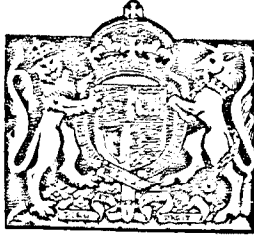


GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE & PROGRESS OF EDUCATION  
IN THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR  
FOR THE QUINQUENNIAL ENDING  
31ST MARCH 1937

NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR  
1938

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No. 630

GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR  
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

---

*Nagpur, the 30th March 1938.*

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the state and progress of education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the quinquennium ending the 31st March 1937.

## RESOLUTION

1. Government notes with satisfaction the steady increase in every branch of education in the numbers of those under instruction. The progress recorded in colleges, in institutions for girls and in high schools for boys is, in spite of persistent economic depression, particularly striking.

2. The administration of primary education by most local bodies still leaves much to be desired. Though some progress has been made in the elimination of wastage and stagnation, the employment of untrained teachers, and unsatisfactory conditions of service still continue with the result that the standard of instruction inevitably suffers. Government hopes, however, that the introduction of the new syllabus for primary schools will go far to mend matters.

3. While there has been a regrettable decrease, for economic reasons, in the number of aborigines under instruction, there has been a welcome advance among the Harijans. It is particularly gratifying to note that the old prejudice against children of these classes is rapidly disappearing.

4. The various schemes of the educational reconstruction undertaken by the department are beginning to bear fruit. Government will watch with particular interest the result of those which deal with the advance of literacy among the rural population of these provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, and also that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,  
Central Provinces & Berar,  
M. OWEN,  
*Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,*  
*Education Department.*



# INDEX

159

Subject	Page	Para- graphs
<b>Chapter I.—General Policy and Progress—</b>	<b>1—7</b>	<b>1—6</b>
Policy	1	1
Numerical results	... 1—4	2
Expenditure	... 4—6	3
Buildings	... 6	4
Public opinion and co-operation	... 6	5
Important events	... 6—7	6
 <b>Chapter II.—Administration and Control—</b>	 <b>7—16</b>	 <b>7—19</b>
Ministers	7-8	7
Secretary for Education and Director of Public Instruction.	8	8
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	... 8	9
Registrar, Education Department and Secretary, High School Education Board.	8	10
Special duty	... 9	11
Inspecting agency	... 9—11	12
Indian Educational Service	... 11	13
The Provincial Services	... 11	14
The Subordinate Services	... 11	15
Divisional and District Officers	... 11	16
Local Bodies	... 11—13	17
Private Agency—Missions—	13—15	18
(a) Christian Missions	... 13—15	18 (a)
(b) Hindu Missions	... 15	18 (b)
School committees	... 15-16	1-
 <b>Chapter III.—Nagpur University—</b>	 <b>16—19</b>	 <b>20—26</b>
General	... 16-17	20
Admissions	... 17	21
Examinations	... 17-18	22
University Training Corps	... 18	23
Finance	... 19	24
University Library	... 19	25
University College of Law	... 19	26
 <b>Chapter IV.—Arts and Science Colleges—</b>	 <b>22—25</b>	 <b>27—33</b>
General	... 23	27
Buildings	... 23	28
Numbers	... 23-24	29
Staff	... 24	30
Academic life	... 24	31
Libraries	... 25	32
Expenditure	... 25	33

Subject	Page	Para- graphs
<b>Chapter V.—Secondary Education for Boys (excluding Anglo-Indian and European schools)—</b>	26—39	34—54
<b>A.—Anglo-vernacular schools—</b>	26—29	34—37
Statistics	... 26—27	34
Expenditure	... 27—28	35
Buildings	... 28	36
Staff	... 28—29	37
<b>B.—The Board of High School Education—</b>	29—33	38—43
(a) Board	... 29	38 (a)
(b) Revision of curricula	... 29—30	38 (b)
(c) Revision of regulations	... 30—31	38 (c)
(d) Income and expenditure	... 31	38 (d)
Medium of instruction	... 31	39
Manual training	... 32	40
Hostels	... 32	41
Physical education	... 32	42
Other activities	... 32—33	43
<b>C.—Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys—</b>	33—39	44—54
Numbers	... 33	44
Expenditure	... 34	45
Hostels	... 34	46
Staff	... 34—35	47
English classes	... 35—36	48
Buildings	... 36	49
Instruction	... 38	50
Instruction in Agriculture	... 38	51
Other activities	... 38	52
Village libraries	... 39	53
Future	... 39	54
<b>Chapter VI.—Primary Education for Boys (excluding European Schools)—</b>	40—63	55—72
Numbers	... 40—42	55
Wastage and stagnation	... 43—45	56
Staff—	... 45—51	57
(a) Numbers	... 45—48	57 (a)
(b) Condition of service	... 48—49	57 (b)
(c) Transfers of teachers	... 49—50	57 (c)
(d) Average salaries	... 50—51	57 (d)
(e) Pensions and provident funds	... 51	57 (e)
Standard of instruction	... 51—52	58
Single teacher schools	... 52—53	

Subject	Page	Para- graphs
Examination results	... 53—54	60
Common primary examination	... 55	61
Buildings	... 55	62
Expenditure	... 55—56	63
Central Provinces Primary Education Act	... 56	64
Compulsory education	... 56—59	65
Administration	... 59—60	66
School committees	... 60	67
Aided, unaided and indigenous schools	... 60	68
Factory schools	... 60—61	69
Adult night schools	... 61—62	70
Prison schools	... 62	71
Special schools	... 63	72
<b>Chapter VII.—Professional Colleges and Schools—</b>	<b>63—67</b>	<b>73—77</b>
General	... 63	73
Hitkarini Law College, Jubbulpore	... 63	74
College of Agriculture, Nagpur	... 63—65	75
Schools of Agriculture	... 65—66	76
Robertson Medical School, Nagpur	... 66—67	77
<b>Chapter VIII.—Technical and Industrial Educa- tion—</b>	<b>67—71</b>	<b>78—85</b>
Extra-provincial provision for technical training.	67	78
Engineering School, Nagpur	... 67—70	79
Industrial education	... 70	80
Mining class	... 70—71	81
Mochi class at Nagpur	... 71	82
Reformatory School, Jubbulpore	... 71	83
Leather Tanning School	... 71	84
Drawing	... 71	85
<b>Chapter IX.—Training of Teachers—Boys’ Schools—</b>	<b>71—78</b>	<b>86—91</b>
(1) Anglo-Vernacular school teachers	... 71—77	86—88
Percentage of untrained teachers	... 71—72	86
Spence Training College, Jubbulpore—	... 72	87
(a) Staff	... 72	87 (a)
(b) Enrolment	... 73	87 (b)
(c) Stipends	... 73	87 (c)
(d) Expenditure	... 74	87 (d)
(e) Receipts	... 74	87 (e)
(f) Buildings	... 74	87 (f)
(g) Instruction	... 74—75	87 (g)

Subject	Page	Para- graphs
(h) Research	... 75	87 (h)
(i) Drawing and manual training	... 75	87 (i)
(j) Physical education	... 75-76	87 (j)
(k) Games and sports	... 76	87 (k)
(l) Examination results	... 76	87 (l)
(m) General	... 76-77	87 (m)
Model High School, Jubbulpore	... 77	88
(2) Vernacular school teachers—	77-78	89-91
Normal Schools	... 77-78	89
Instruction and examination results	... 78	90
General	... 78	91
<b>Chapter X.—Education of Girls—</b>	... 79-92	92-116
Numbers	... 79-82	92
Expenditure	... 82	93
Number of students in colleges	... 82-83	94
Training of teachers	... 83-84	95
University examinations	... 84	96
Anglo-vernacular schools	... 84-85	97
Hostels	... 85	98
Other activities	... 85	99
Vernacular middle schools	... 85-86	100
Primary schools	... 86-87	101
Single teacher schools	... 87-88	102
Examination results	... 88	103
Teaching staff	... 88	104
Normal schools	... 89	105
(a) Stipends	... 89	105 (a)
(b) Examinations	... 89	105 (b)
Industrial and special schools	... 89-90	106
Jail schools	... 90	107
Home classes	... 90	108
Physical education	... 90	109
Scholarships	... 90-91	110
Conferences	... 91	111
Curricula	... 91	112
Co-education	... 91-92	113
Ladies' committees	... 92	114
Men's committees	... 92	115
Girl guides	... 92	116
<b>Chapter XI.—Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians—</b>	92-95	117-122
Administration	... 92-93	117
Numbers	... 93	118
Teaching staff	... 94	119
Examination results	... 94	120
Expenditure	... 94-95	121
Provincial Board	... 95	122

INDEX

Subject	Page	Para- graphs
<b>Chapter XII.—Muhammadan Education—</b>	... 95—101	123—131
Statistics	... 95—97	123
Scholarships	... 97	124
Institutions specially intended for Muham- madans.	97—99	125
Urdu middle schools with English classes	... 99	126
Vernacular education	... 99—100	127
Hostels	... 100	128
Examination results	... 100	129
Muhammadan employees	... 101	130
Muktub and Mulla Schools	... 101	131
 <b>Chapter XIII.—Education of Backward Classes—</b>	 ... 101—105	 132—139
Numbers	... 101—103	132
Special facilities	... 103	133
District committees	... 103	134
Disabilities	... 103—104	135
Scholarships	... 104	136
Bonuses	... 104	137
Hostels	... 104	138
General	... 105	139
 <b>Chapter XIV.—Religious, Moral and Physical     Training—</b>	 ... 105—108	 140—142
Religious instruction	... 105	140
Moral instruction	... 105—106	141
Physical instruction	... 106—108	142
 <b>Chapter XV.—Hostels—</b>	 ... 108—110	 143—147
Numbers	... 108—109	143
Grants-in-aid	... 109	144
Buildings	... 109	145
Expenditure	... 109—110	146
Supervision and hostel life	... 110	147
 <b>Chapter XVI.—Medical Inspection and School     Hygiene—</b>	 ... 111—113	 148—149
Medical inspection—	... 111—112	148
(a) Colleges	... 111	148 (a)
(b) Schools	... 111—112	148 (b)
School hygiene	... 112—113	149

Subject	Page	Para- graphs
<b>Chapter XVII.—Miscellaneous—</b>	... 113—117	150—159
Education Manual and Departmental Standing Orders.	113	150
Jains and Sikhs	... 113	151
Education of defectives	... 113-114	152
Blind Boys' Institute, Nagpur	... 114	153
Text Book Committee	... 114	154
Boy Scout Association	... 115-116	155
St. John Ambulance Association	... 116	156
Students' Information Bureau	... 116	157
Literary Academy	... 116	158
Acknowledgments	... 116-117	159

#### STATISTICS

General summary of institutions and scholars for 1936-37.	i
General summary of expenditure on education for 1936-37.	on ii & iii
General Tables Nos. I to X	... iv to xxxix
Appendices A to F	... xl to xlvii

# QUINQUENNIAL REPORT, 1932—37

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL POLICY AND PROGRESS

1. **Policy.**—Educational policy underwent no marked change during the quinquennium. Financial stringency still persisted and in many directions seriously hampered progress. Decisions affecting Government policy were, however, taken on two important points. First, the aim and principles of primary education were clearly defined and a new primary school syllabus, designed to ensure permanent literacy and to give the pupil a living interest in his environment, was prepared. Secondly, on the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board for Education, a Vocational Education Committee was appointed to explore the possibilities of employment for the educated and its report has been submitted to Government for consideration.

2. **Numerical results.**—The number of those under instruction rose steadily in the first three years of the quinquennium from 459,942 in 1931-32 to 501,197. The total number of pupils dropped to 499,100 in 1935-36 owing to the closing down of a considerable number of schools in the Wardha district. The total enrolment increased to 499,834 in 1936-37. A comparative statement showing the total number of pupils of both sexes under instruction in different circles from the year 1932-33 to the year 1936-37 is given below :—

Circle	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Increase during the quinquennium
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nagpur ...	103,535	110,547	114,503	113,034	112,991	+12,683
Jubbulpore ...	97,217	101,670	102,695	104,073	103,322	+5,730
Chhattisgarh	107,683	110,680	115,926	119,249	120,706	+16,526
Berar ...	156,019	156,947	165,091	159,648	159,687	+4,626
European Schools	2,897	2,874	2,982	3,096	3,128	+327
Total ...	<u>468,351</u>	<u>482,718</u>	<u>501,197</u>	<u>499,100</u>	<u>499,834</u>	<u>+39,892</u>

Statements showing the number of institutions for males and females and the number of pupils in them in 1931-32 and 1936-37 are below :—

Kind of Institutions	Institutions for males				Institutions for females				
	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>Recognized Institutions—</i>									
Arts and Science Colleges	...	5	9	+4	80.0	...	1	+1	...
Professional Colleges	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...
High Schools	...	67	84	+17	25.4	11	13	+2	18.2
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	189	207	+18	9.5	21	31	+10	47.6	
Vernacular Middle Schools	...	359	393	+34	9.4	39	42	+3	7.77
Primary Schools	...	4,152	4,334	+182	4.4	414	477	+63	15.2
Normal Schools	...	10	8	-2	20.0	8	8	...	...
Other special schools	...	48	45	-3	6.3	6	5	-1	16.7
Total	...	4,834	5,084	+250	5.2	500	578	+78	15.6
<i>Unrecognized institutions</i>									
	..	223	326	+103	46.2	34	50	+16	47.1
Grand total	...	5,057	5,410	+353	7.0	534	628	+94	17.6



Kind of Institutions	Number of pupils in institutions for males.				Number of pupils in institutions for females			
	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	Per centage	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	Percentage
<i>Recognized institutions</i>								
Arts and Science Colleges.	1,792	2,744	+952	53·1	...	42	+42	...
Professional Colleges ...	605	752	+147	24·3	8	20	+12	150·0
High Schools ...	7,750	9,345	+1,596	20·6	363	584	+221	60·9
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.	27,222	31,634	+4,412	16·2	1,586	2,767	+1,181	73·8
Vernacular Middle Schools.	69,837	75,669	+5,832	8·3	4,945	5,647	+702	14·0
Primary Schools ...	301,246	313,334	+12,088	4·01	31,377	37,320	+5,943	19·0
Normal Schools ...	1,053	800	-253	24·03	337	396	+59	17·5
Other Special Schools ...	1,952	2,445	+493	25·2	421	564	+143	34·0
Total ..	<u>411,457</u>	<u>436,724</u>	<u>+25,267</u>	<u>6·1</u>	<u>39,037</u>	<u>47,340</u>	<u>+8,303</u>	<u>21·2</u>
<i>Unrecognized institutions</i>	7,001	134,215	+6,214	8·9	2,447	2,555	+108	4·4
Grand Total ...	<u>418,458</u>	<u>449,939</u>	<u>+31,481</u>	<u>7·5</u>	<u>41,484</u>	<u>49,895</u>	<u>+8,411</u>	<u>20·3</u>

3

173

The progress shown in the education of girls is particularly striking.

The percentage of the total number of pupils under instruction to the total population of the province increased from 2.96 in 1931-32 to 3.22 in 1936-37, as against an increase of 0.10 per cent in the previous quinquennium. The percentage of male pupils to the total male population of the province increased from 5.07 in 1931-32 to 5.35 in 1936-37 and the percentage of female pupils to the total female population increased from 0.85 in 1931-32 to 1.09 in 1936-37.

3. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on instruction increased by 7.11 per cent from Rs. 1,03,79,760 in 1931-32 to Rs. 1,11,74,406 in 1936-37, as against a decrease by 8.6 per cent in the previous quinquennium. The following table gives the sources of expenditure in 1931-32 and 1936-37:—

Sources of expenditure (1)	Expenditure			Percentage to total expenditure	
	1931-32	1936-37	Increase	1931-32	1936-37
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Provincial revenues.	47,62,227	48,16,628	+54,401	45.6	43.1
District council funds.	19,45,619	21,04,629	+1,59,010	18.8	18.8
Municipal funds.	9,49,004	11,45,229	+1,96,225	9.2	10.2
Fees ...	17,54,857	21,28,416	+3,73,559	17.0	19.1
Other sources	9,68,053	9,79,504	+11,451	9.4	8.8
Total ...	1,03,79,760	1,11,74,406	+7,94,646	100.0	100.0

This table shows an increase under each head but indicates a fall of 2.5 per cent in the Government contribution to the total expenditure and 0.6 per cent in the expenditure from other sources, while the proportion of expenditure under all other heads, *i.e.*, district council and municipal funds and fees increased by 3.1 per cent. The expenditure from other sources includes contributions made by Christian Mission Societies and Indian private enterprises, the former giving Rs. 2,15,217 in 1936-37 as against Rs. 3,49,894 in 1931-32 and the latter Rs. 7,64,287 in 1936-37 as against Rs. 6,18,519.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred under various heads in 1931-32 and 1936-37:—

Heads of expenditure	Expenditure in		Increase or decrease	Percentage of expenditure to total expenditure in 1936-37	Corresponding percentage for 1931-32
	1931-32	1936-37			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
<b>Direct expenditure</b>					
<i>Institutions for males.</i>					
University	1,01,814	1,47,212	+45,398	1.3	1.0
High School Education Board	25,431	81,101	+55,670	0.7	0.2
Arts and Science Colleges	5,40,962	6,63,038	+1,22,076	5.7	5.2
Professional Colleges	2,34,387	1,89,623	-44,764	1.7	2.3
High Schools	8,90,716	11,09,637	+2,18,921	9.9	8.6
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	11,78,968	13,24,559	+1,45,591	11.9	11.3
Vernacular Middle Schools	9,63,948	9,58,727	-5,221	8.6	9.3
Primary Schools	30,96,389	32,97,488	+2,01,099	29.5	29.8
Normal Schools	3,11,840	2,20,019	-91,821	2.0	2.9
Other Special Schools	1,34,620	2,38,233	+1,03,613	2.1	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,79,075</b>	<b>82,29,637</b>	<b>+7,50,562</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>71.9</b>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>					
Arts and Science Colleges	...	14,992	+14,992	0.1	...
Professional Colleges	4,905	4,598	-307	0.04	0.1
High Schools	79,014	86,384	+7,370	0.8	0.8
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	1,20,172	1,20,151	-21	1.1	1.2
Vernacular Middle Schools	82,222	91,382	+9,160	0.8	0.8
Primary Schools	4,64,225	5,71,340	+1,07,115	5.1	4.5
Normal Schools	65,997	65,789	-208	0.6	0.6
Other Special Schools	22,919	24,913	+1,994	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,39,454</b>	<b>9,79,549</b>	<b>+1,40,095</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Total direct expenditure</b>	<b>83,18,529</b>	<b>92,09,186</b>	<b>+8,90,657</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>80.1</b>
<b>Indirect expenditure</b>					
Direction	1,06,493	89,248	-17,245	0.8	1.0
Inspection	4,44,378	4,39,597	-4,781	4.0	5.3
Buildings and furniture	6,44,930	6,15,335	-29,595	5.5	6.2
Miscellaneous	8,65,430	8,21,040	-44,390	7.3	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,61,231</b>	<b>19,65,220</b>	<b>-96,011</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,03,79,760</b>	<b>1,11,74,406</b>	<b>+7,94,646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The above statement shows an increase of 2.3 per cent in direct expenditure and a similar decrease in indirect expenditure.

The average annual cost per pupil increased from Rs. 23-0-8 in 1931-32 to Rs. 23-1-4 in 1936-37; both figures include indirect expenditure.

4. **Buildings.**—Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on educational buildings had perforce to be drastically curtailed and amounted to Rs. 3,20,768 as against Rs. 21,45,395 during the previous quinquennium. Of this amount Rs. 2,60,373 was spent on institutions for males and Rs. 60,395 on institutions for females. The expenditure declined from Rs. 1,17,426 in 1931-32 to Rs. 72,304 in 1936-37.

5. **Public opinion and co-operation.**—Public opinion was represented in the Legislative Council, in the Departmental Standing Committee, in the University, in the High School Education Board, in various important committees for the consideration of important problems, in school committees and in the Press.

6. **Important events.**—(i) The Normal Schools for Men at Jubbulpore, Khandwa, and Raipur were abolished with effect from the 1st May 1932. Reductions in staff and stipends were also effected in the normal schools at Wardha and Seoni.

(ii) Introduction of the teaching of agriculture in the Government high schools at Basim and Betul.

(iii) Training of vernacular middle school teachers in agriculture at the Agricultural College, Nagpur.

(iv) Restoration of the full sanctioned number of scholarships reserved for backward classes in anglo-vernacular middle and high schools and also in colleges, and increase in the number of Government college scholarships reserved for backward classes.

(v) Exemption of pupils of the backward classes from payment of fees for first admission to the High School Certificate Examination.

(vi) Formation of committees for the promotion of education among the backward classes.

(vii) Admission of girls on equal terms with boys in boys' high and anglo-vernacular middle schools.

(viii) Anglo-vernacular school scholarships, hitherto reserved for boys, thrown open to girls.

(ix) Raising of the age limit for admission of girls to normal schools from 14 to 16 years.

(x) Fixing of a time limit in regard to the admission of children in class I of primary schools, to avoid wastage and stagnation.

(xi) Abolition of infant classes in girls' primary schools.

(xii) Revision of the primary and normal school syllabi and sanction accorded to an alternative syllabus for rural middle schools.

(xiii) Introduction by the Mennonite Mission at Dhamtari of a normal school course based on village uplift.

(xiv) Holding of refresher courses at Bilaspur in connexion with the new primary school syllabus.

(xv) Permission granted to a holder of a Government scholarship to relinquish it in favour of a poor boy.

(xvi) Affiliation of the Government Engineering School, Nagpur, to the Nagpur University up to the Diploma standard.

(xvii) Partial restoration of the cut in grants to local bodies and private institutions.

(xviii) Adoption of physical activities syllabi prepared by Mr. Danielson, for boys' and girls' anglo-vernacular schools and for primary and normal schools.

(xix) Appointment of Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, as Inspector of European and Anglo-Indian schools.

(xx) Delivery of lectures on sex hygiene in certain high schools.

(xxi) Holding of physical training classes for anglo-vernacular school teachers in certain centres.

(xxii) Reconstitution of school committees.

(xxiii) Revision of the Standing Orders of the Director of Public Instruction.

## CHAPTER II

### ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL

7. The Ministers.—The Hon'ble Dr. Punjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh, M.A. (Edin.), D.Phil (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, who was Minister for Education from the 1st April 1932 to 4th August 1933, was succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Shareef, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, who held office from the 5th August

1933 to 11th March 1934. The Hon'ble Mr. Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde, B.A., LL.B., was appointed on the 12th March 1934 and continued in office till the end of the quinquennium.

**8. Secretary for Education and Director of Public Instruction.**—Mr. C. E. W. Jones was Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government in the Education Department from the 1st to 11th April 1932. He proceeded on leave for 4 months from the 11th April to 10th August 1932, and during his absence, Mr. E. A. Macnee officiated. Mr. C. E. W. Jones returned to duty on the 11th August 1932 and remained in charge till 15th December 1933 when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on the 9th July 1934. Mr. E. A. Macnee, who was appointed to officiate from the 16th December 1933, was confirmed as Director with effect from the 9th July 1934 and remained in charge till 23rd December 1934 when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on the 24th April 1937. Mr. M. Owen was appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, Education Department, on the 24th December 1934 and was confirmed in the appointment on the 24th April 1937.

**9. Deputy Director of Public Instruction.**—The post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, was held in abeyance from the 25th February 1932 to 1st July 1937 for a period of 5 years 4 months and 7 days with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The post was revived with effect from the 2nd July 1937.

**10. Registrar, Education Department and Secretary, High School Education Board.**—The post of Secretary, High School Education Board, was held in conjunction with the post of Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, by Rao Sahib D. K. Mohoni from the 1st April to 24th June 1932. A separate post of Registrar, Education Department, and Secretary, High School Education Board, Central Provinces and Berar, was created with effect from the 24th June 1932 and Rai Sahib M. D. Pathak was appointed to it. He proceeded on leave for 2 months and 7 days from the 11th May to 17th July 1934, for 3 months from the 2nd June to 1st September 1936 and for 4 months from the 1st March 1937, preparatory to retirement. During his absence, Rao Sahib D. K. Mohoni, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, officiated.

11. Special duty.—The following officers were placed on special duty :—

- (i) Mr. M. Owen from the 6th to 23rd November 1934.
- (ii) Mr. L. G. D'Silva from the 8th June 1936 in connexion with the new primary syllabus.
- (iii) Dr. V. S. Jha as officer under training from the 8th August 1933 to the 7th June 1936.
- (iv) Dr. M. S. Modak from the 1st August to 30th September 1936 to write the Annual Report of the Education Department for the year ending 31st March 1936.

12. Inspecting agency.—There are four circles known as the Nagpur Circle, the Jubbulpore Circle, the Chhattisgarh Circle and the Berar Circle, each being in charge of an Inspector of Schools. On the 4th April 1936, Mr. H. S. Staley, Inspector of the Nagpur Circle, was appointed also Inspector of European Schools.

Two posts of Assistant Inspectors of Schools are allotted to each of the Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Circles, and three to the Berar Circle.

Owing to financial stringency the number of Deputy Inspectors of Schools was reduced from 76 to 69 during the quinquennium.

There were two posts of Inspectresses, one for the Nagpur Circle and the other for the Jubbulpore Circle, and to each circle two Assistant Inspectresses were attached.

Expenditure on inspection decreased from Rs. 4,44,378 in 1931-32 to Rs. 4,39,597 in 1936-37, and the percentage of this to the total expenditure on education from 4.3 in 1931-32 to 3.9 in 1936-37.

The following statement shows the number of schools under the general administration of each Inspector and Inspectress in each circle :—

(1)	Number of officers			Number of schools under inspection of Inspectors, Inspectresses, Assistant Inspectors, Assistant Inspectresses, and Deputy Inspectors							
	Inspector of Schools	Assistant Inspector of Schools.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	High schools	Anglo-Vernacular middle schools (not attached to high schools).	Vernacular middle schools.	Primary schools	Normal schools	Special schools	Total	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11) t	
<i>Inspector of Schools.</i>											
Nagpur Circle	...	1	2	15	28	31	55	846	3	1)	973
Jubbulpore Circle	...	1	2	15	22	21	65	931	..	8	1,947
Chhattisgarh Circle	...	1	2	15	8	18	51	977	2	3	1,059
Berar Circle	...	1	3	24	22	53	222	1,574	3	21	1,898
Total	...	4	9	69	80	123	393	4,328	8	45	4,977
<i>Inspectress of Schools.</i>											
Nagpur Circle	...	1	2	...	4	9	15	269	5	3	296
Jubbulpore Circle	...	1	2	...	3	9	27	206	3	2	259
Total	...	2	4	...	7	18	42	466	8	5	546

NOTE.—In 1931-32, the number of schools under Inspectors was 4,793, and under Inspectresses 486.

In the above statement, figures for European schools (the name was changed in January 1937 to "Anglo-Indian and European Schools") are not included. After the post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction was put in abeyance early in 1932, the inspection of these schools, 18 in number, was, till April 1936 when an Inspector was appointed, shared by the Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, the Principal, Spence Training College and the two Inspectresses.



The number of vernacular schools reserved for inspection by Inspectresses of Schools were :—

	Government	Aided and unaided	Total
(1) Nagpur Circle ...	110	80	190
(2) Jubbulpore Circle ...	89	86	175
Total ...	<u>199</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>365</u>

13. Indian Educational Service.—The following table shows the number of Indian Educational Service Officers in 1931-32 and in 1936-37 :—

	1931-32	1936-37
Men ...	16	11
Women ...	2	2

In 1931-32, there were 13 Europeans (two women and eleven men) and five Indians. In 1936-37, there were 10 Europeans (two women and eight men) and three Indians; of these three were on leave, preparatory to retirement. Of the 10 Europeans, one was Director of Public Instruction, four were Principals of Colleges, one was Inspector of Schools two were Inspectresses of Schools and two were in the collegiate branch.

14. The Provincial Services.—There was no change in the scales of pay of the Provincial Services as constituted in 1929-30 and revised in December 1931.

15. The Subordinate Services.—There was also no change in the scales of pay of the Subordinate Service as re-organized with effect from the same date so far as new entrants are concerned.

16. Divisional and District Officers.—These officers have continued to maintain their interest in the schools, though their visits have not been so numerous as in the past, except in Berar, where, says the Inspector, "these visits serve a very useful purpose as they exercise a healthy and progressive influence on the rural population". The reports of all Inspectors of Schools bear witness to the help which they receive from district officers.

17. Local bodies.—The percentage of pupils receiving vernacular education in schools managed by local

bodies to the total number of vernacular school pupils rose from 94.8 in 1931-32 to 94.9 in 1936-37 in the case of schools for males and from 13.04 to 21.5 in the case of schools for females. Statements showing the number of vernacular schools for males and females under local bodies and the number of pupils in them in 1931-32 and 1936-37 are given below :—

	Number of schools for males		Number of pupils in them	
	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) <i>Vernacular Middle Schools.</i>				
District councils	323	360	63,495	69,361
Municipal	17	20	4,110	4,759
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>67,605</b>	<b>74,120</b>

<i>Primary Schools.</i>				
District councils	3,471	3,559	223,169	223,408
Municipal	408	469	61,166	71,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>284,335</b>	<b>295,033</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>351,941</b>	<b>369,153</b>

	Number of schools for females		Number of pupils in them	
	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37
	<i>Vernacular Middle Schools.</i>			
District councils	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	2	...	311
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>2</b>	...	<b>311</b>
<i>Primary Schools.</i>				
District councils	40	61	1,928	2,832
Municipal	32	69	2,812	6,078
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>8,910</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>9,224</b>

The annual expenditure from district council funds rose from Rs. 19,45,619 in 1931-32 to Rs. 21,04,629 in 1936-37, and the percentage which these funds bore to the total expenditure remained the same as in 1931-32, *i.e.*, 18.8. The annual expenditure from municipal funds rose from Rs. 9,49,004 in 1931-32 to Rs. 11,45,229 in 1936-37, and the percentage to the total expenditure increased from 9.2 to 10.2. The total expenditure on all institutions managed by local bodies increased from Rs. 41,99,225 in 1931-32 to Rs. 45,53,856 in 1936-37. The grants paid by the local bodies to private schools increased from Rs. 32,591 to Rs. 40,025.

In the chapter on Primary Education for Boys, administration by local bodies is dealt with in detail. The reports of the inspectorate and of divisional and district officers all tend to show that the administration of primary education, with a few striking exceptions, is still far from satisfactory. Excessive wastage and stagnation persist, attendance is irregular and transfers of teachers are far too numerous and not seldom ordered for reasons other than educational. Promotion is slow or non-existent, good work goes unrewarded and salaries are often in arrears. Particularly disturbing are the general subordination of the public interest to personal or party considerations and the persistent ignoring of the advice tendered by the Deputy Inspectors.

18. *Private Agency, Missions.*—In accordance with the practice in the Government of India Reports on Education, the term "Mission", as used below, is restricted to "Private bodies or associations which are engaged in philanthropic work of a general nature either on religious or social grounds and which include, among their various activities, the maintenance of educational institutions". The term, therefore, includes in these provinces Christian Missions and the Hindu Mission for the depressed classes, but not societies such as the Hitkarini Sabha, the Anjuman, the Marathi and other educational bodies which are engaged solely in educational work. The work of these societies will find appropriate mention elsewhere in this Report.

(a) *Christian Missions.*—Several Christian missions, such as British, American, French, Swedish, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are engaged in educational work for Indians and Anglo-Indians and Europeans in the province. They maintain 273 institutions as against 268 in 1931-32. These include 37 institutions (10 high, 10

middle and 17 primary) for Anglo-Indian and Europeans as against 30 in 1931-32. The remaining institutions are for Indians and include one college maintained by the United Free Church Mission at Nagpur with 387 scholars on its rolls, and one Training College for Women at Jubbulpore with 20 pupils and 11 high schools, 23 anglo-vernacular middle schools, 21 vernacular middle schools, 172 primary schools and 7 special schools (including training schools).

The total number of pupils in these institutions increased from 19,889 in 1931-32 to 21,177 in 1936-37. The number of pupils in mission schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans increased from 2,350 in 1931-32 to 3,128 in 1936-37 and in those for Indians from 17,539 to 18,040.

The total expenditure on Christian mission schools increased from Rs. 9,19,337 in 1931-32 to Rs. 10,04,457 in 1936-37. The Government grant paid to these institutions was Rs. 2,09,475 in 1936-37 as against Rs. 1,93,700 in 1931-32. The following table shows the amounts received from various sources to meet the total expenditure on Christian mission schools for Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans in 1931-32 and 1936-37:—

	Provincial funds	Local funds	Fees	Missions funds	Other funds	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>1931-32</b>						
Christian mission schools for Indians.	1,26,161	9,306	1,26,638	3,93,343	15,434	6,70,882
Christian mission schools for Anglo-Indian and Europeans.	67,539	...	1,06,749	74,167	...	2,48,455
Total ...	<u>1,93,700</u>	<u>9,306</u>	<u>2,33,387</u>	<u>4,57,510</u>	<u>15,434</u>	<u>9,19,337</u>
<b>1936-37</b>						
Christian mission schools for Indians.	1,30,265	11,055	1,30,148	3,90,217	10,519	6,72,204
Christian mission schools for Anglo-Indian and Europeans.	79,210	...	1,35,351	1,17,692	...	3,32,253
Total ...	<u>2,09,475</u>	<u>11,055</u>	<u>2,65,499</u>	<u>5,07,909</u>	<u>10,519</u>	<u>10,04,457</u>

The mission societies are reported to be severely handicapped owing to the curtailment of funds from their Home Boards. The Nagpur Inspector reports, that the educational activities of the missions show progress, but the value of their work cannot be judged adequately by numbers alone. The mission societies do valuable pioneer work for women and the backward classes and in backward tracts. As the communities become enlightened they themselves undertake most of the expansion; and though the mission institutions appear to remain stationary a good part of the progress seen elsewhere is really due to their efforts. In the Berar Circle, the scope of the mission schools is necessarily restricted as they are chiefly meant for pupils residing on the mission premises. The enrolment, therefore, has little scope for expansion. There is little prospect of expansion of missionary education in the Chhattisgarh Circle where the number of Christian converts is limited. In the Jubbulpore Circle, mission schools mainly depend on private charity and subscriptions. On account of the financial depression they are passing through difficult times. During the period under review they have had to curtail or even close down some of their activities.

(b) *Hindu Missions.*—The Depressed Classes Mission Society, Nagpur, continued to maintain one primary school at Nagpur, with an enrolment of 193 pupils in 1936-37, as against 186 in 1931-32. The total expenditure on this school was Rs. 2,078 including a Government grant of Rs. 1,376.

**19. School Committees.**—School committees are attached to all Government and aided schools under the management of local bodies and private agencies and their work is commented on in appropriate sections of this Report. The Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh, remarks that members of these committees are, as a rule, indifferent and generally ignorant of their duties and responsibilities. In Jubbulpore Circle, most of the members of these committees take no interest in the schools. In the Nagpur Circle, these committees, with a few laudable exceptions, give little help. Meetings are few and far between and individual visits to schools infrequent. The Berar Inspector remarks that, owing to the prevailing economic depression, the temptation to take children away from schools is irresistible. The principal duty of the members of the school committees is to give people

a clear idea of the importance of primary education and to try to bring enrolment and percentage of attendance to a higher level. The attention of the members of the school committees is drawn to this fact by Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the course of their inspection tours.

### CHAPTER III

#### NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

20. General.—The following notable events took place during the quinquennium :—

- (i) the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor was extended to three years.
  - (ii) The number of colleges affiliated to the University increased from 8 to 15, including the Central College for Women, Nagpur, and the Rajkumar College, Raipur.
- The number of students increased from 2,371 to 3,703; of those 41 and 128, respectively, were women.
- (iii) The introduction of courses for new examinations, including a 3-years B.A. (Hons.) course and courses leading to a diploma in oriental learning, engineering and teaching. Music, domestic science and geography were introduced as optional subjects for the intermediate examination; the first two can be taken only by women.
  - (iv) The appointment of a full-time Director of Physical Education and four Physical Instructors. Medical inspection of all undergraduates and physical instruction for intermediate students are now compulsory.
  - (v) The conditions for admission to research degrees have been made more definite.
  - (vi) Hindi, Marathi and Urdu are now the only media of instruction and examination for these languages, respectively, and are optional media for Sanskrit and Persian up to the B.A. stage.
  - (vii) A scheme has now drawn up to give effect to the purposes of the bequest of the late Rai Bahadur D. Laxminarayan for the teaching of applied science and chemistry

to Hindu students. It is proposed to provide a three years' course leading to a bachelor's degree in technology to be followed by a one year's course for the master's degree.

- (viii) A good site of 78 acres has been acquired for the proposed Technological Institute. Since 1935, the University has been publishing an Annual Journal containing original contributions from teachers in the University.

21. Admissions.—The following figures relating to admissions in the Science, Arts and Law colleges will be found instructive :—

	Number of students successful at high school certificate examination	Number of students who joined the arts and science colleges	Number of candidates who graduated in arts and science	Number of admissions in the two law colleges
1931-32	1,097	476	252	122
1936-37	2,248	834	395	185

22. Examinations.—Statements showing the results of the examinations in 1937 and the percentage of passes in the various examinations during the last two quinquennia are given below :—

	1927-28 to 1931-32			1932-33 to 1936-37		
	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
M. A. (Final)	139	124	89.21	312	250	80.1
M. A. (Previous)	222	150	67.8	165	108	65.5
M. Sc. (Final)	45	39	86.67	87	69	79.3
M. Sc. (Previous)	64	50	78.13	32	28	87.5
B. A.	1,542	738	47.86	2,602	1,308	50.3
B. Sc.	367	217	59.13	565	339	60.0
Intermediate Arts	1,681	947	56.33	4,406	2,449	55.6
Intermediate Science	1,013	620	61.20			
LL. B. (Previous)	1,023	477	46.63	1,533	991	64.6
LL. B. (Final)	606	418	68.93	1,185	902	76.1
B. T.	127	120	94.33	139	132	95.0
B. Ag.	78	58	74.36	134	106	79.1
Intermediate Agriculture	127	65	51.18	176	112	63.6
B. A. (Honours)	...	...	...	25	25	100.0
B. Sc. (Honours)	...	...	...	19	18	94.7
B. A. (Honours) in minor subjects.	...	...	...	13	13	100.0
B. Sc. (Honours) in minor subjects.	...	...	...	16	14	87.5
LL. M.	...	...	...	11	2	18.2
Dip. T.	...	...	...	150	144	96.0
Dip. Engineering	...	...	...	42	26	61.9

The number of non-collegiate candidates (nearly 30 per cent of the total number in 1937) has grown considerably. These consist of *ex*-students, teachers, private women candidates and others admitted to the M.A. examination. Candidates from the scheduled castes, of whom there were 41 in 1937, 4 being successful, pay no examination fees.

23. University Training Corps.—The strength of the Corps, which includes 2 platoons at Jubbulpore and 1 at Amraoti, was 314 at the end of the period under review. The enthusiasm of students, it is reported, is undiminished and the discipline is excellent. A comparative statement showing the strength of the Corps is below :—

Colleges	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Morris College, Nagpur.	44	61	60	58	50	46	+2
Hislop College, Nagpur.	41	56	51	48	32	36	—5
College of Science, Nagpur.	43	48	53	56	48	42	—1
Robertson College, Jubbulpore.	82	82	87	80	57	68	—14
King Edward Col- lege, Amraoti.	30	41	40	37	40	40	+10
College of Agricul- ture, Nagpur.	16	18	18	19	24	31	+15
University College of Law, Nagpur.	10	13	5	6	8	2	—8
City College, Nag- pur.	...	3	15	13	21	35	+35
Hitkarini City Col- lege, Jubbulpore.	...	...	...	...	7	12	+12
Spence Training College, Jubbul- pore.	...	...	...	...	8	2	+2
Total ...	266	322	329	317	295	314	+48



24. Finance.—On the 31st of March 1937, there was a practically free balance of Rs. 2,00,360, the bulk of which, it is proposed, to utilize for a building for the Law College. In 1936-37 the total income was Rs. 2,04,938 and the total expenditure Rs. 2,53,785 as compared with Rs. 1,51,789 and Rs. 1,37,644 in 1931-32. The Government maintenance grant amounted in 1936-37 to Rs. 45,492. Law fees contributed Rs. 52,283, examination fees Rs. 81,697 and other fees Rs. 25,466.

25. University Library.—The total number of books in the library at the close of the quinquennium was 29,219. A sum of Rs. 14,579-7-5 was spent on the purchase of new books during 1936-37. It has been decided to extend the library hours to 11½ hours a day, for reference and loan of books, an additional clerk and a peon having been provided to cope with the increased work.

