						CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR.		
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.		
	Appeared.	Passed.	Pass percent- age.	Appeared.	Passed.	Pass percent- age.	Appeared.	Passed.	Pass percent- age.
1939-40 ..	58	47	81	28	19	67·8	40	34	85
1940-41 ..	24	18	75	14	11	78·6	70	42	60

Year.	CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR— <i>concluded.</i>			CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.					
	Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
	Appeared.	Passed.	Pass percent- age.	Appeared.	Passed.	Pass percent- age.	Appeared.	Passed.	Pass percent- age.
1939-40 ..	98	72	73·5	83	70	84·3	51	39	76·5
1940-41 ..	88	65	73·9	83	58	69·9	57	43	75·4

The European Middle School Examination is no longer a compulsory one. The number of pupils taking it has now become very small, and it has been decided that after 1941 the examination will no longer be held, and all middle school scholarships will be awarded on the result of the Junior Cambridge Examination.

All high schools continue to prepare students for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. As already mentioned very few schools are now taking the European Middle School Examination. It has not yet been decided whether or not all schools should send pupils in for the Junior Cambridge Examination from standard VII. At present some schools are taking this examination from standard VII and some from standard VIII. Middle schools wishing to send in pupils obviously have to send them in from standard VII, and they are on the whole finding this rather difficult.

During the year under review, good, steady work has been going on in all the schools. Speaking generally, principals do what is possible to stimulate and encourage the staffs of their schools

Courses of study.

Teaching.

to take an interest in current opinions on the teaching of the subjects for which they are responsible. As has been mentioned before the almost complete absence of refresher courses is a handicap. Some schools are attempting to improve the staff reference libraries. Since, in the absence of refresher courses, almost the only way of keeping abreast of new ideas is by reading, any money spent on books for these libraries is exceedingly well spent.

Continuity of teaching in some subjects in some of the boys' schools has presented problems during the year, because a number of masters have joined the army.

**Physical
education.**

As in previous years physical education including games has received due attention in most schools. Boy scout and cub troops, and girl guide compaines and blue bird flocks continue to do good work. In the absence this year of a physical training supervisor, the girls' schools in Murree, Dalhousie and Simla did not get, during the summer months, the help which they have had for the three previous years.

**Training
institutions.**

There are still three training institutions for Europeans in the province—

- (1) Chelmsford Training College for Men, Ghora Gali.
- (2) St. Bede's College for Women, Simla.
- (3) Kindergarten Training Class attached to St. Deny's School, Murree.

In the Chelmsford Training College for Men, Ghora Gali, the number on the roll for the period has been 22, distributed according to provinces as below—

Punjab ..	..	..	..	..	6
United Provinces ..	..	..	..	..	10
Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	1
Bihar ..	..	..	..	..	1
Bengal ..	..	..	..	..	1
Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1
Burma ..	..	..	..	..	1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	..	..	..	..	1
					—
			Total ..		22
					—

Eleven candidates sat for the Diploma Examination and all passed. Fifteen distinctions were obtained in different subjects. As usual physical and military training have received due attention. Those students, who were medically fit, joined the college detachment of the Punjab Rifles A. F. I, and had regular training

twice a week; and attended an annual camp. The students take a prominent part in the athletic life of the college as a whole. In addition they have given valuable assistance with the games of the junior and girls' schools. They have regular physical training, and are given some practice in imparting elementary physical instruction to classes, though owing to the war a physical training instructor was available for only a comparatively short time. The students are permitted to join the staff club, and enjoy the opportunities for games and social life which it provides. All students who passed out in 1940 have secured appointments, though some of them have been only temporary. There seems to be no surplus of teachers for European boys' schools at present because members of the staffs of schools have been called to the forces. The principal has received many requests from the heads of schools to recommend suitable candidates for vacancies; but he has been unable to do so.

The number of students in St. Bede's College, Simla, during the year was 43, of these 23 in the first year took the preliminary examination for the departmental Trained Teachers' Certificate Examination and all passed. Twenty students took the final examination. Nineteen passed in all subjects. Of the 20 students who left the college in December, 1940, 9 took the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Punjab University in April, 1941. The Principal reports that all students are keenly interested in the various college activities. Games are played with enthusiasm. An active interest is taken in dramatic performances.

Only two students have been studying during the year in the kindergarten training class attached to St. Denys' School, Murree. Both were in the second year. Both sat for part two of the National Froebel Union Examination. Both passed in all subjects, though one has not yet gained her certificate, as she still has not passed in one subject compulsory for the preliminary examination taken at the end of the first year course.

With the end of the year under review, the Nursery Training Centre attached to the St. Denys' School, Murree, has completed the second year of its life. The centre moved into a new and commodious building in October. During the year there have been six students—four in the second year and two in the first. The four second year students sat for their written examination in December, and thereafter completed their practical work during the winter. All four passed the departmental examination. All four have obtained posts.

The minimum number of babies in the home during the year has been eight. It was found possible to keep them up in Murree during the winter, now that the building is so suitable. The

students, who had taken their written examination in December, stayed on during these winter holiday months and completed their practical work.

**Collegiate
Education.**

The number on roll in the intermediate classes at Lawrence College, Ghora Gali, was—

I Year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21
II Year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27
				Total ..	48

Examination results (1940) were as follows :—

			<i>Appeared.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>
F.A. .. .. .	..	..	8	8
F.Sc. (non-medical)	..	..	3	2
				(and 1 compart- ment).
F.Sc. (medical)	..	..	3	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>
		Total ..	14	12

The number in the intermediate classes attached to the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, was—

I Year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10
II Year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
				Total ..	18

and the examination results were as follows :—

			<i>Appeared.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>
F.A. .. .. .	..	..	3	3
F.Sc. (non-medical)	..	..	5	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>
		Total ..	8	4

**Technical
Education.**

The classes at the Young Women's Christian Association, Lahore, have continued their work in the secretarial training of women. The number on roll on 31st March, 1941, was 17.

The enrolment in the classes at the Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore, has again shown a slight decrease. Six hundred and fifty-nine students were admitted against 753 during 1939. The income from fees was sufficient to make the classes self-supporting. As usual, examinations were arranged by the

educational committee of the Lahore Young Men's Christian Association. Six hundred and twelve certificates were issued during the year as below—

Shorthand	..	..	..	..	197
Typewriting	..	..	..	..	216
Book-keeping	..	..	..	..	136
Correspondence	..	..	..	..	63

Students participated in the usual activities such as a debating society, indoor and outdoor games programmes, etc. During the year 389 students used the books from the commercial library. As usual many students after completing their course secured appointments through their own efforts, and 89 students secured employment through the efforts of the association.

CHAPTER X.

Education of Special Classes.

Efforts, unstinted as usual, for the encouragement of education among backward classes and in backward areas continued to be made during the year under report. Besides maintaining several uneconomical and single-teacher schools for the benefit of Depressed Class children, the local bodies continued giving them feeconcessions and other facilities in order to induce them to take to every kind of education primary, middle and secondary.

Muslims.

During the year under report, male Muslim students in recognized schools increased by 14,022 to 563,875, Hindus by 7,487 to 353,847 and Sikhs by 3,084 to 154,189. Girl scholars showed an increase of 412 among the Muslims and an increase of 1,523 among the Sikhs, the Depressed Classes girl scholars decreased by 117. The statement below shows the strength of each of the three principal communities at the various stages of instruction :—

Name of community.	*COLLEGIATE STAGE.		SECONDARY STAGE.		PRIMARY STAGE.	
	Enrolment. 1940-41.	Percent- age. 1940-41.	Enrolment. 1940-41.	Percent- age. 1940-41.	Enrolment. 1940-41.	Percent- age. 1940-41.
Hindus (including depressed classes.	7,455	49·2	104,204	42·5	251,944	33·9
Muslims	4,417	29·1	93,599	38·2	376,526	50·7
Sikhs	2,948	19·4	42,485	17·1	100,336	13·5

*It does not include enrolment figures of the Oriental College, Lahore.

The enrolment of different communities at all the stages has been fairly satisfactory during the year under report ; the enrolment of the Muslims at the Collegiate stage, has, however, decreased a little. The Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, writes—

“ The Muslims predominate at the primary stage, their numbers decrease as they go upwards. This is due to the fact that the Muslims are poor and cannot afford to meet the expenses of higher education.”

Jains.