26. University College of Law.—The number of students admitted to the University College of Law has rapidly increased during the quinquennium from 335 to 450. Of these, 222 were in the Previous class and 228 in the Final class, each of which was divided into two sections. The classes were held in the evening as well as in the morning, owing to the inadequacy of accommodation. Three temporary lecturers were appointed for the session 1936-37. Arrangements for construction of a new building for the College are in progress.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH STAGE ON THE 31ST MARCH 1937

## Non-European institutions

SPECIAL EDUCATION				GENERAL EDUCATION	
			16+1	Honours course	...
		Second year	43+4	M. A. and M. Sc.	...
		First year	76+7		...
L. I. 1 year, 121+25, L.L. B. 2 years, 474	{ 2nd ... 1st ...	Second year	502+14	B. A. and B. Sc. } Course	...
		First year	488+19		...
B. Agricultural 2 years	{ 2nd ... 1st ...	Second year	693+42	Intermediate course	...
		First year	830+51		...
Inter Agricultural 2 years	{ 2nd ... 1st ...	XI Class	2,977+139	High Department	...
		X Class	2,956+187		...
		IX Class	3,117+255		...
Normal and Training Schools	800+396	VIII Class	5,977+547	Middle Department	...
		VII Class	11,495+819		...
		VI Class	13,965+1,367		...
		V Class	18,002+1,553		...
Technical and Industrial	574+220				
				Elementary	
				VII Class	4,494+144
				VI Class	5,731+411
				V Class	8,850+772
				IV Class	59,661+7,909
				III Class	72,881+12,012
				II Class	83,297+19,482
				I Class	1,71,233+33,505

Arts and Science Colleges

Secondary

Primary

21

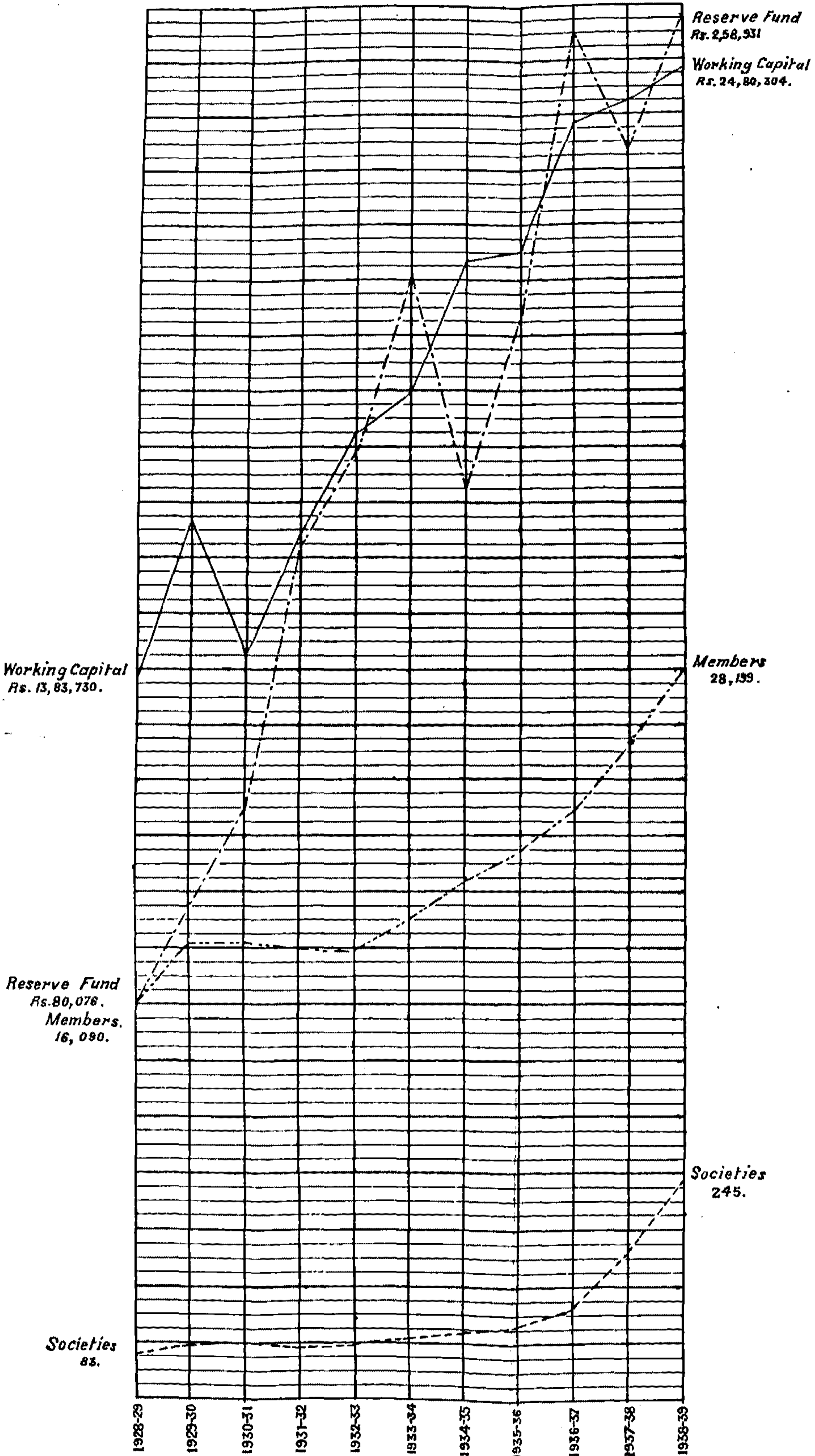
## Anglo-Indian and European Schools

SPECIAL EDUCATION				GENERAL EDUCATION	
		Ninth Standard	...	High Department	92+41
		Eighth Standard	...		74+63
		Seventh Standard	...	Middle Department	100+101
		Sixth Standard	...		121+118
		Fifth Standard	...		128+119
		Fourth Standard	...	Primary Department	126+191
		Third Standard	...		137+178
		Second Standard	...		139+162
		First Standard	...		615+623

NOTE.—The numbers to the left of the sign + indicate male scholars and those to the right female scholars.

**PROGRESS OF NONAGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN C.P. AND BERAR  
FROM 1928-29 TO 1938-39**

Scale — { 1 inch = 100 Societies  
 1 " = 4,000 Members  
 1 " = Rs. 20,000 Reserve Fund  
 1 " = " 2 Lakhs Working Capital



## CHAPTER IV ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES

27. General.—During the period under review, four new colleges were brought into being, the City College, Nagpur, in 1932, the City College, Jubbulpore, in 1934 and the Central College for Women, Nagpur, which has raised an endowment as a building fund of Rs. 65,000, together with the Vasudeo Arts College, Wardha, in 1935. In December 1935, the Morris College celebrated its Golden Jubilee and the Daga-Mohota Gymnasium has been built to commemorate the event. Towards the end of 1936, the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, celebrated its centenary and to mark the occasion inaugurated a campaign against mass illiteracy and unemployment.

In 1933, Honours courses were instituted by the University and instruction therein is provided by three colleges.

28. Buildings.—In Government colleges, no important additions have been made. Accommodation in Morris College is inadequate and the need for more room for hostel students in the Science College is felt. The buildings of the City College, Nagpur, and of the City College, Jubbulpore, have been extended; the Vasudeo College is, for the time being, housed in a rented building. Accommodation was inadequate in the Central College for Women.

29. Numbers.—As stated above, the number of colleges increased by 4, *i.e.*, from 5 to 9. Of these, the Vasudeo Arts College and the City Colleges, Jubbulpore and Nagpur, received no grant from Government funds. Enrolment during each year in the various colleges is given below:—

Names of colleges	Enrolments on 31st March				
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Morris College, Nagpur ...	510	579	576	576	632
College of Science, Nagpur ...	359	397	431	446	449
Hislop College, Nagpur ...	411	381	364	343	387
City College, Nagpur ...	138	221	281	284	319
Vasudeo Arts College, Wardha.	...	...	...	39	74
Central College of Arts for Women, Nagpur.	...	...	...	22	42
King Edward College, Amraoti.	310	335	346	362	369
Robertson College, Jubbulpore	341	337	351	339	340
Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore.	...	...	62	130	173
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,069</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>2,785</b>

The number of lady students increased from 41 to 138 and of backward class students from 26 to 219, and that of hostel students from 568 to 596. The total increase in the number of students was 993. The slight decline in the numbers of the Robertson College is due to the opening of the City College, Jubbulpore, which, being in the town, is more conveniently situated for students residing in Jubbulpore.

30. Staff.—The following table gives the number of members of the teaching staff of Government colleges in the year 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Year	Indian Educational Service	Provincial Services	
		Class I	Class II
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1931-32	10	2	64
1936-37	7	4	68

31. Academic life.—The system of tutorial classes has been still further extended, but much remains to be done to enable students to get the best value out of them. In the Science College, 64 papers on research were published by the staff. Well-edited college magazines are published by the older colleges. Corporate life was stimulated by debating societies, social gatherings and co-operative stores which, on the whole, were successful. Particularly interesting were the social service activities of some of the colleges. In three of the colleges, night-schools were conducted, that in the Hislop College being particularly successful. Village uplift, with a fair measure of success, was carried on by the students of three colleges. Organized games are increasingly popular though many of the students do not take an adequate part therein. In addition to the major games, atya-patya, basket-ball, volley-ball and badminton were played. Compulsory physical instruction for intermediate classes has now been introduced by the University and though it is not always convenient for students to take part in the early morning, the experiment has attained a fair measure of success. The medical inspections, which are now conducted twice a year, reveal the fact that only a small number of students can be described as having a good physique. In one college, the Principal states that the number was only 22 per cent, that half the students were underweight and a quarter were suffering from some form of skin disease.

32. **Libraries.**—Owing to the curtailment of grants in Government colleges, many books which were urgently needed could not be bought. In those colleges for which figures were given the average number of books taken out by each student per annum was about 10.

33. **Expenditure.**—The annual expenditure on all colleges increased by Rs. 1,37,068 from Rs. 5,40,962 in 1931-32 to Rs. 6,78,030 in 1936-37 or 25.34 per cent as against 10.64 per cent during the previous quinquennium. The amount realized from fees increased from Rs. 1,82,116 to Rs. 2,67,303. The expenditure in aided colleges increased from Rs. 65,288 to Rs. 75,686 and the Government grant from Rs. 17,737 to Rs. 22,683, the increase being mainly due to the opening of the Women's Arts College, Nagpur. The average annual cost for each Arts College decreased from Rs. 1,08,192 to Rs. 75,337 owing to the opening of so many new colleges in which expenses are much less than in Government institutions. For similar reasons, the average annual cost per student fell from Rs. 301-13-7 to Rs. 243-7-4 for all Arts Colleges, Government, aided and unaided. In Government colleges, the average annual cost per student fell from Rs. 338-12-4 to Rs. 313-4-6, the net cost to Government falling from Rs. 235-15-7 to Rs. 208-6-9, the remainder being met by the income from fees and other sources. In aided colleges, the average annual cost per student increased from Rs. 168-4-3 to Rs. 176-0-3, the net cost to Government increasing from Rs. 45-11-5 to Rs. 52-12-0. The average annual cost of an unaided college was Rs. 13,854 and the cost per student was Rs. 73-6-11 during the year 1936-37.

The annual tuition fee in Government and aided arts colleges remained the same at Rs. 102 and in the Science College at Rs. 114. In addition to the above tuition fee, a laboratory fee of Rs. 24 per annum is levied on each under-graduate science student and of Rs. 48 per annum for each M.Sc. student. The expenditure on scholarships in arts and science colleges decreased from Rs. 8,278 in 1931-32 to Rs. 8,161 in 1936-37. The number of existing scholarships was reduced to half.

## CHAPTER V

## SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS

(EXCLUDING ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOOLS)

## A.—Anglo-vernacular schools

34. Statistics.—The following table gives the number of recognized anglo-vernacular schools and pupils in them in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Management	1931-32		1936-37		Increase or decrease in 1936-37 over the figures for the year 1931-32		
	Schools (1)	Pupils (2)	Schools (3)	Pupils (4)	Schools (5)	Pupils (6)	
<i>I—High schools</i>							
1. Government	26	4,188	26	4,494	..	+306	
2. Municipal	9	835	11	951	+2	+116	
3. Private	Aided	23	2,349	25	2,699	+2	+350
	Unaided	5	216	18	1,030	+13	+814
Total	63	7,588	80	9,174	+17	+1,586	
<i>II—Anglo-vernacular middle schools (including middle departments of high schools.</i>							
1. Government	51	6,775	48	6,718	-3	-57	
2. District council	1	49	1	140	..	+25	
3. Municipal	50	9,861	52	10,935	+2	+1,074	
4. Private	Aided	75	9,453	80	10,998	+5	+1,545
	Unaided	8	712	26	2,535	+18	+1,793
Total	185	26,880	207	31,260	+22	+4,380	
Grand Total I and II	248	34,468	287	40,434	+39	+5,966	

The number of high schools during the quinquennium under report rose by 17 and enrolment in high schools for the same period indicates a rise of 1,586. The corresponding figures for the preceding quinquennium were 18 and 2,810, respectively. It is significant that increase in enrolment has not kept pace with increase in the number of high schools. The number of anglo-vernacular middle schools during the quinquennium has risen by 22 and enrolment in them indicates an increase of 4,380. It is interesting to note that though the rise in the number of anglo-vernacular middle schools is comparatively small, the enrolment during the quinquennium under report surpasses the corresponding figure for the preceding quinquennium.

It is private agencies that have recorded a remarkable rise of 38 institutions with an additional enrolment of

4,502. Except in the Chhattisgarh Circle, where enrolment in high schools shows a slight decline, all other circles have contributed to the total increase in enrolment in high schools. As regards enrolment in anglo-vernacular middle schools, the increase is shared by all the circles. Sixteen out of 28 recognized high schools in the Nagpur Circle are situated in Nagpur and the Inspector of Schools has hinted at the possibility of an Inspector for the Nagpur City by itself. In Berar, every tahsil headquarters, except Dharni in Melghat, has an anglo-vernacular middle school and more than half of these places have a high school today. New schools are springing up in Berar even in places which are not the headquarters of a tahsil, such as Deulgaon Raja and Ansing.

35. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on schools increased from Rs. 19,84,540 to Rs. 23,35,061 during the period under report, the Government contribution rising from Rs. 8,44,341 to Rs. 9,46,668. The percentage of Government expenditure on high schools fell from 42.10 in 1931-32 to 41.17 in 1936-37 and on anglo-vernacular middle schools from 42.6 to 40.01, the total percentage of Government contribution on secondary education declining from 42.35 to 40.59. At the end of the period under report, the average cost of maintaining a high school was Rs. 13,290 [Rs. 13,534]. The following table gives the average cost of educating a high school pupil and a middle school pupil and the net cost to Government of educating them :—

	1931-32		1936-37		Increase or decrease	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Average cost of educating a pupil in—						
High schools ...	112	5 10	115	14 4	+2	8 6
Anglo-vernacular middle schools.	42	1 9	40	11 0	-1	6 9
Total ...	57	9 3	57	12 0	+0	2 9
Net cost to Government of educating a pupil in—						
High schools ...	47	10 7	47	11 6	+0	0 11
Anglo-vernacular middle schools.	14	3 9	16	4 6	+2	0 9
Total ...	24	7 11	23	6 7	-1	1 4



The fee income rose from Rs. 8,61,739 in 1931-32 to Rs. 9,98,642 in 1936-37 and the percentage of fee income to the total expenditure declined from 43.75 to 42.9. The rate of fee per pupil in anglo-vernacular middle and high schools remained unaltered.

**36. Buildings.**—Owing to financial stringency, no new construction of school buildings or extension of existing buildings was undertaken by Government. A grant, however, of Rs. 10,443 was paid to the managers of four aided schools.

Plans and estimates for a number of other buildings have been sanctioned but no payment by Government was possible owing to financial stringency. It has, however, been decided that the amounts of building grants already sanctioned in favour of certain schools should be paid as early as possible and steps in this direction are being taken.

**37. Staff.**—The table below shows the number of trained and untrained teachers in high and anglo-vernacular middle schools in 1931-32 and in 1936-37:—

	Trained		Untrained		Total		Percentage of trained teachers	
	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Management</i>								
Government	259	291	32	24	291	315	89.0	92.4
Municipal	30	39	33	35	63	74	47.6	52.7
Aided	63	97	111	154	174	251	36.2	38.6
Unaided	5	24	16	97	21	121	23.8	19.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>65.03</b>	<b>59.3</b>
<i>Anglo-vernacular middle schools.</i>								
Government	...	290	...	34	...	333	...	89.8
Municipal	...	247	...	244	...	491	...	50.3
Aided	...	188	...	320	...	508	...	37.01
Unaided	...	21	...	132	...	153	...	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>50.8</b>

The percentage of trained teachers in Government high schools has risen from 89 to 92.4. Similarly both municipal and aided high schools show a rise in percentage. The decline in the percentage of trained teachers in unaided high schools is mainly due to the severely restricted

admission of teachers to the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore. In the case of anglo-vernacular middle schools, the percentage of trained teachers in Government schools is as high as could possibly be expected, but the same cannot be said of non-Government anglo-vernacular middle schools.

### B.—The Board of High School Education

38. (a) Board.—The first examination in the new curriculum and the group system of subjects as adopted by the High School Education Board on the recommendation of the Curriculum Revision Committee (McFadyen Committee) appointed in 1928 was held in the year 1936. The new system of grouping subjects seems to be popular. German and metal work are the only new subjects in which no candidates have yet appeared for the High School Certificate Examination. The other new subjects, *viz.*, botany, zoology, agriculture and woodwork for 1936, and physiology-hygiene, civics, painting, music and art needle work prescribed for 1937 in addition to the subjects for 1936 were offered by several candidates in the years 1936 and 1937.

The following tables show the number of candidates and results at the High School Certificate Examination and the High School Entrance and Scholarship Examination in 1931-32 and in 1936-37 :—

#### *High School Certificate Examination.*

		1931-32	1936-37
Candidates	...	2,683	4,457
Passed	...	1,306	2,301

The percentage of passes has risen from 48.7 in 1931-32 to 53.6 in 1936-37.

#### *High School Entrance and Scholarship Examination*

Circle	1931-32			1936-37		
	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nagpur	1,591	987	62.0	2,337	1,203	51.47
Jubbulpore	1,345	896	66.0	1,539	1,124	73.0
Chhattisgarh	789	492	61.65	721	445	61.72
Berar	2,043	1,297	63.49	2,025	1,298	64.1
Total	5,777	3,672	63.65	5,622	4,070	61.46

(b) Revision of curricula.—Certain modifications in the courses already prescribed for high schools were found desirable and with this in view the High School

Education Board, Central Provinces and Berar, appointed a Curriculum Revision Committee in 1928 to scrutinize the curriculum prescribed for middle and high school classes and suggest modifications therein. This committee prepared a curriculum for high and middle schools and recommended the group system of subjects for the High School Certificate Examination and also the introduction of several new subjects, such as handwork, wood and metal work, art, commerce, and agriculture, for middle and high schools. These recommendations were brought into effect at the High School Certificate Examination of 1936. In addition, new syllabi for middle schools were introduced in the year 1935-36.

A new curriculum, keeping in view the specific requirements of rural areas, was sanctioned by the High School Board in 1935 for rural vernacular middle schools. It aims at giving elementary instruction in subjects such as agriculture, carpentry, black-smith's and tin-smith's work, masonry, tailoring, weaving, turning and book-binding.

The problem of preparing a practical scheme of physical education for high schools has been considered by the High School Board and efforts are being made to revitalise physical education in secondary schools.

(c) Revision of regulations.—(1) Under proviso to Regulation 5 of Chapter XI, poor harijan candidates appearing for the first time for the High School Certificate Examination are exempted from payment of the examination fees. The concession has been granted for five years with effect from the year 1935.

(2) The age-limit that was prescribed in the case of private candidates has been removed.

(3) The system of "Compartmental Examination" was abolished in 1933, and old Regulation 18, governing the cases of candidates who were permitted in or before 1933 to appear in one subject only at a subsequent examination, has been redrafted as follows:—

"Any candidate who has obtained 40 per cent of the aggregate maximum number of marks, but failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent of the maximum number of marks in that subject, may be admitted to a subsequent examination in that subject in which he failed on payment of the fee prescribed for examination in one subject, and if he obtains not less than 33 per

cent of the maximum marks in that subject will be deemed to have passed the examination. In addition he may present himself in other subjects at this examination as provided in Regulation 21 (revised).”

(4) Under proviso (c) to Regulation 18 of Chapter XI, a candidate who offers physics, chemistry, agriculture, botany, or zoology as an optional subject is required to have completed the prescribed course in practical work in a high school recognized by the Board.

(d) **Income and expenditure.**—The total receipts, drawn almost entirely from examination fees, for the year 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 71,275. The expenditure of the Board for the same year exceeded the income by Rs. 10,546-1-6. The High School Education Board has, however, taken steps to curtail its expenditure by reducing certain valuation charges and payments to superintendents of centres and by levying an additional fee for the practical examination in various subjects.

39. **Medium of instruction.**—The medium of instruction in high schools is the vernacular of the area in which the high school is situated. Where, however, there is a demand for the English medium, Government schools are permitted to have English medium sections in the high school classes. Non-Government schools also provide English medium sections wherever there is a demand. Of the 54 non-Government high schools in the province, 30 provide for instruction entirely in the vernacular medium, 16 in the English medium only and 8 provide instruction in both the vernacular and English media. Though the use of the mother-tongue as the medium is extending especially in newly opened high schools, the number of schools in which English is the medium has also increased as will be seen from the table below :—

	Government		Aided	
	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Schools teaching entirely through the vernacular medium.	9	9	18	30
Schools teaching entirely through the English medium.	...	...	14	16
Teaching through both English and vernaculars.	17	17	4	8
Total ...	26	26	36	54

40. **Manual Training.**—Manual training centres are attached to 16 Government high schools and one anglo-vernacular middle school at Ellichpur City and are in charge of Manual Training Instructors. The policy of allowing pupils from non-Government local schools to avail themselves of these facilities has proved a success. Candidates from schools, which provide for instruction in wood-work, have taken this subject for the High School Certificate Examination. Though their number at present is small, the prospects are that it will grow in the immediate future.

41. **Hostels.**—The following table gives the number of boarders in hostels attached to secondary schools :—

Management	High schools			Anglo-vernacular middle schools		
	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Government	759	687	—72	586	467	—119
District council	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	60	25	—35	226	223	—3
Private (aided)	309	385	+76	518	695	+177
Private (unaided)	71	117	+46	108	197	+89
Total	1,199	1,214	+15	1,438	1,582	+144

42. **Physical education.**—The period under report saw the revival of circle tournaments. Organized games are played in most of the schools. The new syllabus in physical training is being adopted gradually, but the progress in this direction is rather slow for want of suitably trained physical training instructors. The want of spacious and suitable playgrounds is keenly felt in non-Government schools and there can be little improvement until the state of the finances of these bodies improves. Further references are made to the subject in appropriate sections of this report.

43. **Other activities.**—Debating unions, co-operative societies, poor boys' funds, Junior Red Cross activities and scouting are common to almost all schools. A few schools help in village uplift work in co-operation with

the local village uplift committee. Photography finds favour as a hobby with pupils in some high schools and it is satisfactory to note that heads of institutions encourage such useful hobbies in their students. In Government high schools, the juvenile libraries are fairly well equipped, thanks to the interest taken by the guardians who willingly contribute to the library fund, and an equal amount being paid by Government.

### C.—Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys

44. Numbers.—The following table gives the number of vernacular middle schools and of scholars enrolled in 1931-32 and in 1936-37 :—

	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of vernacular middle schools ...	359	393	+34	9.5
Number of pupils in primary stage ...	51,686	55,197	+4,504	8.7
Number of pupils in middle stage ...	18,151	19,479	+1,328	7.4
Total number of pupils ...	69,837	75,669	+5,832	8.3

The rise in the number of institutions is almost entirely restricted to Berar which accounts for 37 additional middle schools. Nagpur and Chhattisgarh show a fall of 6 and 2, respectively, and Jubbulpore a rise of 5. It is interesting to note that in spite of the slight fall in the number of institutions in Nagpur and Chhattisgarh the enrolment in vernacular middle schools in both these circles shows a steady improvement. Nearly half of the aggregate number of pupils attending vernacular middle schools in the province come from Berar, but as the average enrolment in that circle is smaller than that in the remaining three circles, it is, perhaps, open to doubt whether the existence of all these schools is justified.

The table below gives the number of vernacular middle schools and pupils in them :—

Circle	Number of vernacular middle schools			Number of pupils		
	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nagpur ...	61	55	-6	11,755	12,151	+396
Jubbulpore ...	63	65	+5	12,393	13,197	+804
Chhattisgarh ...	53	51	-2	12,251	14,362	+2,111
Berar ...	185	222	+37	33,438	35,959	+2,521
Total ...	359	393	+34	69,837	75,669	+5,832

45. Expenditure.—Most of these schools are maintained by district councils. The table below gives the expenditure on these schools from various sources:—

(1)	1931-32		1936-37	
	Expendi- ture	Percent- age	Expendi- ture	Percent- age
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government funds	... 3,32,314	34·47	2,82,122	29·4
District funds	... 5,13,233	53·24	5,82,837	60·8
Municipal funds	... 35,135	3·65	33,767	3·2
Fees	... 69,300	7·19	50,592	5·3
Other sources	... 13,966	1·45	12,049	1·3
<b>Total</b>	<b>... 9,63,948</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>9,58,727</b>	<b>100·0</b>

It will be observed that the percentage of expenditure, except from district council funds, has declined.

46. Hostels.—The number of hostels declined from 100 in 1931-32 to 92 in 1936-37 with a concomitant fall in the number of boarders from 2,165 to 1,699. Economic depression, which, it would appear, is more keenly felt in rural areas, is responsible for this decline.

47. Staff.—The following table gives the percentage of trained teachers in vernacular middle schools in each district during 1931-32 and 1936-37:—

Districts	Percentage of trained teachers	
	1931-32	1936-37
	(2)	(3)
(1)		
<i>Nagpur circle.</i>		
Nagpur	... 99·3	97·8
Wardha	... 98·8	98·7
Chanda	... 73·4	88·04
Betul	... 93·7	77·7
Ghindwara	... 95·0	91·6

Districts	Percentage of trained teachers	
	-----	
	1931-32	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Jubbulpore circle.</i>		
Jubbulpore	100·0	100·0
Saugor	98·2	90·0
Mandla	100·0	100·0
Hoshangabad	100·0	98·0
Nimar	100·0	100·0
<i>Chhattisgarh circle.</i>		
Raipur	86·0	82·4
Bilaspur	95·0	80·6
Drug	100·0	90·7
Bhandara	60·0	66·8
Balaghat	98·0	83·2
<i>Berar circle.</i>		
Amraoti	72·0	79·0
Akola	57·0	68·0
Buldana	71·0	80·0
Yeotmal	70·0	77·0

Except in Bhandara district, the percentage declined in Chhattisgarh Circle. In Jubbulpore Circle, Saugor and Hoshangabad and in Nagpur Circle, Nagpur, Betul and Chhindwara show a decline in the percentage. In Berar, though the percentage is still lower than it should be, every district shows a welcome rise.

48. English classes.—The following table shows the number of English classes attached to vernacular middle schools and the number of pupils learning English :—

Circle	Number of vernacular middle schools			Number of pupils leaning English		
	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nagpur	4	8	+4	79	193	+114
Jubbulpore	21	21	...	653	612	-41
Chhattisgarh	10	12	+2	290	436	+146
Berar	109	79	-30	3,023	1,747	-1,276
Total	144	120	-24	4,045	2,988	-1,057

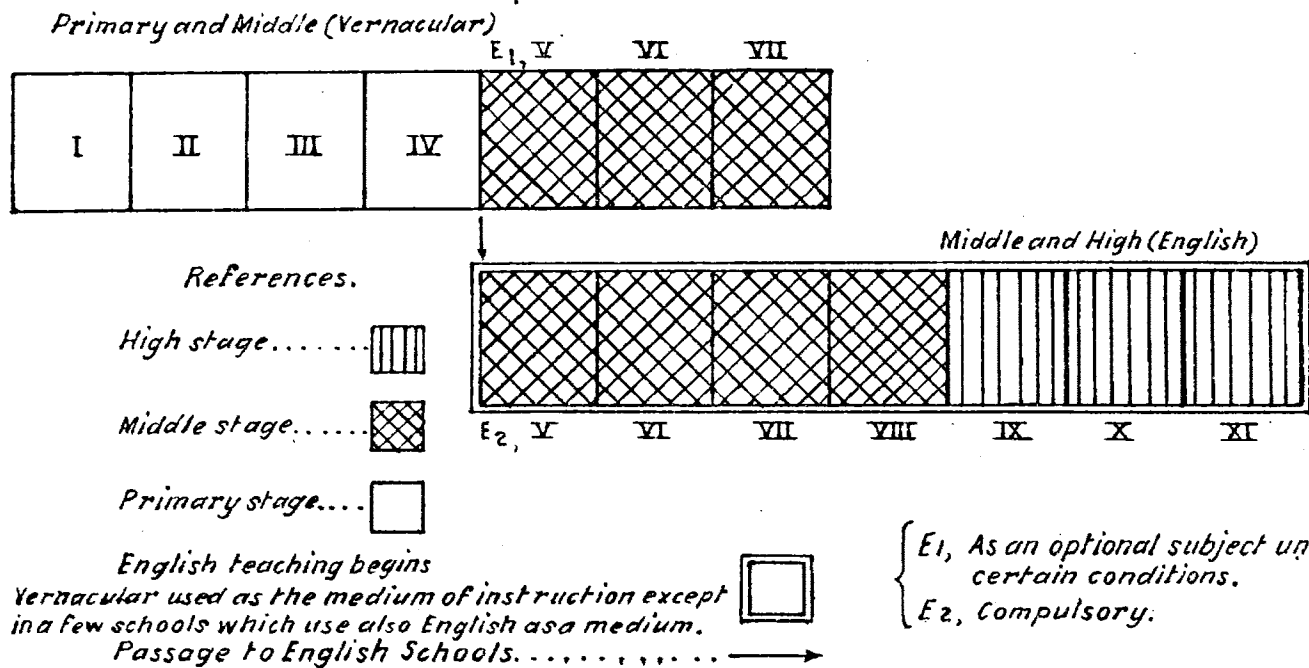


Berar shows a marked fall both in the number of classes and in enrolment. It is interesting to note that, in spite of this, by far the largest number of pupils in these classes is in Berar. The total number enrolled in the other three circles is less than that in Berar. The general decline in enrolment and in the number of English classes is attributed to economic depression, and the poor standard of instruction in English in these classes.

The fee has been reduced as an experimental measure to Re. 1 per pupil in Akola district.

**49. Buildings.**—In Nagpur and Jubbulpore Circles, almost all the vernacular middle schools have buildings of their own, but they all need extension and repair. The position as reported by Inspectors of Schools, Berar and Chhattisgarh, is much the same. Financial stringency has hampered progress in this direction.

## DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SCHEME OF SCHOOL CLASSES



**50. Instruction.**—Defective distribution of teachers, frequent transfers and unsatisfactory conditions of service have produced an adverse effect on the standard of instruction in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Circles. In Jubbulpore Circle, vernacular middle schools are better staffed in respect of trained teachers than primary schools. Consequently, the Inspector reports some improvement in the quality of work. In Berar, as the attention of local bodies is being persistently drawn to the need of a satisfactory distribution, no deterioration in the standard of instruction is reported.

**51. Instruction in Agriculture.**—Four vernacular middle schools in Nagpur Circle and two in Berar and two in Chhattisgarh have agricultural training classes attached to them. The school at Betul Bazar has now been recognized as an agricultural anglo-vernacular middle school and has been taken over by the Agricultural Department. The Inspector of Schools, Jubbulpore Circle, reports that the experiment of teaching agriculture at Panagar had to be stopped for want of assistance from the Agricultural Assistant who could not pay regular visits. There is a demand for the teaching of agriculture particularly in vernacular middle schools in rural areas and a few local bodies like the District Council, Buldana, have undertaken the introduction of this subject in some schools. Instruction in agriculture in classes attached to vernacular middle schools and aided by Government is reported to be fairly satisfactory on the whole. There is little doubt that instruction in agriculture will increasingly interest local bodies in the immediate future.

**52. Other activities.**—Scouting, red cross societies and, in a few schools, village uplift activities are being carried on as usual. Akhada games, and in some places, marching and drill are also taught. There are signs of vocational training being imparted in a few vernacular middle schools. Instruction in tailoring, weaving and carpentry is given at Gourjhamar, Banda, Patheria, Hindoria and Deori in Jubbulpore Circle. The Rahim tailoring class at Bamhni has been doing useful work in training boys from the middle classes. As regards, the prevocational syllabus introduced in a few schools in the Chhattisgarh Circle, the Inspector of Schools reports, "It is very difficult to pronounce any judgment on the value of the prevocational syllabus, for no school has experimented with it for a sufficient number of years to enable one to draw sound conclusions."

53. Village libraries.—In accordance with the scheme of 1928, 22 village libraries were established by district councils in vernacular middle schools “both as a means of preventing the lapse into illiteracy which occurs among pupils who have completed the primary and vernacular middle school course and as a social factor in the life of village communities”. Government grants amounting to Rs. 2,431, *i.e.*, Rs. 110-8-0 to each library, were paid in each year of the quinquennium. The condition of these libraries varies. The Inspector of Schools, Nagpur writes: “Most of the grant is spent on maintenance and little is done to improve the stock of books. The habit of reading for pleasure has not made much headway in the village.” In the Chhattisgarh Circle, it is reported that once the small stock of books has been read, interest wanes and the number of readers decreases. In the Saugor district, a popular feature was the circulation of books to neighbouring primary schools, but in the Mandla district this arrangement was not as successful as in previous years. In Berar, the scope of each central library was recently widened by the formation of four sub-centres. The stock of books in the library at the main centre is divided into five sets which are always in circulation. This has led to a considerable increase in the number of readers. The district council, Amraoti, prepared a scheme for starting such libraries at suitable centres in the district and the district councils of Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal have opened libraries financed by donations and subscriptions.

54. Future.—The prospect of entrance into a normal school, and of securing a teacher’s post, in the past provided a great stimulus to vernacular education at the middle school stage, but the tendency of the local bodies to employ untrained men as teachers, even when trained men are available, has discouraged many would-be pupils of vernacular middle schools. Matriculates are now admitted (in some circles) in the second year class without the normal school admission test. This has further tended to discourage enrolment in vernacular middle schools in some areas. The Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, observes in this connexion that matriculates are not easily absorbed in the village community nor are they keen to adopt the village community as their own. This practice of admitting matriculates into normal schools without the usual test has disturbed the educated youth of the villages and so the future of vernacular education at the middle stage appears to be uncertain.

**CHAPTER VI**  
**PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS**  
**-(EXCLUDING EUROPEAN SCHOOLS)**

55. Numbers.—The number of recognized primary schools for boys in the province increased by 183, from 4,145 in 1931-32 to 4,328 in 1936-37, as against a decrease of 37 schools in the previous quinquennium. The number of pupils also increased by 12,066 from 300,587 in 1931-32 to 312,653 in 1936-37, as against an increase of 31,144 in the previous quinquennium. The following table gives the number of primary schools, the number of pupils in them and the percentage of average attendance in each district in the year 1936-37 as compared with the year 1931-32 :—

District	Number of primary schools for boys			Number of pupils in primary schools for boys			Percentage of attendance	
	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	1931-32	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Nagpur Circle</i>								
Nagpur ...	230	237	+7	22,086	24,559	+2,473	80	83
Wardha ...	196	172	-24	11,738	11,351	-687	76	79
Chanda ...	164	151	-18	10,758	11,635	+877	72	83
Chhindwara ...	221	199	-22	14,299	12,838	-1,491	67	73
Betul ...	79	87	+8	4,728	6,601	+1,873	66	71
Total ...	890	846	-44	63,609	66,654	+3,045	74	79
<i>Jubbulpore Circle</i>								
Jubbulpore ...	178	192	+14	15,690	17,558	+1,868	74	63
Seugor ...	235	228	-7	15,581	15,024	-557	75	80
Mandla ...	82	88	...	5,390	5,010	-380	71	77
Hoshangabad ...	268	267	-1	16,697	15,524	-1,173	75	78
Nimar ...	137	156	+19	9,209	10,032	+823	83	84
Total ...	936	931	+25	62,567	63,148	+581	75	75
<i>Chhattisgarh Circle</i>								
Raipur ...	346	324	-22	24,297	25,857	+1,560	79	78
Bilaspur ...	229	240	+11	18,874	24,922	+5,148	75	81
Drug ...	148	136	-12	11,968	12,091	+123	70	79
Bhandara ...	147	148	+1	15,368	17,939	+2,541	73	83
Balaghat ...	132	129	-3	9,253	9,614	+361	65	72
Total ...	1,002	977	-25	79,760	89,493	+9,733	71	79
<i>Berar Circle</i>								
Amraoti ...	324	404	+80	27,165	27,403	+298	73	81
Akola ...	491	432	+31	27,441	25,777	-1,664	71	74
Yeotmal ...	248	314	+66	15,923	17,877	+1,954	76	80
Buldana ...	374	424	+50	24,182	22,331	-1,881	83	83
Total ...	1,347	1,574	+227	94,651	93,358	-1,293	75	79
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>+183</b>	<b>300,587</b>	<b>312,653</b>	<b>+12,066</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>

The decline in the number of schools in the Nagpur Circle is due to the abolition of recognized schools in three districts. For these single teacher unrecognized schools were substituted. The decrease of 25 schools in the Chhattisgarh Circle, which is due to the financial embarrassment of the district councils, is depressing but is counterbalanced by an all round increase in the districts of Berar.

It is disappointing to note that there is a considerable decrease in the number of pupils in the Akola and Buldana districts although the number of schools has increased. The greatest increase of scholars has been in the Bilaspur district where the district council, acting on the advice given to them by the inspecting staff, tried to secure 40 pupils for each teacher and considerably improved the position in their compulsory areas. Similarly, the strict and watchful administration of the Bhandara district council led to an appreciable improvement in the enrolment, particularly in compulsory areas. The percentage of attendance throughout these provinces increased from 74 in 1931-32 to 78 in 1936-37. This is still too low.

Out of 40,716 villages in the province, of which 14,232 have a population of over 300 people, 4,219 villages have schools, that is to say, 10.4 per cent of the villages have schools as against 10.05 per cent in the year 1931-32. These village schools provide instruction for 12,083 feeder villages. Thus 40.04 per cent of the villages have access to schools as against 39.9 per cent in 1931-32, while the rest remain at present beyond the reach of elementary education. The following table gives the number of villages with schools and the number of feeder villages in each district:—

District	Number of villages	Number of villages with over 300 people	Number of villages with schools	Number of feeder villages	Percentage of villages served with schools to the total number of villages		
					Excluding feeders (of columns 4 to 2)	Including feeders (of columns 4 and 5 to 2)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
<i>Nagpur circle</i>							
Nagpur	...	1,623	593	157	450	9.67	37.4
Wardha	...	939	500	178	322	19.0	53.2
Chanda	...	2,366	678	179	558	7.5	31.1
Betul	...	1,397	417	101	304	9.3	7.2
Chhindwara	...	3,516	397	212	915	6.03	32.05
Total	..	9,841	2,585	827	2,549	8.4	34.3

District	Number of villages	Number of villages with over 300 people	Number of villages with schools	Number of feeder villages	Pe-centage of villages served with schools to the total number of villages	
					Excluding feeders (of columns 4 to 2)	Including feeders (of columns 4 and 5 to 2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Jubbulpore Circle</i>						
Jubbulpore	... 2,365	628	153	1,047	6·5	50·7
Saugor	... 3,477	770	217	670	6·2	25·5
Mandla	... 2,021	398	92	603	4·6	34·4
Hoshangabad	... 2,368	811	257	640	10·09	37·8
Nimar	... 1,087	389	129	128	11·8	23·6
Total	... 11,418	2,996	848	3,088	7·4	34·5
<i>Chhattisgarh Circle</i>						
Raipur	... 3,834	1,446	335	1,264	8·81	42·03
Bilaspur	... 3,381	1,620	232	860	6·86	30·52
Drug	... 2,854	1,198	141	710	4·94	29·8
Bhandara	... 1,641	880	164	674	9·99	51·06
Balaghat	... 1,307	376	131	644	10·02	59·29
Total	... 12,987	5,520	1,003	4,092	7·72	39·23
<i>Berar Circle</i>						
Amraoti	... 1,925	808	400	560	20·8	49·8
Akola	... 1,768	795	410	642	23·2	59·5
Buldana	... 1,204	689	417	597	34·0	84·1
Yeotmal	... 1,573	848	314	555	19·3	55·2
Total	... 6,479	3,131	1,541	2,354	23·8	60·1
GRAND TOTAL	... 40,715	14,232	4,219	12,083	10·4	40·04

There are seven villages with a population of 1,000 or over which have no school within a radius of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The following table gives the total number of pupils in primary schools and primary classes of vernacular middle schools in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Year	Number of primary schools for boys	Pupils in primary stage		Total
		In primary schools	In primary department of vernacular middle schools	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1931-32	... 4,145	3,00,587	51,686	3,52,273
1936-37	... 4,328	3,12,653	56,190	3,68,843
Difference	... +183	+12,066	+4,504	+16,570

56. Wastage and stagnation.—The following table shows the distribution of the total number of pupils in primary schools in various classes in the years 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Classes	1931-32	Percent- age to the total 1931-32	1936-37	Percent- age to the total 1936-37	Increas or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	1,39,225	39·5	1,37,007	37·1	- 2,218
II	82,693	23·4	91,245	24·7	+8,552
III	69,431	19·8	78,444	21·3	+9,013
IV	60,924	17·3	62,147	16·9	+1,223
Total	3,52,273	100	3,68,843	1,00·0	+16,570

From the above statement it will be seen that enrolment in class I has decreased. This fall is due to the departmental order that admission should be made within two months of the annual promotion examination. This has resulted to some extent in reducing wastage and stagnation in the higher classes. The fall of percentage in class IV may be attributed to the anxiety of teachers to keep back weaker boys in class III in order to achieve better results in class IV.

The following table gives a rough indication of the wastage and stagnation in primary schools in the various districts :—

Districts	Number of boys in Class I on the 31st March 1934	Number of boys in Class IV on the 31st March 1937	Primary examina- tion results of 1937		Per- centage of columns 5 to 2
			Number appeared	Number passed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Nagpur Circle</i>					
Nagpur	8,533	5,114	4,566	2,908	34·0
Wardha	5,549	1,933	1,796	1,096	19·8
Chanda	5,121	2,528	2,016	1,133	21·7
Betul	2,568	960	824	527	20·6
Chhindwara	6,773	3,006	2,062	1,153	17·03
Total	28,544	13,541	11,264	6,817	23·9



District	Number of boys in Class I on the 31st March 1934	Number of boys in Class IV on the 31st March 1937	Primary examination result of 1937		Percentage columns 5 to 2
			Number appeared	Number passed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Jubbulpore Circle.</i>					
Jubbulpore	6,309	3,469	3,142	2,458	38.9
Saugor	4,969	3,017	2,570	2,131	42.9
Mandla	2,006	713	803	598	29.8
Hoshangabad	6,013	3,301	2,837	1,991	33.11
Nimar	3,382	1,655	1,467	1,050	31.04
Total	22,679	12,155	10,819	8,228	36.3
<i>Chhattisgarh Circle.</i>					
Raipur	10,547	4,632	4,377	2,619	24.8
Bilaspur	8,542	4,980	4,368	3,174	37.0
Drug	4,413	2,319	2,242	1,485	33.7
Bhandara	4,399	1,641	1,523	965	21.9
Balaghat	3,902	1,802	1,455	922	23.6
Total	31,803	15,374	13,965	9,165	28.8
<i>Berar Circle.</i>					
Amraoti	15,155	5,211	5,071	3,046	20
Akola	13,215	3,987	4,415	2,551	19
Buldana	10,523	4,517	3,775	2,334	22
Yeotmal	6,677	2,919	2,681	1,677	25
Total	45,570	16,634	15,942	9,608	21
Grand total	1,28,596	57,704	51,990	33,818	26.3

In 1932, the corresponding percentages for the four circles were 22.5, 26.48, 18.2 and 20.7, respectively. In all, except Nagpur, definite progress has been made.

The Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, remarks: "The school atmosphere being what it is, the problem of wastage and stagnation is difficult to solve. Little improvement is seen during the quinquennium", and a Deputy Inspector in this circle, with some justice, remarks that much of the trouble is due to putting raw boys in charge of classes I and II, to which the best teachers should be assigned. The Jubbulpore Inspector remarks: The rule of admission to class I at the commencement of the year has reduced the percentage of stagnation in classes II and III, but the large number of schools in charge of each Deputy Inspector and the system whereby one teacher

holds charge of two classes, or even more, are responsible for slow progress in the standard of efficiency so far achieved". He adds that as many teachers have had no promotion for years (in one district for as many as nine), and as salary cuts are being enforced, there is too often little incentive to efficient work. The administrative methods of local bodies hamper progress.

The Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle, remarks: "The increase in the percentage by 10.6 is the result of some of methods adopted in this circle to combat the excessive wastage and stagnation", such as—

- (i) the abolition of the Umedwar system in class I.
- (ii) the maintenance of teachers' character rolls and the entry in them of the Deputy Inspector's remarks, and
- (iii) the introduction of good work allowances, tenable for one year, for teachers who have done exceptionally well during the year.