The total number of Jain boys in recognised institutions of all kinds during 1940-41 was 3,527 and of Jain girls 1,656, the largest number of them being, as last year, again in Ambala Division.

Upper
classes.

On 31st March, 1941, the enrolment in the Aitchison College, Lahore, stood at 176, as against 153 last year. Of these 123 were boarders.

Community-wise the division was—

Hindus ..	..	..	..	..	38
Muslims ..	..	..	..	..	64
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	..	52
Europeans ..	..	..	..	..	21
Parsi ..	..	..	..	..	1

One hundred and fifty-two boys came from British India and 24 from Indian States. Regarding the financial position of the college, the Principal writes—

“The budget for the financial year 1940 (April 1st—December 31st) had anticipated a surplus of Rs. 4,281, but the financial year actually closed with a surplus of Rs. 16,251-10-1, the whole of which was transferred over to the New Building Accounts. The enhanced surplus was due largely to increased enrolment and to the fact that nine month's period provided unusually favourable circumstances, with grants and some other sources of income being received for the full year, while expenditure was limited to nine months.”

The fee income in the financial year 1940-41 amounted to Rs. 1,48,213-6-9 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,89,430-9-9. Adding to the fee income that from the Dairy Farm, rent and investments, which totals Rs. 14,263-6-1, the difference between direct income and total expenditure is only Rs. 26,953-12-11 which is more than covered by contributions from States (Rs. 18,000) the Government of India grant (Rs. 16,130) and the Punjab Government grant (Rs. 8,910).

The college maintained its good results during the year under report. The Principal writes—

“After careful consideration it has been definitely decided not to seek affiliation to the Punjab University for the Intermediate Examination. In the Post-Certificate Class the college will, therefore, work for the Cambridge High School Certificate examination, and will prepare candidates for the I.M.A. and other competitive examinations.

The number of boys belonging to the Depressed Classes in all kinds of institutions, recognised and unrecognised, decreased by 1,480 and the number of girls by 117, despite the concessions, and facilities afforded to them by local bodies.

Depressed
Classes.

The Department continued as last year to give increased attention to the education of Criminal Tribes. The number of stipends has been raised from 570 to 640 within the budget allotment of Rs. 11,600. Two thousand three hundred and fifty boys and 1,049 girls were attending schools in settlements and colonies at the close of the year under report. Education has been made Compulsory for girls between the ages of 6 and 12 residing in Criminal Tribes Settlements colonies and villages under the direct control of the Criminal Tribes Department having schools of their own.

Criminal
tribes.

Boys from Criminal Tribes are also freely admitted into public schools. This is an index to the healthy attitude which the public have been persuaded to adopt towards education, the Co-operative Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Kacha Khuh, being a case in point. The industrial Schools at Kacha Khuh and Kussamsar were attended by 30 boys who received training in tailoring. The two Reformatory Schools at Amritsar and Burewala (District Multan) were attended by 204 boys at the close of the year under report. The third Reformatory School for the married youths of criminal tribes was established at Lyallpur towards the close of the year. The campaign against illiteracy was vigorously pursued during the year under report, and as a result thereof 224 Literacy Certificates were awarded. Games, drill and scouting continued to be encouraged, there being 737 scouts and 121 Girl Guides as compared with 666 scouts and 66 Girl Guides last year.

Baluch Hill Tribes.

The statement of the Inspector of Schools, Multan Division, regarding the education of the Hill Tribes in Dera Ghazi Khan is reproduced below:—

Table showing the number of schools and enrolment.

Schools.	1940-41.	Increase or decrease.
Vernacular Middle	1	..
Lower Middle	2	..
Primary	3	..
Total ..	6	..
Number of scholars in all schools ..	190	—8

There has been no increase or decrease in the number of schools, while the number of scholars has decreased by 8 to 190 and by 7 to 13 in the case of girls. It is a pity that the award of special scholarships from provincial revenues and stipends from Political and Border Militia Police Thrift Society and the monetary help from the Leghari Chief have failed to ameliorate the condition of these schools..... An appreciable increase in the number of stipends and scholarships and preferential treatment in the matter of employment in the Baloch Levy and in other services might prove of some help in attracting them in larger number to schools.

CHAPTER XI.

The Punjab Advisory Board for Books.

During the year under report 25 members, who had completed their terms of membership, were renominated for a further period of two years, and three other vacancies caused by the retirement of three members were filled by the appointment of following gentlemen :— Personnel.

- (1) Dr. M. D. Taseer, Principal, M. A. O. College, Amritsar.
- (2) Miss E. J. Smith of Moga.
- (3) Rana Abdul Hamid Khan, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Ambala Division.

During the year under review the General Board met twice and there were six Subject Committee and Special Committee meetings. The total number of meetings was 8, as compared with 15 last year. Meetings.

In view of the Punjab Government orders directing that no new text-books be considered by the Board until further orders no new books were received for consideration. Books considered.

The total number of books submitted to the Board for consideration with a view to their inclusion in the list of books approved for school libraries was 24 against 295 during the previous year. Of these 24 publications considered, 8 were approved for school libraries and the others were rejected. This fall in the number of books received for consideration can be accounted for as due to (1) the levying of an admission fee of Re. 0-2-0 per page and (2) rise in the price of paper, etc., contingent upon war, which in turn affected the number of books published.

The Punjab Government have decided to abolish the levying of the admission fee on library books, and therefore the reviewers henceforward will be paid no remuneration for reviewing library books.

The Urdu translation of "A Book on Nature Study" by Miss F. R. Camozzi is with the reviser while that of "Stories from Indian History" by Miss T. E. M. Wright is with the reviewer. The revised draft of Adult Urdu Reader is ready for the press, but its printing has been postponed owing to want of funds. The revised draft of the Wall Map of the Gurdaspur District is in the press and the Maps of Sheikhpura and Gujrat Districts are being revised. The Wall Map of Gurjanwala District has been printed off. Owing to want of funds the Board could not undertake to have any new book translated. Publications.

Presentation
of Books.

Three hundred and sixty eight copies of " Nau-i-Insan Ki Kahani (bound in leather and cloth) which is an Urdu translation of the publication entitled " The Story of Mankind " by Hendrik Van Loon, were distributed one copy each to the libraries of boys' and girls' schools in the Punjab.

Besides the above, 1,815 books discarded from the library of the Board were distributed mostly among boys' schools.

Purchase of
Cinema Films.

Two new films were purchased at a cost of Rs. 33 and added to the library of educational films ; and six old and worn out films were replaced by new ones, at a cost of Rs. 104-8-0. One hundred and sixty eight shows were given exhibiting 812 films to about 64,677 persons. The Board continued to lend films free of charge to educational institutions having their own projectors.

Encourage-
ment of
Vernacular
Literature.

During the year under review no books were invited by the Board for consideration in connection with the award of prizes from the Patronage of Literature Fund owing to their being no budget allotment for this purpose.

Library.

The number of books added to the library during the year under review was 83 as against 388 last year ; their cost amounting to Rs. 299-7-9.

Literacy
Campaign.

A budget allotment of Rs. 1,000 was made during the year under review for expenditure in connection with the literacy campaign.

Contract for
the Printing,
publication
and sale of
text-books.

The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Lahore, invited tenders for the printing, publication and sale of text-books the copyright of which is owned by the Government. Only Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons submitted a tender for Rs. 20,000 while the other two tenderers did not submit their tenders owing to the Punjab Government having imposed a condition that no tender for less than Rs. 20,000 would be accepted.

Finance.

The total balance at the credit of the Board at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 57,239-9-6. The receipts during the year were Rs. 16,287-5-9, but disbursements amounted to Rs. 27,463-11-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,063-3-9 at the close of the year.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

			PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.			
			<i>Recognised Institutions.</i>		<i>All Institutions.</i>	
			1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41.
Area in square miles	99,866					
Population—						
Males ..	12,880,510	Males ..	7·88	7·96	8·54	8·72
Females ...	10,700,342	Females ..	2·07	2·16	2·75	2·82
TOTAL ..	23,580,852	TOTAL ...	5·21	5·33	5·91	6·04

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—concluded.