Bhandara district council distributed a sum of Rs. 500 in this way to 75 teachers during 1936-37.

57. Staff.—(a) *Numbers*—The following tables give the number of trained and untrained teachers in:—

- (i) district council schools (in 1932, percentage was 63.9),
- (ii) municipal schools (in 1932, percentage was 67.8), and
- (iii) aided primary schools (in 1932, percentage was 38.5).

(1) DISTRICT COUNCIL SCHOOLS

District	Number of teachers			Percentage of trained teachers
	Trained	Untrained	Total	
(1) Nagpur Circle	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nagpur	277	38	315	87.9
Wardha	213	31	244	87.2
Chanda	167	142	309	54.04
Betul	139	60	199	64.5
Chhindwara	337	39	376	89.6
Total	1,133	310	1,443	78.06

(1)	Number of teachers			Percentage of trained teachers (5)
	Trained (2)	Untrained (3)	Total (4)	
<i>Jubbulpore Circle.</i>				
Jubbulpore	256	59	315	81.2
Saugor	369	49	518	71.2
Mandla	123	43	166	74.1
Hoshangabad	334	134	468	71.4
Nimar	171	23	194	88.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>80.2</b>
<i>Chhattishgarh Circle</i>				
Raipur	442	331	773	57
Bilaspur	500	260	760	65
Drug	287	110	397	72
Bhandara	267	362	629	42
Balaghat	199	134	333	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>58.6</b>
<i>Berar Circle</i>				
Amraoti	438	207	645	68.0
Akola	315	443	758	42.0
Buldana	335	337	672	50.0
Ycotmal	204	228	432	47.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>51.5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,343</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>8,373</b>	<b>63.8</b>

## (2) MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

District	Number of teachers			Per-centage of trained teachers
	Trained	Untrained	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nagpur Circle</i>				
Nagpur	363	44	407	93.07
Wardha	116	53	169	68.6
Chanda	57	14	71	80.2
Betul	24	7	31	77.4
Chhindawara	54	15	69	78.2
Total	614	133	747	82.2
<i>Jubbulpore Circle</i>				
Jubbulpore	156	17	173	90.2
Saugor	105	15	120	87.5
Mandla	13	5	18	72.2
Hoshangabad	92	46	138	66.6
Niwari	115	54	169	68.05
Total	481	137	618	78
<i>Chhattisgarh Circle</i>				
Raipur	92	19	111	82.9
Bilaspur	59	11	70	84.3
Drug	26	3	29	89.7
Bhandara	91	11	102	88.2
Balaghat	15	5	20	75.0
Total	283	49	332	85.2
<i>Berar Circle</i>				
Amraoti	150	95	245	61.2
Akola	94	86	180	52.2
Buldana	104	67	171	60.8
Ycetmal	93	73	166	56.03
Total	441	321	762	57.9
<i>Grand total</i>	1,819	640	2,459	71.0

## (3) AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Circles	Number of teachers			Percentage of trained teachers
	Trained	Untrained	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nagpur	58	96	154	37.7
Jubbulpore	52	40	92	56.5
Chhattisgarh	76	83	159	47.8
Berar	1	77	78	1.3
Total	187	296	483	38.7

From the above tables it will be seen that except in municipal schools no real progress has been made.

The Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, remarks: "There is plenty of scope for the employment of trained teachers, but the trained teachers find it extremely difficult to secure employment and many have to sit idle; some take to other

professions. The District Council, Wardha, has for the last two years declined to take any more trained teachers". The Inspector of Schools, Chhattigarh Circle, reports, "Bhandara district council shows the lowest percentage of trained teachers. The supply of trained teachers for this district could not keep pace with the rapid rise in the number of schools and pupils owing to the introduction of compulsory primary education". There has also been a considerable drop in the percentage of trained teachers in Bilaspur district as the supply available could not meet the demand which consisted of 31 new teachers every year.

In the Berar Circle, matriculates were admitted directly to the second year course in the three normal schools. If this system is continued for some years more the general level of efficiency should be considerably raised.

The following table gives the total number of trained and untrained teachers in primary schools including the primary department of vernacular middle schools in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Teachers		1931-32	1936-37
Trained	...	6,202	7,668
Untrained	...	4,159	4,035
Total		10,361	11,703
Per centage of trained teachers to total		59.0	65.5

As this percentage was 46.3 in 1927, there has been, during the last ten years, a distinct advance.

(b) *Conditions of service.*—Conditions of service leave much to be desired. The position is summed up by the Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, who says; "Irregularity of payment, needless transfers and the lack of appreciation of good work have tended to create an atmosphere of gloom, despondency and lethargy". As regards pay, it is far too often in arrears; the position in the Wardha district was so acute that in January 1935 the teachers whose pay was six months in arrears, went on strike. "Good work seldom receives consideration", says the Inspector, Nagpur, and from Chhattisgarh it is reported that some teachers have had no promotion since 1927. In Hoshangabad and Nimar, there have been no promotions for nine and six years, respectively. Pay, too, is inadequate. Indeed, as the Commissioner, Jubbulpore, remarks; "The average rural teacher draws little more than a sweeper and adequate results can hardly be expected until the status of the teacher is raised". He

points out further that in addition to his ordinary duties he often looks after the cattle-pound and acts as post-master and election agent. It is noteworthy, however, that the District Council, Raipur, set aside a certain sum for use as good conduct allowances. "In Municipal areas", says the Inspector, Nagpur, "conditions are slightly better. Transfers cause less hardship and pay is higher but here, too, promotion often depends upon the pleasure of the party in power". Many teachers spend much time in giving private tuition to the neglect of their legitimate duties.

(c) *Transfers of teachers.*—The following table gives the number of transfers made by district councils in the last year of the period under report :—

District councils	Total number of teachers in vernacular middle and primary schools	Number of transfers during 1936-37	Percentage of transfers	
			1936-37	1931-32
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nagpur Circle</i>				
Nagpur	483	117	24.2	38.5
Wardha	383	88	23.0	39.3
Chanda	360	102	28.3	31.9
Betul	205	59	29.0	26.9
Chhindwara	243	47	19.3	23.8
Seoni	219	55	22.09	24.0
Total	1,923	468	24.3	32.6
<i>Jubbulpore Circle</i>				
Jubbulpore	401	82	20.4	19.5
Saugor	262	53	20.2	23.1
Damoh	226	43	19.03	21.1
Mandla	214	46	22.5	29.7
Hoshangabad	390	44	11.3	32.0
Narsinghpur	269	48	17.8	30.1
Nimar	244	40	16.5	32.5
Total	1,996	356	17.8	27.0
<i>Chhattisgarh Circle</i>				
Raipur	773	255	33.0	34.0
Bilaspur	760	182	24.0	69.6
Drug	397	91	20.0	44.0
Bhandara	629	110	17.0	12.6
Balaghat	333	56	17.0	28.0
Total	2,892	694	24.0	34.5
<i>Berar Circle</i>				
Amraoti	1,136	216	19.0	27.6
Akola	1,114	223	20.0	37.3
Buldana	672	188	28.0	92.6
Ycetmal	587	135	23.0	23.4
Total	3,509	762	22.0	55.8
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,320</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>

In view of many and frequent transfers made by district councils and the concomitant dislocation of work and inefficiency, a suggestion was made to all local bodies in the province in the year 1929 that they should endeavour to reduce the number of annual transfers to a more reasonable proportion, *i.e.*, 17 per cent of the total cadre. As this was found to be too low to cover transfers which the exigences of service required, the percentage was in 1934 raised from 17 to 25. The local bodies were informed in the year 1935 that if the number of transfers of teachers per annum was in excess of 25 per cent of the cadre in any year, the Government grant paid to that body for vernacular education would be liable to reduction, and such action was taken in regard to one district council. The Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, remarks: "Transfers continue to be excessive and are seldom in the interest of the schools. Much time that the teachers have to spend in moving from place to place could be more usefully employed by them in school work". "Transfers", he continues, "are seldom made for educational reasons and the advice of the Deputy Inspectors is rarely, if even, accepted. They are particularly numerous during elections". The Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle, remarks: "The harmful influence of the excessive number of transfers on the general discipline and instruction of the school does not, however, totally disappear with the reduced number of transfers. The external motives that led to a large number of transfers still form the causes for many a transfer. Instances have been brought to my notice of transfers which have been made at the most inopportune moment. One district council, for instance, effected certain transfers in the month of January, when their schools were yet to be examined. Transfers of this nature are contrary to sound administrative principles".

(d) *Average salaries.*—A statement showing the average salaries of teachers in district council, municipal, aided and unaided and Government primary schools in 1936-37, as compared with 1931-32 is below:—

	1936-37					
	1931-32	Nagpur Circle	Jubbulpore Circle	Chhattisgarh Circle	Berar Circle	Total Central Provinces and Berar
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District council ...	21.02	21	21.4	18.4	25.4	21.5
Municipal ...	27.2	25	26.1	27.7	24.4	25.8
Aided ...	20.65	22	20.7	18.7	20	20.3
Government ...	32	32	32	32	32	32
Unaided ...	19	18	18.4	18	20	19

From the above figures it will be observed that the average pay of teachers in district councils is low but in municipal schools, except in Berar, conditions are better. The Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle, in which salaries are lower than elsewhere, reports that the local bodies in the circle have been greatly handicapped by economic depression and by the reduction in Government grants.

(e) *Pensions and provident funds.*—The following table shows the number of teachers in district council, municipal and aided schools who were in pensionable service or enjoying the benefit of provident funds :—

	Total No. of teachers	In pensionable service.	Enjoying Provident Fund
District council ...	9,823	1,656	6,994
Municipal ...	2,727	288	2,067
Aided ...	537	...	423
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>13,087</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>9,484</b>

58. *Standard of instruction.*—The Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, remarks: "The standard of instruction in primary schools is not very high. This is to be attributed partly to the defects of administration. The general tendency is to neglect school work in the earlier part of the session and to resort to methods of cramming as the examinations draw near. The use of cram books and keys is prevalent everywhere, particularly in municipal schools. The Deputy Inspectors' advice to the contrary usually goes unheeded. Even trained teachers are tempted to depart from sound methods under the stress of circumstances. The high ideals and correct methods learnt in the normal schools are soon swept aside and teaching is done in a dull and mechanical fashion. The result is that instead of developing the intelligence and understanding of the pupils, the teaching only burdens the child's mind with a mass of facts which the child can neither use nor enjoy. The remedy lies in improving the control of teachers and better type of management". The Inspector of Schools, Jubbulpore, remarks; "As judged from the number of primary passes, there is a fair improvement in the standard of instruction specially in schools of the urban area except in the Hoshangabad district which has shown 69 per cent results, being the lowest in the circle. The existence of single



teacher schools in each district is responsible to some extent for slow progress. Nimar district has 56 such schools and Saugor and Damoh 11 each. There is some reluctance noticeable on the part of local bodies to replace untrained and unqualified teachers by trained hands with the result that the standard of teaching is adversely affected. The efforts of Deputy Inspectors of Schools to awaken a sense of responsibility in teachers bear fruit proportionate to the co-operation received from the local bodies. In the Saugor district, the cordial relations between the local bodies and the Deputy Inspectors have reacted on the percentage of passes in the Primary Certificate Examination, which is the highest in the circle". The Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle, remarks: "The standard of instruction imparted in the primary schools, though in some areas it is reported to be slightly better than before, still continues to be extremely poor. It is a rare thing for a teacher to plan his year's work and seldom does he care to prepare his lesson. Even those teachers who have received technical training do not show any marked appreciation of the value of modern pedagogical methods. The teachers evince little interest in their legitimate work in the class room and their attention is absorbed in matters which have little to do with school affairs. They have learnt to seek their rewards and prospects, not by discharging their legitimate duties as teachers but by meddling in the affairs of the bodies that employ them. They have no permanent interest in the school or in the pupils, for they have realized that they are mere pawns in the bigger game."

59. Single teacher schools.—The general opinion of the inspectorate about these schools is that they are not successful and absorb funds which could be usefully employed elsewhere. The standard of instruction is low and literacy is seldom attained. Some of these schools have little justification for existence at all and are opened at the request of district council members for election

purposes. A statement giving details about these schools is appended :—

District	Number of single teacher schools	Number of pupils in classes				
		I	II	III	IV	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Nagpur Circle</i>						
Nagpur	17	319	179	109	7	605
Chanda	41	795	435	356	...	1,586
Wardha	52	797	435	348	112	1,693
Betul	15	280	118	91	72	551
Chhindwara	31	409	198	182	159	948
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>5,393</b>
<i>Jubbulpore Circle</i>						
Jubbulpore	9	145	114	79	11	349
Saugor	15	229	120	105	59	513
Mandla	13	292	114	90	27	523
Hoshangabad	57	748	433	306	114	1,601
Nimar	57	840	373	323	193	1,729
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>4,715</b>
<i>Chhattisgarh Circle</i>						
Raipur	6	177	76	18	14	215
Bilaspur	3	46	10	20	12	88
Drug	1	29	10	...	...	39
Bhandara	2	...	97	106	...	23
Balaghat	6	96	38	37	8	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>724</b>
<i>Berar Circle</i>						
Amraoti	110	2,139	1,270	857	...	4,265
Akola	142	2,063	1,355	777	...	3,895
Yeomaal	155	2,644	1,243	957	...	4,441
Buldana	160	3,071	1,148	703	...	4,922
<b>Total</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>9,916</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>3,294</b>	...	<b>17,926</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>15,949</b>	<b>7,467</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>28,718</b>

60. Examination results.—The following table gives the number of candidates who appeared for the primary

certificate examination, the number who passed and the percentage of successful candidates in each district in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Districts	Number of candidates		Percentage of passes	
	Number appeared	Number passed	1936-37	1931-32
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nagpur Circle</i>				
Nagpur ...	4,837	3,000	62.02	54.8
Wardha ...	1,821	1,112	61.06	61.5
Chanda ...	1,887	1,055	55.9	51.2
Betul ...	824	527	63.9	75.8
Chhindwara ...	1,927	1,090	56.5	60.5
Total ...	11,296	6,784	60.1	58.06
<i>Jubbulpore Circle</i>				
Jubbulpore ...	3,171	2,482	78.3	66
Saugor ...	2,581	2,140	82.9	76
Mandla ...	830	617	74.3	68
Hoshangabad ...	2,941	2,045	69.5	69
Nimar ...	1,489	1,065	71.5	78
Total ...	11,012	8,349	75.8	71
<i>Chhattisgarh Circle</i>				
Raipur ...	4,377	2,619	60	57.5
Bilaspur ...	4,368	3,174	72	52.2
Drug ...	2,212	1,485	66.2	52.9
Bhandara ...	3,225	1,922	60	56.8
Balaghat ...	1,455	922	63.3	51.6
Total ...	15,667	10,122	64	53.1
<i>Berar Circle</i>				
Amraoti ...	5,142	3,092	60	51
Akola ...	4,504	2,509	59	54
Buldana ...	3,775	2,334	62	50
Yeotmal ...	2,721	1,703	63	57
Total ...	16,142	9,728	60.3	52.5
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,117	34,933	65	58.8

From these figures it will be seen that in all circles the percentage of passes shows an improvement on that of the preceding quinquennium

61. **Common primary examination.**—Opinions on the value of holding common primary examinations vary considerably. Though some inspectors regard them as administratively useful and convenient and as promoting uniformity of standard and healthy rivalry among teachers, others think that in view of the tender age of the candidates, the unfamiliar surroundings of the place of examination and the distances to be covered to reach it; to hold such examinations is undesirable. "The system laid down in the Education Manual entails the personal touch which is essential if small children are to be examined under natural conditions." There is no doubt, however, that a common test saves much time and that in urban areas can be usefully carried out.

62. **Buildings.**—The state of most of the buildings used for primary schools is far from satisfactory. Many are ill-ventilated and dilapidated and too many schools are housed in structures not designed for the purpose to which they are put. Cheap buildings generally prove to be a false economy.

63. **Expenditure.**—The following table shows the total expenditure on primary education and the amounts contributed by Government, local bodies, fees and other sources in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Heads	Expenditure			Percentage	
	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease	1931-32	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Provincial funds	19,09,953	19,99,998	+90,945	33	33.9
District board funds	11,83,525	11,69,891	-13,634	39	36.0
Municipal funds	5,37,101	7,87,721	+1,50,620	21	24.2
Fees	52,249	47,988	-4,252	2	1.5
Other sources	1,66,259	1,42,759	-23,500	5	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,48,178</b>	<b>32,48,357</b>	<b>+2,00,179</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The average cost of maintaining a primary school rose from Rs. 735-6-2 in 1931-32 to Rs. 570-8-8 in 1936-37 and the average cost of educating a primary school pupil increased from Rs. 10-2-6 to Rs. 10-6-3. The average fee per pupil decreased from Re. 0-2-9 to Re. 0-2-5 per annum.

**64. Central Provinces Primary Education Act.—**

The following amendment was made to section 17 of the Central Provinces Primary Education Act of 1920 by the Central Provinces Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1933 :—

In every area in which a notification under section 5 or section 6 is in force—

- (a) no fees shall be charged in respect of the primary education of a child of the sex specified in such notification in any primary school managed by a local authority or by Government, and
- (b) such fees may be charged or remitted in any primary school not maintained wholly out of provincial or local funds :

Provided that, if fees have been remitted, the local authority shall, in accordance with byelaws made under section 20, pay to the authorities of such school compensation for loss of income caused by such remission or such portion thereof as the Provincial Government may direct.

**65. Compulsory education.—**Important amendments to the Compulsory Education Rules and Annexures were also made during the quinquennium. Under rule 13 (2) the following change was effected :—

If a school authority is unable to provide accommodation or staff to the full extent required to meet the needs of all pupils in its area, the double shift system may be introduced in which classes comprising one set of pupils may be conducted for the prescribed number of hours in the morning and classes comprising a second set of pupils may be conducted for the same number of hours in the afternoon in accordance with rule 13 (1). Provided that the maximum number of hours

during which a teacher working under the double shift system is required to impart instruction shall not exceed 5 hours on any one day.

By the end of the previous quinquennium, compulsion had been introduced by six district councils and one independent local board (Sironcha), in 422 villages; 23 municipal committees and one notified area committee at Bhatapara also applied compulsion, in whole or in part, to the areas under their control. The following tables shows the district councils, municipal and notified area committees which had introduced compulsion up to the end of the year 1936-37 :—

District councils	Number of village in which compulsion has been introduced	Date of introduction of compulsion	Attendance percentage	Recurring grant paid for 19.6.37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
District Council, Nagpur	18	16-6-30	77	3,075
District Council, Betul	39	1-4-34	69.5	Without grant.
Independent Local Board, Sironcha (Chanda district.)	1	1-4-23	75.0	552
District Council, Raipur	51	{ 1-7-26 1-11-27 }	85 to 90	5,382
District Council, Bilaspur	83	{ 15-8-27 1-11-27 }	89	4,125
District Council, Bhandara	149	{ 1-4-26 1-7-29 }	85	23,725
District Council, Amraoti	95	{ 11-4-21 1-9-31 }	79	21,460
District Council, Akola	67	{ 1-8-23 1-4-25 1-9-30 }	81.0	13,255

## Municipal and notified area committees.

Municipal and notified area committee		Whether compul- sion is introduced in all wards or in some wards	Date of introduction of compul- sion	Attend- ance percent- age.	Recur- ring grant paid for 1935-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Rs.
Municipal Nagpur.	Committee,	In Circles Nos. . to 9 and 19 (a), (b) and (c).	1-7-28	89	8,357
Civil Station Municipal Chanda.	Sub-Com- mittee, Nagpur. Committee,	In Indora and Wadpikal.	2-6-30	84	2,191
Municipal Warora.	Committee,	In all wards ...	2-7-30	81	2,487
Municipal Wardha.	Committee,	Do. ...	1-11-23	85	939
Municipal Doli.	Committee,	Do. ...	1-7-28	82	1,069
Municipal Arvi.	Committee,	Do. ...	15-6-30	73.1	87
Municipal Jubbulpore.	Committee,	In five wards ...	16-6-30	83.0	671
Municipal Saugor.	Committee,	In all wards ...	1-9-28	91.4	2,310
Municipal Harda.	Committee,	In all wards ...	1-4-28	91	5,018
Municipal Gadchewar.	Committee,	In six wards ...	16-6-29	90.6	1,519
Municipal Khandwa	Committee,	In all wards ...	25-4-30	80.2	190
Municipal Rajnour.	Committee,	In six wards ...	1-9-30	91	2,986
Municipal Dhamtari.	Committee,	In thirteen wards ...	1-7-27	81	3,596
Municipal Bilaspur.	Committee,	In all wards ...	1-9-30	87	1,863
Notified Area Kota.	Committee,	Do. ...	1-7-30	89	2,082
Notified Area Mungeli	Committee,	Do. ...	1-4-28	89	604
Municipal Bhindara.	Committee,	Do. ...	1-4-27	83	366
Municipal Balasahr.	Committee,	Do. ...	1-4-34	93	1,127
Notified Area Bhatapara.	Committee,	Do. ...	1-7-30	91	1,152
City Municipal Amrjota Town	Committee,	Do. ...	16-6-27	89	806
Municipal Elichpur City	Committee,	Do. ...	1-4-31	85	1,092
Municipal Suldina.	Committee,	Do. ...	1-12-28	84	4,044
Municipal Khamgaon.	Committee,	Do. ...	1-3-26	79	2,349
Municipal Yasamal.	Committee,	In one ward (East).	1-4-25	72.1	850
Municipal Malhapur.	Committee,	In all wards ...	1-7-31	81	2,172
Municipal Malhapur.	Committee,	In one ward (East).	2-1-28	74	1,380
Municipal Malhapur.	Committee,	In all wards ...	1-7-35	79	1,498

The Betul district council introduced compulsion in 29 centres with effect from the 1st April 1934 and the Municipal Committee, Malkapur, on the 1st July 1935. It was found necessary to suspend the operation of the Act in nine villages in Bhandara district owing to the distance of the villages from the central school. The Act also ceased to operate in four villages attached to the Mungeli centre and at Higna in the Nagpur tahsil.

Recurring grants amounting to Rs. 1,24,309 were paid during the year 1936-37 to local bodies for the schemes in force. For the Betul scheme, Government was unable to give a grant.

It cannot be said that the results of the working of the Act have been satisfactory. In Nagpur Circle, both enrolment and attendance have failed to fulfil expectations and schemes have partially failed because in many cases they have been introduced in advance of any demand by local public opinion. In Jubbulpore Circle, no district council has applied the Act and out of 21 municipalities only two have applied it to all wards and three more to some. In Chhattisgarh, though no new area has been brought under the scheme, the working of the Act seems to be more satisfactory than elsewhere. In Berar only one new area has been brought in. Complaints of the weakness and slackness of attendance authorities, owing to fear of unpopularity, are frequent and meetings are often too few and badly attended. The Inspector, Berar, draws particular attention to the inadequate working of the Act and adds that the discipline of the teachers is slack and the attendance generally unsatisfactory.

**66. Administration.**—The defects in the administration of primary education mentioned in previous reports were once more emphasized in the reports on the period under review and, as has been pointed out by more than one Commissioner, the conferment of real political power upon the masses involves the absolute obligation on the part of the State to make adequate provision for the education of the electorate and this provision can be made only if control is transferred to the Provincial Government. At present, administration is in the hands of regional bodies with an ever-changing personnel with the inevitable result that continuity of policy is conspicuous by its absence.

In the opinion of one Inspector, the management of schools is left to clerks. Indeed the general impression of those competent to judge is that neither Government



nor the public is getting a suitable return for the money spent. One Commissioner remarks that three-quarters of the money spent on primary education is virtually wasted.

67. School committees.—Reports on the working of these committees are depressing. Many of them are too large and unwieldy, members are apathetic and ignorant and so far from being helpful are too often merely an obstacle to the efficient working of the school boards.

68. Aided, unaided and indigenous schools.—The following table shows the number of schools and pupils in them during the years 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

	1931-32		1936-37	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Recognized.</i>				
Aided	121	10,086	177	12,370
Unaided	137	5,755	120	4,871
<i>Unrecognized.</i>				
Aided	1	21	5	71
Unaided	222	6,980	123	4,005
Total	486	22,812	425	21,317

69. Factory schools.—There are two types of factory schools, those attended by children working in the factories and those attended by children of factory-workers

and other residents of the factory areas. The following table gives the statistics regarding these schools:—

	Enrol- ment	Grant paid
<i>Aided.</i>		
For children work- ing in factories. G. B. Mills Factory School, Jubbulpore.	50	920
For children of factory-workers. Gun Carriage Factory School, Jubbulpore.	144	1,065
... Kymore Cément Fac- tory School.	93	89
<i>Unaided</i>		
... Sly Mill School, Hinganghat.	28	...
... Ballarpur Colliery School,	64	...
... Perfect Pottery School, Jubbulpore.	60	...
... Cement F a c t o r y School, Katni.	168	...

The Lalbagh Factory School, Burhanpur, was closed on 1st April 1936 as a result of a strike in the Tapti Mills. Two schools were opened, one at the Perfect Pottery Works at Jubbulpore and the other at the Katni Cement Factory at Katni. The Mahakali Colliery School at Chanda mentioned in the last quinquennial report has been closed.

The Boy Orderly School at Nagpur for the boy orderlies in the Police Department was closed during 1935-36 as a measure of economy.

70. **Adult night schools.**—The scheme drawn up originally in 1928 for the establishment of 50 schools for adults had again to be postponed owing to financial stringency. The following statement shows the number of

night schools for males and the number of pupils in them during the year 1936-37 :—

	1936-37	
	Schools	Pupils
Nagpur	6	116
Jubbulpore	5	107
Chhattisgarh	6	113
Berar	20	430
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>766</b>

In the Saugor district, two night schools for adults received a Government grant of Rs. 209. Owing to lack of sufficient interest among the labouring classes, these schools did not work efficiently. The night school at Khandwa has not proved successful for want of funds and proper organization. The night classes for adults started by the Municipal Committee, Dhamtari, in the year 1935 are held for two hours with three teachers at a remuneration of Rs. 5 per mensem. The Balaghat district village uplift committee maintained five night schools but they were not very successful.

**71. Prison schools.**—The following table shows the number of prison schools and the number of pupils in them :—

	Males		Females	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
<i>Jail primary schools</i>				
Nagpur	1	119	1	20
Jubbulpore	1	154	...	...
Narsinghpur	1	261	...	...
Raipur	1	59	...	...
Akola	1	59	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>

72. **Special schools.**—The Bhonsla Deaf and Dumb School, Nagpur, and the Blind Boys' Institute, Nagpur are dealt with in Chapter XVII.

The Vedic School, Nagpur, is a purely religious institution in which education in Sanskrit is imparted. The enrolment is the same in 1931-32 as in 1936-37, *i.e.*, 46. The expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,710 to Rs. 4,140.

The Nagpur School of Fine Arts was recognized in the year 1934-35. The enrolment has increased from 44 to 59. The total expenditure for the year 1936-37 was Rs. 2,320.

## CHAPTER VII

### PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

73. **General.**—The University College of Law is dealt with in Chapter III and the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, in Chapter IX. Besides these, there are the College of Agriculture, Nagpur, and the Medical School, Nagpur, which train students for the professions of agriculture and medicine, respectively. Both these institutions are maintained by Government, the former by the Department of Agriculture, and the latter by the Medical Department. In addition to these, there are institutions under the Department of Agriculture providing instruction in agricultural methods.

74. **Hitkarni Law College, Jubbulpore.**—This college was opened in June 1934 under the management of the Hitkarni Sabha and was affiliated to the privileges of the Nagpur University early in the following year. The enrolment increased from 34 in 1934-35 to 37 in 1936-37. For the present, the college does not possess a building of its own but is accommodated in one of the buildings of the Sabha. The expenditure of the college increased from Rs. 3,354 in 1934-35 to Rs. 4,706 in 1936-37.

75. **College of Agriculture, Nagpur.**—The certificate course, originally kept in abeyance in 1929-30, was revived in view of the small number of candidates seeking admission. Substantial progress was made in the period under report in the direction of providing for the students of the college adequate facilities for post graduate studies. Graduates in Agriculture are now eligible to proceed to the courses leading to the M.A. degree in Economics and to the LL.B. degree of the Nagpur University. The degree of Master of Agriculture (M.Ag.)

was instituted to encourage specialization and research in the sciences associated with agriculture. Other respects in which the University regulations have been amended to the advantage of the students are, first, the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for a first division pass in the Intermediate and B.Ag. examinations has been reduced from 66 to 60 of the aggregate, thus bringing these examinations into line with the other University examinations, and, secondly, students who secure a compartmental pass in the Intermediate Agriculture examination are now permitted to keep terms for the B.Ag. examination but they cannot appear for the B.Ag. degree examination till they have passed the Intermediate examination. The decision of the Local Government to make B.Ag's. eligible for appointment to the Subordinate Civil Service, the facilities now available for post-graduate studies and the eligibility of B.Ag's. to proceed to the courses leading to the M.A. degree in Economics and to the LL.B. degree of the Nagpur University have attracted students of a higher intellectual calibre to seek admission in large numbers.

Enrolment in the college increased from 100 in 1931-32 to 151 in 1936-37. The number of students in the various classes is given in the following table:—

Classes	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
<i>Degree course.</i>					
1st year	28	31	35	43	60
2nd year	37	24	29	44	43
3rd year	18	31	15	21	26
4th year	28	22	37	24	22
Dairy course	14	...	6	...	...
Total	125	108	125	132	151

In past years students tended to leave after the first session but, owing to an improvement in the type of student and to the openings now available to graduates of the college, this tendency has been checked.

The value and number of scholarships tenable at this college have been reduced. Thirty-two scholarships of Rs. 12 per mensem each have been reduced to 16 of

Rs. 10 per mensem and 16 scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem each to 12 of Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem each, the duration of the award having been also reduced from 12 to 10 months. The Botanical, Chemical and Entomological Sections still remain undermanned and find it difficult to cope with increased tutorial duties together with their research work.

The following table gives the results of the examinations in the college during each year of the quinquennium :—

	1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
<i>Degree courses</i>										
1st year	28	28	31	26	38	36	43	33	58	50
2nd year	37	33	24	15	29	17	41	29	42	18
3rd year	18	18	31	29	15	14	21	21	26	24
4th year	28	24	22	19	37	26	24	22	23	15
Dairy course	14	14	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...

The total expenditure on the college decreased from Rs. 93,936 in 1931-32 to Rs. 86,795 in 1936-37, while receipts from fees and from contributions made by other Provincial Governments for students deputed for training at the college increased from Rs. 11,850 in 1931-32 to Rs. 19,096 in 1936-37.

76. Schools of agriculture.—The Roberts' n Agricultural Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Powerkhera, is a residential institution which, in addition to the ordinary subjects, gives instruction in practical agriculture and surveying. For agricultural practice, a plot of seven acres has been entrusted to the boys and on this they grow different kinds of vegetables and dry crops. The total value of the crops raised during the quinquennium was Rs. 1,443. Recently, a carpentry class has been started in this school. Hitherto 134 boys have passed out of the school. The number of pupils increased from 81 in 1931-32 to 85 in 1936-37. Out of these, 34 have gone back to their land and are managing their farms. In 1935-37

the department spent Rs. 6,945 on the school and Rs. 1,515 on the hostel.

The Buldana Peace Memorial School, which was opened in 1929 for the instruction in agriculture of the sons of agriculturists in the Buldana district, provides a two years' course for 25 pupils, most of whom reside in the hostel; of these 15 are in the first year and 10 in the second. Stipends of Rs. 6 per mensem are awarded to the former and Rs. 7 per mensem to the latter. The Department of Agriculture has placed the services of a special assistant at the disposal of the school; the staff of the Government farm also help. A better class of pupil is now joining the school but the main attraction seems to be the stipends offered and the hope of Government service at the end of the course.

The Agricultural Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Betul, which started as a district council vernacular middle school, developed gradually into an anglo-vernacular middle school teaching agriculture and was last year taken over by the Department of Agriculture.

There were seven vernacular middle schools in which agriculture was taught, three in the Chhindwara district, one in Raipur, one in Bilaspur and two in the Amraoti district. Maintenance grants to district councils to cover the cost of equipment and allowances to teachers teaching agriculture in these schools were given in 1936-37. These schools were fairly successful, especially in the Nagpur district, though suitable plots of land were not always available. District councils in Berar were anxious to introduce the teaching of agriculture in the middle classes of schools under their control. Two agricultural training classes were in existence in the Amraoti district and one teacher from each of the three remaining districts—Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal—joined the class. There was a demand for the introduction of agriculture in more schools in the Nagpur Circle, but owing to lack of land or the necessary funds it was not possible to meet it.

77. Robertson Medical School, Nagpur.—The Robertson Medical School, Nagpur, is under the control of the Medical Department. The school, which is open to both men and women students, provides a course of four years leading to the diploma known as I. M. P. (Licensed Medical Practitioner) awarded by the Central Provinces Medical Examination Board. Fifteen to 20 per

cent of the diploma holders are absorbed in the Medical Department as Assistant Medical Officers, many of them being placed in charge of small dispensaries in the more remote parts of the province. Admission to the medical school lies through a competitive entrance examination. In the first two years of the quinquennium, 62 and 54 students were admitted to the school, but in the succeeding three years the number dropped to 44, 46 and 51, respectively. The tuition fee is Rs. 8 per mensem (Rs. 12 per mensem for extra-provincial students). Two prizes are awarded every year to final year students. One is called the "Prince of Wales Prize" of the value of Rs. 35 awardable to one who writes the best history on three medical and three surgical cases and the other called the "Dr. C. V. Sahasrabudhe Fund Prize" of the value of Rs. 17-7-0 to one who stands first amongst the successful candidates at the Final Board Examinations in April from the Robertson Medical School, Nagpur. The Superintendent of the School is permitted to exempt not more than five deserving candidates each year from the payment of fees on the ground of poverty. The total receipts during the period under review amounted to Rs. 67,994 as against Rs. 53,515 in the previous quinquennium. The increase was due to the enhanced rate of fees. The expenditure on the school fell from Rs. 3,95,002 in 1927—32 to Rs. 2,73,844 in 1932—37, owing to retrenchment. The number of students in 1936-37 was 266, of whom 39 were women.

## CHAPTER VIII

### TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

78. Extra-provincial provision for technical training.—No state scholarships could be awarded during the quinquennium. One scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem was given to an undergraduate candidate in the year 1932 to be held at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. The number of the Engineering scholarships of the value of Rs. 35 per mensem tenable in any Engineering College outside the provinces was reduced to half and one such scholarship has been awarded every year and made tenable for four years at the Engineering College attached to the Benares Hindu University.

79. Engineering School, Nagpur.—This quinquennium marks the biggest stride in the progress of the school since its inception in 1914 owing to its affiliation in October



1936 to the Nagpur University. The status of those pupils who obtain the diploma will, it is anticipated, be improved and a better class will be attracted. It is encouraging to note that the present training in the school has created in a considerable number of students the ambition to secure higher qualifications.

Among the changes that took place in the period under review the following may be mentioned :—

- (i) The Public Works Department has ceased to grant guaranteed appointments to passed students of the Civil Engineering Department and this has told somewhat on the number of candidates seeking admission to the school.
- (ii) During the year 1932-33 the Board of Control in Civil Engineering and the Advisory Board in Mechanical Engineering were merged into a common Board of Control.
- (iii) The Civil Engineering Syllabus was revised at the beginning of 1933-34. The Sub-Overseer's course was abolished at the beginning of the same year.
- (iv) The Board decided in the year 1934-35 that the first two years of the course followed by six months practical training should constitute a Sub-Overseer's course.

There are three branches of instruction, *viz.*, Civil Engineering (Overseers and Sub-Overseers courses), Mechanical Engineering and Automobile Engineering. The following table shows the number of students in the different departments of the school in each year of the quinquennium.—

Year	Civil Engineering		Mecha- nical Engin- eering	Auto- mobile Engin- eering	Oil Engin- eering	Total
	Over- seers	Sub- over- seers				
1932-33	53	21	40	19	4	137
1933-34	54	10	43	15	7	129
1934-35	57	...	48	12	8	125
1935-36	63	...	44	15	8	130
1936-37	61	...	43	13	2	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>640</b>

The average enrolment in the school decreased from 156 in 1927—32 to 122.2 in 1932—37.

The following table shows the results of examinations in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

	1931-32		1936-37	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
Overseers ...	33	17	9	7
Sub-Overseers ...	16	8	20	14
Mechanical ...	11	9	17	14
Automobile ...	6	6	2	2
Motor mechanics ..	5	5	...	...

Forty-two candidates appeared at the first examination in Engineering of the Nagpur University in the year 1937 and 26 passed.

The average number of students residing in the hostel attached to the school was 32 during the quinquennium.

The total expenditure on scholarships and stipends decreased from Rs. 11,961 in 1931-32 to Rs. 4,335 in 1936-37.

The total expenditure on the school decreased from Rs. 96,566 in 1931-32 to Rs. 77,369 in 1936-37. The cost of educating each student rose from Rs. 512-3-9 in 1931-32 to Rs. 554-14-1 in 1936-37.

The total sum earned decreased from Rs. 36,838 in 1927—32 to Rs. 16,051 in 1932—37. The main decrease is in motor repairing work which is attributed to the prevailing trade depression and increasing competition. The Principal remarks: "The primary object of the workshop is to give instruction to the students in workshop practice but the nature of the work coming in has not generally proved of much value for instruction to students".

"The situation as regards employment has, on the whole, improved. As certain municipalities have now decided to employ qualified students of this school the outlook is very hopeful. It is very satisfactory to note that several students who launched out in private enterprises have now established themselves as contractors or consulting engineers and are sufficiently prosperous to

employ, to a considerable extent, the younger generation of their old school."

**80. Industrial education.**—The Director of Industries has kindly supplied the following information:—

"The demand for industrial education continues to be keen but new schemes for expansion have been held up on account of financial stringency. There are three Government and seven aided industrial schools in the province. The training of Kumars of the Rajkumar College, Raipur, in woodwork at the Government aided carpentry school attached to the American Evangelical Mission, Raipur, was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1936. The aided industrial school at Saugor for training in carpentry was transferred from the supervision of the Swedish Mission to that of the Municipal Committee, Saugor. Reduced rates of scholarships at Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 per mensem for the first, second and third year pupils, respectively, were introduced in all the industrial schools. The total number of pupils in all the schools at the beginning of 1935-37 was 478. The number admitted and passed out of the school was 219 and 128, respectively. At the end of the year, the number of students in the schools was 487 exclusive of those who left the course or were discharged for unsatisfactory progress. Of the students that passed 71 were carpenters, 44 smiths and 13 tailors. The total of students who passed out during the quinquennium was 1,312 carpenters, 733 smiths and 32 tailors. The expenditure of the department on scholarships during 1936-37 was Rs. 37,863 and during the quinquennium Rs. 1,87,989. A compendium for the use of carpentry and metal class pupils was published and adopted as a text book in all the industrial schools under the control of the department.

**81. Mining class.**—In 1936-37, 22 students underwent training in the mining class at Chandametta which continues to attract apprentices from the coal fields. Seven

apprentices passed the third year examination and were granted certificates. The number of students who passed out during the quinquennium was 19.

82. Mochi class at Nagpur.—The number of pupils at the beginning of 1936-37 was 20. The number admitted was seven, passed out 4 and left or discharged for unsatisfactory progress 9, leaving 14 pupils at the end of the year, of whom 11 are Government scholars and the remaining are supported by private bodies.

83. Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.—During 1936-37, the local Government accorded sanction to the admittance of youthful offenders from administered areas in Central India and certain railway lands in Rajputana and Central India to the Reformatory School, Jubbulpore, on payment of the cost of maintenance. The number of boys at the beginning of 1936-37 was 93. During the year, 52 boys were admitted and 25 released, leaving 120 boys at the end of the year. During the quinquennium, 440 boys were taught trades, *viz.*, 227 carpentry 86 gardening and 127 tailoring. Two hundred and fifty-four boys were examined by the Inspector of Industrial Schools in the trades examinations of whom 208 passed. Literary education was given to 375 boys. The health of the boys was good.

84. Leather Tanning School.—Owing to the termination of the lease by the last lessee the Government Leather Tanning School, Nagpur, was closed from the 1st July 1936 to the 31st March 1937. A fresh lease was granted to Mr. G. S. N. Gupta for a period of three years with effect from the 1st April 1937. The training of apprentices has been resumed on the same lines as when the school was under Government control.

85. Drawing.—Only one annual scholarship of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem, tenable for five years, could be awarded. Stipends formally tenable at the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, were discontinued.

## CHAPTER IX

### TRAINING OF TEACHERS—BOYS' SCHOOLS

#### (1) Anglo-Vernacular School Teachers

86. The following statement gives for the last five years the percentage of untrained teachers in anglo-vernacular schools for boys. From this it will be seen that

though in Government schools the position is satisfactory, very little progress has been made in other institutions :—

Year	Graduates				Undergraduates			
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Percentage of untrained teachers	Trained	Untrained	Total	Percentage of untrained teachers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Government</i>								
1931-32	244	37	281	13.9	304	40	344	11.6
1932-33	259	19	278	6.8	315	23	339	6.8
1933-34	262	24	286	8.4	312	22	334	6.6
1934-35	254	35	289	12.1	307	18	325	5.5
1935-36	269	41	310	13.2	300	19	319	6.0
1936-37	273	45	318	14.2	304	13	317	4.1
<i>Non-Government</i>								
1931-32	109	168	277	60.7	286	694	980	70.9
1932-33	123	197	320	61.6	323	635	959	66.3
1933-34	142	224	366	61.2	358	603	961	68.3
1934-35	148	256	404	63.3	373	654	1,027	63.7
1935-36	157	299	456	65.3	408	647	1,055	61.5
1936-37	170	320	490	65.3	428	654	1,082	60.5

87. Spence Training College, Jubbulpore.—In July 1934, the old T. T. C. classes were affiliated to Nagpur University and now read for the Diploma in Teaching. The whole college now takes examinations conducted by the University. The Drawing special class was given up in 1933.

(a) Staff.—The B.T. staff is five in number including two professors, and in the Dip. T. department are nine lecturers. In order to secure more efficient supervision of practical teaching another lecturer, preferably a Marathi speaker proficient in Science and Mathematics, is wanted. During the period under review, the posts of Professor of Drawing and Superintendent of Physical Education were abolished.

(b) *Enrolment.*—The number of students enrolled was as under—

Year	B. T.	Dip. T. II year	Dip. T. I year	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1932-33	... 25-1*	50-2* T. T. C.	... 30-1* T. T. C.	... 109
1933-34	... 23-3*	29-1* T. T. C.	... 49-1* Dip. T.	... 126
1934-35	... 25-2*	48-1* Dip. T.	... 51-3* Dip. T.	... 130
1935-36	... 26-2*	50-3* Dip. T.	... 48-3* Dip. T.	... 132
1936-37	... 26-1*	45-2* Dip. T.	... 50-3* Dip. T.	... 127

\* Lady students.