	INSTITUTIONS.			SCHOLARS.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4.
	1939-40.	1940-41.	Increase or decrease.	1939-40.	1940-41.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	1	1	..	17	18	+1	
<i>For Males.</i>							
Arts Colleges	34	35	+1	16,783	16,512	-271	{ (a) 5,352 } { (b) 10,217 } * { (c) 754 }
Professional Colleges	9	9	-	2,402	2,328	-74	{ (a) 1,575 } { (b) 753 }
High Schools	365	371	+6	169,484	177,363	+7,879	{ (a) 129,535 } { (d) 47,828 }
Middle Schools	3,79	3,065	-14	426,887	427,073	+186	{ (c) 115,098 } { (d) 311,975 }
Primary Schools	6,006	6,082	+86	396,044	402,736	+6,692	(d) 402,736
Special Schools	311	493	+182	13,796	19,151	+5,355	
TOTAL	9,804	10,065	+261	1,025,396	1,045,163	+19,767	

11

<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges	--	5	5	..	745	844	+99	{ (a) 244 (b) 614 (c) 86
Professional Colleges	--	2	3	+1	130	479	+349	{ (a) 71 (b) 408
High Schools	--	49	53	+4	14,031	16,277	+2,246	{ (c) 7,680 (d) 8,597
Middle Schools	--	219	233	+14	52,590	54,908	+2,328	{ (c) 12,240 (d) 41,678
Primary Schools	--	2,088	2,199	+111	131,212	136,179	+4,967	(d) 136,179
Special Schools	--	80	66	-14	3,472	2,802	-670	
Totals	--	2,443	2,559	+116	202,180	211,499	+9,319	
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>For Males.</i>		4,398	4,474	+146	95,412	97,434	+2,022	
<i>For Females.</i>		3,137	3,197	+60	70,682	69,532	-1,150	
TOTALS	--	7,465	7,671	+206	166,094	166,966	+872	
GRAND TOTALS	--	19,713	20,296	+583	1,393,687	1,423,646	+29,959	

(a) Graduate and Post-graduate classes ; (b) Intermediate classes ; (c) Secondary stage ; and (d) Primary stage.

*Excludes 189 students in the Oriental College, Lahore, of whom 65 are in the post-graduate class and 124 in the Oriental Title classes.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			PERCENTAGE OF	
	1939-40.	1940-41.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	†Local funds.
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.		
Direction and Inspection	15,27,328	15,10,882	-16,446	93·41	6·58
Universities ..	14,16,686	14,78,239	+61,553	15·18	..
Miscellaneous* ..	38,79,127	33,87,121	-4,92,006	44·57	13·91
Totals ..	68,23,141	63,76,242	-4,46,899	49·33	8·94
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>					
Arts Colleges ..	28,06,709	27,99,713	-6,996	24·02	·29
Professional Colleges ..	13,85,848	13,84,364	+18,516	71·61	..
High Schools ..	65,41,876	67,89,271	+2,47,395	29·22	5·66
Middle Schools ..	71,78,518	71,53,375	-25,143	64·11	19·01
Primary Schools ..	43,50,394	44,15,381	+64,987	60·11	33·16
Special Schools ..	13,78,906	14,12,457	+33,551	57·59	·40
Totals ..	2,36,22,251	2,39,54,561	+3,32,300	48·85	13·45
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>					
Arts Colleges ..	2,48,560	2,64,789	+16,229	41·05	..
Professional Colleges ..	64,407	2,86,787	+2,22,380	48·42	2·28
High Schools ..	10,40,213	11,07,014	+66,801	61·30	1·75
Middle Schools ..	10,43,155	11,03,755	+60,600	36·31	24·11
Primary Schools ..	13,18,527	14,06,176	+87,649	48·04	38·08
Special Schools ..	4,76,533	1,95,729	-2,80,804	85·95	1·43
Totals ..	41,91,395	43,64,250	+1,72,855	49·74	19·03
GRAND TOTALS ...	3,46,36,787	3,46,95,053	+58,266	49·04	13·33

*Includes expenditure
†Local funds include both District

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

EXPENDITURE FROM ¹		COST PER SCHOLAR TO				Total cost per scholar.
Fees.	Other sources.	Govern- ment funds.	†Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	[12]
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
..	0·01	--	..	..	..	..
72·70	12·12	..	..	..	..	..
7·80	33·72	..	..	..	..	..
21·00	20·73	..	..	..	..	..
61·45	14·24	40 11 6	0 7 10	104 3 2	24 2 3	160 8 9
24·62	3·77	425 13 6	..	146 6 9	22 6 2	594 10 5
57·20	7·92	11 2 11	2 2 7	21 14 4	3 0 6	38 4 4
14·53	2·35	10 11 9	3 2 11	2 6 11	0 6 3	16 11 10
1·64	5·09	6 9 5	3 10 2	0 2 10	0 8 11	10 15 4
27·57	14·44	42 7 7	0 4 9	20 5 3	10 10 5	73 12 0
31·08	6·62	11 3 1	3 1 4	7 2 0	1 8 3	22 14 8
44·87	14·08	128 11 7	..	140 12 8	44 2 8	313 10 11
22·49	26·81	289 14 7	13 10 1	134 10 4	479 8 10	917 11 10
30·49	6·46	41 11 0	1 3 0	20 11 10	4 6 3	68 0 1
12·20	27·38	4 7 9	4 13 6	2 7 3	5 8 0	17 4 6
·76	13·12	4 15 5	3 15 0	0 1 4	1 5 8	10 5 5
2·72	9·90	60 0 7	1 0 0	1 14 5	6 14 8	69 13 8
15·38	15·85	10 4 2	3 14 9	3 2 9	3 4 3	20 9 11
27·26	10·37	11 15 3	3 4 0	6 10 3	2 8 5	24 5 11

on buildings.
Board and Municipal Funds.

I.—CLASSIFICATION OF

	FOR MALES.					Tota.
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	
	1	2	3	4	5		6
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.						
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Colleges—						
Arts and Science*	5	..	..	7	10	22
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Medicine	2	..	..	..	..	2
Education	2	..	..	..	..	2
Engineering and Technology	1	..	..	..	..	1
Agriculture	1	..	..	..	..	1
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	1	..	..	..	..	1
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges	7	..	..	3	3	13
Total	19		..	12	14	45
High Schools	83	35	26	191	36	371
Middle Schools..						
{ English	6	80	15	55	47	203
{ Vernacular	4	2,831	10	16	1	2,862
Primary Schools	46	4,878	339	744	85	6,092
Totals	139	7,824	390	1,006	169	9,528
Special Schools—						
Art	1	..	..	..	..	1
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	1	..	..	3	..	4
Normal and Training	4	..	..	2	2	8
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1
Technical and Industrial	27	..	..	13	1	41
Commercial	10	..	..	..	..	10
Agricultural .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	2	..	..	..	..	2
Schools for Defectives	1	..	..	1	..	2
Schools for Adults	256	95	19	4	46	420
Other schools	2	..	..	1	1	4
Totals	305	95	19	24	50	493
Total for Recognised Institutions	463	7,919	409	1,042	233	10,068
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	..	..	2	..	4,472	4,474
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS	463	7,919	411	1,042	4,705	14,640

* Includes one Oriental

(a) Includes the Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana, which

NOTE.—Figures relating to the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, and

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

FOR FEMALES.					
Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
..
2	1	1	4
..	(a)
1	1	..	1
..	1	..	2
..
..
..
1	1
4	3	1	8
34	..	1	17	1	53
4	..	5	16	..	25
22	38	43	103	2	208
28	1,474	266	376	56	2,199
88	1,512	315	511	59	2,485
..
..
29	1	1	31
8	..	1	11	9	29
..	1	..	1
..
..
4	4
..	1	..	1
41	..	1	14	10	66
133	1,512	316	528	70	2,559
..	3,197	3,197
133	1,512	316	528	3,287	5,756

College.

is a part of the Womens' Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.

the intermediate classes attached to it are excluded.