The decrease in the number of stipendiaries in the first two years was due to the reduction of the number of stipends which was found necessary owing to financial stringency. Most of the students reside in the college hostel, and the problem of finding accommodation for the women students has been solved owing to the abolishment of the normal school. Applications for admission with or without stipends were large, specially from non-residents of these provinces. It has now been laid down that ordinarily no candidate should be admitted unless he has had previous experience and is guaranteed a post after training. Students from the Chhattisgarh States are no longer admitted. Once more the Principal has complained that managers and local bodies at times do not take back the men to whom they have promised posts after training and in some instances bonds have to be signed which are quite unfair to the students.

(c) *Stipends.*—The rates of stipends were reduced in 1932 as follows :—

Graduate stipends from Rs. 45 per mensem each to Rs. 40 per mensem each.

Under-graduate stipends from Rs. 35 per mensem each to Rs. 30 per mensem each.

The rates were further reduced from the 1st May 1933 as follows :—

Graduate stipends Rs. 40 per mensem each to Rs. 25 per mensem each.

Undergraduate stipends, Rs. 30 per mensem each to Rs. 20 per mensem each.

*(d) Expenditure—*

Year	Staff	Stipends	Contingencies	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	62,628	34,942	7,358	1,04,928
1933-34	59,119	22,708	6,467	88,294
1934-35	60,469	29,746	6,334	96,549
1935-36	65,327	27,745	6,599	99,771
1936-37	58,332	26,376	6,872	91,580

*(e) Receipts.*—These averaged nearly Rs. 1,000 per annum, derived mainly from fees paid by non-stipendiary students.

The annual cost of training of each student was Rs. 720 as compared with Rs. 1,024 in 1931-32.

*(f) Buildings.*—Owing to the closure of the normal school one of the buildings available was handed over to the Veterinary Department and another to the Inspector of Schools for use as an office. Two more buildings were lent to the Hitkarni High School and two serve as a ladies' hostel and as quarters for its Superintendent. When funds are available, the south wing of the Model High School needs reconstruction as all the rooms are dark and unsatisfactory.

*(g) Instruction.*—Particularly emphasis is laid on the value of practical work which is conducted not only in the Model High School but also in other local schools as well. Thanks are due to the heads of these institutions for their hearty co-operation in this respect. Many students, specially in the B.T. class, when they first come, are under the impression that they have little to learn, but most of them change their views in course of time. Several new subjects have been added to the High School curriculum and, with the small staff available, it is difficult to make arrangements for dealing adequately with them. The habit of lecturing instead of teaching still persists and some students never really come prepared. The system of essay-writing involving some kind of research has been introduced in both the Dip.T. and B.T. classes with some success. Instruction was also given in general knowledge, as most of the students knew little or nothing of what is going on in the world about them, but the response is poor. Tutorial groups continued to do valuable work. Last year, a special library

period was set aside for the B.T. class but in the light of experience the arrangements made will have to be modified. An extra subject, the History of Education, was added to the B.T. syllabus. In the Dip.T. class, the courses of studies remained practically as before affiliation; those not taken in the University examination continued to be taught in the college. A feature of the period under review was the close association of the B.T. staff with the teaching and the practical work of these classes. One discouraging feature is that the standard in English is getting steadily worse, that of those who have passed their matriculation examination in external Universities being particularly bad. It is difficult to suggest a remedy as Inspectors of Schools are largely guided, when recommending candidates for training, by the needs of particular schools.

(h) *Research*.—Work has been carried on in connexion with tests for Vocational Guidance and in the teaching of mathematics in primary schools:

(i) *Drawing and Manual Training*.—These subjects are now optional, but instruction continues to be given. The manual training course is popular but owing to the lack of necessary facilities only about 30 each year can be accommodated. As for Pedagogic Drawing, too little use is made of it in the class-room, but considerable interest is shown in picture and colour work. Manual training centres in these provinces were at one time, inspected by a member of the college staff but owing to financial considerations such inspection work had to be dropped.

(j) *Physical education*.—Up to the end of the 1934-35 session, one section of the undergraduate class in each year was given an intensive course in the subject but in order to meet the increasing demand for instructors a revised course compulsory for all men students in the Dip.T. class was introduced in July 1935. The Dip.T. certificate, however, can be obtained by a student even though he does not pass in this particular subject. Another feature of the new syllabus was the cutting down of the theoretical portion to a minimum and time alone will show whether this is desirable. One difficulty in making these courses a success is that a considerable number of the students derives little benefit from them and the large number dealt with makes it impossible to provide a satisfactory amount of supervised practical teaching. Many of the students take little interest in the subject and



even among those who do there is a marked lack of personality which inevitably detracts from its usefulness. During the quinquennium, 127 teachers were trained in physical education; of these 83 received instruction in accordance with the Danielson Syllabus and 44 in accordance with that drawn up by the Faculty of Education. It is a matter for regret that full use is not made in high schools of those who have taken the course. In the B.T. class, little interest is taken in the subject. Useful training has been given to the students in connexion with the district Olympic sports and the Jubbulpore Educational Athletic Association. It is hoped next year to make arrangements for a regular class in physical education for women which will be open not only to the women students of the college but also to teachers in the town.

(k) *Games and sports*.—The usual major games were played with some success and also tennicoit, volley-ball and atya-patya. Provision also is made for games for the women students. At present, there is a tendency to concentrate on the college team alone and though it is not possible in a college of this kind to insist that all should play some games, inter-section and inter-class matches in all the major games might be made a part of the regular college programme. There is a crew of Rover Scouts in the college, the average number each year being 40. Some good work was done but it is a matter for regret that more of the rovers do not act as scout-masters after they leave the college.

(l) *Examination results* were as follows:—

		1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)
<i>B. T.</i>						
Appeared	...	27	26	30	29	27
Passed	...	27	22	30	29	25
<i>Dip. T.</i>						
Appeared	...	52	31	49	53	45
Passed	...	52	25	49	48	46

(m) *General*.—Several interesting lectures were given, including a series on sex hygiene by the Rev. Mr. Gordon and various exhibitions were held with some success. Refresher courses have been conducted and well-attended lectures given to the various schools in the neighbourhood. It is discouraging to note, however, that in spite of several attempts to interest the local

schools in various forms of educational activity the response was too often disappointing. In February 1934, a short course for Assistant Professors was successfully conducted and in January 1937, a similar class for Sub-Inspectors of Police proved of considerable value.

88. Model High School, Jubbulpore.—Enrolment increased from 482 to 534. In the school, there are 18 sections, 6 of which are in the high school. In each class, one section is instructed through the Hindi medium and another through English.

In 1936-37, the income was Rs. 14,902 and expenditure Rs. 41,760.

Results in examinations, which have been uniformly satisfactory, are given below :—

	Quinquennium ending 1932			Quinquennium ending 1937		
	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
High School Certificate Examination.	207	166	80.2	221	207	94.0
High School Entrance and Scholarship Examination.	348	275	79.0	357	331	92.7
Drawing Intermediate	28	22	78.6	55	50	90.9
Drawing Elementary.	33	29	87.8	53	52	98.1

## (2) Vernacular school teachers

89. Normal Schools.—These schools, of which seven are maintained by Government and one by a Missionary Society, are concerned with the training of teachers in vernacular primary and middle schools; the teachers in the latter take as a rule a 3 years' course. During the quinquennium, the number of students fell from 1,053 to 800 owing to the abolishing of some of the sections in Nagpur Circle, and in Berar Circle to a slackening of the demand from local bodies for trained men. Most of the students are in receipt of stipends the number of which in 1936-37 for the 2 years' course was 365 and for the 3 years' course 95. The value of the stipends varied according to district from Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per mensem. The total annual expenditure on the schools fell from

Rs. 3,11,840 in 1931-32 to Rs. 2,20,019 in 1936-37 and the cost per student from Rs. 296 to Rs. 275.

Accommodation and equipment were adequate and discipline was, on the whole, satisfactory.

90. **Instruction and examination results.**—The following table shows the results of the Trained Teachers Certificate Examination in 1936-37 as compared with those of 1931-32 :—

Examinations	1931-32			1936-37		
	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Primary Trained Teachers Certificate.	600	529	88.2	417	394	94.5
Vernacular Middle Trained Teachers Certificate.	87	78	89.7	62	61	98.4
Total ...	687	607	88.9	479	455	94.8

91. **General.**—In the Nagpur Circle, a definite rural bias has been given to the training of teachers and the schools were placed in charge of men who were in close contact with village life. Particular attention was paid to handicrafts. At Seoni and Wardha, an adjacent village school was adopted and students taught in it by turns. In the Chhattisgarh Circle in addition to the Government Normal School, Bilaspur, there was an unaided mission school at Dhamtari where a syllabus specially designed for mission primary school teachers was introduced. In the Bilaspur normal school, a vocabulary of words suitable for primary school was prepared by the staff and an experimental primary school syllabus was worked out for a full course of four years. The Inspector reports that the special one year class for matriculates who had their final examination in 1937 was not a success as the matriculate "shows no signs of a real calling for the vocation of a teacher, and never conceals his dissatisfaction with his lot". The Inspector, Berar, reports that the number of backward class boys has greatly increased and though caste prejudices have not totally disappeared, the boys of this class are not put to any inconvenience. As so many of the teachers in the Berar normal schools are insufficiently acquainted with village conditions, he has proposed that such teachers should be sent to villages for critical observation of village life.

CHAPTER X  
EDUCATION OF GIRLS

92. Numbers.—Statements showing the number of institutions and pupils in 1931-32 and 1936-37 are given below :—

Institutions	<i>A.—Institutions</i>													
	Government		District Council		Municipal		Aided		Un-aided		Total		Increase or decrease	
(1)	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37		(14)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
<i>Recognised institutions</i>														
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	+1	
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	..	
High schools	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	6	7	+1	
Anglo-vernacular middle schools	...	5	5	...	...	2	9	12	1	6	15	25	+10	
Vernacular middle schools	...	25	29	...	...	2	14	10	...	1	39	42	+3	
Primary schools	...	250	246	40	64	32	60	59	76	23	20	404	466	+62
Normal schools	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	3	2	3	8	8	..	
Special schools	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	5	-1	
Total	...	285	285	40	64	32	64	94	110	28	32	479	555	+76
<i>Unrecognised institutions</i>														
GRAND TOTAL	...	285	285	44	85	46	80	95	111	43	44	513	605	+92

B.—Pupils.

Institutions	Government		District Council		Municipal		Aided		Un-aided		Total		Increase or decrease	
	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)
<i>Recognised institutions</i>														
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	42	+42	
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	8	20	+12	
High schools	...	65	175	...	...	...	...	176	238	49	73	290	+196	
Anglo-vernacular middle schools	...	429	641	...	...	...	61	817	1,287	47	462	1,293	2,454	+1,161
Vernacular middle schools	...	3,412	4,271	...	...	...	314	1,533	1,017	...	48	4,945	5,647	+702
Primary schools	...	19,414	19,029	1,918	2,832	2,819	6,078	4,482	6,724	1,495	1,167	30,128	35,830	+5,702
Normal schools	...	162	206	...	...	...	...	109	79	66	111	337	396	+59
Special schools	...	35	20	...	...	...	...	386	544	...	...	421	564	+143
Total	...	23,517	24,345	1,918	2,832	2,819	6,453	7,503	9,931	1,665	1,878	37,422	45,439	+8,017
<i>Un-recognised institutions</i>														
	...	...	...	131	676	99	1,005	33	24	1,284	850	2,447	2,555	+108
GRAND TOTAL	...	23,517	24,345	2,049	3,508	3,818	7,458	7,536	9,955	2,549	2,728	39,869	47,994	+8,125

The number of recognized institutions increased during the quinquennium by 76 and of unrecognized by 16. These figures include the Central College of Arts for Women at Nagpur, a Government high school at Akola, 10 anglo-vernacular middle schools, 3 vernacular middle schools and 62 primary schools. The total number of pupils in recognized institutions increased by 8,017 and in unrecognized institutions by 108. It will thus be seen that as far as numbers are concerned there has been a considerable advance during the period under review.

The following table shows the number of girls in institutions for males in the years 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

	Number of female students		
	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arts Colleges ...	41	96	+55
Spence Training College ...	8	6	-2
Law College ...	...	...	...
High schools ...	12	124	+112
Anglo-Vernacular middle schools	176	922	+746
Vernacular Middle schools ...	3,033	4,702	+1,669
Primary Schools ...	21,471	28,442	+6,971
Special schools ...	10	52	+42
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>24,751</b>	<b>34,344</b>	<b>+9,593</b>

The total number of girls under instruction in recognized institutions for males as well as for females rose from 61,902 in 1931-32 to 79,380 in 1936-37, an increase of 28.2 per cent. The percentage of girls under instruction in recognized and unrecognized institutions in relation to the total female population of the province was 1.07 in 1936-37 as against 0.8 in 1931-32. The Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur, states that the percentage of girls under instruction in relation to the school-going age has risen from 3.6 to 4.3 and that on the whole, there has been an all-round improvement in girls' education. Primary education, however, in the interior makes little

headway and there is little co-operation on the part of parents. "In most schools", says the Inspectress of Schools, Jubbulpore, "staffs are not as helpful as they should be". The policy of placing girls' primary education in charge of local bodies does not promise to be successful as most of them maintain an attitude of passive resistance."

93. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on girls' schools rose by Rs. 1,19,749, *i.e.*, by 17.7 per cent, from Rs. 6,75,813 in 1931-32 to Rs. 7,95,562 in 1936-37 as against a rise of 31.3 per cent during the preceding quinquennium. The average annual cost of a school rose from Rs. 1,413 in 1931-32 to Rs. 1,433 in 1936-37. The Government contribution towards the average cost decreased from Rs. 865 to Rs. 827 in 1936-37. The average annual cost of a pupil decreased from Rs. 18-3-8 to Rs. 17-8-2 of which the Government share was Rs. 10-1-8, as compared with Rs. 13-10-3 in the previous quinquennium. A statement showing the expenditure on girls' schools of various kinds with average costs is given below :—

	Expenditure				Average annual cost in 1936-37		
	1931-32	1935-37	Increase or decrease	Percentage	Per school	Per pupil	To Governmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arts colleges ...	...	14,592	+14,992	1.9	14,992	357 0 0	106 0 0
Professional colleges.	4,935	4,598	—337	0.6	4,598	250 0 0	...
High schools ...	51,967	63,134	+11,137	7.9	9,015	133 0 0	57 0 0
Anglo-Vernacular middle schools.	74,335	82,924	+8,589	10.4	3,217	33 13 0	13 0 0
Vernacular middle schools.	82,222	91,382	+9,160	11.5	2,176	16 3 0	12 3 0
Primary schools	3,73,463	4,47,850	+74,382	56.3	961	12 8 0	7 7 0
Normal Schools	65,977	65,789	—208	8.3	8,224	166 0 0	134 0 0
Special schools...	27,919	21,913	+1,754	3.1	4,983	44 0 0	6 5 0
Total ...	6,75,813	7,95,562	+1,19,749	100.0	1,433	17 8 2	10 1 8

94. Number of students in colleges.—The number of women students in colleges, which was 41 in 1931-32,

once more showed a very substantial increase to 164, distributed as follows :—

(1) Morris College, Nagpur	...	61
(2) Central College for Women, Nagpur	...	42
(3) College of Science, Nagpur	...	13
(4) King Edward College, Amraoti	...	13
(5) Robertson College, Jubbulpore	...	9
(6) Spence Training College, Jubbulpore	...	6
(7) Howbagh Training College, Jubbulpore	...	20
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>164</b>

95. Training of teachers.—The following statement gives for the last five years the percentages of untrained teachers in anglo-vernacular schools for girls. It is a matter for regret that very little progress has been made :—

Year	Graduates				Under-graduates			
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Percentage of untrained teachers.	Trained	Untrained	Total	Percentage of untrained teachers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Government</i>								
1931-32	4	1	5	20.0	2	14	16	87.5
1932-33	4	2	6	33.3	5	15	20	75.0
1933-34	4	3	7	42.9	9	12	21	57.1
1934-35	6	2	8	25.0	8	13	21	61.9
1935-36	7	5	12	41.7	5	17	22	77.3
1936-37	8	10	18	55.6	8	14	22	63.6
<i>Non-Government</i>								
1931-32	18	14	32	43.8	36	29	65	44.6
1932-33	19	16	35	45.7	30	29	59	49.1
1933-34	22	18	40	45.0	28	35	63	55.6
1934-35	18	18	36	50.0	30	34	64	53.1
1935-36	21	17	38	44.7	37	44	81	54.3
1936-37	17	21	38	55.3	40	48	88	54.5



In addition to those under training at the Spence Training College, 20 undergraduate teachers are provided with a two years' course in the training class attached to the Johnson Girls' High School at Jubbulpore. Special emphasis is laid on practical teaching. Two stipends paid from Government funds, are awarded each year.

96. University examinations—The following table shows the number of women students who appeared and passed in the University examinations in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Examinations	1931-32		1936-37		1932-37	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
M. A.	1	1	7	5	23	17
M. Sc.	...	...	1	1	2	2
B. A.	10	6	30	17	100	65
B. Sc.	1	Nil	2	Nil	4	2
B. T.	2	2	1	Nil	9	8
Dip. T.	...	...	1	1	19	19
I. L. B.	1	Nil	...	...	4	3
B. A. (Hons)	...	...	1	1	3	3
B. Sc. (Hons)	...	...	...	...	2	2
Intermediate—						
Arts	18	13	73	44	208	120
Science	4	1	6	6	31	18
Total	37	23	122	75	415	259

97. Anglo-vernacular schools.—The number of high schools increased from 6 in 1931-32 to 7 in 1936-37 as the Government anglo-vernacular middle school at Akola was raised to the status of a high school in 1935. Of these, two are maintained by Government, four by Christian missions and one by a private body. The enrolment in high schools increased from 290 at the end of last quinquennium to 486 in 1936-37.

The number of anglo-vernacular middle schools and middle departments of high schools increased by 10 from 15 to 25. Of the 25 anglo-vernacular middle schools, 5

are maintained by Government and 2 by municipal committees, 12 were aided and 6 unaided. The enrolment increased by 1,161 from 1,293 to 2,454.

The following table compares the results of the High School Certificate and High School Entrance and Scholarship Examinations in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Examinations	1931-32			1936-37		
	Number appeared	Number passed	Percent-age	Number appeared	Number passed	Percent-age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
High School Certificate ..	90	49	54.1	266	116	43.6
High School Entrance and Scholarship.	132	123	676.410	65.1	619	

98. Hostels.—The number of girls residing in hostels attached to anglo-vernacular schools increased from 536 to 752.

99. Other activities.—In the High School, Akola, there was a society for the encouragement of Marathi literature and the Simla milk scheme was successfully carried out. In the Burgess Memorial School, Bilaspur, instruction was given in dairying and typing and there was also a village uplift programme. The Junior Red Cross Society has enthusiastic branches at Yeotmal and Amraoti.

The Inspectress, Jubbulpore, reports that religious and moral instruction was conspicuous by its absence.

100. Vernacular middle schools.—The number of vernacular middle schools increased from 39 in 1931-32 to 42 in 1936-37, four Government primary schools having been raised to middle school status. Of these 29 were maintained by Government, two by municipal committees; 10 were aided and one unaided. The enrolment increased from 4,945 to 5,647. Seven schools had English classes attached to them.

A statement showing the number of vernacular schools, middle and primary, in each district, enrolment and percentage of attendance is given below:—

District	1931-32			1936-37		
	Number of Vernacular Schools	Enrolment	Percentage of attendance	Number of Vernacular schools	Enrolment	Percentage of attendance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Nagpur Circle.</i>						
Nagpur	43	3,730	77.02	54	5,781	78.3
Wardha	21	1,731	70.2	21	1,653	80.0
Chanda	8	610	75.2	9	736	88.6
Bhandara	8	643	71.1	8	811	85.6
Amraoti	50	3,954	72.9	73	5,099	82.0
Akola	41	3,556	73.5	45	3,981	78.8
Buldana	33	2,521	75.7	43	3,139	85.7
Yeotmal	17	1,494	61.6	22	1,669	77.0
Total	221	18,333	73.2	275	22,875	81.0
<i>Jubbulpore Circle.</i>						
Jubbulpore	35	2,316	72.4	39	3,905	76.0
Saugor	37	2,793	61.2	38	3,022	79.6
Mandla	12	638	79.1	12	601	85.3
Hoshangabad	31	2,218	72.7	30	2,341	80.9
Betul	12	695	71.7	12	705	78.5
Nimar	12	1,349	72.8	18	1,515	74.2
Chhindwara	23	1,377	71.02	25	1,739	79.9
Balaghat	4	372	75.8	5	517	81.5
Raipur	24	1,838	72.6	23	1,956	74.8
Bilaspur	13	1,419	70.4	18	1,471	83.0
Drug	15	1,053	68.2	13	796	70.2
Total	223	16,734	71.4	233	18,502	78.0
Grand total	444	35,073	72.4	508	41,477	79.6

101. Primary schools.—The number of primary schools increased by 62 from 404 to 466 and the number of pupils by 5,702 from 30,128 to 35,830. Four of the

Government primary schools were raised to the status of vernacular middle schools. Fifty-two primary schools were opened by local bodies during the quinquennium and 14 by private bodies. A table showing the number of girls in each class of primary schools (for boys and girls) with the percentage of pupils in class IV to the total number is appended—

Class	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I	33,599	34,174	36,234	36,235	35,230	33,505	—94
II	11,477	11,663	13,427	14,611	15,353	17,482	+8,005
III	8,011	8,693	9,344	10,315	19,936	12,012	+4,001
IV	5,115	5,878	6,614	7,900	7,713	7,999	+2,494
Total	58,502	60,683	65,649	68,211	70,232	71,998	+11,400

Percentage of pupils in class IV to the total number of pupils in primary schools.

9.26      9.68      10.1      10.3      11.0      10.7

102. Single teacher schools.—A table giving details of single teacher schools for girls is appended:—

District	Number of single teacher schools	Number of pupils in classes					Total
		I	II	III	IV	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
<i>Nagpur Circle.</i>							
Nagpur	2	69	16	8	...	93	
Wardha	4	79	51	10	...	131	
Chanda	1	18	4	4	...	26	
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amraoti	20	476	156	232	...	834	
Akola	2	50	15	11	...	76	
Buldana	6	153	37	13	...	206	
Yestmal	5	197	31	29	...	176	
Total	40	948	306	282	...	1,535	
<i>Jubbulpore Circle.</i>							
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sauar	1	13	10	5	5	33	
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoshangabad	2	37	7	7	...	51	
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nimar	2	34	20	6	...	60	
Chhindwara	7	103	41	32	10	189	
Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drug	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	12	187	81	50	15	333	
GRAND TOTAL	52	1,135	387	332	15	1,869	

The Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur, reports that the condition of these schools is unsatisfactory both as regards accommodation and the standard of instruction. All the teachers are untrained.

103. Examination results.—The following table shows the results in the primary certificate examination in 1936-37 as compared with 1931-32 :—

Year	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1931-32	3,609	2,223	61·7
1936-37	6,749	4,433	65·7

104. Teaching staff.—The following table shows the number of trained and untrained men and women teachers in Government vernacular schools and of trained and untrained women teachers in district council, municipal and aided and unaided girls vernacular schools in 1936-37 :—

A.—Government (Men and Women Teachers.)

Circle	Women teachers				Men teachers				Total number of teachers (men and women).
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Percentage	Trained	Untrained	Total	Percentage	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Nagpur	316	57	373	81	19	61	80	23	453
Jubbulpore	358	81	439	81·5	8	6	14	57·1	453
Total	674	133	812	83·0	27	67	94	28·7	906
				1931-32				1936-37	
(1)	Trained	Untrained	Total	Percentage	Trained	Untrained	Total	Percentage	
District Council and Municipal.	47	198	245	30·3	132	163	295	41·9	
Aided	155	127	282	55·0	159	176	335	47·4	
Unaided	14	49	63	22·2	16	45	61	26·2	
Total	216	284	500	43·2	307	404	711	43·2	

105. Normal schools.—There were eight normal schools, two of which were maintained by Government and six by private bodies. The number of pupils increased from 337 in 1931-32 to 396 in 1936-37. An Urdu section was opened at Amraoti and new admissions have averaged six a year.

(a) *Stipends*.—Fifty stipends are annually awarded to girls in the preparatory classes of the Government Normal Schools for Women at Amraoti and Jubbulpore. Twenty of these stipends of the value of Rs. 9 per mensem each are awarded in the Amraoti Normal School and 30 of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem each are awarded in the Jubbulpore Normal School. After completing the course in the preparatory classes, the girls pass on, like those from the vernacular middle schools, to the first and second year classes of the normal schools where 80 stipends are annually awarded, 40 of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem each at the Amraoti Normal School and 40 of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem each at the Jubbulpore Normal School. In the Amraoti Normal School, the number of those applying for admission increases every year with the result that there are many non-stipendiaries in the school.

(b) *Examinations*.—The following table shows the number of pupils who appeared and passed the Junior and Senior Certificate Examinations in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Examinations	1931-32			1936-37		
	Appear- ed	Passed	Per- centage	Appear- ed	Passed	Per- centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senior Womens' Teacher Certificate.	57	37	64.9	67	53	79.1
Junior Womens' Teacher Certificate.	112	78	69.7	95	71	74.7

106. Industrial and special schools.—In addition to the Industrial Girls' School at Nagpur and the Swedish Mission School at Saugor, the A. E. Mission Vocational School at Pendra Road was recognized during the quinquennium. At the Nagpur school, hygiene, cooking, laundry work and sewing are taught. The school at Saugor is said to be making good progress. Needle work, button-making, poultry keeping and lace-making are

taught. The weaving department had to be closed owing to the cost. The school at Pendra Road is doing well. Vegetable and flower gardens are maintained and instruction is given in laundry work, cooking, home-craft, child-welfare, poultry keeping, brick making and the manufacture of simple articles for domestic use. The pupils live in cottages and cater for themselves. There is also a small unrecognized industrial class at Sohagpur. The vocational school at Bistrampur was converted into a co-educational institution in 1935.

The Seva Sadan Society's special anglo-vernacular middle school for adult women in Nagpur gave instruction in sewing, music and English.

**107. Jail schools.**—There is one jail school for women convicts attached to the Central Jail at Nagpur; the one formerly in Jubbulpore had to be closed.

**108. Home classes.**—The class at Akola continued to do excellent work. None of the teachers is paid. Sewing, music and hand-work were taught to grown-up women. The C. E. Z. Mission, Jubbulpore, carries on small classes in various parts of the city. They help to promote literacy and aim at implanting the value of education in the minds of grown-up women.

**109. Physical education.**—Drill classes and supervised games are regularly held but advance is slow owing to the lack of teachers qualified to give instruction and progress in games suffered from the absence of adequate playing fields. In the Nagpur Circle, it is reported that only in schools which have enclosed courtyards or playing fields, is physical education taken seriously. In the Government Normal Schools for Women, however, the students instead of shirking games now take a keen interest therein. An annual sports tournament was started at Jubbulpore and three meetings have been held. The syllabus prepared by Mr. Danielson for use in middle and high schools was published in 1933.

**110. Scholarships.**—Forty-eight scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem each were awarded every year during the quinquennium by the Inspectresses to girls in vernacular middle schools, 20 in the Nagpur and 28 in the Jubbulpore Circle. Twenty-eight scholarships, of values ranging from Rs. 3 per mensem to Rs. 5 per mensem, were awarded to 16 girls in anglo-vernacular middle schools and 12 girls in high schools.

One junior college scholarship of the value of Rs. 18 per mensem and one senior college scholarship of Rs. 22 per mensem were awarded each year of the quinquennium on the results of the High School Certificate and Intermediate Examinations, respectively. A graduate scholarship of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem was awarded on the results of the B. A. and B. Sc. Examination of the Nagpur University.

Two undergraduate stipends of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem each were awarded to women undergraduates for training at the Howabagh Training College, Jubbulpore.

The state scholarship open to Indian, Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian women graduates of the value of £300 was held in abeyance during the period.

**111. Conferences.**—Owing to lack of funds no conferences were held during the quinquennium except one at Jubbulpore in 1934.

**112. Curricula.**—There was no change in the primary school curriculum. A new syllabus, however, better adapted to the environment of the pupils, was prepared and will be introduced as soon as possible. In introducing the group system of subjects for the High School Certificate Examination with effect from the 1936 examination, the High School Education Board prescribed three subjects—music, art, needle work and painting, open to girls only. They have also been sanctioned as alternatives for girls' middle schools. Domestic science, including cookery and care of infants, has been introduced for girls in middle schools as an alternative to elementary science prescribed for boys.

Until 1936, physiology (with hygiene) was part of the domestic science course prescribed for the High School Certificate Examination. With effect from the 1937 examination, it has been separated from domestic science and a condition has been imposed on girls offering domestic science that they should take physiology-hygiene also.

**113. Co-education.**—Of 72,908 girls in primary schools 32,729 were in boys' schools as compared with 20,471 in 1931-32. In 1935, girls were admitted on equal terms with boys into anglo-vernacular schools and it is reported that in attainment they are in no way inferior to boys. Any prejudice that existed against the admission of girls into anglo-vernacular schools is fast disappearing.



The total number of girls in boys' high schools was 124 in 1937 as against 12 in 1932, and in anglo-vernacular middle schools 922 as against 138.

114. Ladies' committees.—In Nagpur Circle, ladies' committees have been formed in most of the Marathi girls' schools, but in rural areas it is difficult to get educated ladies who will attend meetings regularly. Members sometimes forget, too, that their function is merely advisory. The report of the Inspectress of Schools, Jubulpore, is somewhat depressing—

“If the president is a woman of energy and enterprise the committee functions; otherwise they exist nominally for a short time and then fade out of existence.”

115. Men's committees.—Only the Inspectress of Schools, Jubulpore, has commented on these committees. In her opinion they have outlived their usefulness and should be abolished. In Urdu schools, except in the girls' school at Yeotmal, the committees consist of male members only. Efforts are, however, being made to persuade Muhammadans to allow their ladies to form school committees at least in town schools.

116. Girl guides.—In 1932 there were 2,384 girl guides in the province, of whom 125 were guiders. At the end of the present quinquennium, the numbers were 2,058 and 146, respectively. The drop in the number of guides is largely due to the lack of interest taken in Berar, but towards the end of the period under review matters improved. Excellent work in training the girls was done by Miss Carson who, unfortunately, had to give up her work owing to illness at the end of 1936. Grants were given each year to enable guiders to attend the summer school for guiders at Ootacamund and these visits proved profitable. A striking feature was the exchange of letters with guides of other countries. An annual grant of Rs. 2,500 was paid by Government to the Girl Guide Association.

## CHAPTER XI

### EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS

117. Administration.—During the first four years of the quinquennium, the inspection of all primary European and English teaching schools for boys and girls, and of

middle and high schools for girls was conducted by the Inspectresses of Schools, Nagpur and Jubbulpore Circles. The four high schools for boys (two at Nagpur and two at Jubbulpore) were inspected by the Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, and the Principal, Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, respectively. In April 1936, Mr. H. S. Staley, Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, was appointed Inspector of European and Anglo-Indian schools in the province in addition to his own duties.

118. Numbers.—The total number of schools increased by 1 from 36 to 37. This number comprises 10 high, 10 middle and 17 primary schools, each department being reckoned as a separate institution. The increase in the number of institutions is confined to girls' schools. The number of high schools for girls rose from 5 to 6 in 1931-32 to 1936-37, the St. Joseph's Convent, Saugor, being raised to the status of a high school. Thus there were 6 high schools, 6 middle schools and 11 primary schools for girls and 4 high schools, 4 middle schools and 6 primary schools for boys.

The number of pupils in European and Anglo-Indian schools in 1931-32 and 1936-37 is given below:—

	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or decrease
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Boys</i>			
High schools	162	172	+ 10
Middle schools	342	374	+ 32
Primary schools	659	681	+ 22
Total	1,163	1,227	+ 64
<i>Girls</i>			
High schools	73	98	+ 25
Middle schools	293	313	+ 20
Primary schools	1,249	1,490	+ 241
Total	1,615	1,901	+ 286
GRAND TOTAL	2,778	3,128	+ 350

119. **Teaching staff.**—The number of teachers increased by 12 from 155 to 167 during the quinquennium. The number of trained teachers was 86 in 1931-32 and 111 in 1936-37. All possible efforts are being made to replace the untrained teachers from the staff by trained teachers.

120. **Examination results.**—The following table shows the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations which were held for pupils completing middle and high school courses :—

		Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes
		(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Cambridge School Certificate</i>				
1931-32	...	123	44	35.7
1936-37	...	106	42	39.6
<i>Cambridge Junior</i>				
1931-32	...	72	34	47.2
1936-37	...	100	49	49.0

In addition, 13 candidates (including one girl) appeared at the Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination in 1936-37. Of these only two passed.

121. **Expenditure.**—Owing to financial stringency the maintenance grants were subject to a reduction of 15 per cent during the first four years of the quinquennium. This was, however, reduced during 1936-37 to 11½ per cent. The total expenditure for the period amounted to Rs. 25,56,253 as against Rs. 25,40,748 during the previous quinquennium. The total Government grant decreased to Rs. 5,55,126 from Rs. 6,30,799. The annual maintenance grant increased from Rs. 73,164 in 1931-32 to Rs. 79,210 in 1936-37. The non-recurring expenditure (*i.e.*, on buildings and furniture) was Rs. 22,428 as against Rs. 1,90,068, Government grants amounted to Rs. 2,687. No non-recurring grants for buildings and furniture were paid from 1932 to 1936. The total expenditure on scholarships decreased by Rs. 24,655 from Rs. 59,960 to Rs. 35,305. Orphan grants also fell by Rs. 8,265 from Rs. 1,29,404 to Rs. 1,21,139.

The average annual fees in the secondary stage of European and Anglo-Indian schools decreased from

Rs. 68-4-8 in 1931-32 to Rs. 61-1-0 in 1936-37 and it increased in primary schools from Rs. 31-3-0 in 1931-32 to Rs. 32-3-0 in 1936-37.

The average cost of educating a pupil in the secondary stage of European and Anglo-Indian schools was Rs. 146-13-0 as against Rs. 181-10-3 in 1931-32, of which the cost to Government was Rs. 44-11-9 as against Rs. 46-6-0 in 1931-32. The average cost of educating a pupil in the primary stage increased from Rs. 74-7-3 to Rs. 79-8-9 during 1936-37, the cost to Government being Rs. 16-13-9.

The number of boarders decreased by 30 from 831 in 1931-32 to 801 in 1936-37.

122. Provincial Board.—The Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met five times during the quinquennium. The two nominated members on the Inter-Provincial Board representing this province attended the meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board held in 1937 as well as in 1935 and 1936.

## CHAPTER XII

### MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION

123. Statistics.—The number of Muhammadan pupils in all stages of instruction rose from 49,245 in 1931-32 to 53,312 in 1936-37 or by 8.3 per cent. While the percentage of the Muhammadan population to the total population of the province is 4.4, the percentage of the Muhammadan pupils under instruction to the total number of pupils of all castes and creeds is 10.7, or nearly two and half times the former. The percentage of the total number of pupils under instruction to the total population of the province is 3.22, while the percentage of the total number of Muhammadan students to the Muhammadan population of the province is 7.8, and to the total population of the province 0.34. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number under instruction in the province increased from 10.6 in 1931-32 to 10.7 in 1936-37.

The number of girls receiving instruction in the province in all the stages of instruction rose by 2,499 from 9,019 in 1931-32 to 11,518 in 1936-37. In 1926-27, it was 3,531.

The following tables show the distribution of Muhammadan pupils (boys and girls) in the various stages of instruction in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

*A.—Number of Muhammadan pupils*

Stages of education	1931-32			1936-37			Increase or decrease			Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Recognized Institutions</i>										
Arts and Science colleges.	148	...	48	217	2	219	+69	+2	+71	+48.0
Professional colleges	42	...	42	53	...	50	+8	...	+8	+19.0
High schools	791	...	791	1,007	15	1,022	+216	+15	+231	+29.0
Anglo-vernacular middle schools.	3,409	44	3,453	3,672	110	3,782	+263	+66	+329	+9.5
Vernacular middle schools.	1,311	29	1,340	1,262	38	1,300	-49	+9	-40	-3.0
Primary schools	33,267	8,252	41,519	33,560	11,306	43,866	+293	+2,054	+2,347	+5.7
Normal schools	126	2	128	98	20	118	-28	+18	-10	+7.8
Other special schools.	308	31	339	206	80	286	-102	+49	-53	+15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,402</b>	<b>8,358</b>	<b>47,760</b>	<b>40,072</b>	<b>10,571</b>	<b>50,643</b>	<b>+670</b>	<b>+2,213</b>	<b>+2,883</b>	<b>+6.0</b>
<i>Unrecognized Institutions.</i>	824	661	1,485	1,722	947	2,669	+898	+286	+1,184	+80.0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>40,226</b>	<b>9,019</b>	<b>49,245</b>	<b>41,794</b>	<b>11,518</b>	<b>53,312</b>	<b>+1,568</b>	<b>+2,499</b>	<b>+4,067</b>	<b>+8.3</b>

*B.—Percentage of Muhammadan pupils*

Stages of instruction	1931-32		1936-37	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Collegiate	0.43	...	0.68	0.03
High school	2.01	...	2.52	0.16
Middle school	11.98	0.87	12.32	1.41
Primary school	84.43	98.73	83.72	97.40
Special school	1.10	0.40	0.76	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in the various stages of instruction in 1931-32 and 1936-37 is given below :—

Stages	1931-32	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)
Collegiate	7.9	7.6
Secondary	10.02	9.3
Primary	10.6	10.7
Special schools	12.4	9.6
Total	1.6	10.7

124. Scholarships.—The number of high school and middle school scholarships reserved for Muhammadan pupils was halved in the year 1933, owing to financial stringency. These are awarded by the Inspectors of Schools in their circles on the results of the Primary Certificate and High School Entrance and Scholarship Examinations. In addition to these 14 scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem each were awarded annually by the Inspector of Schools, Berar Circle, on the results of the Primary Certificate Examination to the pupils of the practising school attached to the Urdu Normal School for Men, Amraoti, and 60 stipends of the value of Rs. 13 per mensem each are tenable in the Urdu Normal School, Amraoti.

Besides these reserved scholarships and stipends, Muhammadan pupils are eligible for scholarships and stipends open for general competition to all classes.

125. Institutions specially intended for Muhammadans.—A statement showing the number of schools and number of pupils in them and expenditure in 1931-32 and 1936-37 is given below :—

Grades of schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils		Expenditure		Number of Government schools	
	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					Rs.	Rs.		
High schools (including middle departments)	6	6	885	1,214	1,12,494	1,47,725	1	1
Anglo-vernacular middle schools.	17	16	1,365	1,264	78,972	53,088	4	3
Vernacular middle schools.	21	22	3,311	3,195	34,613	33,547	...	...
Primary schools	238	278	20,622	23,650	2,90,072	2,98,325	1	1
Normal schools	1	1	89	160	28,582	35,820	1	1
Total	283	323	26,272	29,513	5,44,738	5,68,505	7	6

Of these schools, 2 high schools, 11 Anglo-Urdu schools and middle departments of high schools, 22 vernacular middle schools and 189 primary schools and one normal school are in the Berar Circle. There were only two high schools—one at Amraoti (Government) and the other (aided) at Khamgaon. The Government High School, the total number of sections of which increased to 13, has made satisfactory progress during the quinquennium. The Anjuman High School, Khamgaon, had a setback last year but it has taken a fresh lease of life under the newly elected managing body. The financial condition of the school is still far from satisfactory and the salaries of the teachers, who are mostly untrained, have been considerably reduced. Results in examinations were not satisfactory. The aided Anglo-Urdu school at Pusad was closed and the Government Anglo-Urdu school at Ellichpur ceased to be a separate institution, the classes being attached to the local Marathi school.

The number of scholars in all the four Urdu classes attached to the Akot, Balaour and Malkapur anglo-vernacular schools hardly justify the expenditure incurred on their account. The only reason that head masters can give for this shortage of numbers is the poverty of the Muhammadan community. The local Anjumans that used to defray some part of the expenses of education have ceased to function, partly owing to a decrease of interest and partly to the general economic depression of the people. There is not much hope of reviving these Anjumans, as the community as a whole seems to regard the spending of money on education as unnecessary and the unemployment prevailing amongst the educated classes has deadened their zeal for making any further attempt to collect funds for the education of their children. However the future of the Anglo-Urdu classes rests with the community, and if the demand for education decreases, the continuance of these classes will be in jeopardy.

The aided Anglo-Urdu School, Yeotmal, suffered much during the year from differences amongst the members of the Managing Committee.

The Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Girls at Amraoti, which was taken over by Government in the year 1932-33, has been very popular and its pupils did well when appearing for the first time at the High School Entrance and Scholarship Examination. Girls who continued their studies further were admitted into the special English-medium section opened at the Government Girls' High

School, Amraoti. In 1936, the Muslim Girls' Education Society, Amraoti, received a donation of Rs. 5,000 from a Muslim Kachhi lady, out of which a lorry was bought for the conveyance of *purdah* girls to school. A private hostel has been started by the society for the students of this school.

Four Muslim girls were on the rolls of the boys' high school in Balaghat and of these two passed the High School Certificate Examination in 1936-37.

126. Urdu middle schools with English classes.— There are six middle schools with English classes in the Amraoti district and four in the Buldana district. The English teachers are almost all untrained matriculates. The knowledge of English possessed by the pupils at the end of the course is much below the average.

127. Vernacular education.—A statement showing the distribution of Muhammadan pupils in the primary classes of vernacular-middle and primary schools in 1931-32 and 1936-37 is given below:—

Classes	1931-32			1936-37			Increase or decrease
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Class I	14,219	5,492	19,711	13,253	5,729	18,982	-729
Class II	7,507	1,433	8,940	7,993	2,559	10,562	+1,622
Class III	6,323	853	7,176	6,914	1,280	8,194	+1,018
Class IV	5,218	474	5,692	5,400	728	6,128	+436
Total	33,267	8,252	41,519	33,560	10,306	43,866	+2,347

From this table it will be seen that, though there has been a striking increase in the number of girls under instruction, the wastage is depressingly large.

Though the Inspector, Nagpur, reports all-round progress, at any rate as far as numbers are concerned, in Berar little or no advance has been made, except in the education of girls. The crying need throughout is for trained teachers and until these are forthcoming no real advance can be made. In Berar, accommodation is too often inadequate. A normal school for women is badly needed.



Compulsory education has not made much headway as far as the Urdu schools in Berar are concerned. In the Amraoti district council schools, the head masters of the Marathi schools are paid to act also as attendance officers but Urdu school head masters have no such incentive to raise the number of children attending their schools.

128. Hostels.—The number of hostels for Muhammadan pupils remained constant at eight and they are all attached to schools. The number of residents in these hostels fell from 462 in 1931-32 to 456 in 1936-37. The recurring expenditure on these hostels decreased from Rs. 10,492 to Rs. 10,467 in 1936-37.