II-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING

	GOVERNMENT			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on 31st March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
<i>(a)</i>									
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science (b) and (c)	4,091	3,781	925	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	608	502	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	1109	184	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Technology	846	323	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	376	293	266	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	283	131	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	5,943	5,353	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Schools and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	37,069	26,904	3,780	12,163	11,544	675	14,939	14,071	671
In Middle Schools—									
English ...	3,111	1,999	300	19,304	17,738	408	5,050	4,778	43
Vernacular ...	183	120	43	377,295	330,721	5,077	2,557	3,042	7
In Primary Schools ...	2,202	2,113	...	275,003	238,932	50	59,901	53,106	...
Totals ...	32,165	31,145	3,123	683,767	518,025	6,409	82,247	74,037	7
In Arts Schools ...	192	178	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools ...	543	531	387	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools.	562	548	501	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools.	241	240	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	1,864	1,823	536	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools	201	205	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory ...	242	87	242	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives	27	24	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
In School for adults	7,820	6,511	...	3,762	3,398	...	467	230	...
In Other Schools ...	639	630	639	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	12,200	10,776	2,690	2,762	3,368	...	467	230	...
Totals for recognised institutions.	50,268	47,374	7,603	686,529	601,313	6,408	82,714	74,267	721
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	255	...
GRAND TOTALS ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	50,258	47,274	7,603	686,529	601,313	6,408	82,979	74,502	721

(a) Includes 754 students (including one girl) in

(b) Includes 39,820 students in the Upper

(c) Includes 217,747 students in the Upper

Note.— Figures relating to the Lawrence Royal Military School, Ganawar

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 10.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	18	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...
5,336	4,698	1,563	7,095	6,292	1,738	(a) 16,512	14,771	4,328	439
...	...	...	424	361	253	424	361	253	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	608	592	270	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	199	184	148	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	346	322	135	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	326	263	206	...
142	123	78	...	...	...	142	123	78	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	283	181	148	...
5,408	4,839	1,641	7,519	6,653	1,090	18,858	16,845	5,521	496
166,848	101,536	7,303	15,724	15,062	819	177,363	160,117	12,448	813
12,094	11,338	469	5,944	5,758	109	(b) 44,555	41,801	1,327	504
2,591	2,474	250	122	114	...	(c) 363,511	335,620	5,316	6,447
59,956	51,586	44	5,674	4,970	...	402,736	353,707	14	14,928
181,489	169,934	8,075	27,614	25,904	928	1,007,172	899,945	19,255	22,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	192	178	29	2
365	331	39	...	...	...	908	865	426	108
133	124	113	120	111	120	816	781	794	3
730	699	399	89	81	...	241	240	241	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,703	2,603	935	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	201	205	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	242	187	242	...
57	49	56	...	...	...	84	73	77	...
56	47	144	1,730	1,588	...	12,844	10,744	...	51
202	192	...	160	208	...	921	936	683	...
1,543	1,445	761	2,119	1,968	120	19,151	16,807	3,461	164
188,528	176,218	10,467	37,152	34,525	3,036	1,045,181	933,597	28,237	22,849
...	...	...	97,169	76,260	109	97,454	76,495	109	9,047
188,528	176,218	10,467	134,321	110,785	3,147	1,143,815	1,010,092	28,346	31,896

the high classes of Intermediate Colleges and 189 students (including 4 girls) in the Oriental College, Lahore. Middle and 4,735 in the Lower Middle Schools.

Middle and 164,771 in the Lower Middle Schools.

and the intermediate classes attached to it are not included in this table.

II-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING

	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
In Recognised Institutions.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education (a).</i>									
Arts and Science (b) ...	517	516	123	..	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	103	100	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	640	616	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Schools and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	11,016	9,469	704	...	...	...	695	647	...
In Middle Schools—									
English ...	839	764	49	...	...	...	1,949	1,824	...
Vernacular ..	1,923	1,749	121	5,140	4,630	120	9,328	8,531	14
In Primary Schools ...	1,191	1,035	...	65,594	57,464	...	30,885	26,844	...
Totals ...	14,969	13,214	874	70,734	62,094	120	44,157	37,846	14
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools.	739	691	618	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	758	514	...	...	...	...	34	24	...
In Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults	95	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	552	1,28	618	...	...	...	34	24	..
Totals for recognised institutions.	17,300	15,119	1,683	734	62,094	120	43,191	37,570	14
In unrecognised institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	17,300	15,119	1,683	70,734	62,094	120	43,191	37,870	14
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES AND FEMALES.	67,468	61,398	9,286	757,263	663,407	6,523	126,170	112,372	735

Note—Figures relating to the Lawrence Royal Military (a) includes 83 students in the high classes (b) includes 301 students reading in the Women's

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
216	189	115	81	71	44	(a) 844	786	284	...
332	291	333	...	...	..	(b) 332	291	332	...
44	40	44	..	..	...	147	140	110	...
592	530	491	81	71	44	1,323	1,317	726	...
4,163	4,014	1,037	403	411	...	16,277	14,741	1,741	708
4,048	3,704	645	...	...	...	6,936	6,290	694	128
31,128	28,850	1,630	264	226	...	48,082	43,985	1,766	357
33,907	30,663	38	4,602	4,053	...	136,179	119,959	38	2,041
78,240	67,131	2,248	5,269	4,690	...	207,374	184,975	4,256	3,234
...
39	39	35	...	...	...	768	730	653	...
483	310	...	692	449	...	1,917	1,297	...	...
17	9	...	...	...	...	17	9	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	95	84	...	...
5	7	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...
494	385	35	692	449	...	2,802	2,127	653	...
74,331	68,026	2,774	6,042	5,210	44	211,499	183,319	5,635	3,234
...	...	...	69,532	52,668	...	69,532	52,668	...	9,839
74,333	68,026	2,774	75,574	57,878	44	261,021	240,987	5,635	13,078
261,860	244,244	14,241	209,895	168,663	2,191	1,428,646	1,261,079	32,981	44,909

School, Banwar and the intermediate classes attached to it are not included in this table. Intermediate colleges for women.

Christian Medical School, Ludhiana, which is a part of the Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana

III-A.—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 3,53,325 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational Buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

1. Boarding house.
2. Scholarship.
3. Miscellaneous.

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE FROM					
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	GRAND TOTALS.
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,23,806	..	..	..	..	2,23,806
10,17,723	73,143	9,090	..	108	11,02,001
4,47,307	77,680	46,443	64,288	4,07,948	10,43,666
8,95,000	1,69,046	1,19,832	1,77,654	4,30,820	17,93,010
TOTALS	2,23,806	3,22,467	1,75,365	2,41,042	8,38,882

Direction ..
 Inspection ..
 Buildings, etc. ..
 Miscellaneous ..
 TOTALS ..

	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.						DISTRICT BOARD AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.						AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						RECOGNISED UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.			23	24	25	26	27					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						22				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.																															
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges	2,78,312	..	..	4,30,559	..	7,08,871	..	..	..	..	..	2,24,300	..	..	10,74,764	1,70,175	14,78,239	..	..	..	2,24,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,01,420	900	4,400	5,71,294	3,31,827	11,09,841	5,23,580	50,058	5,70,638	4,70,732	900	4,400	10,74,764	1,70,175	14,78,239	2,24,300	23,98,348			
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	4,15,541	..	..	68,402	..	4,84,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	71,285	..	..	28,360	8,702	1,08,347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology	1,08,482	..	..	24,275	..	2,32,757	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	1,19,896	..	..	62,991	..	1,82,887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	1,44,589	..	..	67,260	..	2,11,855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	1,80,213	..	..	1,25,939	420	3,12,672	..	..	..	..	..	6,456	..	2,800	38,150	1,365	49,771	31,068	8,054	40,022	1,02,669	..	3,800	1,03,167	10,730	4,01,365					
TOTALS	14,14,318	..	..	8,07,842	9,122	22,31,282	..	..	..	..	..	2,49,456	900	7,200	6,20,404	3,38,729	12,22,089	6,27,223	1,02,883	7,30,106	10,03,774	900	7,200	20,61,409	4,50,754	41,61,077					
SCHOOL EDUCATION.																															
<i>General.</i>																															
High Schools	10,43,697	..	..	7,71,287	2,291	18,17,275	2,34,630	1,37,096	1,48,696	4,07,993	5,197	10,24,502	7,05,238	30,657	66,820	21,85,698	4,56,628	34,45,050	4,28,835	73,549	5,02,384	19,63,616	1,08,653	2,16,520	38,43,813	5,37,685	67,89,871				
Middle Schools—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English	98,521	..	..	57,045	80	1,56,546	1,98,712	1,42,783	44,526	2,11,384	5,200	6,02,905	50,434	5,337	12,553	1,31,946	69,770	2,69,040	1,16,145	31,957	1,48,102	3,47,667	1,48,150	57,076	6,17,429	1,06,907	11,76,293				
Vernacular	6,085	..	..	..	..	6,085	42,18,042	11,24,881	23,086	5,10,607	35,025	59,12,881	13,134	6,600	197	9,368	23,730	55,035	1,461	1,939	3,401	42,34,161	11,31,681	23,803	5,21,796	62,391	59,77,063				
Primary Schools	36,560	..	..	2	..	36,562	24,44,199	7,38,366	6,06,803	36,443	13,617	38,39,428	1,73,431	40,191	78,361	30,470	1,77,216	5,99,109	5,215	34,907	39,212	20,54,190	7,78,557	6,85,694	72,139	2,24,849	44,16,361				
TOTALS	11,84,863	..	..	8,29,234	2,371	20,16,468	70,96,533	21,44,026	8,23,091	12,56,787	59,039	1,13,79,476	9,42,237	82,785	1,58,440	23,57,482	7,28,350	42,89,294	5,51,616	1,41,143	6,92,759	92,23,633	23,26,811	9,91,631	49,95,149	6,30,905	1,43,59,037				
<i>Special.</i>																															
Arts Schools	62,961	..	..	..	..	62,961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	1,24,169	..	..	76,067	..	2,00,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	62,317	..	..	345	238	62,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools	25,742	..	..	36,797	..	62,539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,84,545	..	..	13,495	1,05,039	4,03,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	20,723	..	..	10,119	239	37,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	70,020	..	..	..	..	70,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	6,834	..	..	..	700	7,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	12,235	..	..	..	..	12,235	2,961	2,083	1,572	..	240	6,856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	1,15,802	..	..	..	..	1,15,802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS (DIRECT)	7,08,054	..	..	1,36,823	1,06,216	10,41,093	2,961	2,083	1,572	..	240	6,856	12,450	..	2,000	2,31,433	95,065	3,40,044	21,067	2,463	23,530	6,13,466	2,963	3,572	3,89,353	2,03,944	14,12,657				
GRAND TOTALS	33,07,235	..	..	17,73,899	1,17,709	32,88,813	70,99,494	21,46,109	8,24,663	12,56,787	59,279	1,13,86,332	14,29,443	83,035	1,67,640	4,90,033	13,41,319	73,11,170	11,59,968	2,49,449	14,16,455	1,19,25,172	22,29,794	9,92,393	46,29,737	17,64,760	2,64,32,996				
GRAND TOTALS (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)																															
1,44,10,164																															

NOTE.—1. There is no expenditure for the four aided institutions for males shown against "Schools for Adults" under "Special Schools" in table I, as these adult schools are attached to aided schools for general education, the teaching staff of which work exclusively at these institutions, (i.e., for adult schools).
 2. Figures relating to the Royal Military School, Sanawar, and the intermediate classes attached to it are not included in this table.

IV--A RACE OR CREED OF MALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION.

IV-A.—RACE OR CREED OF MALE SCHOLARS

Race or Creed.	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muslims.	Buddhists.	
			Higher castes.	*Depressed classes.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Total population	16,553	213,465	2,609,256	856,278	7,241,612	2,757	
School Education.							
Classes.							
Primary	I	371	3,531	80,561	9,289	153,396	..
	II	123	1,838	56,661	6,769	93,277	..
	III	123	1,440	48,921	4,976	73,517	..
	IV	129	1,042	41,308	3,459	56,336	..
Middle	V	122	734	28,257	1,656	31,230	..
	VI	109	552	23,312	1,020	23,506	..
	VII	99	372	17,045	568	14,899	1
	VIII	91	305	14,387	511	12,357	1
High	IX	69	168	9,376	211	6,503	1
	X	-	152	7,727	134	5,095	..
Totals	..	1,236	10,134	327,555	28,593	470,125	3
University and Intermediate Education.							
Intermediate classes	1st year	28	55	2,465	13	1,545	..
	2nd year	25	44	2,290	15	1,470	..
Degree classes	1st year	1	27	1,071	8	614	..
	2nd year	5	19	1,065	4	572	..
	3rd year	2	5	138	..	17	..
Post-graduate classes	1st year	..	6	224	..	83	..
	2nd year	..	5	152	..	100	..
Research students		..		10	..	7	..
Totals	..	61	161	7,415	40	4,417	..
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.		1,297	10,295	334,970	28,633	474,542	3
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.		..	319	12,079	600	79,375	..
Grand totals	..	1,297	10,614	347,049	29,233	553,920	3

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Chamar, Weaver, Kahar, and Dharni, Bawaria, Dagi, Koli, Marija (Marecha), Bangali, Farar, Bazigar, Banjaras, Mazhabi Sikhs.

† Includes 753 boys in the high

‡ Excludes 185 Male Scholars of the Oriental College, Lahore, of whom 86 are Hindus (85

Note.—Figures of the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, and the

RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION.

Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	TOTAL.	Number of pupils from rural area.	Total No. of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years.	Number of agriculturists.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
339	1,703,584	236,666	12,880,510	-	...	-	...
6	36,878	2,414	286,446	230,258	832	1	142,132
2	24,544	1,625	184,839	158,958	1,099	7	91,157
1	21,101	1,435	151,514	119,461	1,441	15	73,082
1	17,813	1,066	121,154	93,102	1,712	28	56,416
4	12,698	582	75,292	51,249	1,749	73	34,407
3	10,140	437	59,079	38,221	1,767	102	27,335
4	6,842	341	40,171	22,501	1,807	202	17,387
3	6,010	286	33,951	18,948	1,658	435	14,266
2	3,721	148	20,199	6,755	1,416	503	6,801
--	3,074	143	16,325	5,360	1,318	758	5,504
26	142,821	8,477	†988,970	744,803	14,799	2,124	468,487
2	1,040	34	5,182	1,822	125	87	1,680
1	924	36	4,814	1,712	179	132	1,629
..	471	12	2,204	828	127	107	846
2	405	15	2,087	741	118	88	695
..	19	4	185	61	31	31	28
..	41	2	356	166	29	29	118
..	47	3	307	81	23	23	125
..	1	..	18	2	2	2	1
5	2,948	106	†15,153	5,353	634	499	5,122
31	145,769	8,583	1,004,123	750,166	15,433	2,623	473,609
2	5,582	266	98,226	81,466	3,733	2,737	58,533
33	151,351	8,849	1,102,349	831,622	19,166	5,360	532,142

Sweep r, Cambas, Duma, K hli, S rera, Dhobi, Megh, Sansi, Ghosi, Bagria, Od, Mah am, Chan l, Dhanak, Gagra, Gandhila, Khatik, Kori, Nat, Pa i, Perni, Sapela, Sirkaband and

classes of Intermediate Colleges.

higher castes and one depressed class, 78 Muslims, 19 Sikhs and 2 Indian Christians. intermediate classes attached to it are excluded.

IV-B.—RACE OR CREED OF FEMALE SCHOLARS

Race or creed.	Anglo Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muslims.	Buddhists.
			Higher castes.	*Depressed classes.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL POPULATION ..	6,396	178,374	2,142,357	720,697	6,090,848	2,966
<i>School Education.</i>						
<i>Classes.</i>						
I	329	1,751	43,151	770	35,275	..
II	121	974	17,912	265	12,299	..
Primary III	158	773	14,235	182	8,604	1
IV	144	831	10,823	99	6,122	..
V	156	584	8,611	73	4,006	..
VI	148	449	3,480	32	1,923	..
Middle VII	148	303	2,714	15	1,521	..
VIII	57	329	2,217	5	1,283	..
High IX	79	113	457	..	437	..
X	..	53	338	..	309	..
Totals ..	1,338	6,160	103,938	1,441	71,779	1
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Intermediate classes. { 1st year	..	13	185	1	143	..
{ 2nd year	6	18	139	..	106	..
Degree classes. { 1st year ..	1	22	90	..	57	..
{ 2nd year	1	13	101	..	39	..
{ 3rd year..	..	..	19	..	2	..
Post-graduate classes. { 1st year..	..	2	12	..	3	..
{ 2nd year..	..	1	6	..	3	..
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	8	69	552	1	353	..
No. of scholars in recognized institutions.	1,346	6,229	104,490	1,442	72,132	1
No. of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	52	5,989	74	59,107	..
Grand Totals ..	1,346	6,281	110,479	1,516	131,239	1

*The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes"—Chamar, Sweeper, Kahar, Ad Dharmi, Bawaria, Dagi, Koli, Marija (Marecha), Bangali, Barar, Bazigar, Weaver, Sirkiband and Mazhabi Sikhs.