129. Examination results.—A statement showing the number of Muhammadans who were successful in the University and school examinations in 1936-37 is given below :—

Examinations	1931-32	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)
M. A. ... { Previous	3	1
{ Final	1	2
M. Sc. ... { Previous	...	...
{ Final	...	...
B. A.	17	22
B. Sc.	2	5
Inter—Arts	25	38
Inter—Science	7	11
Inter—Agriculture	2	3
LL B. ... { Previous	9	11
{ Final	4	6
High School Certificate	111	137
High School Entrance and Scholarship.	422	477
B. T.	3	5
B. A.	...	2

130. Muhammadan employees.—The following table gives the distribution of Muhammadans employed in the educational profession in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Service	Government	District council	Municipal	Aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1931-32	210	896	486	155	1,747
1936-37	217	904	502	153	1,776
Increase or decrease	+7	+8	+16	-2	+29

Of the Muhammadan employees in Government service, one was in the Provincial Educational Service, Class I, six were in Class II and one was in Class II (New Scale). There were five Muhammadans in the select grade and 34 in the ordinary grade of the Subordinate Educational Service (Upper Division), and there were three in the select grade and 57 in the ordinary grade of the Lower Division of the Subordinate Educational Service.

131. Muktab and Mulla schools.—Information about Muktab and Mulla schools is shown in Appendix F.

## CHAPTER XIII

### EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

132. Numbers.—The total number of pupils of the backward classes\* under instruction in all institutions decreased by 3,870 from 83,946 in 1931-32 to 80,076 in 1936-37. In recognized institutions, it decreased from 81,813 in 1931-32 to 77,378 in 1936-37 and in unrecognized institutions it increased from 2,133 to 2,698 in the same years. The following table shows the number of Harijan pupils and pupils of aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes in the years 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

	1931-32	1936-37	Increase or Decrease
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Harijans	47,591	54,479	+6,978
Aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes	36,445	25,597	--10,848
Total	83,946	80,076	--3,870

\*The term "backward classes" includes Harijans (formerly called "depressed classes") and aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes

The following statement gives the percentage of the male and female school-going population or the Harijans and other backward classes to the total population in the year 1936-37\* :—

	Males	Females	Total
<i>Harijans.</i>			
Population ...	1,441,577	1,435,766	2,927,343
Pupils under instruction ...	50,354	4,115	54,479
Percentage ...	3.5	0.3	1.8
<i>Aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes.</i>			
Population ...	1,469,869	1,531,775	3,001,644
Pupils under instruction ...	23,677	1,920	25,597
Percentage ...	1.6	0.12	0.85

As in 1931-32 the percentage of Harijans was 1.6 and that of the other backward classes 1.21, it will be seen that on the whole, no progress has been made.

The following tables show the distribution of Harijan pupils and pupils belonging to aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes in the various stages of instruction in the years 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Stages	1931-32			1936-37		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Harijans.</i>						
Collegiate ...	29	...	29	72	...	72
High school ...	169	...	169	349	6	355
Middle school ...	2,201	31	2,235	2,794	161	2,958
Primary school ...	41,930	2,637	43,567	44,868	3,716	48,614
Special school ...	341	27	371	360	30	390
Total ...	43,664	2,697	46,361	48,443	3,945	52,389
Unrecognized institutions ...	835	301	1,136	1,921	169	2,090
GRAND TOTAL ...	44,500	3,001	47,501	50,354	4,115	54,479
<i>Aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes.</i>						
Collegiate ...	11	...	11	3	...	3
High school ...	26	...	26	41	2	46
Middle school ...	769	13	782	669	34	703
Primary school ...	32,087	2,266	34,353	22,286	1,788	24,074
Special school ...	117	3	120	163	...	163
Total ...	37,010	2,442	39,452	23,155	1,821	24,976
Unrecognized institutions ...	873	120	993	512	93	605
GRAND TOTAL ...	37,883	2,562	40,445	23,677	1,920	25,597

As far as the figures for Harijans are concerned, there has been an advance in all stages of education, but the

\*The percentages cannot be regarded as strictly accurate as the figures of the total population are those of the 1931 Census.

figures for the rest of the backward classes are depressing. Lack of progress in this direction is largely due to the prevailing financial depression. It is particularly unfortunate that in the higher stages there are so few pupils under instruction; as one inspector points out, no advance in this direction is possible until a very substantial increase in the percentage of literacy is brought about. A Commissioner is of opinion that the aboriginals really need more attention than the Harijans, if only because of the widespread extension of the franchise.

**133. Special facilities.**—Schools which are especially intended for the backward classes are aided by Government to the extent of two-thirds of the approved expenditure. Hostels for depressed class pupils receive grants from Government up to one-half of the approved expenditure which includes charges for cooks and servants, rent, taxes, contingencies and medical inspection. Owing to financial stringency it was found impossible to give effect to recommendations, involving an increase of expenditure, made in the "Memorandum on the Depressed Classes" which was published by Government in 1930.

**134. District committees.**—Committees for the promotion of education of the backward classes were appointed during the quinquennium in the Bilaspur, Balaghat, Nagpur and Mandla districts. The work of the committee in the Bilaspur district has achieved something. The committee in Balaghat is reported to have met only once and that too on the last day of the quinquennium and it has requested the Government to give a grant to enable it to start various activities. The district committee at Nagpur, which has been in existence for the last two years, devoted its energies, with some success, to bringing home to the backward classes the need of education for their children.

**135. Disabilities.**—The reports of the Inspectors of Schools indicate that the former prejudice against depressed class children is rapidly disappearing. The Inspector of Schools, Jubbulpore, reports: "In class rooms and play-ground the pupils mix freely with children of all castes and communities and enjoy equal rights." The Inspector of Schools, Berar, reports: "There is no longer any need felt for separate schools for depressed class pupils as the Harijan boys are freely allowed to take their place in schools as in most other public places, without any objection from other communities. As the Harijan teachers are no longer required to teach in schools

specially meant for these communities, they are employed in municipal or district council primary schools on the same conditions and with the same prospects as those offered to teachers from the so-called higher communities”.

136. Scholarships.—Thirty middle school scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 or Rs. 8 per mensem, 18 high school scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per mensem and 8 collegiate scholarships (4 at Rs. 10 or Rs. 14 per mensem in Intermediate and 4 at Rs. 14 or Rs. 18 per mensem in B. A. and B. Sc. classes) were awarded to pupils of the depressed classes during each year of the quinquennium.

137. Bonuses.—The grant of bonuses to head masters of recognized vernacular schools for passing depressed class pupils in the Primary Certificate Examination, suspended since the year 1931-32, was not revived owing to financial stringency.

138. Hostels.—The number of aided hostels for depressed class pupils remained at six and the Government grant to these hostels increased from Rs. 3,132 in 1931-32 to Rs. 4,570 in 1936-37. The Government grant of Rs. 2,841 sanctioned in 1931-32 for the maintenance of the Chokhamela Hostel, Nagpur, was reduced to Rs. 1,400 with effect from the year 1936-37 as the hostel was not able to qualify for the full grant paid to it in previous years. The three hostels at Amraoti were amalgamated into one and it was noticed that, as boys from the Mahar and Chamar communities could not be induced to have a common mess, the managers had to provide two messes. It is probable that if, instead of having as superintendents men from the Harijan communities who are not educationally well qualified for the work, whole-time and qualified persons, irrespective of their caste, were appointed, the boarders living in these hostels would be better disciplined and show better progress in their school work. Some of the superintendents, in these hostels, being only part-time workers, could not help the boarders to get the best out of hostel life.

Besides these aided hostels, there are 5 others in the Akola district and 13 in the Buldana district which get aid from the district councils concerned. One unrecognized hostel is maintained in Bhandara by the depressed class society.

139. **General.**—The District Council, Nimar, has opened some schools in forest areas for promoting literacy among the hill tribes. In the Hoshangabad district, the Chairman, District Council, is reported to be interested in the education of hill tribes and has started three feeder schools in the forest tract. There was an increase in the number of Harijans, aboriginals and wandering tribes under instruction in the Hoshangabad district.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mandla, reports: "The Gond Seva Mandal, run by Mr. Verrier Elwin, rendered great educational service to the Gonds during 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1936-37. Students of eight schools under the mandal, in the neighbourhood of Karanjia, were not only taught but fed and clothed also". Mr. Elwin is of opinion that any interference by vested interests in the educational uplift of the backward classes should be made punishable by law.

There is one school called "The Gond Sabha School, Nagpur," aided by Government. The number of scholars increased from 40 in 1931-32 to 70 (including 23 girls) in 1936-37. The school has four teachers on the staff of whom two are trained. The staff includes two women teachers of the Gond community.

## CHAPTER XIV

### RELIGIOUS, MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

140. **Religious instruction.**—Rules for religious instruction were framed by the department in the year 1931 and were embodied in the Education Manual. In some schools in the Nagpur Circle, the day's work is preceded by a short prayer, attendance at which is not compulsory. In the Jubbulpore Circle instruction is regularly imparted in the Anjuman High School, Jubbulpore, Hakimia Coronation High School and Cuaderia High School, Burhanpur, and in all the mission schools.

Similar rules have long been in the Code for Anglo-Indians and Europeans. The attitude of Government towards religious instruction remains one of sympathetic neutrality. Definite religious instruction is confined to mission, sectarian and Anglo-Indian and European schools.

141. **Moral instruction.**—Direct moral instruction is not, as a rule, given in schools. The general attitude in this matter is that the training of character depends on

such factors as the personality of the teachers (particularly the head of the institution), the general tone and discipline and the organization of school life with its games and its multifarious out-of-school activities. The Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, remarks that no direct moral instruction is undertaken but the atmosphere and discipline in the school help to build up character.

142. **Physical instruction.**--As regards the University, in 1934 the Executive Council prepared a scheme of compulsory physical education for the Intermediate classes in Nagpur under which it was proposed to appoint a whole-time Director for the organization and supervision of physical education. The details of the scheme were worked out during the year 1935-36 and embodied in an Ordinance in accordance with which every male student prosecuting a course for the Intermediate (Arts and Science) Examination was required to prosecute, for at least one year, a course of physical instruction in one of the approved items. The Ordinance also established a Board of Physical Welfare, with the Director of Physical Education as Secretary, for the purpose of organizing physical education, sports, tournaments and other activities relating to the physical welfare of the students. In order to enable the colleges to take full advantage of the scheme the University also appointed, for the first two years of its operation, two physical instructors at Nagpur and one each at Jubbulpore and Amraoti.

A post of Superintendent of Physical Education was created in the Central Provinces Educational Service, with effect from the 1st April 1932, but subsequently it was abolished with effect from the 1st February 1937. All the Government high schools and normal schools, except the five high schools at Balaghat, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Jubbulpore, and the Normal School at Seoni, were provided with Physical Training Instructors.

Methods of imparting health education in schools are divided into two categories—

- (1) development of physique through exercises and games, and
- (2) dissemination of knowledge with regard to personal hygiene and common diseases and methods of prevention.

As regards the first, all kinds of schools give instruction in physical training. The Syllabi of Physical Education by Mr. Danielson are being followed in most schools.

In addition, organised games are played and tournaments are held.

With regard to the dissemination of a knowledge of hygiene, different methods are followed at different stages of instruction. Further information on this is given in the chapter dealing with medical inspection.

The Inspectress of Schools, Jubbulpore Circle, remarks, that every student in the Government Normal School for Women, Jubbulpore, and in the aided normal schools not only goes through a course of physical instruction herself, but is responsible for teaching this subject in all classes of a vernacular school. Without expert guidance it is not possible for any further progress to be made. Another venture was the starting of an annual sports meeting open to all Indian girls' schools in the province. So far the only school outside Jubbulpore to compete has been the Bardsley Girls' High School, Katni. The experiment roused considerable interest, but until a better idea of sportmanship obtains, it cannot be regarded as a success. The Inspectress is of opinion that now that the old prejudice against physical exercise has gone, the time has come to appoint a qualified instructress who by visiting the schools throughout these provinces, will be able to guide in the right direction the growing interest in physical education.

Physical education has received special attention in all schools during the quinquennium. The old drill is gradually being replaced by physical exercises prepared to suit the ages of boys in different stages. The management of the Hitkarini High School, Jubbulpore, sent one teacher for special training in physical education to Madras and he has joined the staff after obtaining the necessary diploma. The municipal high schools at Burhanpur, Katni, Gadarwara and Harda, as also the Christian and the Anjuman High Schools at Jubbulpore, have now each a physical instructor on their staff.

The syllabus is gradually being introduced in vernacular schools. Local bodies were advised to get suitable teachers trained in physical education under physical instructors attached to high schools. Greater success in this respect cannot be achieved without the training of a large number of teachers. The existence of "Akhadas" and "Vyavam Shalas" in towns, indicates that the cult of physical fitness is rapidly spreading and parents and guardians have begun to realize its importance. Organized games (both English and Indian) continued to be popular.



Physical training classes for local anglo-vernacular school teachers were held at various centres by the Superintendent of Physical Education. Arrangements were made for physical training courses for village teachers in all the five districts of the Chhattisgarh Circle. Range athletic associations were formed in Baloda Range and tahsil associations at Balaghat, Baihar, Bilaspur, Mungeli and Janjgir.

## CHAPTER XV

## HOSTELS

143. Numbers.—The number of hostels attached to schools and colleges decreased from 217 in 1931-32 to 215 in 1936-37 and the number of boarders from 8,450 to 6,867, a decrease of 0.92 per cent in the number of hostels and 18.74 per cent in the number of boarders, as compared with increases of 21.9 and 20.9 per cent, respectively, in the previous quinquennium. A statement showing the number of hostels attached to schools and colleges in the province and the number of boarders in them during the year 1936-37 is given below :—

	Government		District Council		Municipal		Aided		Unaided		Total	
	No. of hostels (1)	Boarders (2)	No. of hostels (3)	Boarders (4)	No. of hostels (5)	Boarders (6)	No. of hostels (7)	Boarders (8)	No. of hostels (9)	Boarders (10)	No. of hostels (11)	Boarders (12)
<i>For males.</i>												
Colleges ...	8	690	...	...	...	...	3	83	2	22	13	795
High schools ...	26	949	...	...	5	73	14	483	3	113	43	1,618
Anglo-Vernacular middle schools ...	8	130	...	...	7	94	11	291	1	27	27	542
Vernacular middle P. schools ...	...	...	84	1,574	3	35	1	33	1	27	89	1,669
Primary schools ...	...	...	2	3	1	10	...	...	1	27	4	40
Normal schools ...	7	726	...	...	...	...	1	48	...	...	8	774
Special schools ...	4	345	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	5	357
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>5,795</b>
<i>For females.</i>												
High schools ...	1	42	...	...	...	...	4	414	...	...	5	486
Anglo-Vernacular middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	34	3	84
Vernacular middle schools ...	1	12	...	...	...	...	5	247	...	...	6	259
Normal schools ...	2	125	...	...	...	...	2	55	2	20	6	200
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	...	...	1	43
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,072</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>6,867</b>

The fall in the number of boarders was due partly to the opening of new schools in smaller towns and partly to the financial depression. The Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, remarks that pupils find it cheaper to stay with friends or relatives and hence do not take advantage of the amenities provided by a hostel.

In addition to these hostels, there are aided and unaided hostels for Harijans which are not attached to any particular educational institution. The five aided hostels for the boys of the Harijan classes are at Amraoti, Basim, Chikhli, Akola and Yeotmal. Besides these, there are five others in the Akola district and 13 in the Buldana district which get aid from the district councils concerned.

144. Grants-in-aid.—The five Harijan hostels in Berar received maintenance grants from Government amounting to Rs. 3,328 in the last year of the quinquennium. Payment of grant to the Chokhamela Hostel, Nagpur, for the year 1936-37, was suspended on account of certain defects in administration.

145. Buildings.—The hostel attached to the Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Multai, was completely renovated during the quinquennium and now provides satisfactory accommodation. A new hostel building was constructed for the Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Pandhurna, and a Government grant of Rs. 2,777 was paid towards the cost.

146. Expenditure.—The total recurring expenditure on hostels was Rs. 2,67,408 in 1936-37 as against Rs. 2,99,002 in 1931-32. The above figures include Rs. 1,52,493 and Rs. 1,08,970, respectively, for messing charges in European schools. No change was introduced in the rates of hostel fees in Government hostels during the quinquennium.

In the Jubbulpore Circle, messing charges range from Rs. 5 per mensem in most high schools to Rs. 3-12-0 in Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools; and in Berar the rates are slightly higher.

The following table (from which messing charges are excluded) show the average cost to Government for each boarder, the average annual fee income, and the net cost

to Government in 1931-32 and 1936-37 of Government hostels :

	Arts college hostels		Secondary school hostels	
	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of residents	499	690	1,345	1,079
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Recurring expenditure	16,627 0 0	16,641 0 0	26,798 0 0	22,999 0 0
Fees	14,802 0 0	14,023 0 0	24,049 0 0	20,975 0 0
Average cost per resident	33 6 1	24 11 2	19 14 9	21 5 0
Average fees	29 10 7	20 5 2	17 14 1	19 7 0
Net cost to Government per resident.	3 10 6	4 6 0	2 0 8	1 14 0
	Male normal school hostels	Female normal school hostels	Girls high school hostels	
	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	1,020	726	75	125
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	18,635 0 0	13,224 0 0	4,256 0 0	1,928 0 0
	...	...	...	731 0 0
	19 4 3	18 3 5	38 0 0	15 6 9
	...	...	...	9 2 2
	18 4 3	18 3 5	38 0 0	15 6 9
				26 3 10
				2 1 4

147. Supervision and hostel life.—Hostels attached to Government schools are in charge of Superintendents, who are members of the staff and are assisted by prefects or monitors. Special care is devoted to the cleanliness of the hostels, messing arrangements and medical inspection of boarders. In some vernacular school hostels in the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Circles; students cook their own food but common messes even in these schools, grow in popularity.

## CHAPTER XVI

## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND SCHOOL HYGIENE

148. Medical inspection.—(a) *College*.—King Edward College, Amraoti, and the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, have been provided with full-time resident sub-assistant surgeons who are in charge of the college hospitals and dispensaries and conduct regular medical inspections of the students. The Nagpur University appointed medical officers in 1934 to conduct the medical inspection of University students in all the affiliated colleges in the province. This inspection of students was conducted twice a year, first in the beginning of the session (July—August) and secondly in the months of January or February. In the opinion of the medical officers, the following are some of the causes for the poor physique of students :—

- (1) Want of exercise and out-door activities.
- (2) Ignorance of ordinary rules for keeping fit.
- (3) Perpetual fear and worry of examinations.
- (4) Break-down in early days due to heavy school work.
- (5) Malnutrition.

The medical officers are also of opinion that arrangements for treatment of students suffering from diseases should be made either by the University or by the Provincial Government, and that the authorities concerned should, as far as possible, try to reduce the cases affecting the health of the students.

(b) *Schools*.—A regular system of medical inspection of all boys once a year and of recording the results of their examination in "Health Cards" is conducted in Government anglo-vernacular schools, and the expenditure on this account is admitted for grants-in-aid in schools maintained by other bodies. A record of sight and weight is also maintained for each boy. Cases requiring treatment are brought to the notice of parents or guardians. The health of boarders is looked after by the assistant surgeon in charge of the main hospital. The Inspector of Schools, Jubbulpore, remarks : "It is gratifying to note that private schools, aided and unaided, have begun to follow this system". The Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle, reports : "One of the head masters of a high school has suggested that the present indifferent system should be abolished as it serves no useful purpose. Usually, notices

are sent to guardians of the defective pupils with suggestions for medical treatment but even in acute cases adequate treatment is not given in time". The mission anglo-vernacular middle schools at Pendra and Bilaspur have adopted the scheme and the mission hospitals give free treatment to the pupils of those schools. Other aided schools in the Chhattisgarh Circle have not as yet taken up this question very seriously. The most common defects noticed during inspection are throat troubles and defective vision. The Inspector of Schools, Berar, remarks: "Medical inspection of students in aided schools is handicapped by their poor finances. An experiment of dental inspection of all pupils reading in the schools in Akola town has just been sanctioned and it is hoped that it would contribute definitely to the promotion of personal hygiene of pupils. Co-operative efforts to provide for medical inspection for all pupils in towns like Amraoti, Akola, Khamgaon and Yeotmal should prove a practical proposition. It would be well in the interest of scholars to correlate medical inspection and physical education". Schools for girls in the Nagpur Circle are visited regularly by medical officers and their instructions are carefully followed by the heads of schools. In rural schools where no dispensary exists a travelling medical officer visits schools during epidemics.

149. School-hygiene.—Hygiene requirements receive careful attention in the locating and planning of buildings for Government and aided schools, and all plans for vernacular school buildings maintained by local authorities are scrutinized by Inspectors. Standard plans for different types of schools have been prepared and prescribed by the department, but many vernacular schools are accommodated in buildings which are hygienically unsuitable. The cooking and messing arrangements in Government school hostels are supervised by the Superintendents and careful attention is paid to personal cleanliness among the pupils. Some of the rented buildings used for vernacular schools and hostels are not well ventilated. The *kutch*a floors of most of the vernacular school buildings crumble into dust and so become unhygienic.

All the seven Government normal schools for men in the province have been provided with special hygiene instructors for the teaching of the subject which forms an important part of the normal school curriculum. The designation of the post of Hygiene Instructress sanctioned for the Normal School for Women, Amraoti, in the

year 1923 was changed to that of Assistant Mistress in the Upper Division of Subordinate Educational Service (Womens' Branch) with effect from the 1st January 1937. The Nagpur Inspectress of Schools remarks that the general health of pupils has been satisfactory. Much attention is paid to sanitation in schools.

## CHAPTER XVII MISCELLANEOUS

**150. Education Manual and Departmental Standing Orders.**—The Departmental Standing Orders were reprinted in September 1932. Several important amendments to the Education Manual and the Standing Orders were issued during the quinquennium.

**151. Jains and Sikhs.**—The following tables show the total number of Jains and Sikhs under instruction in 1931-32 and 1936-37 :—

Circle	Colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Special schools	Total
<i>Jains.</i>					
Nagpur	18	254	1,149	9	1,430
Jubbulpore	16	544	3,907	18	4,485
Chhattisgarh	...	91	416	...	507
Berar	9	401	1,750	2	2,162
Total for 1936-37	43	1,290	7,222	29	8,584
Total for 1931-32	35	1,179	6,453	34	7,701
<i>Sikhs.</i>					
Nagpur	7	34	71	7	119
Jubbulpore	6	68	81	1	156
Chhattisgarh	...	65	92	...	157
Berar	...	12	36	1	49
European schools	...	11	36	...	47
Total for 1936-37	13	190	316	9	528
Total for 1931-32	11	78	170	12	271

**152. Education of defectives.**—The Bhonsla Deaf and Dumb School, Nagpur, continued to do useful work under the management of Mr. V. V. Gadge. The figures of enrolment and attendance in the school have been stationary during the quinquennium. The students, along

with primary education, are taught tailoring, cap-making, knitting and composing for the press. The total expenditure of the school decreased from Rs. 2,441 in 1931-32 to Rs. 2,179 in 1936-37. An annual Government grant of Rs. 906 was paid to the school.

153. The Blind Boys' Institute, Nagpur, is managed by Rao Sahib Wamanrao Wadegaonkar. The enrolment and average attendance in the institution have increased from 18 and 16 in 1931-32 to 32 and 28, respectively, in 1936-37. The staff of the school consists of seven teachers. The expenditure of the institution rose from Rs. 3,415 in 1931-32 to Rs. 4,395 in 1936-37. The annual Government grant has been increased from Rs. 1,266 to Rs. 1,379. A new building, towards the cost of which Government contributed Rs. 7,040, was erected.

154. Text-book Committee.—Books meant for use in vernacular middle and anglo-vernacular schools are examined by the various Committees of Courses appointed by the High School Education Board. The Text-book Committee, appointed by the Education Department, examines books meant for use in schools other than middle and anglo-vernacular. The constitution of the Text-book Committee remains unchanged, officers of the inspectorate and heads of Government institutions continuing their *ex officio* membership, assisted by non-official gentlemen who are interested in education. It is felt, however, that the existing machinery is out-of-date and, in consequence, the re-organization of the constitution of the committee is under consideration by the Provincial Government. The table below gives the number of books reviewed by the Text-book Committee and the High School Education Board Committees during the period under review, as compared with the previous quinquennium :—

	During the quinquennium 1927—32		From May 1935 to March 1937*	
	By Text-book Committee	By High School Education Board	By Text-book Committee	By High School Education Board
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Books received ...	1,177	3,007	997	1,250
Sanctioned as prize and library books.	683	1,285	471	838
Sanctioned as Text-books ...	160	330	108	191
Rejected ...	137	362	95	176

\*Previous records were lost in the fire of May 1935.

155. Boy Scouts Association.—The following table gives the number of boy scouts of various kinds :—

Year	Warrant- ed officers	Rovers	Scouts	Cubs	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1933	... 2,048	1,347	16,505	12,559	32,459
1934	... 2,048	1,472	16,572	13,610	33,702
1935	... 2,181	1,913	16,936	15,523	36,563
1936	... 2,157	1,765	18,493	15,001	36,815
1937	... 2,054	1,766	19,202	16,054	39,086

In 1932, the total number was 36,167. The Government contributed an yearly grant of Rs. 9,700 to the association. The report of the association indicates that progress has been made in several directions. Certain local bodies have evinced a keen interest in the movement and many malguzars are also co-operating to further its objects. In view of the success of the troop at the Chandkhuri Leper Asylum two more have been started at the asylums at Champa and Dhamtari. The Borstal troop at Nar-singhpur is reported to be doing sound work. During the period under review much has been done to concentrate strongly on village uplift as being a type of service peculiarly suited to the conditions prevailing in these provinces. Scouts have helped to dig manure pits, to build better roads, to train village school masters, and to remove adult illiteracy and, by starting village libraries and gardens, experimental farms and sports and literary clubs, have done much to help the villagers. In addition, they have organized talks on health, hygiene, sanitation, maternity welfare and cattle improvement. Good public service has been rendered not only at local fairs but also in fire-fighting, epidemics and floods. District rallies were regularly held as were training camps and courses. These courses are now of nine different kinds and include courses for illiterates and for village uplift and handicraft work. The teaching of handicrafts has been steadily pursued, mainly from an educational point of view. The visit of Mr. J. S. Wilson, Camp Chief, Gillwell Park, gave a great stimulus to scout work, specially as far as village uplift and the establishment of "Open Troops" were concerned. Two years ago, with the help of the Zamindar of



Ahiri, a class for Madia Gonds was held. Twelve of these are now running their own troops. 327 scouts, drawn from all classes of the population, attended the All-India Jumboree at Delhi in February 1937.

**156. St. John Ambulance Association.**—Much has been done to re-organize the work in these provinces and the membership of the association increased from 38 to 394 at the close of the year under report. Training in the Mackenzie school course was given in all normal schools as a regular part of the curriculum. At the Trained Teachers, Certificate Examination held in April 1936, 682 students from these schools appeared for the examination of whom 647 passed. During 1936-37, 40 students from Burhanpur, including 25 trained in the preceding year, appeared and passed the practical examination in first aid.

**157. Students' Information Bureau.**—The Students' Information Bureau is maintained by the University. The Bureau supplies information regarding the courses of British Universities and other educational facilities available in the United Kingdom. The Bureau also assists students in securing admission to any educational institution in the United Kingdom. During the period from 1932 to 1937, six hundred and twenty-five enquiries regarding various courses of studies were answered by the Bureau. Fifty-two students submitted applications through the Bureau and secured admission to education institutions in the United Kingdom.

**158. Literary Academy.**—The Central Provinces and Berar Literary Academy was founded in the year 1928-29 with the object of preserving, fostering and developing the three main languages and literatures of the province, *viz.*, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu. Though provision for a grant of Rs. 15,000 was made in 1928-29, it had to be reduced, on account of financial stringency, to Rs. 5,000. In subsequent years small grants were paid and subscriptions totalling Rs. 525 had been collected up to the year 1936. The funds of the Academy have been devoted chiefly to the payment of honoraria to authors of original works. A small library has also been started. In the absence of adequate public support the Academy has had to carry on its work almost entirely with the help of the Government grant.

**159. Acknowledgments.**—The quinquennium has been a period of considerable progress and achievement

in all branches of education, particularly in the sphere of primary education. Much has been done for the urban population but a great deal still remains to be done for the rural masses.

It is not possible to mention individually the names of all official and non-official workers who have devoted their valuable time to the cause of education. Among non-officials, much credit is due to members of district councils, municipal committees, managing committees of aided institutions and numerous departmental committees, who have stood for educational progress in spite of many difficulties, financial and otherwise. The attitude of the Legislative Council towards education was invariably considerate and sympathetic. Deputy Commissioners have shown continued interest in the educational advancement of their districts and the Commissioners of Divisions have been most zealous in educational matters. The officers of the department have given loyal, devoted and efficient service throughout the quinquennium and my grateful thanks are due to them for their fruitful and encouraging co-operation. If I single out the Head masters and Deputy Inspectors of Schools for special mention, it is because they form an integral and important part of the educational machine and because the character of their work, so often ignored or misunderstood, makes it of special importance to the community. My office staff has continued to work with zeal and efficiency.

The department is poorer by the loss of several experienced officers through death or retirement. The retirement of Messrs. Macnee, Dix, Mone and Watchmaker has left a considerable gap in the Indian Educational Service. The cause of technical education has suffered by the departure of Mr. J. Greenhalgh. The Provincial Service has been weakened by the deaths of Messrs. J. I. Mukerji, K. R. Shingwekar and T. G. Matange and by the retirement of Messrs. S. C. Ghosal and Lala Hariram.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to Mr. F. K. Clark, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, who has written this report.

M. OWEN,  
*Director of Public Instruction,  
Central Provinces & Berar.*

231

*General summary of educational institutions and scholars in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.*

Area in square miles 99,876 ..	Population		Percentage of scholars to total population			
			Recognized institutions		All institutions	
			1937	1936	1937	1936
Males ..	7,761,818	Males ..	5.19	5.24	5.35	5.39
Females ..	7,745,905	Females ..	1.05	0.99	1.09	1.04
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>15,507,723</b>	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.22</b>

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4) (7)
	1937 (1)	1936 (2)	Increase or decrease (3)	1937 (4)	1936 (5)	Increase or decrease (6)	
<b>Recognized Institutions</b>							
<i>For males.</i>							
Universities ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education. (High School Education Board).	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	9	8	+1	2,744	2,489	+255	(a) 1,216 (b) 1,528
Professional Colleges ..	4	4	..	752	786	-34	(a) 752
High Schools ..	84	79	+5	9,346	9,473	-127	(c) 9,346
Middle Schools ..	600	598	+2	107,303	107,489	-186	(c) 51,113 (d) 56,190
Primary Schools ..	4,334	4,276	+58	313,334	314,140	-806	(d) 313,334
Special Schools ..	53	48	+5	3,245	3,258	-13	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,086</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>+71</b>	<b>436,724</b>	<b>437,635</b>	<b>-911</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>For females.</i>							
Arts Colleges ..	1	1	..	42	22	+20	(a) 4 (b) 38
Professional Colleges ..	1	1	..	20	17	+3	(a) 20
High Schools ..	13	13	..	584	522	+62	(c) 584
Middle Schools ..	73	66	+7	8,414	7,533	+881	(c) 3,599 (d) 4,815
Primary Schools ..	477	470	+7	37,320	37,236	+84	(d) 37,320
Special Schools ..	13	13	..	960	853	+107	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>47,340</b>	<b>46,183</b>	<b>+1,157</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Unrecognized Institutions</b>							
For Males ..	326	335	-9	13,215	13,196	+19	..
For Females ..	50	43	+7	2,555	2,086	+469	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>15,770</b>	<b>15,282</b>	<b>+488</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Grand Totals ..</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>5,957</b>	<b>+83</b>	<b>499,834</b>	<b>499,100</b>	<b>+734</b>	<b>..</b>

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

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(c) In secondary stage.

(b) In intermediate classes.

(d) In primary stage.

*General summary of expenditure on education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.*

	Total expenditure			Percentage of expenditure from *				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
	1937	1936	Increase or decrease	Government funds	Board funds †	Fees	Other sources	Government funds	Board funds †	Fees	Other sources	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Inspection.	5,28,845	5,16,269	+12,576	96.59	3.39	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
Universities ..	1,47,212	1,35,161	+12,051	30.90	..	69.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
High School Education Board.	81,101	66,978	+14,123	27.06	..	72.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous* ..	14,36,375	15,61,084	-1,24,709	30.24	29.08	23.39	17.29	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>21,93,533</b>	<b>22,79,492</b>	<b>-85,959</b>	<b>46.17</b>	<b>19.86</b>	<b>22.65</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Institutions for males.</i>												
Arts Colleges ..	6,63,038	6,21,759	+41,279	59.02	..	39.69	1.29	142 9 9	..	95 14 5	3 1 11	241 10 1
Professional Colleges..	1,89,623	1,76,624	+12,999	75.74	..	24.22	0.04	190 15 11	..	61 1 0	0 1 7	252 2 6
High Schools ..	11,09,637	10,41,248	+68,389	40.56	2.18	45.12	12.14	48 2 6	2 9 4	53 9 1	14 6 8	118 11 7

Middle Schools	..	22,83,286	22,45,185	+38,101	35.33	31.21	26.12	7.34	7 8 3	6 10 3	5 8 11	1 9 0	2 4
Primary Schools	..	32,97,488	31,51,222	+1,46,266	33.75	59.37	2.08	4.80	3 8 10	6 4 0	0 3 6	0 8 5	10 8 5
Special Schools	..	4,58,252	4,63,152	-4,900	87.67	0.26	6.66	5.41	123 13 0	0 5 10	9 6 5	7 10 1	141 3 4
Totals	..	80,01,324	76,99,190	+3,02,134	41.32	33.69	18.82	6.17	7 9 2	6 2 9	3 7 2	1 2 1	18 5 2
<i>Institutions for females.</i>													
Arts Colleges	..	14,992	20,173	-5,181	29.61	..	27.70	42.69	105 11 1	..	98 14 1	152 6 1	356 15 3
Professional Colleges	..	4,598	4,493	+105	..	..	29.90	70.10	..	..	68 12 0	161 2 5	229 14 5
High Schools	..	86,384	79,639	+6,745	39.81	0.12	21.66	38.41	58 14 3	0 2 8	32 0 9	56 13 0	147 14 8
Middle Schools	..	2,11,533	2,00,927	+10,606	52.51	2.57	18.63	26.29	13 3 3	0 10 4	4 10 11	6 9 9	25 2 3
Primary Schools	..	5,71,340	5,42,456	+28,884	50.89	19.78	10.38	18.95	7 12 8	3 0 5	1 9 5	2 14 5	15 4 11
Special Schools	..	90,702	89,238	+1,464	62.63	..	3.59	33.78	59 2 8	..	3 6 4	31 14 8	94 7 8
Totals	..	9,79,549	9,36,926	+42,623	50.79	12.09	12.89	24.23	10 8 2	2 8 1	2 10 8	5 0 2	20 11 1
Grand Totals	..	1,11,74,406	1,09,15,608	+2,58,798	43.10	29.08	19.05	8.77	9 15 2	6 11 5	4 6 4	2 0 5	23 1 4

\*Includes expenditure on buildings.

†Includes both district council and municipal funds. Expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Schools are included in the above figures.

GENERAL  
Classification of educational institutions in the

		For males					
		Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Un-aided	Totals
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Recognized Institutions</b>							
Universities	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education (High School Education Board).	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<b>Colleges—</b>							
Arts and Science	..	4	..	..	2	3	9
Law	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	..	7	..	..	4	4	15
High Schools	..	26	..	11	29	18	84
Middle Schools	.. { English	48	1	52	80	26	207
	.. { Vernacular	7	360	20	4	2	(d) 393
Primary Schools	..	3	3,559	469	183	120	(a) 4,334
<b>Totals</b>	..	84	3,920	552	296	166	5,018
<b>Special Schools—</b>							
Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training	..	7	..	..	..	1	8
Engineering	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Technical and Industrial	..	3	..	..	6	1	10
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Reformatory	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for Adults	..	5	..	1	6	16	(c) 28
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<b>Totals</b>	..	19	..	1	15	18	53
<b>Totals for Recognized Institutions</b>	..	110	3,920	553	315	188	5,086
Unrecognized Institutions	..	..	191	7	5	123	326
<b>Grand Totals—All Institutions</b>	..	110	4,111	560	320	311	5,412

Anglo-Indian and European  
(a) Includes  
(b) Includes  
(c) Includes  
(d) Includes  
(e) Includes

TABLE I  
Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

For females						Remarks (13)
Government (7)	District Board (8)	Municipal Board (9)	Aided (10)	Unaided (11)	Totals (12)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	1	2	
2	..	..	9	2	13	
5	..	2	17	7	31	
29	..	2	10	1	(e) 42	
246	64	60	86	21	(b) 477	
282	64	64	122	31	563	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	3	3	8	
..	..	..	3	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	1	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	..	7	3	13	
285	64	64	130	35	578	
..	21	16	1	12	50	
285	85	80	131	47	628	

schools are included in this table.  
 12 night schools.  
 1 night school.  
 20 night schools.  
 120 schools teaching English as an optional subject.  
 7 schools teaching English as an optional subject.

V

GENERAL

Classification of educational institutions in the

	For males					Totals (6)
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Un-aided	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<b>Recognized Institutions</b>						
Universities	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education (High School Education Board).	1	..	..	..	..	1
Colleges—						
Arts and Science	4	..	..	2	3	9
Law	..	..	..	1	1	2
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	1	..	..	..	..	1
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	1	..	..	..	..	1
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>
High Schools	26	..	11	29	18	84
Middle Schools	48	1	52	80	26	207
Primary Schools	7	360	20	4	2	(d) 393
	3	3,559	469	183	120	(a) 4,334
<b>Totals</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>5,018</b>
<b>Special Schools—</b>						
Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	1	..	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training	7	..	..	..	1	8
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1
Technical and Industrial	3	..	..	6	1	10
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	1	..	..	..	..	1
Reformatory	1	..	..	..	..	1
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for Adults	5	..	1	6	16	(c) 28
Other Schools	..	..	..	1	..	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Totals for Recognized Institutions</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>5,086</b>
Unrecognized Institutions	..	191	7	5	123	326
<b>Grand Totals—All Institutions</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>5,412</b>

Anglo-Indian and European

(a) Includes

(b) Includes

(c) Includes

(d) Includes

(e) Includes



TABLE I  
Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

For females						Remarks (13)
Government (7)	District Board (8)	Municipal Board (9)	Aided (10)	Unaided (11)	Totals (12)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	1	2	
2	..	..	9	2	13	
5	..	2	17	7	31	
29	..	2	10	1	(e) 42	
246	64	60	86	21	(b) 477	
282	64	64	122	31	563	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	3	3	8	
..	..	..	3	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	1	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	..	7	3	13	
285	64	64	130	35	578	
..	21	16	1	12	50	
285	85	80	131	47	628	

schools are included in this table.

12 night schools.

1 night school.

20 night schools.

120 schools teaching English as an optional subject.

7 schools teaching English as an optional subject.

GENERAL

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions for

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st. (1)	Average daily attendance. (2)	No. of residents in approved hostels. (3)	Scholars on roll on March 31st. (4)	Average daily attendance. (5)	No. of residents in approved hostels. (6)	Scholars on roll on March 31st. (7)	Average daily attendance. (8)	No. of residents in approved hostels. (9)
<b>Reading in Recognized Institutions</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ..	1,790	1,603	468	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	127	121	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	151	145	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> ..	<b>2,068</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>690</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education</i>									
In High Schools ..	4,494	4,151	687	..	..	..	951	858	25
In Middle Schools (English ..	6,718	6,321	467	74	62	..	10,935	10,068	223
Schools (Vernacular ..	1,116	1,031	1	69,361	55,731	1,574	4,759	4,036	35
In Primary Schools ..	379	340	..	223,408	170,952	33	71,625	62,564	..
<b>Totals</b> ..	<b>12,707</b>	<b>11,843</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>292,843</b>	<b>226,745</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>88,270</b>	<b>77,528</b>	<b>283</b>
In Arts Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools ..	266	225	139	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools	752	720	726	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools ..	96	94	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	357	327	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	85	71	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	118	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	652	565	..	..	..	..	35	27	..
In Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> ..	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,059</b>	..	..	..	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	..
<b>Totals for Recognized Institutions.</b>	<b>17,101</b>	<b>15,812</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>292,843</b>	<b>226,745</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>88,305</b>	<b>77,555</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>In Unrecognized Institutions.</b>	..	..	..	8,672	6,852	136	467	397	..
<b>Grand Totals—all Institutions.</b>	<b>17,101</b>	<b>15,812</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>301,515</b>	<b>233,597</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>88,772</b>	<b>77,952</b>	<b>283</b>

Anglo-Indian and European

(a) Includes 70

(b) Includes 191

(c) Includes 2,958

TABLE II-A

males in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Aided		Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	No. of females included in column 16.
	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)
388	332	74	566	431	36	2,744	2,366	578	96
437	325	26	37	29	..	474	354	26	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	127	121	95	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	151	145	127	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
825	657	100	603	460	36	3,496	2,986	826	102
2,871	2,626	385	1,030	952	117	9,346	8,587	1,214	130
11,372	13,148	695	2,535	2,271	197	31,634	28,870	1,582	948
377	298	33	56	53	56	(c) 75,669	61,151	1,699	4,702
13,051	11,028	192	4,871	3,975	91	(a) 313,334	248,159	316	28,557
27,671	24,100	1,305	8,492	7,251	461	429,983	347,467	4,811	34,337
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	266	225	139	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	800	767	770	..
..	..	..	48	47	44	..	..	..	..
107	140	82	59	48	..	96	94	23	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	583	515	175	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	85	71	78	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	118	98	..	..
52	46	..	..	..	..	52	46	..	3
156	99	..	309	235	..	(b) 1,152	926	..	1
93	84	..	..	..	..	93	84	..	..
453	369	82	416	330	44	3,245	2,826	1,185	52
28,964	25,126	1,487	9,511	8,041	541	435,724	353,279	6,822	34,491
71	48	..	4,005	3,164	..	13,215	10,461	136	1,286
29,035	25,174	1,487	13,516	11,205	541	449,939	363,740	6,958	35,777

Scholars are included in this table.  
 scholars in night schools.  
 scholars in night schools.  
 scholars learning English as an optional subject.

GENERAL

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions for

	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)
<b>Reading in Recognized Institutions</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>									
Arts and Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>School and Special Education.</b>									
In High Schools ..	175	153	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Middle Schools. } English ..	644	565	38	..	..	..	61	53	..
} Vernacular ..	4,271	3,536	12	..	..	..	314	224	..
In Primary Schools ..	19,029	15,127	..	2,832	2,160	..	6,078	5,042	..
Totals ..	24,119	19,381	93	2,832	2,160	..	6,453	5,319	..
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools.	206	204	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	226	222	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals for Recognized Institutions.	24,345	19,603	218	2,832	2,160	..	6,453	5,319	..
In Unrecognized Institutions.	..	..	..	676	496	..	1,005	799	..
Grand totals—all Institutions for females.	24,345	19,603	218	3,508	2,656	..	7,458	6,118	..
Grand totals—all Institutions for males.	17,101	15,812	2,904	301,515	233,597	1,743	88,772	77,952	283
Grand totals, all Institutions for males and females.	41,446	35,415	3,122	305,023	236,253	1,743	96,230	84,070	283

Anglo-Indian and European scholars

(a) Includes 145 scholars learning

(b) Includes 10 scholars.

TABLE II-B

females in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

Aided.			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	No. 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)
42	39	19	..	..	..	42	39	19	..
..	..	..	.. 20	.. 20	.. 20	.. 20	.. 20	.. 20	..
42	39	19	20	20	20	62	59	39	..
315	265	187	94	82	..	584	500	230	..
1,574	1,466	618	488	444	34	2,767	2,528	690	18
1,017	858	308	45	43	45	(a) 5,647	4,661	365	97
8,056	6,249	325	1,325	1,061	..	(b) 37,320	29,639	325	740
10,962	8,838	1,438	1,952	1,630	79	46,318	37,328	1,610	855
.. 79	.. 75	.. 55	.. 111	.. 100	.. 20	.. 396	.. 379	.. 200	..
211	167	63	..	..	..	211	167	63	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
333	158	..	..	..	..	353	176	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
623	400	118	111	100	20	960	722	263	..
11,627	9,277	1,575	2,083	1,750	119	47,340	38,109	1,912	855
24	22	..	850	618	..	2,555	1,935	..	89
11,651	9,299	1,575	2,933	2,368	119	49,895	40,044	1,912	944
29,035	25,174	1,487	13,516	11,205	541	449,939	363,740	6,958	35,777
40,686	34,473	3,062	16,449	13,573	660	499,834	403,784	8,870	36,721

are included in this table.  
English as an optional subject,  
in night Schools.

GENERAL

Expenditure on education for males in the

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 54,514 spent by the  
"Miscellaneous" includes

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

Totals ..

Government institutions

	Government funds 1	Board funds 2	Municipal funds 3	Fees 4	Other sources 5	Total 6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High School Education Board ..	21,947	..	..	59,154	..	81,101
Arts Colleges ..	3,73,075	..	..	1,86,378	1,328	5,60,781
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	88,317	..	..	480	75	88,872
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	55,310	..	..	15,502	..	70,812
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	5,38,649	..	..	2,61,514	1,403	8,01,566
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	3,39,811	..	..	2,18,170	619	5,58,600
Middle Schools } English ..	2,93,551	1,134	..	1,07,683	592	4,02,960
} Vernacular ..	30,545	..	..	521	2	31,068
Primary Schools ..	5,798	..	..	161	586	6,545
Totals ..	6,69,705	1,134	..	3,26,535	1,799	9,99,173
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	24,106	..	..	20,514	1,386	46,006
Normal and Training Schools ..	2,17,029	..	..	..	270	2,17,299
Engineering Schools ..	55,853	..	..	5,263	4,202	65,318
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	68,100	..	..	849	1,751	70,700
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	4,845	..	..	1,442	23	6,310
Reformatory Schools ..	1,812	..	..	..	..	1,812
Schools for Defective ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	3,782	..	..	..	..	3,782
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	3,75,527	..	..	28,068	7,632	4,11,227
Grand Totals ..	15,83,881	1,134	..	6,16,117	10,834	22,11,966

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



GENERAL

Expenditure on education for males in the

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 54,514 spent by the  
"Miscellaneous" includes

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

Totals ..

Government institutions

	Government funds 1	Board funds 2	Municipal funds 3	Fees 4	Other sources 5	Total 6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High School Education Board ..	21,947	..	..	59,154	..	81,101
Arts Colleges ..	3,73,075	..	..	1,86,378	1,328	5,60,781
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	88,317	..	..	480	75	88,872
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	55,310	..	..	15,502	..	70,812
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	5,38,649	..	..	2,61,514	1,403	8,01,566
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	3,39,811	..	..	2,18,170	619	5,58,600
Middle Schools } English ..	2,93,551	1,134	..	1,07,683	592	4,02,960
} Vernacular ..	30,545	..	..	521	2	31,068
Primary Schools ..	5,798	..	..	161	586	6,545
Totals ..	6,69,705	1,134	..	3,26,535	1,799	9,99,173
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	24,106	..	..	20,514	1,386	46,006
Normal and Training Schools ..	2,17,029	..	..	..	270	2,17,299
Engineering Schools ..	55,853	..	..	5,263	4,202	65,318
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	68,100	..	..	849	1,751	70,700
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	4,845	..	..	1,442	23	6,310
Reformatory Schools ..	1,812	..	..	..	..	1,812
Schools for Defective ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	3,782	..	..	..	..	3,782
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	3,75,527	..	..	28,068	7,632	4,11,227
Grand Totals ..	15,83,881	1,134	..	6,16,117	10,834	22,11,966

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



TABLE III-A

## Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37

Public Works Department on educational buildings.  
the following main items :—

Rs  
 88,054  
 71,860  
 744  
 1,30,783  
 17,501  
 3,40,387

6,49,329

District board and municipal institutions						Aided Institutions		
Government funds 7	Board funds 8	Municipal funds 9	Fees 10	Other sources 11	Totals 12	Government funds 13	Board funds 14	Municipal funds 15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	45,492	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	18,244	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	63,736	..	..
24,287	..	23,116	44,176	45	91,624	85,958	..	1,055
1,00,702	1,779	91,383	1,68,925	2,422	3,65,211	1,30,251	1,693	3,104
2,49,770	5,82,717	30,767	50,689	3,403	9,16,746	1,807	120	..
10,65,674	11,64,247	7,73,527	33,718	16,778	30,53,944	41,557	5,644	14,194
14,40,433	17,48,743	9,18,793	2,96,908	22,648	44,27,525	2,59,573	7,457	18,353
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	23,744	..	320
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	93	..	..	93	2,285	..	199
..	..	..	..	..	..	209	296	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
..	..	93	..	..	93	26,238	296	785
14,04,433	17,48,743	9,18,886	2,96,908	22,648	44,27,618	3,49,547	7,753	19,138

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

GENERAL  
Expenditure on education for males in the

		Aided institutions— <i>concl.</i>		Recognized unaided institutions		
		Fees	Other sources	Fees	Other sources	Totals
		16	17	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ..						
Inspection ..						
Buildings, etc. ..						
Miscellaneous ..						
Totals ..						
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Universities ..	1,01,720	..	1,47,212	..	..	..
High School Education Board.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	38,736	3,714	60,694	38,036	3,527	41,563
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	25,889	..	25,889	4,050	..	4,050
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,66,345	3,714	2,33,795	42,086	3,527	45,613
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	1,85,263	1,08,737	3,81,013	53,051	25,349	78,400
Middle Schools } English ..	2,32,471	1,25,618	4,93,137	36,462	26,789	63,251
} Vernacular ..	342	5,020	7,289	..	3,624	3,624
Primary Schools ..	31,441	92,524	1,85,360	3,333	48,306	51,639
Totals ..	4,49,517	3,31,899	10,66,799	92,846	1,04,068	1,96,914
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.	..	..	..	1,391	1,329	2,720
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	9,623	33,687	1,087	1,032	2,119
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	3,261	5,745	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	12	517	..	30	30
Other Schools ..	..	1,848	2,114	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	14,744	42,063	2,478	2,391	4,869
Grand Totals ..	6,15,862	3,50,357	13,42,657	1,37,410	1,09,986	2,47,396

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

TABLE III-A

Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37—concl'd.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds 22	Board funds 23	Municipal funds 24	Fees 25	Other sources 26	Grand Totals 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
89,248	..	..	..	..	89,248
3,56,573	7,144	8,583	..	56	3,72,356
1,24,186	2,55,677	64,676	59,782	68,174	5,72,495
2,21,533	54,666	34,131	2,24,353	1,14,646	6,49,329
7,91,540	3,17,487	1,07,390	2,84,135	1,82,876	16,83,428
45,492	..	..	1,01,720	..	1,47,212
21,947	..	..	59,154	..	81,101
3,91,319	..	..	2,63,150	8,569	6,63,038
..	..	..	29,939	..	29,939
88,317	..	..	480	75	88,872
55,310	..	..	15,502	..	70,812
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
6,02,385	..	..	4,69,945	8,644	10,80,974
4,50,056	..	24,171	5,00,660	1,34,750	11,09,637
5,24,504	4,606	94,487	5,45,541	1,55,421	13,24,559
2,82,122	5,82,837	30,767	50,952	12,049	9,58,727
11,13,029	11,69,891	7,87,721	68,653	1,58,194	32,97,488
23,69,711	17,57,334	9,37,146	11,65,806	4,60,414	66,90,411
..	..	..	..	..	..
24,106	..	..	20,514	1,386	46,006
2,17,029	..	..	1,391	1,599	2,20,019
55,853	..	..	5,263	4,202	65,318
91,844	..	320	1,936	12,406	1,06,506
4,845	..	..	1,442	23	6,310
1,812	..	..	..	..	1,812
2,285	..	199	..	3,261	5,745
3,991	296	93	..	42	4,422
..	..	266	..	1,848	2,114
4,01,765	296	878	30,546	24,767	4,57,252
41,65,401	20,75,117	10,45,414	19,50,432	6,76,701	99,13,065

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

GENERAL  
Expenditure on education for males in the

	Totals					
	Aided institutions— <i>concl.</i>			Recognized unaided institutions		
	Fees 16	Other sources 17	Totals 18	Fees 19	Other sources 20	Totals 21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Universities ..	1,01,720	..	1,47,212	..	..	..
High School Education Board.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	38,736	3,714	60,694	38,036	3,527	41,563
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	25,889	..	25,889	4,050	..	4,050
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,66,345	3,714	2,33,795	42,086	3,527	45,613
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	1,85,263	1,08,737	3,81,013	53,051	25,349	78,400
Middle Schools } English ..	2,32,471	1,25,618	4,93,137	36,462	26,789	63,251
} Vernacular ..	342	5,020	7,289	..	3,624	3,624
Primary Schools ..	31,441	92,524	1,85,360	3,333	48,306	51,639
Totals ..	4,49,517	3,31,899	10,66,799	92,846	1,04,068	1,96,914
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.	..	..	..	1,391	1,329	2,720
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	9,623	33,687	1,067	1,032	2,119
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	3,261	5,745	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	12	517	..	30	30
Other Schools ..	..	1,848	2,114	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	14,744	42,063	2,478	2,391	4,869
Grand Totals ..	6,15,862	3,50,357	13,42,657	1,37,410	1,09,986	2,47,396

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

TABLE III-A

Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37—concl'd.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds 22	Board funds 23	Municipal funds 24	Fees 25	Other sources 26	Grand Totals 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
89,248	..	..	..	..	89,248
3,56,573	7,144	8,583	..	56	3,72,356
1,24,186	2,55,677	64,676	59,782	68,174	5,72,495
2,21,533	54,666	34,131	2,24,353	1,14,646	6,49,329
7,91,540	3,17,487	1,07,390	2,84,135	1,82,876	16,83,428
45,492	..	..	1,01,720	..	1,47,212
21,947	..	..	59,154	..	81,101
3,91,319	..	..	2,63,150	8,569	6,63,038
..	..	..	29,939	..	29,939
88,317	..	..	480	75	88,872
55,310	..	..	15,502	..	70,812
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
6,02,385	..	..	4,69,945	8,644	10,80,974
4,50,056	..	24,171	5,00,660	1,34,750	11,09,637
5,24,504	4,606	94,487	5,45,541	1,55,421	13,24,559
2,82,122	5,82,837	30,767	50,952	12,049	9,58,727
11,13,029	11,69,891	7,87,721	68,653	1,58,194	32,97,488
23,69,711	17,57,334	9,37,146	11,65,806	4,60,414	66,90,411
..	..	..	..	..	..
24,106	..	..	20,514	1,386	46,006
2,17,029	..	..	1,391	1,599	2,20,019
55,853	..	..	5,263	4,202	65,318
91,844	..	320	1,936	12,406	1,06,506
..	..	..	..	..	..
4,845	..	..	1,442	23	6,310
1,812	..	..	..	..	1,812
2,285	..	199	..	3,261	5,745
3,991	296	93	..	42	4,422
..	..	266	..	1,848	2,114
4,01,765	296	878	30,546	24,767	4,57,252
41,65,401	20,75,117	10,45,414	19,50,432	6,76,701	99,13,065

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

GENERAL  
Expenditure on education for males in the

	Totals ..					
	Aided institutions—concl'd.			Recognized unaided institutions		
	Fees 16	Other sources 17	Totals 18	Fees 19	Other sources 20	Totals 21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Universities ..	1,01,720	..	1,47,212	..	..	..
High School Education Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	38,736	3,714	60,694	38,036	3,527	41,563
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	25,889	..	25,889	4,050	..	4,050
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>1,66,345</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>2,33,795</b>	<b>42,086</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>45,613</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	1,85,263	1,08,737	3,81,013	53,051	25,349	78,400
Middle Schools } English ..	2,32,471	1,25,618	4,93,137	36,462	26,789	63,251
} Vernacular ..	342	5,020	7,289	..	3,624	3,624
Primary Schools ..	31,441	92,524	1,85,360	3,333	48,306	51,639
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>4,49,517</b>	<b>3,31,899</b>	<b>10,66,799</b>	<b>92,846</b>	<b>1,04,068</b>	<b>1,96,914</b>
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	..	..	..	1,391	1,329	2,720
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	9,623	33,687	1,067	1,032	2,119
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	3,261	5,745	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	12	517	..	30	30
Other Schools ..	..	1,848	2,114	..	..	..
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14,744</b>	<b>42,063</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>4,869</b>
<b>Grand Totals ..</b>	<b>6,15,862</b>	<b>3,50,357</b>	<b>13,42,657</b>	<b>1,37,410</b>	<b>1,09,986</b>	<b>2,47,396</b>

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

TABLE III-A

Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37—concl'd.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds 22	Board funds 23	Municipal funds 24	Fees 25	Other sources 26	Grand Totals 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
89,248	..	..	..	..	89,248
3,56,573	7,144	8,583	..	56	3,72,356
1,24,186	2,55,677	64,676	59,782	68,174	5,72,495
2,21,533	54,666	34,131	2,24,353	1,14,646	6,49,329
7,91,540	3,17,487	1,07,390	2,84,135	1,82,876	16,83,428
45,492	..	..	1,01,720	..	1,47,212
21,947	..	..	59,154	..	81,101
3,91,319	..	..	2,63,150	8,569	6,63,038
..	..	..	29,939	..	29,939
88,317	..	..	480	75	88,872
55,310	..	..	15,502	..	70,812
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
6,02,385	..	..	4,69,945	8,644	10,80,974
4,50,056	..	24,171	5,00,660	1,34,750	11,09,637
5,24,504	4,606	94,487	5,45,541	1,55,421	13,24,559
2,82,122	5,82,837	30,767	50,952	12,049	9,58,727
11,13,029	11,69,891	7,87,721	68,653	1,58,194	32,97,488
23,69,711	17,57,334	9,37,146	11,65,806	4,60,414	66,90,411
..	..	..	..	..	..
24,106	..	..	20,514	1,386	46,006
2,17,029	..	..	1,391	1,599	2,20,019
55,853	..	..	5,263	4,202	65,318
91,844	..	320	1,936	12,406	1,06,506
4,845	..	..	1,442	23	6,310
1,812	..	..	..	..	1,812
2,285	..	199	..	3,261	5,745
3,991	296	93	..	42	4,422
..	..	266	..	1,848	2,114
4,01,765	296	878	30,546	24,767	4,57,252
41,65,401	20,75,117	10,45,414	19,50,432	6,76,701	99,13,065

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

GENERAL

*Expenditure on education for females in the Central*

"Expenditure on buildings" includes Rs. 17,790 spent by the  
"Miscellaneous" includes

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

Total ...

Government institutions						
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	18,062	..	..	2,849	..	20,911
Middle } English ..	18,508	..	..	2,925	201	21,634
Schools } Vernacular ..	64,134	..	..	..	5	64,139
Primary Schools ..	2,29,780	..	..	..	7	2,29,787
Totals ..	3,30,484	..	..	5,774	213	3,36,471
<i>Special.</i>						
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	49,831	..	..	..	134	49,965
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	240	..	..	..	..	240
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	50,071	..	..	..	134	50,205
Grand Totals for Females ..	3,80,555	..	..	5,774	347	3,86,676
Grand Totals for Males ..	15,83,881	1,134	..	6,16,117	10,834	22,11,966
Grand Totals for All ..	19,64,436	1,134	..	6,21,891	11,181	25,98,642

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



TABLE III-B

## Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37

Public Works Department on educational buildings.  
the following main items :—

Rs.  
5,803  
585  
281  
94,128  
52,677  
18,237

1,71,711

District board and municipal institutions						Aided institutions		
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,439	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,439	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16,329	..	100
851	..	2,697	322	21	3,040	22,744	..	705
19,466	..	1,963	136	..	2,950	4,843	..	60
..	24,021	76,703	..	58	1,20,248	41,517	810	11,459
20,317	24,021	81,363	458	79	1,26,238	85,433	810	12,324
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,399	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,268	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,732	..	..
20,317	24,021	81,363	458	79	1,26,238	96,604	810	12,324
14,40,433	17,48,743	9,18,886	2,96,908	22,648	44,27,618	3,49,547	7,753	19,138
14,60,750	17,72,764	10,00,249	2,97,366	22,727	45,53,856	4,46,151	8,563	31,462

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

GENERAL

*Expenditure on education for females in the Central*

Inspection .. .. .  
Buildings, etc. .. .. .  
Miscellaneous .. .. .

Totals ..

	Aided Institutions—concl'd.			Recognized unaided institutions		
	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Arts Colleges ..	4,153	6,400	14,992	..	..	..
Professional Colleges— Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	13,75	3,223	4,598
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	4,153	6,400	14,992	1,375	3,223	4,598
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
High Schools ..	11,898	31,164	59,491	3,967	2,015	5,982
Middle } English ..	27,488	27,609	78,546	7,490	9,441	16,931
Schools } Vernacular ..	1,056	17,134	23,093	..	1,200	1,200
Primary Schools ..	56,120	76,752	1,86,658	3,202	31,445	34,647
Totals ..	96,562	1,52,659	3,47,788	14,659	44,101	58,760
<i>Special</i>						
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	1,021	5,675	10,095	1,831	3,898	5,729
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	407	17,764	20,439	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	3,169	4,234	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,428	26,608	34,768	1,831	3,898	5,729
Grand Totals for Females ..	1,02,143	1,85,667	3,97,548	17,865	51,222	69,087
Grand totals for males ..	6,15,862	3,50,357	13,42,657	1,37,410	1,09,986	2,47,396
Grand Totals for All ..	7,18,005	5,36,024	17,40,205	1,55,275	1,61,208	3,16,483

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

TABLE III-B

Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37—concl'd.

Total 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.
65,005	..	2,236	..	..	67,241
22,296	4,199	906	..	15,439	42,840
66,450	482	2,986	51,744	50,049	1,71,711
1,53,751	4,681	6,128	51,744	65,488	2,81,792
4,439	..	..	4,153	6,400	14,992
..	..	..	1,375	3,223	4,598
..	..	..	..	..	..
4,439	..	..	5,528	9,623	19,590
34,391	..	100	18,714	33,179	86,384
41,252	..	3,402	38,225	37,272	1,20,151
69,828	..	2,023	1,192	18,339	91,382
2,90,763	24,831	88,162	59,322	1,08,262	5,71,340
4,36,234	24,831	93,687	1,17,453	1,97,052	8,69,257
53,230	..	..	2,852	9,707	65,789
2,268	..	..	407	17,764	20,439
..	..	..	..	..	..
1,305	..	..	..	3,169	4,474
..	..	..	..	..	..
56,803	..	..	3,259	30,640	90,702
6,51,227	29,512	99,815	1,77,984	3,02,803	12,61,341
41,65,401	20,75,117	10,45,414	19,50,432	6,76,701	99,13,065
48,16,628	21,04,629	11,45,229	21,28,416	9,79,504	1,11,74,406

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

GENERAL

*Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education*

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammadians
			Higher castes	*Depressed classes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Total population</b> ..	6,474	19,964	4,420,635	1,441,577	358,900
Primary classes					
{ I ..	332	773	79,847	17,350	13,253
{ II ..	81	577	56,335	11,744	7,993
{ III ..	74	524	50,721	9,404	6,914
{ IV ..	79	517	42,722	6,370	5,400
Middle classes					
{ V ..	..	280	14,057	1,220	1,689
{ VI ..	74	304	11,038	759	1,370
{ VII ..	75	234	9,156	590	1,156
{ VIII ..	62	150	4,707	225	719
High classes					
{ IX ..	..	59	2,428	133	381
{ X ..	46	101	2,386	107	301
{ XI ..	63	74	2,428	109	325
<b>Totals</b> ..	<b>886</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>275,825</b>	<b>48,011</b>	<b>39,501</b>
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>					
Intermediate classes					
{ 1st year ..	8	11	676	25	95
{ 2nd year ..	2	8	588	15	56
Degree classes					
{ 1st year ..	5	10	421	10	26
{ 2nd year ..	2	15	426	11	35
Post-graduate classes					
{ 1st year ..	..	2	68	2	2
{ 2nd year ..	..	..	39	1	3
Honours					
{ ..	..	1	14	..	..
<b>Totals</b> ..	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>217</b>
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	903	3,640	278,057	48,075	39,718
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.	..	45	7,177	1,921	1,722
<b>Grand Totals</b> ..	<b>903</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>285,234</b>	<b>49,996</b>	<b>41,440</b>

Anglo-Indian and European scholars

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

TABLE IV-A

in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
43	1,107	2,828	1,510,290	7,761,818	..	..	..
..	79	58	10,156	121,848	95,925	2,746	2
..	17	49	6,642	83,438	63,720	3,203	6
..	14	37	5,336	73,024	54,816	6,046	92
..	12	32	4,055	59,187	43,394	7,379	72
..	14	28	714	18,002	9,921	1,542	55
..	23	41	484	14,093	6,725	1,300	150
..	23	33	349	11,616	5,201	1,455	360
..	11	22	181	6,077	1,059	367	110
..	12	14	90	3,117	441	200	101
..	15	10	64	3,030	469	256	192
..	6	5	59	3,069	480	305	242
..	226	329	28,130	396,501	282,151	24,799	1,382
..	4	1	10	830	202	49	41
..	5	1	18	693	94	59	39
..	4	3	9	488	72	64	30
..	3	2	8	502	58	85	56
..	1	..	1	76	13	5	2
..	..	..	..	43	5	3	1
..	1	..	..	16	..	2	2
..	18	7	46	2,648	444	267	171
..	244	336	28,176	399,149	282,595	25,066	1,553
..	..	7	1,146	12,018	9,824	516	79
..	244	343	29,322	411,167	292,419	25,582	1,632

are included in this table.

under the heading Depressed Classes :—

Nagarchi, Khangar, Pasi, Kumhar, Dhimar, Ojha, Dhulia, Khatic, Gadewal, Kuchiwaia, Gosangiwar, Manopwar, Pardhan, Panka and Chamar.

In column "9—Others".

GENERAL

Race or creed of female scholars receiving general

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muham-madans
				Higher castes	*Depressed classes	
				(1)	(2)	
<b>Total population</b>	..	3,839	20,307	4,340,216	1,485,766	323,954
<i>School Education</i>						
Primary classes	{ I ..	355	715	23,407	1,914	5,729
	{ II ..	107	516	14,209	873	2,569
	{ III ..	111	499	8,841	578	1,280
	{ IV ..	125	455	5,834	381	728
Middle classes	{ V ..	..	349	1,374	89	70
	{ VI ..	84	332	944	51	42
	{ VII ..	85	211	552	21	25
	{ VIII ..	70	160	379	3	11
High classes	{ IX ..	1	53	186	4	5
	{ X ..	46	63	144	2	6
	{ XI ..	28	47	92	..	4
<b>Totals</b>	..	1,012	3,400	55,962	3,916	10,469
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Intermediate classes	{ 1st year ..	..	5	41	..	1
	{ 2nd year ..	..	4	36	..	1
Degree classes	{ 1st year ..	2	1	16	..	..
	{ 2nd year ..	4	1	8	..	..
Post-graduate classes	{ 1st year ..	..	1	5	..	..
	{ 2nd year ..	..	..	3	..	..
Honours	..	..	..	1	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	..	6	12	110	..	2
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.		1,018	3,412	56,072	3,916	10,471
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.		..	17	2,459	169	947
<b>Grand Totals</b>	..	1,018	3,429	58,531	4,085	11,418

Anglo-Indian and European scholars

\* NOTE.—The following are included  
 Basor, Balahi, Chader, Dom, Dhobi, Mehtar, Mahar or Mehra, Mang, Mochi, Kori,  
 Pardhan, Madzi, Ghasia, Kaikari, Dohar, Satnami, Ganda,  
 Jains are included

TABLE IV-B

education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
23	985	1,413	15,69,402	7,745,905			
..	73	70	1,865	34,128	20,612	994	12
..	25	34	1,311	19,644	10,567	992	24
..	30	24	827	12,190	6,631	934	49
..	28	13	536	8,100	3,872	955	142
..	1	15	55	1,953	322	139	71
..	10	7	16	1,486	185	97	65
..	20	5	18	937	81	32	21
..	16	6	3	648	16	21	12
..	..	2	4	255	3	10	10
..	15	..	3	279	5	3	3
..	7	2	..	180	1	8	8
..	225	178	4,638	79,800	42,295	4,185	417
..	3	..	1	51	1	2	2
..	1	..	..	42	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	19	1	2	2
..	1	..	..	14	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	6	1	1	138	3	5	5
..	231	179	4,639	79,938	42,298	4,190	422
..	1	3	156	3,752	1,612	81	10
..	232	182	4,795	83,690	43,910	4,271	432

are included in this table.

under the heading Depressed Classes:—

Nagurchi, Khangar, Pasi, Kumbar, Dhimar, Ojha, Dhulia, Khatic, Gadewal, Kuchiwala, Bedar, Gōsangiwar, Manopwar, Panka and Chamar.

in column "9 Others".

**GENERAL**  
*Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special*

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muham- madans
			Higher castes	*Depressed classes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>School Education.</i>					
Art Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	6	210	1	7
Normal and Training Schools	..	47	598	32	98
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	..	88	..	2
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	37	464	31	38
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	78	4	3
Reformatory Schools	..	4	86	..	24
Schools for Defectives	..	..	45	1	..
Schools for Adults	..	7	623	291	132
Other Schools	..	..	93	..	..
Totals	..	101	2,285	360	304
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>					
Law	..	4	379	6	26
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	7	100	..	11
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	135	2	13
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	11	614	8	50
Grand Totals	..	112	2,899	368	354

(1) European scholars are

*N.B.*—The following are included

\*NOTE—The following are included  
Mahar or Mehra, Chamar, Basore, Satnami, Ganda, Mang, Mochi, Mala,  
Jains are included



TABLE V-A  
*education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.*

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	227	57	61	1
..	..	1	24	800	786	402	365
..	..	5	1	96	20	14	14
..	..	..	4	574	361	108	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	85	85	5	1
..	..	..	4	118	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	49	25	..	..
2	..	1	95	1,151	575	459	428
..	..	..	..	93	38	8	3
2	1	9	131	3,193	1,947	1,057	900
..	4	3	52	474	41	201	201
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	121	..	94	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	151	57	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	5	54	746	98	295	295
2	5	14	185	3,939	2,045	1,352	1,195

included in the above figures.  
 under the heading "Depressed Classes",  
 under the heading Depressed Classes:—  
 Pardhi, Panka, Kori, Dohbi, Kumhar, Pardhan Khangar and Katia.  
 in "others."

GENERAL

*Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special*

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muham- madans
			Higher castes	*Depressed classes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>School Education.</i>					
Art Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	6	210	1	7
Normal and Training Schools	..	47	598	32	98
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	..	88	..	2
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	37	464	31	38
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	78	4	3
Reformatory Schools	..	4	86	..	24
Schools for Defectives	..	..	45	1	..
Schools for Adults	..	7	623	291	132
Other Schools	..	..	93	..	..
Totals	..	101	2,285	360	304
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>					
Law	..	4	379	6	26
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	7	100	..	11
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	135	2	13
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	11	614	8	50
Grand Totals	..	112	2,899	368	354

(1) European scholars ar  
*N.B.*—The following are include  
 \*NOTE—The following are include  
 Mahar or Mehra, Chamar, Basore, Satnami, Ganda, Mang, Mochi, Mal.  
 Jains are include

TABLE V-A

education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

242

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	227	57	61	1
..	..	1	24	800	786	402	365
..	..	5	1	96	20	14	14
..	..	..	4	574	361	108	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	85	85	5	1
..	..	..	4	118	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	49	25	..	..
2	..	1	95	1,151	575	459	428
..	..	..	..	93	38	8	3
2	1	9	131	3,193	1,947	1,057	900
..	4	3	52	474	41	201	201
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	121	..	94	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	151	57	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	5	54	746	98	295	295
2	5	14	185	3,939	2,045	1,352	1,195

included in the above figures.

under the heading "Depressed Classes".

under the heading Depressed Classes:—

Pardhi, Panka, Kori, Dohbi, Kumhar, Pardhan Khangar and Katia.

in "others."

GENERAL

*Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special*

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammadians
			Higher castes	*Depressed classes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>School Education.</i>					
Art Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	6	210	1	7
Normal and Training Schools	..	47	598	32	98
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	..	88	..	2
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	37	464	31	38
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	78	4	3
Reformatory Schools	..	4	86	..	24
Schools for Defectives	..	..	45	1	..
Schools for Adults	..	7	623	291	132
Other Schools	..	..	93	..	..
Totals	..	101	2,285	360	304
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>					
Law	..	4	379	6	26
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	7	100	..	11
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	135	2	13
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	11	614	8	50
Grand Totals	..	112	2,899	368	354

(1) European scholars are  
*N.B.*—The following are included  
 \*NOTE—The following are included  
 Mahar or Mehra, Chamar, Basore, Satnami, Ganda, Mang, Mochi, Mala,  
 Jains are included

TABLE V-A

education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

212

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	227	57	61	1
..	..	1	24	800	786	402	365
..	..	5	1	96	20	14	14
..	..	..	4	574	361	108	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	85	85	5	1
..	..	..	4	118	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	49	25	..	..
2	..	1	95	1,151	575	459	428
..	..	..	..	93	38	8	3
2	1	9	131	3,193	1,947	1,057	900
..	4	3	52	474	41	201	201
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	121	..	94	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	151	57	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	5	54	746	98	295	295
2	5	14	185	3,939	2,045	1,352	1,195

included in the above figures.

under the heading "Depressed Classes".

under the heading Depressed Classes:—

Pardhi, Panka, Kori, Dohbi, Kumhar, Pardhan Khangar and Katia.

in "others."

## GENERAL

*Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special*

	Europeans and Anglo- Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muham- madans
			Higher castes	*Depressed classes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>School Education.</i>					
Medical Schools .. ..	..	5	31	..	2
Normal and Training Schools .. ..	..	136	211	22	29
Technical and Industrial Schools .. ..	..	161	59	..	..
Commercial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives .. ..	..	..	3	..	..
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	268	8	78
Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. ..	..	302	572	30	100
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>					
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	22	4	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. ..	..	22	4	..	..
Grand Totals .. ..	..	324	576	30	100

\* The following are included  
Katia, Passi, Kumhar, Kori, Basore

TABLE V-B

*education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.*

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..	..	..	1	39	..	..	..
..	..	..	7	396	161	189	130
..	..	..	..	220	4	49	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	354	6	334	334
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	1,012	171	572	507
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	26	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	26	..	2	2
..	..	..	8	1,038	171	574	509

under the heading " Depressed Classes ".  
Chamar, Dhobi and Mahar.

## GENERAL

*Men teachers in the Central Provinces*

Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications

Class of Institution		A degree	Passed Matric or School final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
Government	..	..	..	14	3	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	117	5,491	1,084	83
Aided	..	1	10	163	38	..
Unaided	..	..	1	52	16	1
Totals	..	1	128	5,720	1,141	84
<i>Middle Schools.</i>						
Government	..	11	292	37	2	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	24	330	2,088	281	16
Aided	..	16	176	15	1	..
Unaided	..	3	18	11	1	..
Totals	..	54	816	2,151	285	18
<i>High Schools.</i>						
Government	..	262	25	4	..	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	36	2	1	..	..
Aided	..	85	6	5	..	1
Unaided	..	19	4	1	..	..
Totals.	..	402	37	11	..	1
Grand Totals	..	457	981	7,882	1,426	103

Teachers in Anglo-Indian and



TABLE VI-A

and Berar for the year 1936-37.

Untrained teachers						
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree		Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand totals of teachers
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	3	5	17	8	25
..	..	602	2,961	6,775	3,563	10,338
3	1	39	266	212	309	521
..	..	11	191	70	202	272
3	1	655	3,423	7,074	4,082	11,156
4	18	3	9	342	34	376
2	15	59	700	2,741	776	3,517
6	44	29	259	208	338	546
11	11	33	85	33	140	173
23	88	124	1,053	3,324	1,288	4,612
6	17	1	..	291	24	315
3	23	3	6	39	35	74
36	96	7	15	97	154	251
34	48	6	9	24	97	121
79	184	17	30	451	310	761
105	273	796	4,506	10,849	5,680	16,529

European schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

*Women teachers in the Central Provinces*

Class of Institution		Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications				
		A degree	Passed Matric or School final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
Government	..	..	189	295	10	
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	93	39	..	
Aided	..	3	31	93	32	..
Unaided	..	..	..	13	3	..
Totals	..	3	31	388	369	10
<i>Middle Schools.</i>						
Government	..	1	13	126	43	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	..	..	2	..
Aided	..	4	39	50	5	..
Unaided	..	3	7	6	..	..
Totals	..	8	59	182	50	..
<i>High Schools.</i>						
Government	..	5	..	1	..	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided	..	21	6	..	..	..
Unaided	..	2	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	28	6	1	..	..
Grand Totals	..	39	96	571	419	10

Teachers in Anglo-Indian and

TABLE VI-B

*and Berar for the year 1936-37.*

Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand totals of teachers
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated	Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	14	202	494	216	710
..	..	13	170	132	183	315
1	..	12	163	159	176	335
..	..	3	42	16	45	61
1	..	42	577	801	620	1,421
..	1	..	28	183	29	212
..	..	3	12	2	15	17
5	4	10	30	98	49	147
1	2	6	16	16	25	41
6	7	19	86	299	118	417
1	2	..	2	6	5	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	..	..	27	7	34
..	3	1	2	2	6	8
5	8	1	4	35	18	53
12	15	62	667	1,135	756	1,891

European schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

Anglo-Indian and European Education in the

Total Anglo-Indian and European population	Males ..	6,474		
	Females ..	3,839		
Totals ..		10,313		
	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	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	..	..	..	..
High Schools Aided	4	172	6	58
Middle Schools Aided	4	374	26	143
Primary Schools Aided	6	681	115	259
Training Schools	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..
Totals	14	1,227	147	460
<i>Institutions for females.</i>				
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	..	..	..	..
High Schools--				
Aided	5	77	..	10
Unaided	1	21	..	21
Middle Schools--				
Aided	5	287	1	70
Unaided	1	26	..	26
Primary Schools--				
Aided	10	1,332	400	490
Unaided	1	158	51	158
Training Schools	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..
Totals	23	1,901	452	775
Grand Totals for Institutions	37	3,128	599	1,235

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

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

	Males	Females	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	3,634	3,824	7,458
(2) Orphan grants	7,728	18,237	25,965
(3) Provident fund	..	633	633
(4) Messing charges	68,616	83,877	1,52,493
(5) Miscellaneous	225	..	225
Totals	80,203	1,06,571	1,86,774

Other sources include income from

\*The term "Non-Europeans" does not

†Include both district board

TABLE VII

Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

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

Males .. 13.67

Females .. 26.25

Totals .. 18.35

Teachers		Expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	†Board funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	12,279	..	21,079	13,031	46,389
11	8	15,613	..	26,480	10,653	52,746
18	11	13,031	..	20,665	15,435	49,131
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	27	40,923	..	68,224	39,119	1,48,266
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	6,642	..	3,918	10,244	20,804
1	1	..	..	461	2,015	2,476
15	..	8,188	..	12,559	11,993	32,740
4	2	..	..	949	3,538	4,487
41	20	23,457	..	46,833	30,753	1,01,043
1	6	..	..	2,407	20,030	22,437
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	25	38,287	..	67,127	78,573	1,83,987
111	56	79,210	..	1,35,351	1,17,692	3,32,253
Inspection	..	2,152	..	..	..	2,152
Buildings, etc.	..	2,687	..	..	19,741	22,428
Miscellaneous	..	34,281	..	90,051	62,442	1,86,774
Totals	..	39,120	..	90,051	82,183	2,11,354
Grand Totals	..	1,18,330	..	2,25,402	1,99,875	5,43,607

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

**GENERAL**  
*Examination results in the Central*

Examinations (1)	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number passed		
	Public* (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public* (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
<b>Degree Examinations</b>						
<i>Arts and Science.</i>						
D. Litt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc.	..	1	1	..	1	1
M. A.	28	74	102	24	49	73
M. Sc.	10	9	19	10	1	11
B. A. (Honours)	9	..	9	9	..	9
B. Sc. (Honours)	8	..	8	8	..	8
B. A. (Pass)	400	204	604	225	74	299
B. Sc. (Pass)	92	34	126	70	20	90
<i>Law.</i>						
Master of law	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	232	55	287	200	40	240
<i>Medicines.</i>						
M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B. B. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. M. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. O.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. T. M. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering.</i>						
Master of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education.</i>						
B. E., B. T. & L. T. (B. T.)	26	..	26	25	..	25
<i>Commerce.</i>						
Bachelor of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology</i>						
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture.</i>						
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	22	1	23	15	..	15

\*Appearing from



Examination results in the Central Provinces

Examinations (1)	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number passed		
	Public* (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public* (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
<b>Intermediate Examinations</b>						
Intermediate in Arts ..	459	140	599	247	64	311
Intermediate in Science ..	209	31	240	101	9	110
Licentiate of Civil Engineering. Licence, Diploma of certificate in Teaching. (Diploma in Teaching).	45	2	47	45	..	45
Intermediate or diploma in Commerce.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Agriculture ..	40	2	42	16	1	17
Veterinary Examinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Engineering (first) ..	41	..	41	26	..	26
<b>School Examinations</b>						
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course.</i>						
Matriculation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Final, etc. (High School Certificate).	2,974	1,054	4,028	1,868	249	2,117
Anglo-Indian and European High School, (Cambridge Higher certificate).	..	12	12	..	2	2
Cambridge School Certificate (Senior).	68	20	88	21	3	24
<i>(b) On Completion of Middle School Course.</i>						
Cambridge Junior (Local) ..	45	..	45	16	..	16
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ..	5,768	854	6,622	3,780	290	4,070
Vernacular Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Courses.</i>						
Upper Primary ..	52,841	1,026	53,867	34,334	546	34,880
Lower Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(d) On Completion of Vacations Course.</i>						
For Teacher's certificates—						
Vernacular, Higher ..	60	2	62	59	2	61
Vernacular, Lower ..	398	19	417	377	17	394
At Art Schools† ..	893	10	903	620	6	626
At Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools ..	123	14	137	67	11	78
At Engineering Schools ..	50	..	50	39	..	39
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	174	..	174	155	..	155
At Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools ..	9	1	10	8	1	9
At Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\*Appearing from  
†Bombay School of Arts



TABLE VIII—concl'd.  
and Berar for the year 1936-37—concl'd.

Females					
Number of Examinees			Number passed		
Public* (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public* (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
34	39	73	28	16	44
5	1	6	5	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
136	130	266	97	69	166
..	1	1	..	..	..
38	1	39	21	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	55	33	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..
535	84	619	381	29	410
..	..	..	..	..	..
6,536	213	6,749	4,307	131	4,438
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
38	9	47	19	4	23
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..

recognized institutions.  
(Drawing) Examination.

GENERAL

Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas in the

Types of Institutions  (1)	Number of Institutions and Scholars							
	Government		District Board		Private		Totals	
	Institutions (2)	Scholars (3)	Institutions (4)	Scholars (5)	Institutions (6)	Scholars (7)	Institutions (8)	Scholars (9)
<b>I.—Recognized Institutions For males.</b>								
Arts Colleges ..	1	118	..	..	1	68	2	186
High Schools ..	8	736	358	68,541	25	1,968	391	71,245
Middle Schools ..	..	..	3,556	2,23,018	224	9,891	3,780	2,32,909
Primary Schools ..	7	752	..	..	1	33	8	785
Training Schools ..	1	85	..	..	..	..	1	85
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	22	465	22	465
Schools for Adults..	1	102	..	..	2	94	3	196
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	18	1,793	3,914	2,91,559	275	12,519	4,207	3,05,871
<b>For females.</b>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools ..	6	442	..	..	3	224	9	666
Primary Schools ..	144	8,781	64	2,832	25	1,030	233	12,643
Training Schools ..	2	206	..	..	2	63	4	269
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	152	9,429	64	2,832	30	1,317	246	13,578
Grand totals for all Recognized Institutions.	170	11,222	3,978	2,94,391	305	13,836	4,453	3,19,449
<b>II.—Unrecognized Institutions</b>								
For males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	10,600
For females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	766
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	11,366
Grand Totals for all Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,745	3,30,815

Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

Expenditure on Institutions				Number of teachers			
From Government Funds	From District Funds	From other sources	Total expenditure	In Government schools	In District Board schools	In Private schools	Totals
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
11,077	..	11,764	22,841	11	..	3	14
2,98,216	6,39,139	1,07,131	10,44,486	45	2,834	123	3,002
8,78,372	14,42,316	1,22,192	24,42,880	..	7,782	418	8,200
2,38,588	..	4,251	2,42,839	64	..	9	73
5,614	..	3,377	8,991	6	..	..	6
118	1,602	2,157	3,877	..	2	24	26
47,490	..	16,433	63,923	8	..	5	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,79,475	20,83,057	2,67,305	38,29,837	134	10,618	582	11,334
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,470	..	6,805	18,275	24	..	19	43
1,15,420	25,147	10,495	1,51,062	343	99	40	482
55,475	..	4,420	59,895	12	..	6	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,82,365	25,147	21,720	2,29,232	379	99	65	543
16,61,840	21,08,204	2,89,025	40,59,069	513	10,717	647	11,877

Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

GENERAL TABLE X

Scholar. by classes and ages in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37.