†Includes 87 (one girl in colleges for men and 86 in colleges for women) students

‡Excludes 4 Girls (2 Hindus and 2 Muslims) reading in the Oriental College, Lahore

Note.—Figures of the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar and the intern

RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION.

Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	TOTAL.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total No of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of 14 and above the age of 14 years.	Number of agri- culturists.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
207	1,360,560	197,937	10,700,342	..	..	..	..
16	16,331	764	98,387	44,263	117	30	28,046
11	7,343	387	39,312	16,819	160	31	9,183
7	5,473	333	24,766	11,010	147	47	6,985
9	4,065	230	22,323	7,538	233	63	4,824
15	3,030	180	16,655	4,986	303	133	3,607
10	1,233	61	7,386	810	94	42	1,235
12	860	39	5,610	581	110	70	935
11	879	28	4,809	512	148	123	859
7	219	4	1,316	84	35	33	294
3	148	1	852	40	40	35	234
101	39,631	2,027	122,416	86,643	1,417	607	54,202
..	65	..	407	39	2	2	62
1	58	..	328	26	3	3	50
..	44	..	214	20	2	2	28
..	23	1	178	4	4	2	11
..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..
1	9	..	27	3	3	3	10
..	4	2	16	1	..	..	2
..
2	204	3	1,192	93	14	12	163
103	39,835	2,030	227,608	86,736	1,431	619	54,365
1	3,495	22	68,740	56,149	3,093	1,347	41,066
104	43,330	2,052	296,348	142,885	4,524	1,966	95,431

Ramdasi, Dumna, Kohli, Sarera, Dhobi, Megh, Sansi, Ghosi, Bagria, Od, Mahtam, Bhanjara, Chanal, Dhanak, Gagra, Gandhila, Khatik, Kori, Nat, Pasi, Perna, Sapela,

in the high classes of the Intermediate Colleges.

Intermediate classes attached to it are excluded.

V.A.—RACE OR CREED OF MALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Castes.	HINDUS.		Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	TOTAL.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total No. of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years.	Number of agriculturists.
			Higher castes.	*Depressed classes.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>School Education.</i>														
Art Schools	1	2	95	..	72	..	..	20	..	190	51	11	11	33
Law Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	246	..	..	106	6	800	296	100	100	236
Medical Schools	1	..	437	3	411	..	..	88	10	812	718	443	442	527
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	45	243	15	121	..	..	39	..	241	120	49	49	112
Engineering and Surveying Schools .. .. .	..	1	80	..	793	..	..	321	28	2,703	1,178	82	76	605
Technical and Industrial Schools .. .. .	..	146	1,326	89	68	..	..	14	..	201	64	32	24	56
Commercial Schools .. .. .	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	25	..	242	82	26	17	98
Reformatory Schools .. .. .	..	3	21	57	12	..	..	4	1	84	53	..	..	31
Schools for Defectives .. .. .	..	3	64	..	6,894	..	..	1,640	299	12,793	10,504	8,874	8,247	8,552
Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	101	3,164	725	385	..	..	207	..	921	678	2	1	694
Other Schools	44	5	275	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	46	307	5,824	894	9,138	..	..	2,464	314	18,987	13,749	9,619	8,967	10,944
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>														
Law .. .. .	..	6	221	..	120	..	..	69	8	424	142	116	116	181
Medicine	3	7	224	..	215	..	2	94	6	551	179	48	48	184
Education	17	8	77	2	18	..	..	25	2	199	112	106	106	88
Engineering and Technology	13	5	110	..	156	..	..	62	..	346	85	..	..	88
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	109	2	157	..	..	58	..	326	272	31	29	276
Commerce .. .. .	..	1	120	..	14	..	..	5	2	142	27	6	6	25
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	2	..	113	..	107	..	..	61	..	283	120	50	50	180
TOTAL	35	27	974	4	837	..	2	374	18	2,271	937	357	355	1,022
GRAND TOTAL	81	334	6,798	898	9,97	..	2	2,838	332	21,258	14,686	9,976	9,322	11,966

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Chamar, Weaver, Sweepers, Kamrisi, Duma, Kohli, Sarera, Dhobi, Mezh, Sansi, Ghosi, Baria, Od, Kahar, Mahtun, Ad Dhuni, Bawari, Dahi, Marja (Marecha), Bangui, Barar, Buzigar, Bhanjara, Chanul, Duanak, Gagra, Ghandhila, Khatik, Kori, Nat, Pasi, Perna, Sapela, Sirkiband and Mazhabi Sikhs.

V.-B.—RACE OR CREED OF FEMALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indians Christians.	HINDUS.		Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total No. of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years.	Number of Agriculturists.
			Higher castes	Depressed castes.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>School Education.</i>														
Medical Schools .. .. .	..	1	48	..	38	..	..	21	..	108	29	2	2	30
Normal and Training Schools ..	1	41	280	6	353	..	..	109	1	771	367	291	266	310
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	34	925	..	766	..	..	194	..	(a) 1,919	282	172	172	..
Commercial schools	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
Agricultural schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	10	55	..	41	..	..	..	..	146	87	55	53	20
Other Schools	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Total	23	128	1,288	6	1,198	..	..	324	1	2,906	765	523	493	360
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>														
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	12	177	88	..	56	..	..	55	1	(b) 389	105	88	1	17
Education	43	3	37	..	47	..	1	16	..	147	10	13	13	40
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	55	180	125	..	103	..	1	71	1	536	116	101	14	57
GRAND TOTALS	78	306	1,413	6	1,301	..	1	395	2	3,502	880	624	507	417

N. B. The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Chamar, weaver, sweeper, Ramdasi, Dumna, Kohli, Sarera, Dhobi, Megh, Sansi, Ghosi, Barria, Oil, Kahar, Mahtam, Ad-dharini B waria, Dagi, Muriya (Marechi), Bangali, Barar, Bazigar, Banjara, Chanal, Dhanak, Gagra, Ghandhila, Khatik, Kori, Nat, Pasi, Parna, Sapela, Mazhabi Sikh and Sitkiband.

(a) Includes two girls (Hindus) reading in Arts Schools for men.

(b) Includes 301 students of the Medical School for Women, Ludhiana, which forms a part of the Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, and 57 girls who are reading in Medical colleges for men.

VI-A.—MEN TEACHERS.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand Total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric or schools Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government	2	23	53	..	..	..	..	1	78	1	79	
Local Board and Municipal	15	636	7,931	415	28	5	4	379	795	9,025	1,183	10,208
Aided	6	118	624	55	6	2	5	246	817	809	1,070	1,879
Unaided	1	8	56	4	..	3	4	14	95	69	116	185
Totals	24	785	8,664	474	34	10	13	639	1,708	9,981	2,370	12,351
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government	25	20	49	2	1	1	..	4	2	97	7	104
Local Board and Municipal	382	957	11,578	382	60	15	29	225	786	13,359	1,055	14,414
Aided	63	99	219	9	5	5	18	37	77	395	137	532
Unaided	57	65	80	2	5	9	14	11	62	209	86	295
Totals	527	1,141	11,926	395	71	30	61	277	917	14,060	1,285	15,345
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government	691	284	409	31	32	15	13	9	15	1,447	52	1,499
Local Board and Municipal	365	195	438	25	16	29	15	46	44	1,039	134	1,173
Aided	1,178	800	1,064	73	44	95	119	242	282	3,159	733	3,897
Unaided	210	132	97	9	1	20	28	56	83	449	187	636
Totals	2,444	1,411	2,008	138	93	159	175	353	424	6,094	1,111	7,05
GRAND TOTALS	2,995	3,337	22,598	1,007	198	199	249	1,269	3,049	30,135	766	34,901