Ages	Primary				Middle				High			Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	
Below 5	970	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	978
5 to 6	12,522	954	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,509
6 to 7	33,451	6,485	718	66	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	40,721
7 to 8	41,235	16,377	4,574	597	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	62,794
8 to 9	32,101	24,072	12,257	3,092	128	32	4	2	..	..	..	71,688
9 to 10	18,736	22,930	18,436	8,505	816	140	21	1	..	..	..	69,585
10 to 11	10,078	16,564	18,798	13,159	2,573	809	115	15	..	..	..	62,111
11 to 12	4,556	8,931	13,873	13,825	3,848	1,881	630	89	14	5	..	47,652
12 to 13	1,727	4,428	8,943	11,674	4,164	3,019	1,438	419	75	12	..	35,899
13 to 14	408	1,625	4,480	7,912	3,592	3,164	2,266	1,007	246	55	12	24,767
14 to 15	139	461	2,071	4,667	2,391	2,660	2,481	1,336	578	236	38	17,058.
15 to 16	35	172	724	2,442	1,304	1,774	2,228	1,376	724	582	191	11,552
16 to 17	12	48	196	911	699	1,162	1,585	1,131	714	753	419	7,630
17 to 18	2	9	77	326	295	593	974	702	466	649	554	4,647
18 to 19	1	9	22	69	77	205	495	381	301	456	626	2,642
19 to 20	3	7	8	26	32	73	189	174	159	306	521	1,498
Over 20	..	2	4	16	26	67	127	90	95	255	888	1,570
<b>Totals</b>	155,976	103,082	85,214	67,287	19,955	15,579	12,553	6,725	3,372	3,309	3,249	4,76,301

N. B.—Anglo-Indian and European scholars are included in the above figures.

GENERAL TABLE X—concl'd.

Scholars by classes and ages in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936-37—concl'd.

Ages	Intermediate		Degree		Post-Graduate			Total	Grand Total
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year		
Below 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	978
5 to 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,509
6 to 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,721
7 to 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,794
8 to 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,688
9 to 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,585
10 to 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,111
11 to 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,652
12 to 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,899
13 to 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,767
14 to 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,058
15 to 16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11,559
16 to 17	52	15	1	..	..	..	..	68	7,698
17 to 18	157	54	18	..	..	..	..	229	4,876
18 to 19	186	111	56	18	..	..	..	371	3,013
19 to 20	202	154	108	64	1	..	1	530	2,028
Over 20	277	401	324	434	82	47	16	1,581	3,151
Totals	881	735	507	516	83	47	17	2,786	4,79,087

N.B.—Ango-Indian and European scholars are included in the above figures.

## APPENDIX A

Return showing the general and statistical summary for the preparation of maps.

		Population			1936-37				
(1)		Males	Females	Total	Total number of children under instruction	Total number of children in colleges and special schools	Total number of boys in secondary schools	Total number of boys in primary schools	Total number of girls under instructions
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>British territory.</i>									
The Nerbudda Valley.	{ Saugor ...	4,35,176	4,14,981	8,50,157	23,337	138	4,722	13,731	4,746
	{ Jubbulpore ...	3,91,649	3,82,162	7,73,811	31,035	1,572	6,420	16,785	6,258
	{ Hoshangabad ...	4,09,643	3,98,468	8,08,111	26,036	345	7,366	14,048	4,266
	Total ...	12,36,468	11,95,614	24,32,079	80,408	2,056	18,508	44,564	15,280
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	3.36	0.08	1.50	3.60	1.28
The Satpura Range.	{ Nimar ...	2,42,042	2,24,889	4,66,931	14,786	75	2,108	9,213	2,390
	{ Betul ...	2,01,114	2,05,138	4,06,252	8,921	...	1,607	6,249	1,065
	{ Chhindwara ...	4,77,478	4,89,526	9,67,004	18,398	92	3,732	11,976	2,698
	{ Balaghat ...	2,76,898	2,84,704	5,61,602	12,172	...	2,022	9,059	1,091
	{ Mandla ...	2,21,359	2,24,407	4,45,766	7,005	...	1,385	4,670	950
	Total ...	14,18,891	14,28,664	28,47,555	61,282	167	11,854	41,167	8,094
Percentage ...	..	...	..	2.15	0.005	0.83	2.90	0.57	

The Maratha Country	Wardha	...	2,61,304	2,54,872	5,15,266	15,814	173	3,829	9,775	3,037
	Nagpur	...	4,81,246	4,58,803	9,40,049	47,797	3,617	11,511	23,883	8,786
	Bhandara	...	4,08,799	4,15,697	8,24,496	25,086	...	6,204	17,234	1,648
	Chanda	...	3,81,204	3,78,491	7,59,695	15,580	15	3,084	11,013	1,468
	Total	...	15,32,643	15,07,863	30,40,506	1,05,227	3,805	24,628	61,905	14,539
	Percentage	...	...	...	3.46	0.13	1.61	4.04	0.99	
Chhattis- garh.	Raipur	...	7,39,950	7,87,623	15,27,573	33,199	149	4,867	24,311	3,872
	Bilaspur	...	6,83,920	7,16,328	14,00,248	30,526	99	4,464	22,170	3,793
	Drug	...	3,90,367	4,27,557	8,17,924	14,660	...	1,626	10,958	2,076
	Total	...	18,14,237	19,31,508	37,45,745	78,385	248	10,957	57,439	9,741
	Percentage	...	...	...	2.09	0.007	0.60	3.17	0.504	
Berar.	Akola	...	4,48,896	4,27,466	8,76,362	41,307	351	10,084	22,409	8,460
	Amraoti	...	4,85,593	4,56,011	9,41,604	51,530	988	15,956	23,313	11,273
	Buldana	...	3,88,966	3,77,618	7,66,584	39,858	149	13,198	19,610	6,905
	Yeotmal	...	4,36,124	4,21,164	8,57,288	26,017	...	5,799	15,110	5,108
	Total	...	17,59,579	16,82,259	34,41,838	1,58,712	1,487	45,037	80,442	31,746
	Percentage	...	...	...	4.61	0.04	2.56	4.57	1.89	
	Grand Total	...	77,61,818	77,45,905	1,55,07,723	4,84,064	7,763	1,10,984	2,85,517	79,800
	Percentage	...	...	...	3.12	0.05	1.52	3.68	1.03	

## APPENDIX B

*Statement showing the expenditure on buildings, furniture and apparatus in each kind of institution.*

Amounts expended on buildings, furniture and apparatus

Year	University and colleges	High schools	English middle schools	Vernacular middle schools	Primary schools	Special schools	Total amount expended (as given in column 27 of general tables Nos. III-A and B)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1932-33							
Provincial Revenues ...	15,225	7,638	25,385	2,824	4,339	4,532	59,943
Local funds ...	...	...	92	38,811	1,15,862	...	1,54,765
Municipal funds ...	...	9,004	30,122	5,469	54,038	...	98,633
Subscriptions and private sources.	21,561	26,604	32,556	3,019	25,668	615	1,10,023
Total ...	36,786	43,246	88,155	50,123	1,99,907	5,147	4,23,364
1933-34							
Provincial Revenues ...	56,523	35,854	26,835	1,349	36,603	8,216	1,65,380
Local funds ...	...	...	252	47,006	1,38,659	...	1,85,917



Municipal funds	...	...	8,466	8,625	2,919	48,483	...	65,565
Subscriptions and private sources.	16,170	82,944	15,538	2,791	19,361	625	1,38,402	
Total	...	72,693	1,27,264	52,271	54,089	2,43,136	8,841	5,58,261
1934-35								
Provincial Revenues	...	57,557	23,170	16,860	1,236	8,498	15,083	1,22,404
Local funds	...	...	...	8	44,799	1,70,556	...	2,15,363
Municipal funds	...	...	9,009	7,645	5,294	45,625	...	67,573
Subscriptions and private sources.	42,843	39,730	21,518	3,232	13,457	17,299	1,38,040	
Total	...	1,00,400	71,909	46,931	54,431	2,38,136	32,373	5,43,380
1935-36								
Provincial Revenues	...	66,300	36,491	10,644	2,565	12,703	39,393	1,67,796
Local funds	...	...	...	51	61,982	1,91,494	...	2,53,527
Municipal funds	...	...	5,831	15,702	5,657	38,022	...	65,212
Subscriptions and private sources.	16,708	69,419	29,859	2,313	19,760	10,931	1,48,990	
Total	...	82,008	1,11,741	56,256	72,517	2,19,919	50,024	6,35,525
1936-37								
Provincial Revenues	...	62,443	38,261	11,053	2,335	3,729	28,691	8,46,182
Local funds	...	...	...	62	52,906	2,06,038	...	2,59,876
Municipal funds	...	...	5,225	18,834	4,762	36,761	...	65,582
Subscriptions and private sources.	35,055	62,778	13,785	4,618	22,774	4,345	1,43,395	
Total	...	97,508	1,05,264	43,734	61,621	2,70,172	33,006	6,15,335

APPENDIX C

Statement showing the municipal institutions and expenditure on them.

Kind of institutions	Number of institutions			Recurring expenditure						Capital expenditure					
	Maintained by municipalities	Aided by municipalities	Total	Provincial	Municipal	Other public funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Provincial	Municipal	Other public funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>1931-32</b>															
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	9	3	12	27,627	19,804	...	36,709	98	84,238	1,762	19,253	...	6,100	3,382	30,497
Middle schools, English	50	7	57	88,772	74,039	...	1,63,173	2,668	3,28,652	7,016	26,495	...	9,342	1,934	44,668
Middle schools, vernacular	17	...	17	11,018	35,135	...	4,887	831	51,871	204	3,363	...	446	...	4,003
Primary schools	440	56	496	2,11,677	6,70,919	...	11,426	9,553	9,63,575	13,581	93,583	...	671	2,343	1,13,117
Special schools	4	1	5	...	1,525	...	...	...	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>3,90,994</b>	<b>8,01,422</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,16,195</b>	<b>13,150</b>	<b>13,67,861</b>	<b>22,563</b>	<b>1,42,595</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10,559</b>	<b>7,659</b>	<b>1,69,376</b>
<b>1935-37</b>															
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	11	2	13	27,459	23,844	...	46,365	45	97,417	2,017	6,262	...	6,072	1,349	15,700
Middle schools, English	52	4	56	95,765	95,795	...	1,65,183	2,414	3,60,188	2,767	21,704	...	14,116	1,322	42,939
Middle schools, vernacular	21	...	21	15,676	32,730	...	6,341	266	55,016	105	3,159	...	519	...	3,793
Primary schools	510	37	547	2,29,615	8,20,452	...	17,404	12,338	10,79,819	...	71,669	...	2,363	1,947	78,369
Special schools	1	1	1	4,357	213	...	...	...	4,570	...	591	...	...	146	737
<b>Total</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>3,72,872</b>	<b>9,73,039</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,35,995</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>15,97,000</b>	<b>4,859</b>	<b>1,08,776</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23,109</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>1,41,529</b>

## APPENDIX D

*Classification and pay of officers.*

Service	Number of officers			Average pay in rupees to one place of decimal
	Europeans or domiciled community	Indians	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs. a. p.
Indian Educational Service ...	10	3	13	1,343 0 0
Provincial Educational Service	7	98	105	446 6 0
Subordinate Educational Service.	...	854	854	112 1 0
xlv Un-classified posts ...	...	961	961	24 5 0

APPENDIX C

Statement showing the municipal institutions and expenditure on them.

Kind of institutions	Number of institutions			Recurring expenditure						Capital expenditure					
	Maintained by municipalities	Aided by municipalities	Total	Provincial	Municipal	Other public funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Provincial	Municipal	Other public funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>1931-32</b>															
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	9	3	12	27,627	19,804	...	36,709	98	84,239	1,762	19,253	...	6,100	3,322	30,497
Middle schools, English	50	7	57	88,772	74,039	...	1,63,173	2,668	3,28,652	7,016	26,435	...	9,342	1,934	44,608
Middle schools, vernacular	17	...	17	11,018	35,135	...	4,887	831	51,871	204	3,303	...	446	...	4,003
Primary schools	440	56	496	2,11,677	6,70,919	...	11,426	9,553	9,63,575	13,581	93,583	...	671	2,343	1,13,117
Special schools	4	1	5	...	1,525	...	...	...	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>3,90,994</b>	<b>8,01,422</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,16,195</b>	<b>13,150</b>	<b>13,69,861</b>	<b>22,563</b>	<b>1,42,595</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10,559</b>	<b>7,659</b>	<b>1,69,376</b>
<b>1935-37</b>															
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	11	2	13	27,459	23,844	...	46,365	45	97,417	2,017	6,262	...	6,072	1,319	15,700
Middle schools, English	52	4	56	95,765	9,795	...	1,63,183	2,414	3,60,188	2,767	21,704	...	14,116	1,322	42,939
Middle schools, vernacular	21	...	21	15,676	32,730	...	6,341	266	55,016	105	3,159	...	529	...	3,7939
Primary schools	510	37	547	2,25,615	8,20,452	...	17,404	12,333	10,79,819	...	71,609	...	2,303	1,947	78,369
Special schools	1	1	1	4,357	213	...	...	...	4,570	...	591	...	...	146	737
<b>Total</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>3,72,872</b>	<b>9,73,039</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,35,995</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>15,97,000</b>	<b>4,859</b>	<b>1,08,776</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>1,41,529</b>

## APPENDIX D

*Classification and pay of officers.*

Service	Number of officers			Average pay in rupees to one place of decimal
	Europeans or domiciled community	Indians	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs. a. p.
Indian Educational Service ...	10	3	13	1,343 0 0
Provincial Educational Service	7	98	105	446 6 0
Subordinate Educational Service.	...	854	854	112 1 0
XIV Un-classified posts ...	...	961	961	24 5 0

## APPENDIX E

Statement showing the average pay of teachers not in Government employ.

Kind of employment	Number of teachers in public institutions which are not managed by Government	Average pay in rupees to one place of decimal				Remarks
		Colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Other schools	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>1931-32</i>						
Board ...	...	Rs. 10,040	Rs. ...	Rs. 24·7	Rs. 21·3	...
Municipal ...	...	2,844	...	48·2	27·3	...
Private (aided and unaided) ...	...	2,072	303·0	58·6	21·7	64·2
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>14,956</b>	<b>303·0</b>	<b>35·74</b>	<b>22·23</b>	<b>64·2</b>
<i>1936-37</i>						
Board ...	...	10,817	...	25·0	22·1	...
Municipal ...	...	3,444	...	49·3	28·7	...
Private (aided and unaided) ...	...	2,562	246·4	52·4	21·4	63·8
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>16,823</b>	<b>246·4</b>	<b>42·2</b>	<b>24·7</b>	<b>63·8</b>

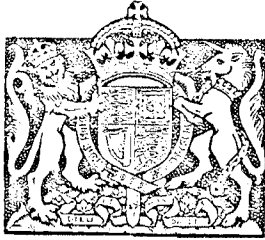
## APPENDIX F

Statement showing the particulars of maktab, mullah schools, tols, pathshalas and kyang schools.

Particulars	Classed			Total	Remarks
	Classed in general table No. 1 as primary schools	Classed in general table No. 1 as other schools	Classed in general table No. 1 as unrecognized institutions		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Maktab</i>					
1. Institutions	For males...	...	31	31	
	For females	...	3	3	
2. Pupils	For males...	...	1,137	1,137	
	For females	...	560	560	
3. Expenditure from—					
Provincial funds	...	...	...	...	
District board funds	...	...	...	...	
Municipal funds	...	...	600	600	
Fees	...	...	...	...	
Other sources	...	...	9,753	9,753	
Total	...	...	10,353	10,353	
<i>Mulla Schools</i>					
1. Institutions	For males...	...	8	8	
	For females	...	...	...	
2. Pupils	For males...	...	259	259	
	For females	...	142	142	
3. Expenditure from—					
Provincial funds	...	...	...	...	
District board funds	...	...	...	...	
Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	
Fees	...	...	...	...	
Other sources	...	...	1,677	1,677	
Total	...	...	1,677	1,677	
<i>Pathshalas</i>					
1. Institution:	For males...	...	24	25	
	For females	...	...	...	
2. Pupils	For males...	...	776	776	
	For females	...	20	20	
3. Expenditure from—					
Provincial funds	...	...	...	...	
District board funds	...	...	385	385	
Municipal funds	...	...	900	900	
Fees	...	...	...	...	
Other sources	...	...	11,220	11,220	
Total	...	...	12,505	12,505	

N.B.—There are no tols or kyang schools.

GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**STATE & PROGRESS OF EDUCATION**  
IN THE  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR**  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1937-38**

NAGPUR  
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*Nagpur, the 22nd September 1939.*

READ—

The Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar, on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st March 1938.

RESOLUTION

Government notes with regret that the statistics of Primary Education still reveal an alarming amount of wastage. Approximately only 25 per cent of the boys and girls, who enter our Primary Schools, succeed in obtaining the Primary Certificate. This wastage does not appear to be due to any one paramount factor; for instance, a comparison of the figures for the former Nagpur and Chhattisgarh circles reveals that the percentage of Primary Certificates obtained is higher in Chhattisgarh circle, with its high percentage of untrained teachers, than in Nagpur circle with its comparatively low percentage of untrained teachers. So it is doubtful how far the employment of untrained teachers can be really blamed for wastage.

2. Similarly one would have thought that the objectionable practice of unnecessarily transferring teachers might be held responsible for wastage. And yet a comparison of statistics indicates that Nagpur circle, where the percentage of transfers, both in 1936-37 and in 1937-38, was the highest, showed slightly less wastage than Berar circle where the percentage of transfers was exactly average. The least wastage is found in Jubbulpore circle. In this circle the percentage of transfers is below the average, while the percentage of trained teachers is the highest in the rural areas though it only reaches the third place in the municipal areas. It would appear that, while transfers of teachers and employment

of untrained teachers have no doubt something to do with the high percentage of wastage in our Primary Schools, these are not the primary factors concerned. The real explanation must be sought elsewhere and would appear to lie in one or more of the following circumstances that are known to obtain :—

- (1) Faulty selection of persons for appointment as teachers by the school authorities concerned.
- (2) Discouraging conditions of service.
- (3) The habit of the school authorities of appraising the teachers' worth not on the percentage of passes to the total number of pupils originally admitted in class I, but on the percentage of passes to the number actually appearing for the examination. This habit acts as a direct incentive to the teacher to discourage the attendance of those pupils whose record in class I and class II indicates that they are likely to fail at the Primary Certificate Examination. This is probably the principal reason why so many pupils cease attending school after their second year. Another reason which probably militates against certain of the pupils attending school in the III and IV year is that many of them at this stage have reached an age where they are capable of earning money and consequently their parents wish to employ them during school hours. It should be possible to meet this difficulty by a modification in the hours of attendance at school for classes III and IV.

3. Government notes that the progress in the introduction of compulsory education remains very slow; but it realizes that this is largely due to the absence of accommodation. Until the school authorities are in a position to erect and maintain school buildings of however simple and inexpensive a pattern in which to impart instruction, it is premature to introduce compulsion. At present even in certain areas where compulsion has already been introduced, no school buildings exist and classes are held on the crowded verandahs of private houses. This is most unsatisfactory and Government is of opinion that in future

## 3.

Part II of the Primary Education Act should not be applied to any new area until class room accommodation in buildings owned and maintained by the school authorities are in existence at every centre at which Part II of the Primary Education Act is proposed to be applied.

4. Since all the circumstances indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 above as responsible for the wastage in Primary Education are in the first instance remediable only by the school authority and not by Government. Government considers that the Director of Public Instruction should impress upon the inspecting staff the importance of their tendering constant advice to the school authorities in their districts regarding the appointment, transfer and despatch for training of teachers, adjustment in the school time-table, appraising the teachers' worth according to the degree of wastage avoided, and all other matters calculated to improve the state of Primary Education; Government also considers that the Director of Public Instruction should keep a record of the extent to which school authorities respond to the advice tendered by the inspecting staff, since in the last resort Government may have to bring home to certain school authorities the need for improving their standards of educational administration by a reduction in the Government grant for the same.

5. The rest of the report calls for no particular comment from Government.

By order of the Governor,  
Central Provinces & Berar,

A. C. SEN GUPTA,  
*Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,*  
*Education Department.*

## CONTENTS

Subject	Page	Paragraph
<b>CHAPTER I.—GENERAL</b>		
General Survey ..	1	1
Special Features ..	1	2
Administration ..	2	3
Inspecting Agency ..	3	4
Expenditure ..	3	5
Numbers ..	5	6
<b>CHAPTER II.—THE UNIVERSITY</b>		
University Legislation ..	7	7
Examinations ..	8	8
Convocation ..	8	9
Endowments ..	8	10
The Law Colleges ..	9	11
Affiliation of Colleges ..	9	12
University Library ..	9	13
University Training Corps ..	9	14
The Laxminaray in Bequest ..	10	15
Finance ..	10	16
Physical Education ..	10	17
<b>CHAPTER III.—ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES</b>		
Institutions ..	11	18
Enrolment ..	11	19
Accommodation ..	12	20
Hostels ..	12	21
Libraries ..	12	22
Research work ..	12	23
Finance ..	12	24
Physical Education and Medical Examination ..	13	25
College Life and Discipline ..	13	26
General ..	13	27
<b>CHAPTER IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS</b>		
<b>A.—English* Schools—</b>		
Institutions ..	14	28
Enrolment ..	14	29
Hostels ..	15	30
Expenditure ..	15	31
<b>Buildings and Equipment—</b>		
(a) Government Schools ..	16	32(a)
(b) Other Schools ..	16	32(b)

---

\* Those schools in which the English language is a compulsory subject of study

Subject	Page	Paragraph
<b>CHAPTER IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS—concl'd.</b>		
Teaching staff ..	16	33
Examination results ..	17	34
Teaching of Agriculture and Manual Training.	17	35
Physical Education ..	17	36
Libraries ..	18	37
Tone and Discipline ..	18	38
<b>B.—The Central Provinces and Berar High School Education Board—</b>		
Meetings ..	18	39
Important changes ..	18	40
Finance ..	19	41
<b>C.—Indian Middle Schools—</b>		
Numbers ..	19	42
Buildings and equipment ..	19	43
Staff ..	20	44
Hostels ..	20	45
English Classes ..	20	46
Teaching of Agriculture ..	21	47
Village Libraries ..	21	48
Vocational Training ..	21	49
<b>CHAPTER V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS</b>		
Compulsory Education ..	22	50
Numbers and attendance in Primary Schools ..	23	51
Distribution of numbers among classes ..	27	52
Teaching staff ..	28	53
Pay of teachers ..	30	54
Transfers of teachers ..	31	55
Examination results ..	32	56
Buildings ..	34	57
Physical Education ..	35	58
Revised Syllabus ..	35	59
Administration ..	35	60
<b>CHAPTER VI.—EDUCATION OF GIRLS</b>		
Institutions ..	36	61
Numbers ..	38	62
Collegiate Education ..	39	63
Secondary Education—		
(a) High Schools ..	39	64 (a)
(q) Indian-English Middle Schools ..	39	64 (b)

## CONTENTS

iii

Subject	Page	Paragraph
<b>CHAPTER VI.—EDUCATION OF GIRLS—<i>concl.</i></b>		
Hostels	.. 39	65
Schools	.. 40	66
Middle Schools	.. 40	67
Primary Schools	.. 41	68
Distribution of pupils in classes	.. 41	69
Examination results	.. 42	70
Teaching staff	.. 42	71
Training of teachers	.. 42	72
School Committees	.. 43	73
Physical Education	.. 43	74
Tone and Discipline	.. 44	75
 <b>CHAPTER VII.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION</b>		
Numbers	.. 45	76
Expenditure	.. 48	77
Grants	.. 49	78
Urdu Medium of instruction	.. 50	79
Inspectorate	.. 51	80
 <b>CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES</b>		
<b>A.—Backward Classes—</b>		
Numbers	.. 52	81
Separate schools	.. 53	82
Hostels	.. 53	83
 <b>B.—Aboriginal and Wandering Tribes—</b>		
Separate schools	.. 54	84
 <b>CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS</b>		
Administration	.. 55	85
Higher Education	.. 55	86
Numbers	.. 55	87
Examination results	.. 56	88
Teaching staff	.. 56	89
Expenditure	.. 56	90
Hostels	.. 56	91
Provincial Board	.. 56	92

Subject	Page	Paragraph
<b>CHAPTER X.—TRAINING OF TEACHERS (MEN)</b>		
Spence Training College, Jubbulpore—		
Numbers	.. 57	93
Staff	.. 57	94
Selection of candidates	.. 57	95
Courses of Training	.. 57	96
Physical Education	.. 58	97
Normal Schools for Men—		
Numbers	.. 58	98
Qualifications of candidates	.. 58	99
Revised Syllabus for Normal Schools	.. 59	100
Vidya Mandirs	.. 59	101
Experimental work	.. 60	102
<b>CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
Education of Jains	.. 60	103
Government Engineering School, Nagpur	.. 60	104
Agricultural Education	.. 61	105
Industrial Education	.. 62	106
Mining Class	.. 63	107
Mochi Class at Nagpur	.. 63	108
Reformatory School at Jubbulpore	.. 63	109
Leather Tanning School	.. 64	110
Special Schools	.. 64	111
Vedic School, Nagpur	.. 64	112
Nagpur School of Arts	.. 64	113
Factory Schools	.. 65	114
Night Schools	.. 65	115
Prison Schools	.. 65	116
St. John's Ambulance Association	.. 66	117
Junior Red Cross	.. 66	118
Acknowledgments	.. 66	119

---

### STATISTICS

General Summary of institutions and scholars	..	ii
General Summary of expenditure on education	..	iv
General Tables Nos. I to ix	..	vi



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1937-38

[Figures in rectangular brackets indicates those for the privious year.]

### CHAPTER I.—GENERAL

1. **General Survey.**—The year under report shows a comparatively satisfactory increase of 309 [81] in the total number of educational institutions. This increase together with the all-round improvement in enrollment

#### CORRIGENDA

1. Page 41, paragraph 69.—*Read* the figure “19,892” for “19,812” below 1937-38 against Class II.

2. Page 56, paragraph 90.—*Read* “Rs. 6,975” in line 11 for “Rs. 16,975”.

#### ..... Education.

2. **Special Features.**—(i) The most striking innovation of the year is the inauguration of the “Vidya Mandir Scheme”. The scheme was framed by the Hon’ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, the then Minister for Education. The scheme contemplates that “Every village or group of villages within a radius of a mile having no schools and where about 40 boys and girls of school-going age are available shall have a ‘Vidya Mandir’. It embodies a unique principle for the liquidation of illiteracy prevalent among the masses without much additional burden on the provincial exchequer, by exploiting the charities forthcoming from generously-minded persons of the province in the form of donations of land.

The Hon’ble Minister for Education undertook a province-wide tour in the course of which he acquainted the public with the aims, objects, promise and scope of the scheme and made an appeal for their generous support and co-operation. The response of the public to

the scheme has been encouraging, and has made it possible to inaugurate 100 Vidya Mandirs in the year 1939.

(ii) A Committee styled "the Visual Education Committee" was appointed to investigate and explore the possibilities of the use of motion pictures, etc., for educational purposes. The report of the Committee was published and their recommendations are still under the consideration of Government at the date of writing (24th April 1939).

(iii) "The Physical Uplift" Committee was appointed to investigate thoroughly the existing physical condition of the school-going population and to suggest ways and means to bring about an all-round improvement in the same. The recommendations have led to the creation of a central board of Physical Welfare with wide powers.

(iv) The High School Entrance and Scholarship Examination has been abolished with effect from 1938.

(v) The cut of 30 per cent in grants to aided non-Government educational institutions was partially restored during the year. Building and furniture grants were given to some non-Government schools.

(vi) Regular dental inspection was introduced in all schools at Akola during the year under review as an experimental measure.

3. Administration.—Mr. M. Owen, I.E.S., continued as Director of Public Instruction. The post of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction was revived with effect from the 2nd July 1937 and Mr. F. K. Clark, I.E.S., was appointed to it. Mr. H. S. Staley, I.E.S., was transferred as Principal, Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, from 2nd July 1937 and Rao Sahib D. K. Mohoni was appointed Inspector of Schools in his place. Mr. M. L. De, Principal, College of Science, Nagpur, went on leave preparatory to retirement from the 5th July and subsequently retired on the 4th December 1937. Rao Sahib S. N. Godbole officiated as Principal, College of Science, Nagpur, in his place.

4. Inspecting agency.—The Inspecting staff and the number of schools of various grades are shown in the tables below—

*Table showing the inspecting staff and the number of schools of various grades in 1937-38 (excluding European Schools).*

	Circle				
	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Chhattisgarh	Berar	Total
Inspectors of Schools ..	1	1	1	1	4
Assistant Inspectors of Schools ..	2	2	2	3	9
Deputy Inspectors of Schools ..	15	15	15	24	69
<i>For Boys.</i>					
High Schools ..	30	22	8	23	83
Indian-English Middle Schools ..	62	45	26	76	209
Middle Schools ..	57	65	46	214	382
Primary Schools ..	904	938	1,002	1,546	4,390
Normal Schools ..	3	..	2	3	8
Special Schools ..	20	18	13	27	78
<i>Compulsory Education Areas—</i>					
District Councils ..	2	..	4	2	8
Municipal and Notified Area Committees.	7	5	8	9	29
Inspectresses of Schools ..	1*	1*	..	..	2
Assistant Inspectresses of Schools.	2	2	..	..	4
<i>For Girls.</i>					
High Schools ..	5	3	..	..	8
Indian-English Middle Schools.	16	16	..	..	32
Middle Schools ..	14	27	..	..	41
Primary Schools ..	265	216	..	..	481
Normal Schools ..	4	3	..	..	7
Special Schools ..	3	2	..	..	5

5. Expenditure.—The statement below gives the expenditure on education from various sources—

Sources of expenditure	Expenditure in—		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenues ..	48,16,628	50,64,751	+2,48,123
District council funds ..	21,04,629	18,92,739	-2,11,890
Municipal funds ..	11,45,229	12,14,992	+69,763
Fee funds ..	21,28,416	22,73,378	+1,44,962
Other sources ..	9,79,504	9,69,424	-10,080
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,11,74,406</b>	<b>1,14,15,284</b>	<b>+2,40,878</b>

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 2,40,878. The Government has spent Rs. 2,48,123 more than in the previous year.

\*The Circle of the Inspectress of Schools, Jubbulpore includes Chhattisgarh and the Circle of the Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur, includes Berar.

Expenditure on education under various heads is shown in the table below—

Heads of expenditure	Expenditure in—		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct expenditure</i>			
<b>Institutions for males—</b>			
University ..	1,47,212	1,65,588	+18,376
High School Education Board ..	81,101	78,271	—2,830
Arts and Science Colleges ..	6,63,038	6,94,656	+31,618
Professional Colleges ..	1,89,623	1,85,334	—4,289
High Schools ...	11,09,637	10,80,467	—29,170
Indian-English Middle Schools ..	13,24,559	13,11,833	—12,676
Middle Schools ..	9,58,727	9,70,389	+11,662
Primary Schools ..	32,97,438	33,65,948	+68,460
Normal Schools ..	2,20,919	2,16,923	—3,096
Other Special Schools ..	2,38,233	2,51,713	+13,480
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>82,29,637</b>	<b>83,21,172</b>	<b>+91,535</b>
<b>Institutions for females—</b>			
Arts and Science Colleges ...	14,992	16,593	+1,601
Professional Colleges ..	4,538	4,830	+282
High Schools ..	86,334	1,18,809	+32,425
Indian English Middle Schools ...	1,20,151	1,32,938	+12,757
Middle Schools ..	91,382	87,170	—4,212
Primary Schools ..	5,71,340	5,58,337	—13,003
Normal Schools ..	65,789	60,178	—5,611
Other Special Schools ..	24,913	26,778	+1,865
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>9,79,549</b>	<b>10,05,653</b>	<b>+26,104</b>
<b>Total direct expenditure</b> ..	<b>92,09,186</b>	<b>93,26,825</b>	<b>+1,17,639</b>
<i>Indirect expenditure</i>			
Direction ..	89,248	1,17,765	+28,517
Inspection ...	4,39,597	4,34,622	—4,975
Buildings and furniture ...	6,15,335	6,40,209	+24,874
Miscellaneous ..	8,21,040	8,95,863	+74,823
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>19,65,220</b>	<b>20,88,459</b>	<b>+1,23,239</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>1,11,74,406</b>	<b>1,14,15,284</b>	<b>+2,40,878</b>

The average cost of educating a pupil rose from Rs. 23-1-4 to Rs. 23-4-0.

Expenditure on Education increased by about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The expenditure incurred from the district councils funds showed a noticeable fall of Rs. 2,11,890. The increase of Rs. 2,48,123 in Government expenditure is mainly due to restoration of cut in grants to aided institutions and grants for buildings and furniture. There is a considerable increase in the expenditure on primary education of boys. The average cost of educating a pupil rose from Rs. 23-1-4 to Rs. 23-4-0.

6. Numbers.—The following tables give the number of institutions of all kinds and the enrolment in them (including Anglo-Indian and European schools):—

Kinds of institutions	Institutions for males			Institutions for females		
	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease
<i>Recognized institutions—</i>						
Arts and Science Colleges ..	9	9	..	1	1	..
Professional Colleges ..	4	4	..	1	1	..
High Schools ..	84	87	+3	13	13	..
Indian-English Middle Schools ..	207	213	+6	31	38	+7
Middle Schools ..	393	392	-11	42	41	-1
Primary Schools ..	4,334	4,397	+63	477	491	+14
Normal Schools ..	8	8	..	8	7	-1
Other Special Schools ..	45	78	+33	5	5	..
Total ..	5,084	5,178	+94	578	597	+19
<i>Unrecognized institutions</i> ..	326	526	+200	50	46	-4
Grand total ..	5,410	5,704	+294	628	643	+15

Kinds of institutions	Number of pupils in institutions for males			Number of pupils in institutions for females		
	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease
<i>Recognized institutions—</i>						
Arts and Science Colleges ..	2,744	2,698	-46	42	68	+26
Professional Colleges ..	752	743	-9	20	21	+1
High Schools ..	9,346	9,784	+438	584	692	+108
Indian-English Middle Schools ..	31,634	32,826	+1,192	2,767	3,258	+491
Middle Schools ..	75,669	72,423	-3,246	5,647	5,947	+300
Primary Schools ..	313,334	317,919	+4,585	37,320	39,497	+2,177
Normal Schools ..	800	792	-8	396	353	-43
Other Special Schools ..	2,445	3,452	+1,007	564	519	-45
Total ..	436,724	440,637	+3,913	47,340	50,355	+3,015
<i>Unrecognized institutions</i> ..	13,215	20,222	+7,007	2,555	2,431	-124
Grand Total ..	449,939	460,859	+10,920	49,895	52,786	+2,891

The enrolment in recognized institutions for males shows an increase of 3,913 pupils. The appreciable increase at the primary and secondary stages is somewhat counterbalanced by the fall of 3,246 at the middle stage. There is a slight decline in the enrolment in arts and science and in professional colleges. The decline, however, is slight and is not, therefore, significant.

There was an increase of 3,015 in the number of girls. Enrolment shows a satisfactory improvement at all stages, that at the primary and middle stages being particularly encouraging. The number of girls in unrecognized institutions has slightly fallen.

The total number of pupils both male and female at all stages was 513,645 [499,834] showing an increase of 13,611 scholars. The number of institutions of all kinds in the province under various managements with their enrolment is indicated in the table below:—

	Institutions				Enrolment			
	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease
<i>Recognized institutions—</i>								
Government ..	394	397	+3	0.76	41,446	42,534	+1,088	2.63
District Council ..	3,984	4,099	+115	2.89	295,675	293,889	-1,786	0.59
Municipal ..	617	685	+68	11.02	94,758	102,547	+7,789	8.22
<i>Private—</i>								
Aided ..	444	366	-78	17.57	40,591	39,028	-1,563	3.85
Unaided ..	223	228	+5	2.24	11,594	12,994	+1,400	12.08
Total ..	5,662	5,775	+113	2.00	484,064	490,992	+6,928	1.43
<i>Unrecognized institutions.</i>	376	572	+196	52.13	15,770	22,653	+6,883	43.65
Grand Total ..	6,038	6,347	+309	5.12	499,834	513,645	+13,811	2.76

The number of institutions has generally increased; the rise in the case of district council and municipal schools being more marked than others. There is also a corresponding increase in the enrolment in schools under various other managements. The decline of 78 institutions under private management is rather disquieting and is largely due to economic depression.

The percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of the province in 1937-38 was 3.31 [3.22]. The percentage of male pupils to male population has increased from 5.35 to 5.43 and that of females from 1.09 to 1.19.

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## CHAPTER II.—THE UNIVERSITY

7. University legislation.—During the year under report certain minor changes were made in the University Act by the Government of India with a view to bring the frame-work of the University Constitution in to accord with the Government of India Act of 1935.

Some amendments to the Statutes of the University were made during the year. One important amendment related to changes in the names of B.Ag. and M.Ag. Examinations into B.Sc. (Agr.), and M.Sc. (Agr.), respectively. Another amendment to the Statutes related to the institution of the Master's degree in Education (M. Ed.).

Some of the more important amendments to the Ordinances made during the year are mentioned below :—

- (i) Candidates for Honours examinations failing in only one minor subject will be given the benefit of rules relating to the award of "grace marks" and awarded a pass degree.
- (ii) The amended D.Sc. Ordinance requires that the thesis for the degree should be a distinct contribution to the advancement of Science.
- (iii) An important departure from traditional policy was also introduced during the year under report by making Special English an optional subjects from 2 to 3 for the B.A. one and by increasing the number of optional subjects from 2 to 3 for the B. A. Examination. The results of this step are being watched with keen interest.
- (iv) As in the case of most other Indian Universities, residential qualifications have also been prescribed for non-collegiate candidates appearing for University examinations.

8. Examinations.—The following table compares the University results in various examinations held during 1937 and 1938 :—

Examinations	Number of candidates admitted		Number present		Number passed		Percentage of passes	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
M. A.	116	120	109	106	78	83	71·5	78·3
M. Sc.	22	24	21	23	12	20	57·1	86·95
B. A. (Honours)	11	11	10	11	10	10	100	90·9
B. Sc. (Honours)	8	2	8	2	8	2	100	100
LL. M. (Part I)	7	4	6	4	2	0	33·3	0
LL. M. (Part II)	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
LL. B. (Final)	299	233	287	221	242	157	38·4	71·04
LL. B. (Previous)	331	323	291	279	195	199	67	71·32
B. T.	27	29	27	29	25	29	92·6	100
B. A. (Pass)	655	692	621	639	307	385	49·4	60·25
B. Sc. (Pass)	131	103	127	110	88	52	71	52
B. Ag.	23	29	23	29	15	16	65·2	55·17
B. A. (Honours) (in minor subjects).	12	13	11	13	11	12	100	92·3
B. Sc. (Honours) (in minor subjects).	2	10	2	10	2	10	100	100
Intermediate (Arts and Science).	960	1,133	922	1,093	470	589	51	53·88
Intermediate (Agriculture)	42	68	42	68	18	44	42·8	64·7
Dip. T.	49	53	48	53	47	53	98	100
Diploma in Engineering (I)	42	51	42	49	26	32	62	65·3
Junior Diploma in Oriental learning.	..	40	..	29	..	15	..	51·72
Total	2,737	2,940	2,597	2,760	1,556	1,708	5·99	61·8

9. Convocation.—During the year under report, the first convocation was held on the 25th September and was addressed by the then Vice-Chancellor Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour and the second was held on the 11th December, the inaugural address being delivered by Mr. S. N. Sinha, the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University.

The University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws (Honorary) on Mahatma Gandhi and the then Chancellor Sir H. C. Gowan.

10. Endowments.—The total number of endowments rose to 45 [42] last year. The aggregate value of all the endowments on 31st March 1938 was Rs. 1,87,300 as against Rs. 1,84,000 in March 1937.



11. The Law Colleges.—There are two Law Colleges affiliated to the University, namely :—

(i) The University College of Law, Nagpur,

(ii) The Hitkarini Law College, Jubbulpore, the former of the two being maintained by University and the latter by private enterprise.

The total number of students has fallen to 446 [490]. The enrolment in the University College of Law, Nagpur, was 370 [450] and in the Hitkarini Law College, Jubbulpore, 56 [40].

Buildings for the University College of Law and a hostel are under construction on the Amraoti road on land gifted by the Provincial Government. Rs. 1,40,000 have been sanctioned for the buildings by the University Executive Council.

12. Affiliation of colleges.—The admission of the City College, Nagpur, to the privileges of the University was extended for a further period of five years and that of the Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, by one year. Further extension of the period for the latter college was under consideration. The applications for admission to the University of the two newly established colleges—the Berar Arts College, Akola, and the Chhattisgarh College, Raipur—were under the consideration of the University.

The City College, Nagpur, has been permitted to provide courses of instruction in Persian and Urdu up to the B. A. standard. The King Edward College, Amraoti, can now teach Political Science up to the B. A. standard and Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics up to the B. Sc. (Pass) standard. The Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, is allowed to admit students up to a limit of 225.

13. University Library.—The total number of volumes added during the year under report was 1,943, bringing the total number to 31,162. Full advantage is taken by the students of the facilities provided by the University by keeping the library open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Rs. 10,102-4-6 were sanctioned for the purchase of new books.

14. University Training Corps.—The total strength of the corps during the year was 322 [314] out of which 214 [229] were from Government colleges. The annual camp was held at Borgaon, Nagpur, from the 16th to the 30th October 1937; and was attended by five officers and

297 [266] members holding other ranks. Two new features in the camp this year were the cross-country march to Fort Sitabuldi in open company formation and a demonstration of gun drill by a detachment of the Nagpur Rifles, A.F.I. The standard attained in efficiency and discipline was most satisfactory and showed a marked improvement over previous years. Two Guards of Honour were furnished by the corps, one as usual at the December Convocation and the other at the laying of the foundation stone of the Laxminarayan Technological Institute.

15. **The Laxminarayan Bequest.**—Dr. R. S. Thakur returned after training in England and Europe and was appointed as Officer on Special Duty. He is at present carrying on research in preparing jams, marmalades, syrups, paints, varnishes, etc. As in previous years research grants to the extent of Rs. 2,500 and a grant of Rs. 2,500 for the purchase of books in Applied Science and Chemistry were made.

On the 8th December 1937 the foundation stone of the Laxminarayan Technological Institute was laid by the then Chancellor, His Excellency Sir H. C. Gowan with due ceremony. The 13th of September 1937 was observed as D. Laxminarayan commemoration day. The Vice-Chancellor and other members of the University Colleges and Schools went in a huge procession to the Kasturchand park to do homage to the memory of the great donor.

16. **Finance.**—The total income during the year (exclusive of opening balance and debt heads) was Rs. 2,52,960-0-3 [Rs. 2,07,752-6-10] and the total expenditure (exclusive of debts and endowments) was Rs. 2,10,577-14-4 [Rs. 1,66,485-5-8.] The closing balance on 31st March 1938 was Rs. 1,97,532-10-0 [Rs. 1,77,822-1-3]. The major part of the balance is to be spent over the construction of the University College of Law buildings, a hostel and the sports pavilion.

17. **Physical Education.**—It is gratifying to note that the University has not relaxed in its determination to improve the physical welfare of its students. The handicap by way of inadequate playing fields was removed by the Provincial Government's gift of 12.95 acres for the purpose. To this has been added another generous gift of 5.68 acres by Mr. W. R. Puranik, the Advocate-General.

The grounds will be shortly ready and this facility afforded by the University will be welcomed by the students of the Nagpur Colleges, whose interest in out-door life is growing keener each year.