VI-B. - WOMEN TEACHERS.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total Untrained Teachers.	Grand total of Teachers.
	A Degree.	Passed Metric or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certified.	Uncertified.	Certified.	Uncertified.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government ..		2	17	12	..	..	..	1	5	31	6	37
Local Board and Municipal ..		9	1,341	740	..	..	1	24	791	2,002	816	2,908
Aided ..	3	34	363	127	1	4	1	43	494	518	546	1,064
Unaided ..	1	4	33	13	..	..	1	..	80	51	81	132
Totals ..	4	49	1,744	892	3	4	3	68	1,374	2,692	1,449	4,141
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ..	9	63	77	1	..	..	..	..	1	150	1	151
Local Board and Municipal ..	9	24	412	68	..	1	2	12	61	513	76	589
Aided ..	50	110	636	70	2	8	10	64	250	868	322	1,190
Unaided ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	9
Totals ..	68	197	1,129	139	2	9	12	66	317	1,535	404	1,939
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ..	123	114	225	3	2	..	5	3	6	467	14	481
Local Board and Municipal ..	1	2	7	3	1	1	6	..	..	14	7	21
Aided ..	40	83	81	10	..	3	8	15	20	214	46	260
Unaided ..	5	5	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	14	..	17
Totals ..	169	204	313	16	7	4	21	18	27	709	70	779
GRAND TOTALS ..	241	450	3,186	1,047	12	17	36	162	1,718	4,936	1,923	6,859

VII—ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN

Total Anglo-Indian and European population	--	..	..	Male	16,553
				Female	6,396
				TOTAL	22,949

	Institutions.	Scholars on Roll on March 31st.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	* Number of Non-Europeans on Roll.
	1	2	3	4
<i>Institutions for males.</i>				
Arts Colleges ..	2	115	..	25
Training Colleges ..	1	17	..	..
High Schools ..	3	676	5	119
Middle Schools ..	2	413	120	45
Primary Schools ..	4	205	60	31
Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	12	1,426	185	220
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>				
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges ..	1	..	..	..
High Schools ..	8	1,062	173	156
Middle Schools ..	5	493	87	61
Primary Schools ..	3	91	51	21
Training Schools ..	1	1	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	1	17	..	..
Other Schools ..	1	5	..	..
TOTALS ..	20	1,669	311	238
GRAND TOTALS FOR INSTITUTIONS.	32	3,095	496	458

Expenditure on buildings spent by the Public Works Department includes Rs. 23,216.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

1. Boarding houses.
2. Scholarships.
3. Miscellaneous.

* The term non-Europeans does not include Anglo-
 † Local funds include both District and Municipal
 ‡ The teachers of the Lawrence College, Ghoragali,
 NOTE 1.—The teachers and the expenditures figures
 NOTE 2.—The table excludes all figures regarding†

EDUCATION.

Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those		at school.				
Males.		Females.				
9·37		24·12				
13·05		Total.				
TEACHERS.		DIRECT EXPENDITURE FROM				Total expenditure.
Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	†Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	1	40,586	..	15,653	..	56,239
1	1	14,689	..	..	..	14,689
29	14	49,692	..	1,18,75	7,551	1,75,318
19	1	53,383	..	33,748	5,339	92,470
15	4	12,114	..	15,708	9,496	37,318
..
..
..
..
68	20	1,70,464	..	1,83,184	22,386	3,76,034
..
1	6	14,425	..	5,798	1,069	21,292
74	21	1,05,835	..	1,08,953	24,738	2,39,576
24	12	26,696	..	34,239	12,366	73,301
7	2	3,972	..	5,393	5,343	14,708
1	..	..	..	750	1,050	1,800
..
2	4	1,228	..	1,533	57	2,818
3	..	1,200	..	288	312	1,800
112	45	1,53,406	..	1,56,954	44,935	3,55,295
180	65	3,23,870	..	3,40,138	67,321	7,31,329
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.						
Inspection..	..	6,035	..	..	..	6,035
Buildings, etc.	..	53,216	..	..	32,642	85,858
Miscellaneous	..	48,890	..	17,396	1,16,715	1,83,001
Total (Indirect)	..	1,08,141	..	17,396	1,49,357	2,74,894
TOTALS (DIRECT AND INDIRECT).		4,32,011	..	3,57,534	2,16,678	10,06,223

Indians and domiciled Europeans.
Funds.

have teaching periods with the Chelmsford Training College.
of the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, are included under "High Schools".
Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar and the intermediate classes attached to it.

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Examinations.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pb. D. ...	..	2	2	..	2	3	..	1	1	..	1	1
D. Sc. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. ...	334	108	440	231	56	287	15	16	31	11	9	20
M.A. ...	34	1	35	14	1	15	2	..	2	..	..	2
B.A. (Honours)	242	..	242	167	..	167	14	1	15	18	1	14
B.Sc. (Honours)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Pass)	1,705	657	2,362	1,106	235	1,341	272	216	487	121	63	304
B.Sc. (Pass)	224	17	241	159	8	167	9	2	11	5	1	6
M.A. (Honours)	6	..	6	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law.</i>												
Master of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	159	14	173	119	10	129	..	1	1	..	1	1
<i>Medicine.</i>												
M.D. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.B., B.S. ...	..	..	75	51	..	51	6	..	6	3	..	3
L.M.S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.M.F. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J.P.H. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.I.M. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.D.S. (Punjab)	8	..	8	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering.†</i>												
Bachelor of E.E.	9	..	9	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	14	..	14	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education.</i>												
B.T. ...	81	42	123	72	31	103	40	143	163	32	106	136
<i>Commerce.</i>												
Bachelor of Commerce	41	6	47	27	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology.</i>												
Master of Technology...	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture.</i>												
Master of Agriculture ...	4	1	5	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	108	1	109	62	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..

* i.e., appearing from a recognised institution.

† Includes the Diploma Examination of the Thomason College, Roorkee.

‡ Complete results have not yet been declared.

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS—CONCLUDED.

Examinations.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	Number of Examinees			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	2,863	838	3,701	1,825	492	2,317	247	569	816	197	375	572
Intermediate in Science	1,641	134	1,775	1,741	62	1,203	10	12	71	46	6	52
Licentiate of Civil Engineering.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	112	44	166	109	36	145	92	4	96	65	4	69
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examination...	35	...	35	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
<i>(a) On Completion of High School Course.</i>												
Matriculation ...	16,124	3,662	19,786	12,445	1,898	15,343	858	1,816	2,674	709	1,271	1,980
School Final, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior ...	83	...	83	58	...	58	57	...	57	43	...	43
<i>(b) On Completion of Middle School Course.</i>												
Cambridge Junior ...	70	...	70	42	...	42	8	...	69	65	...	...
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	24	...	24	18	...	18	14	...	14	11	...	11
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle ...	12,532	865	13,397	9,672	531	10,203	4,607	1,616	6,313	3,460	928	4,416
<i>(c) On Completion of Primary Course.</i>												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(d) On Completion of Vocational Course.</i>												
For Teacher's Certificate—												
{ Vernacular, Higher ...	25	2	27	23	...	23	26	10	39	20	9	35
{ Vernacular, Lower ...	421	31	452	408	8	416	554	58	642	461	58	516
At Art Schools ...	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	324	10	334	212	5	217	207	...	207	162	...	162
At Engineering Schools†	107	...	107	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	336	6	342	272	5	277	195	4	199	185	3	186
At Commercial Schools ..	193	13	206	95	3	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural Schools..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools ...	104	...	104	104	...	104	8	...	8	8	...	8

*i. e., appearing from a recognized institution.
†includes Survey Schools.

IX.—STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Types of Institutions.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS					
	Government.		District Board.		Private.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.						
<i>For Males.</i>						
Arts Colleges	1	97	...	...	...	...
High Schools	13	2,952	16	5,399	49	15,028
Middle Schools	4	365	2,948	360,124	65	9,173
Primary Schools	7	102	4,889	269,329	507	27,251
Training Schools	4	503	...	...	4	253
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	217	6,780	93	2,076	37	1,033
Other Schools	1	292	...	...	...	...
Total	247	11,240	7,795	657,628	662	52,735
<i>For Females.</i>						
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	1	131	...	...	1	310
Middle Schools ... ..	...	191	33	4,27	14	1,940
Primary Schools	3	85	1,380	59,404	197	10,493
Training Schools	20	401	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	1	23	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	29	831	1,423	63,531	212	12,643
Grand Total for all Recognised Institutions.	276	12,071	9,217	721,059	874	65,378
II.—UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS						
For Males ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,301	85,108
For Females ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,800	54,046
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,812	139,154
Grand Total for all Institutions	376	12,071	9,217	721,059	7,086	204,532

IN RURAL AREAS.

Total.		EXPENDITURE ON INSTITUTIONS. (Direct and Indirect.)				NUMBER OF TEACHERS.			
Institutions.	Scholars.	From Govern- ment Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other Sources.	Total expendi- ture.	In Government Schools.	In District Boards School.	In Private Schools.	Total.
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1	97	75,696	...	...	75,696	7	...	...	7
7a	23,377	3,46,309	73,723	5,12,588	9,32,615	202	237	649	1,088
2,917	369,661	14,60,460	12,40,036	7,76,054	61,85,560	16	13,477	388	13,681
6,353	296,772	22,68,275	7,52,194	79,435	30,97,954	7	8,400	793	9,200
8	615	70,829	...	1,6,301	87,130	39	...	19	57
...
346	10,459	13,081	2,083	54	15,218	218	93	45	355
1	229	1,15,602	...	...	1,15,602	15	...	...	15
6,701	721,503	73,48,242	70,77,068	13,64,477	1,08,09,787	503	32,208	1,894	24,603
...
2	441	59,783	453	26,911	87,147	12	...	12	24
51	6,354	80,250	17,910	27,725	1,35,885	19	154	94	267
1,680	69,882	4,92,351	1,66,670	30,032	6,89,353	3	1,212	340	2,255
20	401	52,591	...	...	52,591	28	...	...	28
...
1	23	28	...	...	28	1	...	...	1
...
1,683	77,005	6,85,003	1,85,233	84,898	9,54,904	63	2,096	446	2,675
10,367	7,98,598	70,33,245	22,82,301	14,89,145	1,17,04,591	566	24,272	2,340	27,178
4,203	85,108								
2,809	54,046								
6,812	1,39,154								
17,179	9,37,662								

Explanatory Notes :-

- (1) Figures for urban areas (i.e., municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.
- (2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.
- (3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction is shown in column 11 of Tables IV-A and B and V-A, and B.
- (4) This table includes statistics relating to training schools whether situated in urban or rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in rural areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in urban areas.

X-A.—MALE SCHOLARS BY CLASSES

CLASS→	PRIMARY.				MIDDLE.			
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Below 5	58	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 6	40,100	312	30	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 7	95,155	16,238	592	16	..	..	..	..
7 to 8	77,412	46,864	11,762	619	15	5	..	..
8 to 9	43,417	54,037	36,239	8,052	380	30	2	5
9 to 10	17,386	34,310	40,360	26,874	5,254	802	35	17
10 to 11	7,634	1,101	32,380	34,341	16,022	4,438	401	71
11 to 12	3,274	8,324	16,568	26,096	21,506	13,394	3,104	424
12 to 13	1,285	3,786	8,371	14,205	16,131	15,803	9,462	3,083
13 to 14	494	1,232	3,283	6,604	8,926	12,250	11,145	7,613
14 to 15	154	387	1,299	2,855	4,173	6,578	8,001	8,605
15 to 16	55	138	408	1,049	2,055	3,348	4,559	6,795
16 to 17	17	68	155	307	558	1,644	2,176	4,128
17 to 18	3	27	46	97	197	560	863	2,004
18 to 19	2	8	16	29	55	178	320	864
19 to 20	..	7	5	10	18	44	83	278
Over 20	..	..	..	..	2	5	20	64
TOTAL	286,446	184,839	151,514	121,154	75,292	59,079	40,171	33,951

*Excludes 18

AND AGES.

HIGH.		TOTALS.	INTERMEDIATE.		DEGREE.			POST-GRADUATE.		TOTALS.	GRAND TOTALS.
IX.	X.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	6th Year.	7th Year.		
..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
..	..	40,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,442
..	..	112,001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,001
..	..	136,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,677
..	..	142,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142,162
1	..	125,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125,039
2	..	114,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114,390
32	2	92,724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,724
360	21	72,507	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	72,510
1,970	230	53,647	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	53,666
5,187	1,280	38,519	233	33	..	..	..	..	..	266	38,785
5,231	3,946	27,584	886	204	21	5	..	..	..	1,116	28,700
3,712	4,237	17,052	1,533	813	125	55	..	1	..	2,527	19,579
2,100	3,188	9,094	1,132	1,235	372	197	8	2	6	2,952	12,046
1,111	1,967	4,550	706	1,068	642	438	11	23	18	2,906	7,456
410	981	1,836	400	810	502	560	31	54	28	2,385	4,221
174	423	688	272	649	542	832	135	276	255	2,961	3,649
20,199	16,325	988,970	5,182	4,814	2,204	2,087	185	356	07	15,135*	1,004,105

research scholars.

CLASS. →	PRIMARY.				MIDDLE.			
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Below 5 ..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 6 ..	16,512	158	5	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 7 ..	26,310	3,471	201	9	..	..	..	..
7 to 8 ..	24,474	8,488	2,984	214	75	45	..	..
8 to 9 ..	17,237	10,442	5,733	1,849	280	34	59	..
9 to 10 ..	6,765	8,254	7,464	4,047	1,238	112	54	12
10 to 11 ..	3,885	4,447	6,819	5,747	3,635	1,037	139	13
11 to 12 ..	1,837	2,290	3,437	5,031	3,002	1,696	773	51
12 to 13 ..	838	1,086	1,754	2,839	3,596	1,883	1,175	644
13 to 14 ..	269	411	893	1,532	2,215	1,357	1,197	1,131
14 to 15 ..	152	168	337	743	932	601	1,039	1,081
15 to 16 ..	36	63	86	195	483	319	584	867
16 to 17 ..	16	11	31	78	167	170	312	484
17 to 18 ..	8	5	7	20	78	64	138	220
18 to 19 ..	3	1	1	7	20	39	80	151
19 to 20 ..	2	11	1	5	14	20	42	102
Over 20 ..	5	6	13	7	20	9	18	53
Total ..	98,387	39,312	29,766	22,323	16,655	7,386	5,610	4,809

SCHOLARS BY CLASSES AND AGES.

HIGH.		TOTALS.	INTERMEDIATE.		DEGREE.			POST-GRADUATE.		TOTALS.	GRAND TOTALS.
IX.	X.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	6th Year.	7th Year.		
..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	..	16,675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,675
..	..	29,991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,991
..	..	36,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,280
..	..	35,634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,634
..	..	27,946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,946
6	..	25,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,728
9	..	19,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,026
27	6	13,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,848
179	21	9,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,205
342	150	5,545	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	5,566
283	228	3,144	74	23	1	..	..	..	..	98	3,242
213	172	1,654	106	67	17	7	..	..	..	197	1,851
116	125	781	89	88	47	14	3	..	1	242	1,023
72	59	433	48	77	54	36	6	3	1	225	658
50	51	298	36	36	50	44	4	3	2	175	473
19	40	190	35	35	45	77	9	21	12	234	424
1,316	852	226,416	407	328	214	178	22	27	16	1,192	227,608

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE I—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS BY STAGES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR MALES ON 31ST MARCH, 1941.

Institutions.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.			MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			AIDED.			UNAIDED.			TOTAL.		
	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.
High Schools ...	357	27,393	27,650	3,705	8,458	12,163	5,847	9,092	14,939	35,680	71,118	106,843	2,269	13,405	15,724	47,828	129,535	177,363
Middle Schools (English)..	510	1,601	2,111	11,427	7,879	19,306	3,227	1,823	5,050	6,708	5,368	12,094	1,118	4,878	5,994	22,986	21,569	44,555
Middle Schools (Vernacular).	108	45	159	285,879	91,616	377,295	1,557	800	2,357	1,571	1,020	2,591	74	48	122	299,989	93,529	393,518
Total ..	975	29,978	29,953	300,811	107,953	403,764	10,631	11,715	22,346	43,937	77,593	131,533	3,419	18,391	21,940	360,803	244,633	604,436

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS BY STAGES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES ON 31ST MARCH, 1941.

Institutions.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.			MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			AIDED.			UNAIDED.			TOTAL.		
	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Total.
High Schools ...	5,913	5,704	11,016	...	...	...	474	221	695	2,578	1,585	4,163	233	170	403	8,507	7,080	15,277
Middle Schools (English) ...	548	291	839	...	...	...	1,547	402	1,949	2,947	1,101	4,048	...	...	...	5,042	1,704	6,596
Middle Schools (Vernacular).	1,072	850	1,922	4,354	786	5,140	7,586	2,042	9,628	24,301	6,737	31,128	233	31	264	37,636	10,446	48,082
Total ...	6,982	6,845	13,777	4,354	786	5,140	9,607	2,665	12,272	29,916	9,423	39,339	466	201	667	51,275	19,920	71,105

The Table excludes figures relating to the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar.
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