### CHAPTER III.—ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES

18. Institutions.—The number of colleges was ten. Of these six, including the Rajkumar College, Raipur, are private colleges, of which Hislop College, Nagpur, and the Central College for Women, Nagpur, are aided by Government. During the year under report B.Sc. classes and classes up to B. A. standard in Urdu and Political Science were opened at King Edward College, Amraoti.

19. Enrolment.—The following comparative table shows the numbers in the years 1937 and 1938 :—

Colleges	Enrolment in		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38	
Morris College, Nagpur ..	632	614	—18
College of Science, Nagpur ..	449	452	+ 3
Hislop College, Nagpur ..	387	398	+11
City College, Nagpur ..	319	320	+ 1
Central College for Women, Nagpur.	42	68	+26
Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha..	74	88	+14
King Edward College, Amraoti..	369	350	—19
Robertson College, Jubbulpore ..	340	281	—59
Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore.	173	192	+19
Rajkumar College, Raipur ..	1	3	+ 2
Total ..	2,786	2,766	—20

The numbers at the Robertson College show a decline of 59. This fall is attributed by the Principal of the College partly to the preference given by students to the Hitkarini City College, because it is within the city and hence cheaper and partly to the limited number of combinations of subjects allowed by the college at the Intermediate Arts Examination. The Principal proposes to introduce next year a few more combinations to remove

the handicap. There is also a noticeable fall in the numbers of King Edward College, Amraoti, and the Principal says that it is due to the general deterioration in the agricultural conditions of Berar. The rise of 26 in the Central College for Women, Nagpur, was much needed. There is a fall of 20 [increase of 275] in the total number of students.

20. Accommodation.—The Principal, Morris College, Nagpur, has repeated his complaint about inadequacy of accommodation. He reports that certain verandahs have been converted into class rooms. Except for this, accommodation in all Government colleges is quite satisfactory. The City College, Nagpur, has improved its accommodation by erecting a second storey. The Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, has also made adequate seating arrangements by extending the buildings.

21. Hostels.—All colleges have their own hostels. The number of resident students during the year under report has declined by 15 to 582 [597]. The demand for seats in the Morris and Science College hostels continues; but in the King Edward College, Amraoti, and the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, the number of boarders shows a decline. The Women's College has increased its hostel accommodation and it now provides residence to 35 [19] boarders.

22. Libraries.—The Principals of all Government Colleges complain about the inadequacy of library allotments. Among the private colleges the City College, Nagpur, has equipped its library creditably during the short period of its existence. There is still room for improvement in the use of libraries by students.

23. Research work.—Sixteen research papers on various subjects in Science were published by the staff and students of the College of Science and many of these appeared in foreign Scientific journals. The Principal, College of Science, points out that the College library is very poorly equipped from the research point of view. Also he urges the need of a post-graduate hostel near the College, so that it will be convenient for research students to attend laboratories without loss of time.

24. Finance.—The following table gives a comparative statement of expenditure on Arts and Science

Colleges in the province. The average cost per student has risen to Rs. 257-2-3 [Rs. 243-7-4].

Arts Colleges	Expenditure		Increase or decrease	Average cost per student	
	1936-37	1937-38		1936-37	1937-38
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Government	4 5,60,781	5,87,248	+26,467	313 4 6	346 0 10
Private—					
Aided (Men)	2 60,694	62,263	+1,569	156 6 10	155 4 4
Aided (Women)	1 14,992	15,593	+1,601	357 0 0	244 0 3
Unaided	3 41,563	45,145	+3,582	73 6 11	75 3 10
Total	.. 6,78,030	7,11,249	+33,219	243 7 4	257 2 3

25. **Physical Education and Medical Examination.**—Physical Education is compulsory in Government Colleges, there being a separate Physical Training Instructor for every college; and as a consequence sports and games are becoming more popular.

All colleges have now a medical examination twice a year for undergraduate students; and the doctors report that there are distinct signs of a marked improvement in the general health of the college students.

26. **College life and discipline.**—The general tone of all colleges was healthy, and the discipline offered no difficulty. The relations between the staff and the students continued to be cordial.

The value of tutorial classes continues to be much appreciated. It is gratifying to note that during the year under report, three students of the College of Science were successful in some of the all-India competitive examinations.

27. **General.**—It is gratifying to note that social service is becoming more popular among college students and is now rather a prominent extra-curricular activity in college life. The Hislop College Social Service League has been rendering very useful service for the last eight years. It runs a "City Night School" where education is given to poor illiterate people irrespective of caste and creed, their ages ranging between 8 and 60. The League also undertakes village uplift. The students have selected two villages about four miles from the city where they run night classes. Lantern lectures are also occasionally delivered. The Science College League also continued to do useful work.

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

A.—ENGLISH\* SCHOOLS

28. Institutions.—The following table gives the number of recognized high and middle schools under different managements :—

Management	High Schools		Increase or decrease	English Middle Schools		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38		1936-37	1937-38	
Government ..	26	26	..	48	48	..
District Council ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Municipal ..	11	12	+1	52	51	-1
Private—						
Aided ..	25	26	+1	80	76	-4
Unaided ..	18	19	+1	26	33	+7
Total ..	80	83	+3	207	209	+2

The number of Government High Schools remains unchanged at 26. Four new High Schools, two of which were in the Nagpur Circle, have sprung up during the year while the Mission High School at Jubbulpore, one of the oldest institutions, was reduced to the status of a middle school. In the middle department also there is an increase of two in the number of institutions. These figures indicate a fairly steady effort on the part of private enterprise to cope with the growing demand for secondary education.

29. Enrolment.—The following table gives the comparative enrolment in secondary schools for the years 1937 and 1938 :—

Management	Pupils in High Schools		Increase or decrease	Pupils in English Middle Schools and Middle Departments of High Schools		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38		1936-37	1937-38	
Government ..	4,494	4,521	+27	6,718	6,848	+130
District Council ..	..	..	..	140	74	-66
Municipal ..	951	1,045	+94	10,935	10,770	-165
Private—						
Aided ..	2,699	2,962	+263	10,998	11,281	+283
Unaided ..	1,030	1,105	+75	2,535	3,466	+931
Total ..	9,174	9,633	+459	31,326	32,439	+1,113

The number of scholars in High Schools has gone up by 459 and that in English Middle Schools by 1,113. The all round increase in numbers in secondary institutions of

\*These schools in which the English language is a compulsory subject of study.

all kinds is an indication that the demand for English secondary schools continues to grow. The rise in numbers is a feature common to all the four former Circles. In the old Chhattisgarh Circle the demand for secondary education far exceeds the accommodation available and every year a large number of pupils have to be denied admission for want of room.

30. Hostels.—The total number of boarders during the year was 2,636 [2,627]. There was a decline of 81 boarders at the High School stage and an increase of 90 at the Middle stage. Practically all Government High Schools have their own hostels. The life of the boarders in Government hostels is properly regulated and supervised, provision being generally made for regular hours of study, physical exercise, recreation, etc. Common messing is encouraged where possible.

31. Expenditure.—The following table gives the expenditure on secondary schools from various sources during 1937-38 :—

Expenditure from	Expenditure on High Schools		Increase or decrease	Expenditure on English Middle Schools		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38		1936-37	1937-38	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government funds	4,37,777	4,36,666	-1,111	5,08,891	5,09,789	+898
District Council funds.	..	..	..	4,606	3,379	-1,227
Municipal funds ..	24,171	26,149	+1,978	94,487	99,130	+4,643
Fee funds ..	4,79,581	4,93,655	+14,074	5,19,061	5,49,891	+30,830
Other sources ..	1,21,719	81,252	-40,467	1,44,768	99,138	-45,630
Total ..	10,63,248	10,37,722	-25,526	12,71,813	12,61,327	-10,486

There is a total decrease of 36,012 in the expenditure on secondary schools. This seems contradictory in view of the increase in the number of institutions and scholars. The explanation may be sought in the general tendency on the part of private management to economize expenditure on schools, more especially on the salary of the teaching staff. Oftener than otherwise the managements aim to meet the current expenditure on schools from the fee income which, as the table shows, indicates a perceptible rise.

32. Buildings and equipment.—(a) *Government Schools*.—Accommodation in all Government schools is quite satisfactory except in the Government High School, Damoh, which meets in the old Middle School building. Laboratory equipment is also satisfactory on the whole. The furniture in some Government institutions has grown very old and is being gradually replaced as funds permit. An Agricultural laboratory attached to the Betul High School was built and equipped during the year under report.

(b) *Other schools*.—At present, accommodation in aided secondary schools, particularly the municipal schools, is far from satisfactory. During the year building and furniture grants were paid to some aided schools to help them to effect an improvement. Much could not be done in this respect by the Provincial Government due to financial stringency.

33. Teaching staff.—The number of trained and untrained teachers in High and Middle English Schools under different management is shown in the table below :—

Management	Trained		Untrained		Total		Percentage of trained teachers	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
Government	291	294	24	21	315	315	92·4	93·3
Municipal ..	39	47	35	35	74	82	52·7	57·3
Aided ..	97	100	154	152	251	242	38·6	41·3
Unaided ..	24	24	97	116	121	140	19·9	17·1
Total ..	451	465	310	314	761	779	59·3	59·7
<i>English Middle Schools.</i>								
Government	299	296	34	42	333	338	89·8	87·6
District Councils and Municipalities.	247	241	244	242	491	483	50·3	49·9
Aided ..	188	209	320	320	508	529	37·01	39·5
Unaided ..	21	18	132	121	153	139	13·7	13·0
Total ..	755	764	730	725	1,485	1,489	50·8	51·3

There is no appreciable change in the percentage of trained teachers. The percentage of teachers in all private high and middle schools and particularly those in Berar is considered unsatisfactory. The present supply from the Training College cannot keep pace with the constantly increasing demand.



34. Examination results.—The following table gives the results in the High School Certificate Examination in recognized schools in each former Circle :—

Circle	1936-37			1937-38		
	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage
Nagpur ..	1,359	699	51.4	1,301	714	54.8
Jubbulpore ..	620	456	73.6	707	458	64.8
Chhattisgarh ..	187	144	77.0	235	187	79.6
Berar ..	828	544	65.7	834	497	59.5

The average for the province is practically unchanged. The former Nagpur Circle shows the lowest percentage of 54.8, the reason being that the results of some good schools of long standing are considerably vitiated by the miserable results of some of the private institutions of recent origin, which are poorly staffed and inadequately equipped.

35. Teaching of agriculture and manual training.—The teaching of agriculture has been recently started in the Betul High School. The number of students taking this subject is on the increase. The future appears to be hopeful. The High School at Basim in the Berar Circle is another Government institution, where instruction in this subject both theoretical and practical is given.

The number of Manual Training centres attached to Government schools remained constant at 17. Some private bodies take advantage of the equipment of the Government centres. The subject continues to be popular.

36. Physical education.—Organized games such as Hockey, Football, Cricket and Atya Patya continue to be popular in High Schools. The new syllabus of Physical Training is being increasingly adopted and progress will be more noticeable when all schools are provided with specially qualified Physical Training Instructors. The Divisional tournaments were revived during the year under review. A novel feature of the year was the participation of girls in athletic feats. Boxing is taught at the Government High School, Bilaspur. The non-Government schools have still to provide more playgrounds, a more varied programme of activities and a larger equipment if

the enthusiasm for games and sports is to be kept along healthy channels. The Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle, reports:—

“It is being increasingly realized that physical education is just as serious an affair as any other and that its importance to the scheme of education as a whole is enormous. The students too do not now regard physical education as a dull educational routine. They enjoy their exercises and have cultivated a real taste for the joy of feeling fit.”

The indifference of a large body of guardians to the advice given at medical inspection by qualified doctors does not unfortunately show a decrease.

37. **Libraries.**—Almost all schools have libraries, but in many of the non-Government institutions the stock of books continues to be extremely poor. The library fund has now been introduced in almost all high and middle schools, and Government schools get a grant proportionate to the fund collected from students. The use to which such libraries are put is a matter which still requires the attention of the inspecting staff.

38. **Tone and discipline.**—School work progressed smoothly except for two cases of minor breaches of discipline, one in the Government High School, Raipur, and the other in the Government High School, Narsinghpur. Most of the High Schools undertake various kinds of extra-curricular activities; such as social gatherings, debating societies, magazines, village uplift work, adult education and also some hobbies.

#### B.—THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD

39. **Meetings.**—The annual meeting of the Board was held as usual in September 1937.

40. **Important changes.**—Music, which was an optional subject for girls only, has now been made an optional subject for boys also.

The concession of exemption from examination fees which was enjoyed by Harijans only has now been extended to the poor students of other communities notified by the Education Department as backward classes, and the period of operation of the concession has been extended

to a further period of five years. Proposals relating to the holding of the High School Certificate Examination twice a year are under consideration of the Board.

The total number of candidates for the High School Certificate Examination was 4,577 (including 121 absentees) of whom 2,298 passed. These figures include 1,243 private candidates of whom 299 passed. The percentage of passes (excluding private candidates) was 60.48 [63.76]. The percentage of passes amongst private candidates (excluding 92 absentees) was 25.97 [26.86].

41. Finance.—The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 73,061 [Rs. 71,275] while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 78,271 [Rs. 81,021]. Steps have already been taken by the board to curtail the expenditure and further curtailment is under consideration of the Board. It is sought to increase the income by charging an extra fee on candidates appearing at centres with less than 50 candidates.

### C.—INDIAN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

42. Numbers.—The following table gives the number of middle schools for boys in each former Circle and the number of pupils reading in them during 1936-37 and 1937-38 :—

Circle	Number of Middle Schools		Increase or decrease	Number of pupils reading in Middle Schools		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38		1936-37	1937-38	
Nagpur ..	55	57	+2	12,151	12,219	+68
Jubbulpore ..	65	65	..	13,197	12,935	-262
Cihattisgarh ..	51	46	-5	14,362	12,281	-1,081
Berar ..	222	214	-8	35,959	33,988	-1,971
Total ..	393	382	-11	75,669	72,423	-3,246

The decrease of schools by 11 and of scholars by 3,246 is partly the consequence of the general economic depression. It must also be realized that the matriculate is now seeking admission to Normal Schools. These factors together with the limited recruitment to Normal Schools are largely responsible for the growing unpopularity of middle schools in the rural areas.

43. Buildings and equipment.—All middle schools have buildings of their own but almost all of them are invariably congested and need immediate extension.

Very few Middle Schools are fully equipped. Seating arrangement is generally far from satisfactory. Equipment of apparatus is also inadequate. One Inspector of Schools suggests that some of the stagnating middle schools should be closed and the money thus saved should be utilized for improving the equipment of others.

44. Staff.—The staff is on the whole adequately qualified; teachers in charge of middle schools being generally third year trained persons. The distribution of staff, however, is sometimes defective. Senior and experienced men are placed as assistant masters while inexperienced persons are put in charge of schools.

Due to prevailing unattractive conditions of service under local bodies, which run a majority of these schools, quite a considerable number of teachers who are capable of good work do not put their heart into their work. Better conditions of service will go a long way in improving the standard of education imparted in these schools.

45. Hostels.—The total number of boarders in hostels attached to middle schools was 1,957 [1,699] showing an increase of 258. There was, however, a fall of 67 in the Jubbulpore Circle.

46. English classes.—The following table shows the number of middle schools where English is taught and the number of scholars in English classes in each former Circle:—

Circle	Number of Middle Schools with English classes		Increase or decrease	Number of pupils learning English		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38		1936-37	1937-38	
	Nagpur ..	8		10	+2	
Jubbulpore ..	21	23	+2	612	583	-29
Chhattisgarh ..	12	14	+2	436	474	+38
Berar ..	79	80	+1	1,747	1,819	+72
Total ..	120	126	+7	2,988	3,099	+111

The demand for instruction in English shows no sign of abatement except in the former Jubbulpore Circle where economic factors appear to be responsible for a slight setback.

The quality of instruction in English imparted in these schools continues to be very poor. The Inspector of Schools, Jubbulpore, observes, "The teacher, ordinarily a fresh matriculate, grapples with a task almost beyond him. The 'Direct method' is seldom practised as it involves considerable labour in the beginning. The teacher therefore finds it convenient to resort to the translation method with the inevitable result that boys cannot understand an outsider".

The only solution lies in having teachers with a secondary teachers' diploma, but the conditions of service militate against any improvement in the staff.

47. Teaching of agriculture.—In all 25 middle schools now provide instruction in agriculture. All district councils which provide this facility get special grants from the Provincial Government. The former Chhattisgarh Circle has shown no progress in this direction. The former Berar Circle is progressing satisfactorily. In the former Jubbulpore and Nagpur Circles the progress is slow but steady. There are signs that the district councils are taking more interest in the matter.

48. Village libraries.—Some middle schools have libraries attached to them but the average attendance is extremely discouraging. The old lists of books prepared several years ago need to be brought up-to-date. With wider diffusion of primary education the usefulness of these village libraries is bound to increase. It will be more useful to spend whatever little money is available on magazines and newspapers which keep the people informed of current topics, than to decorate the almirahs with books written years ago and which are never read.

The efforts made at some places for raising funds locally for libraries deserve special compliments.

49. Vocational training.—The alternative syllabus of vocational training in middle schools has now been in existence for two years. It is unfortunate, however, that very few local bodies have made any serious attempt to give it a trial in schools under their management. Four schools in the Chhattisgarh Circle have introduced it and the Inspector of Schools, former Chhattisgarh Circle, remarks that the results are encouraging. He observes, "My impression is that, as the syllabus is worked out, it tends to be over-vocational. The subjects of practical interest are considered purely from a narrow utilitarian

point of view. This defect is perhaps due to the mis-interpretation of the syllabus and attempts are being made to educate the teachers to take a balanced view of the same". Proposals are now before the Central Provinces High School Board to alter the courses of all middle schools to a much greater extent than the alternative syllabus. The Department has also, under consideration, the Wardha Scheme of Basic National Education. There is no doubt that rural middle schools need a new orientation with a view to adjusting them to the altered conditions of life.

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## CHAPTER V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS

50. **Compulsory Education.**—Part II of the Primary Education Act was applied during the year to the primary school at Kanhalgaon and was extended to 27 other villages in the Bhandara district. The district council, Betul, took the bold step of introducing compulsion in 51 schools already in existence and it contemplated opening 127 new centres where compulsion would be in force during the coming year. The zeal of the council is certainly commendable and it is hoped that this undertaking involving greater responsibilities and larger liabilities will bear fruit. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, has rung a timely note of friendly caution to the district council in the following remarks :—

"I am doubtful whether the district council has been wise to extend education so abruptly. The sudden huge increase has been rendered possible only by drastic reduction in the salaries of the council's servants not only new entrants but existing permanent incumbents. Such action means that, just when a new departure in policy is beginning and keenness and hard work in the council's staff is most necessary, none of the staff can possibly be expected to show their qualities which cannot but be destroyed by arbitrary reduction of pays."

A review of the progress of compulsory education clearly shows that local bodies have unfortunately not extended the application of the Act to any considerable degree. The old grounds of financial stringency are invariably put forth practically by every local body. It must be admitted that several district councils today are not in a position to open new schools due to paucity of funds, but there appears no reason why compulsion should

not be applied to villages where schools already exist and where additional staff and accommodation are not required. To refuse to take advantage of the Act under such circumstances is to reject the use of a power that can easily secure the maximum enrolment and attendance without considerable additional expenditure. Moreover all is not well with places which have already introduced compulsion. The average attendance is about 80 per cent which leaves much room for improvement, about 15 per cent of the absentees belonging to the classes that need the application of the Act the most. The reason for the lack of improvement is the slack working on the part of the Attendance Authorities and the Attendance Officers. This slackness is due to frequent changes in the Attendance Officers, reluctance on the part of the Attendance Authority Committees to prosecute defaulters and to meet regularly and in time, as also the interference by local bodies. So long as this spirit continues the extension of the Act and even its continuance in some areas is not likely to produce the desired effects.

As regards accommodation no progress has been reported. Inadequacy and unsuitability of the buildings continue due to financial stringency. Government paid about Rs. 41,000 on grants for buildings. The total recurring grants given by Government during the year amount to Rs. 1,27,067.

The Vidya Mandir with its local interest may offer a solution of the problem of making the Primary Education Act more successful than it has been.

**51. Numbers and attendance in recognised Primary Schools.**—The following table gives comparative statistics for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 :

TABLE A

Di strict	Number of primary schools for boys			Number of pupils in primary schools for boys			Average daily attendance		Percentage of attendance	
	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Former Nagpur Circle—</i>										
Nagpur ..	237	237	..	24,559	24,336	-223	20,288	20,230	83	83
Wardha ..	172	181	+ 9	11,051	11,323	+272	8,721	9,044	79	80
Chanda ..	151	142	- 9	11,635	10,870	-765	9,602	9,052	83	84
Chhindwara	199	199	..	12,808	12,755	-53	9,319	9,303	73	73
Betul ..	87	145	+58	6,601	10,429	+3,828	4,681	7,333	71	70
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>+58</b>	<b>66,654</b>	<b>69,713</b>	<b>+3,059</b>	<b>52,611</b>	<b>54,962</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78.5</b>

TABLE A—concl'd.

District	Number of primary schools for boys			Number of pupils in primary schools for boys			Average daily attendance		Percent of attend.
	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Former Jubbulpore Circle—</i>									
Jubbulpore	192	197	+5	17,558	17,776	+218	13,827	13,600	78·7
Saugor ..	228	226	-2	15,024	14,782	-242	11,985	11,614	79
Mandla ..	88	93	+5	5,010	5,686	+676	3,881	4,441	77·4
Hoshangabad	267	264	-3	15,524	15,734	+210	12,119	12,181	78·06
Nimar ..	156	158	+2	10,032	9,971	-61	8,377	8,288	84
Total ..	931	938	+7	63,148	63,949	+801	50,189	50,124	79·4
<i>Former Chhatisgarh Circle—</i>									
Raipur ..	324	330	+6	25,657	26,911	+1,054	20,400	20,874	78
Bilaspur ..	240	257	+17	24,022	25,718	+1,696	19,656	20,800	81
Drug ..	136	137	+1	12,091	12,373	+382	9,608	10,114	79
Bhandara ..	148	148	..	17,909	17,848	-61	14,875	15,228	83
Balaghat ..	129	130	+1	9,614	9,042	-572	7,017	6,912	72
Total ..	977	1,002	+25	89,493	91,892	+2,399	71,556	73,928	79
<i>Former Berar Circle—</i>									
Amraoti ..	404	353	-51	27,403	26,145	-1,258	22,172	21,083	81
Akola ..	432	432	..	25,777	25,804	+27	19,199	20,922	74
Yeotmal ..	314	320	+6	17,877	17,652	-225	14,070	13,613	80
Buldana ..	424	441	+17	22,301	22,055	-246	18,465	16,451	83
Total ..	1,574	1,546	-28	93,359	91,656	-1,702	73,906	72,069	79
Grand Total ..	4,328	4,390	+62	312,653	317,210	+4,557	248,262	251,083	78

The total number of full-fledged primary schools for boys has increased by 62. All former circles except Berar have made some progress in this respect. The former Nagpur Circle shows an increase of 58 schools. This was



due to the opening of 58 schools by the district council, Betul, with a view to extend compulsory education to all parts of the district. Primary Education in the Wardha district had received considerable set back due to the closure of about 59 schools during the two previous years. From the year under review the district council, Wardha, contemplates re-opening these closed schools as funds permit. The former Jubbulpore Circle records a small aggregate increase of seven and the Chhattisgarh Circle 28. The Berar Circle shows a total fall of 28 in the number of primary schools. The increase in the Buldana and Yeotmal districts has been more than counterbalanced by the huge fall of 51 in the Amraoti district. This fall of 51 in Amraoti district is however more apparent than real. The district council was conducting 66 aided schools under their "100 schools scheme" styling these schools as cheap type schools. This scheme was replaced by the council during the year under report by their "New scheme of Cheap Type Schools" and all the old schools were merged into this new scheme. The schools under the new scheme have not been included in the table above as they are unrecognized and hence the decrease.

The Amraoti district council has during the year taken steps towards the advancement of literacy. The Deputy Inspector, Amraoti, writes: "Enormous rise in the number of schools under the heading 'Unaided unrecognized schools' has been due to the opening of about 225 new schools by the district council under the revised scheme of 'Cheap Type Schools'. This scheme has been introduced by the district council with a view to opening primary schools in all such villages as have a population of 500 or more but which have not been provided with schools". It is too early to say anything about this measure. The total number of scholars has increased by 4,557, the increase in the former Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Circles being 3,059 and 2,399, respectively. The former Berar Circle shows an apparent heavy fall in enrolment in recognized schools, the number of scholars falling by 1,702. This is so because some recognized schools have been converted into unrecognized ones.

The total increase in numbers is not very gratifying when one considers that 92 per cent of the people in the province are still illiterate. Adequate funds, sound organization and better administration of Primary Education are very important for the success in any campaign against illiteracy.

TABLE A—concl'd.

District	Number of primary schools for boys			Number of pupils in primary schools for boys			Average daily attendance		Percentage of attendance	
	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Former Jubbulpore Circle—</i>										
Jubbulpore	192	197	+5	17,558	17,776	+218	13,827	13,600	78·7	76·5
Saugor ..	228	226	-2	15,024	14,782	-242	11,985	11,614	79	78·6
Mandla ..	88	93	+5	5,010	5,686	+676	3,881	4,441	77·4	78·1
Hoshangabad	267	264	-3	15,524	15,734	+210	12,119	12,181	78·06	77·4
Nimar ..	156	158	+2	10,032	9,971	-61	8,377	8,288	84	83·1
Total ..	931	938	+7	63,148	63,949	+801	50,189	50,124	79·4	78·3
<i>Former Chhattisgarh Circle—</i>										
Raipur ..	324	330	+6	25,657	26,911	+1,054	20,400	20,874	78	77
Bilaspur ..	240	257	+17	24,022	25,718	+1,696	19,656	20,800	81	81
Drug ..	136	137	+1	12,091	12,373	+382	9,608	10,114	79	81
Bhandara ..	148	148	..	17,909	17,848	-61	14,875	15,228	83	85
Balaghat ..	129	130	+1	9,614	9,042	-572	7,017	6,912	72	76
Total ..	977	1,002	+25	89,493	91,892	+2,399	71,556	73,928	79	83
<i>Former Berar Circle—</i>										
Amraoti ..	404	353	-51	27,403	26,145	-1,258	22,172	21,083	81	80
Akola ..	432	432	..	25,777	25,804	+27	19,199	20,922	74	81
Yeotmal ..	314	320	+6	17,877	17,652	-225	14,070	13,613	80	77
Buldana ..	424	441	+17	22,301	22,055	-246	18,465	16,451	83	75
Total ..	1,574	1,546	-28	93,353	91,656	-1,702	73,906	72,069	79	79
Grand Total ..	4,328	4,390	+62	312,653	317,210	+4,557	248,262	251,083	78	79

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The total increase in numbers is not very gratifying when one considers that 92 per cent of the people in the province are still illiterate. Adequate funds, sound organization and better administration of Primary Education are very important for the success in any campaign against illiteracy.

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

District	Number of boys in class I on the 31st March 1935	Number of boys in class IV on the 31st March 1938	Primary Examination results of 1938		Percentage of columns	
			Number appeared	Number passed (5)	(2) to (3)	(2) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Former Nagpur Circle—</i>						
Nagpur ..	9,222	4,950	4,503	2,716	30·3	53·7
Wardha ..	5,135	2,033	1,949	1,200	23·1	39·4
Chanda ..	5,141	2,436	1,841	1,130	22·0	47·4
Chhindwara ..	6,851	3,229	2,373	1,317	19·2	47·1
Betul ..	2,680	880	834	512	19·1	32·9
Total ..	29,079	13,528	11,500	6,875	22·9	45·1
<i>Former Jubbulpore Circle—</i>						
Jubbulpore ..	5,998	3,550	3,197	2,523	42·1	59·2
Saugor ..	5,051	3,024	2,641	2,061	40·8	59·8
Mandla ..	2,358	920	839	632	26·8	39·0
Hoshangabad ..	6,150	3,316	2,926	2,223	36·19	53·7
Nimar ..	3,270	1,539	1,402	1,028	31·11	47·0
Total ..	22,827	12,349	11,005	8,467	37·1	54·1
<i>Former Chhattisgarh Circle—</i>						
Raipur ..	10,113	4,859	4,557	2,894	28·6	48·6
Bilaspur ..	8,320	5,197	4,352	3,099	37·3	62·5
Drug ..	3,737	2,193	2,128	1,355	36	58·6
Bhandara ..	7,756	3,183	3,049	1,955	25·2	41·04
Balaghat ..	4,003	1,672	1,527	1,169	29·2	41·7
Total ..	33,929	17,104	15,613	10,472	30·6	50·3
<i>Former Berar Circle—</i>						
Amraoti ..	13,173	4,903	5,187	3,449	26	37·1
Akola ..	13,209	3,919	4,264	2,523	19	29·7
Buldana ..	11,842	3,966	3,443	2,133	18	33·5
Yeotmal ..	6,807	2,735	2,356	1,776	26	40·2
Total ..	45,031	15,523	15,250	9,881	22	34·5
Grand Total ..	1,30,866	58,504	53,368	35,695	27·2	44·7

The following table illustrates the improvement with regard to stagnation :—

Year	Percentage of passing Primary Certificate after four years
1932	21·0
1935	26·0
1936	26·3
1937	27·0

The position on the whole shows progress though much ground still remains to be covered. Further and more appreciable progress is hampered by poor teaching. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balagnat, remarks in this connection, "Instruction is generally of a low standard. This is partly due to the absence of regular work in the beginning of the session and partly due to the poor capacity of even trained teachers. Want of increments in pay at regular intervals is also responsible for despondency and lethargy on their part". Single teacher schools indicate greater wastage and stagnation. This statement is corroborated by the fact that Jubbulpore, Mandla and Hoshangabad districts, which have a comparatively small number of single teacher schools, have shown a steady improvement; while the small Nimar district, which has 51 single teacher schools, could not show any noticeable progress.

52. Distribution of numbers among classes.—The number of pupils in each primary class in the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 is shown in the table below :—

Classes	Pupils		
	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class I ..	1,37,007	1,38,673	+1,666
Class II ..	91,245	92,289	+1,044
Class III ..	78,444	78,259	-185
Class IV ..	62,147	61,374	-773
Total ..	<u>3,68,843</u>	<u>3,70,595</u>	<u>+1,752</u>

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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Nagpur ..	9,222	4,950	4,503	2,716	30·3	53·7
Wardha ..	5,135	2,033	1,949	1,200	23·1	39·4
Chanda ..	5,141	2,436	1,841	1,130	22·0	47·4
Chhindwara ..	6,851	3,229	2,373	1,317	19·2	47·1
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Hoshangabad ..	6,150	3,316	2,926	2,223	36·19	53·7
Nimar ..	3,270	1,539	1,402	1,028	31·11	47·0
Total ..	22,827	12,349	11,005	8,467	37·1	54·1
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Grand Total ..	1,30,866	58,504	53,368	35,695	27·2	44·7

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Total ..	<u>3,68,843</u>	<u>3,70,595</u>	<u>+1,752</u>

53. Teaching staff.—The following tables give the number of trained and untrained teachers in district council and municipal primary schools:—

District	District Councils			Percentage of trained teachers
	Trained	Untrained	Total	
<i>Former Nagpur Circle—</i>				
Nagpur ..	283	33	316	89·5
Wardha ..	241	29	270	89·2
Chanda ..	144	104	248	58·06
Betul ..	149	158	307	48·5
Chhindwara ..	351	35	386	90·9
Total ..	1,168	359	1,527	76·4
<i>Former Jubbulpore Circle—</i>				
Jubbulpore ..	253	65	318	76·4
Saugor ..	193	15	208	92·7
Damoh ..	171	46	217	78·9
Mandla ..	116	57	173	67·1
Hoshangabad ..	180	89	269	66·9
Narsinghpur ..	143	49	192	74·5
Nimar ..	167	36	203	82·3
Total ..	1,223	357	1,580	77·4
<i>Former Chhattisgarh Circle—</i>				
Raipur ..	363	339	702	51·7
Bilaspur ..	411	262	673	61·07
Drug ..	222	116	338	65·7
Bhandara ..	185	294	477	38·4
Balaghat ..	156	120	276	57·2
Total ..	1,335	1,131	2,466	54·1
<i>Former Berar Circle—</i>				
Amraoti ..	401	192	593	67·6
Akola ..	337	397	734	46·0
Buldana ..	368	380	748	49·0
Yeotmal ..	215	228	443	48·0
Total ..	1,321	1,197	2,518	52·6
Grand Total ..	5,047	3,044	8,091	62·4



District	Municipal Schools			Percentage of trained teachers
	Number of teachers			
	Trained	Untrained	Total	
<i>Former Nagpur Circle—</i>				
Nagpur ..	359	49	408	87.9
Wardha ..	120	52	172	69.7
Chanda ..	57	15	72	79.9
Chhindwara ..	53	14	67	79.1
Betul ..	24	8	32	75.0
Total ..	613	138	751	81.6
<i>Former Jubbulpore Circle—</i>				
Jubbulpore ..	165	16	181	91.1
Saugor ..	111	15	126	88.0
Mandla ..	13	6	19	68.4
Hoshangabad ..	95	43	138	68.8
Nimar ..	115	51	166	69.3
Total ..	499	131	630	79.2
<i>Former Chhattisgarh Circle—</i>				
Raipur ..	94	21	115	81.9
Bilaspur ..	63	13	76	82.9
Drug ..	25	4	29	86.2
Bhandara ..	95	15	110	86.4
Balaghat ..	14	8	22	63.6
Total ..	291	61	352	82.7
<i>Former Berar Circle—</i>				
Amraoti ..	233	99	332	70
Akola ..	112	93	205	55
Buldana ..	98	61	159	62
Yeotmal ..	94	79	173	54
Total ..	537	332	869	62
Grand total ..	1,940	662	2,602	74.6

The general position in this respect remains practically unchanged. The Berar Circle alone shows a slight improvement while there is a fall in the percentage of trained teachers in all the other three circles. This is due to the sudden increase in the number of schools in these circles which has made it necessary for the district councils to employ a large number of untrained hands. It is hoped that in future such emergency appointments would be made temporarily and these teachers would be replaced by trained ones. The Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle, complains that the output from the Normal School at Bilaspur is quite incapable of coping with the needs of the circle.

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## Municipal Schools

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The following observation of the Inspector of Schools, former Chhattisgarh Circle, on the behaviour of primary school teachers throws considerable light on the poor standard of efficiency obtaining in primary schools :—

“The primary school teachers are, generally speaking, indifferent to their professional duties. It is rare to find a teacher, who takes genuine interest in teaching and organizing the school life with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the school as a whole. As a rule he does not enjoy his work and is pleased to do as little as he possibly can. He is, of late, turning to be cynical and callous perhaps, because society expects too much of him. He is expected to nurse an ideal race in return for an enforced spirit of sacrifice on his part as his spiritual reward. He is unable to adopt a mode of life which will help him to preserve and enhance his efficiency as a teacher. It is a simple and recognised law of economics that the efficiency of labour depends upon its standard of living. The poor school teachers have no standard of living worth mentioning at all. Even his self-respect is often at stake, and in several instances the treatment meted out to him is not fair. Such is the man on whom the future of the race depends.”

**54. Pay of teachers.**—Scales of pay vary with different local bodies; the only feature common to all the bodies being that all have introduced emergency cuts in the salaries of the poor teachers. Practically no local bodies have been able to restore the cuts. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Saugor, observes : “In some schools the head master and the assistant draw the same salary. This produces a retrograde effect on management and leads to intrigues and quarrels”. The Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, observes in this connection : “The services rendered by the village teachers are unfortunately not valued today as much as they ought to be. He is responsible for moulding and shaping the future rural population. As the best educated person in the village, his influence for good or evil can be immense. Practical experience shows that there could be no better agency available for carrying on sustained village uplift activities than the village teachers. In spite of all these considerations, the wage that he gets today is extremely poor. To add to that for sometime past, he was being subjected to

capricious transfers which invariably acted as a punishment. This has now been stopped, but no substantial improvement in the progress of primary education can be achieved unless we have a properly-trained set of capable and contented teachers for whom we must be prepared to pay an adequate remuneration”.

55. Transfers of teachers.—The following statement gives the position of transfers of teachers under district councils in the districts of the province :—

District Council	Number of teachers	Number of transfers during the year 1937-38	Percentage of transfers	
			1937-38	1936-37
<i>Former Nagpur Circle—</i>				
Nagpur ..	485	117	24.1	24.2
Wardha ..	374	183	48.9	23.0
Chanda ..	354	101	28.4	28.3
Betul ..	263	200	76.4	29.0
Chhindwara ..	250	54	21.6	19.3
Seoni ..	252	68	27.0	22.9
Total ..	1,978	723	36.5	24.3
<i>Former Jubbulpore Circle—</i>				
Jubbulpore ..	405	99	24.5	20.0
Saugor ..	257	86	33.5	20.3
Damoh ..	236	41	17.4	19.0
Mandla ..	214	39	18.2	22.5
Hoshangabad ..	401	118	29.0	11.3
Narsinghpur ..	271	57	20.0	18.0
Nimar ..	255	43	17.0	16.4
Total ..	2,039	483	23.7	17.8
<i>Former Chhattisgarh Circle—</i>				
Raipur ..	820	193	23.0	33.0
Bilaspur ..	784	153	19.69	24.0
Drug ..	405	44	10.36	20.1
Bhandara ..	648	173	26.7	17.0
Balaghat ..	322	69	21.4	16.8
Total ..	2,979	632	21.2	22.2
<i>Former Berar Circle—</i>				
Amraoti ..	1,140	432	37.0	19.0
Akola ..	1,079	313	29.0	20.0
Buldana ..	1,087	187	17.0	28.0
Yeotmal ..	606	139	23.0	23.0
Total ..	3,912	1,071	27.0	22.0
Grand Total ..	10,908	2,909	27.0	22.0

It is unfortunate that the district councils have not taken note of the repeated comments made by the department

on the indiscriminate transfers of teachers indulged in by these bodies. The maximum limit of 25 per cent set by the department has been exceeded by eight District Councils, namely, Wardha, Chanda, Betul, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Amraoti, and Akola. The Betul District council has set up a record by effecting transfers to the extent of 76 per cent of its cadre of teachers. The general argument put forth by district councils as a justification for these transfers is "administrative considerations". In this matter the following remark of the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, deserves attention: "The frequency with which teachers are transferred for reasons other than administrative mar the chances of any genuine progress. The frequent transfers, and the refusal of the district council to give them travelling allowance for such transfers, have demoralised them, with the result that they now believe more in pleasing their masters than looking after their pupils. The general tone on the administrative side is deteriorating visibly". The action of the district council, Drug, in restricting its transfers to only 10 per cent of its cadre is a refreshing example of what can be done if administrative consideration are really the deciding factors in transfers.

56. Examination results.—The comparative percentages of passes at the Primary Certificate Examination for each former circle are given below:—

Circle	Number of candidates		Percentage of passes	
	Appeared	Passed	1937-38	1936-37
Nagpur	10,488	6,922	66·0	60·1
Jubbulpore	11,182	8,575	76·7	75·8
Chhattisgarh	15,961	10,696	67·0	64·0
Berar	15,318	9,940	65·0	60·0
Grand Total	52,949	36,133	68·2	65·0

District	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes	
			1938	1937
<i>Former Nagpur Circle—</i>				
Nagpur	4,688	2,907	62·01	62·02
Wardha	1,973	1,224	62·03	51·06
Chanda	1,841	1,088	58·7	55·9
Chhindwara	2,152	1,199	55·7	56·5
Betul	834	512	61·3	63·9
Total	10,488	6,922	66·0	60·1

District	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes	
			1938	1937
<i>Former Jubbulpore Circle—</i>				
Jubbulpore	.. 3,224	2,546	78·9	78·3
Saugor	.. 2,657	2,072	77·9	82·9
Mandla	.. 850	641	75·4	74·3
Hoshangabad	.. 3,056	2,279	75·1	69·5
Nimar	.. 1,415	1,037	73·3	71·5
Total	.. 11,182	8,575	76·7	75·8
<i>Former Chhattisgarh Circle—</i>				
Raipur	.. 4,637	2,936	63·0	60·0
Bilaspur	.. 4,633	3,297	71·0	72·0
Drug	.. 2,128	1,355	63·0	66·2
Bhandara	.. 3,048	1,976	64·0	60·0
Balaghat	.. 1,479	1,132	76·0	63·0
Total	.. 15,961	10,696	67·0	64·0
<i>Former Berar Circle—</i>				
Amraoti	.. 5,225	3,479	67	60·0
Akola	.. 4,294	2,552	59	58·0
Buldana	.. 3,443	2,133	62	62·0
Yeotmal	.. 2,356	1,776	75	63·0
Total	.. 15,318	9,940	65	60·0
Grand Total	.. 52,949	36,133	68·2	65·0

In all 52,949 boys appeared for the primary certificate examination out of which 36,133 passed giving a percentage of 68·2 [65]. All the circles have shown some improvement in this respect, that of the former Nagpur Circle being most noticeable 66 [60]. As far as percentage of passes is concerned, the former Jubbulpore Circle has put in the highest percentage of 76.

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

Districts	Total number of primary schools		Number of schools possessing their own buildings		Number of schools held in rented buildings		Number of schools without their own buildings		Number of schools requiring extensions		Number of schools for which buildings are under construction		Number of schools supplied with buildings during the year
	Dis-trict Council	Muni-cipal	Dis-trict Council	Muni-cipal	Dis-trict Council	Muni-cipal	Dis-trict Council	Muni-cipal	Dis-trict Council	Muni-cipal	Dis-trict Council	Muni-cipal	Dis-trict Council
<i>Nagpur Circle—</i>													
Nagpur ..	124	81	105	36	14	44	19	45	24	3	1	..	..
Wardha ..	146	34	111	32	3	?	35	2	4	9	1	..	..
Chanda ..	121	15	120	14	1	1	1	1	7	2	..	..	..
Chhindwara ..	181	10	157	9	..	..	24	1	4	3	..	..	..
Betul ..	132	5	70	5	62	..	62	..	21	2	..	..	..
Total ..	704	145	563	96	80	47	141	49	60	19	2	..	..
<i>Jubbulpore Circle—</i>													
Jubbulpore ..	141	40	119	25	7	15	22	15	10	6	..	..	..
Saugor ..	196	22	170	17	9	5	26	5	4	4	..	..	..
Mandla ..	80	4	79	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hoshangabad ..	227	32	192	29	..	..	5	3	14	3	35	3	..
Nimar ..	120	33	96	22	24	11	24	11	13	6	1	..	..
Total ..	764	131	656	97	41	31	78	34	41	20	37	3	..
<i>Chhattisgarh Circle—</i>													
Raipur ..	273	22	262	18	11	4	25	4	27	7	1	..	5
Bilaspur ..	218	13	207	10	11	3	6	3	101	1	..	..	..
Drug ..	124	5	122	3	..	2	3	2	35	..	..	..	2
Bhandara ..	128	18	124	17	1	..	3	..	30	2	..	..	..
Balaghat ..	122	4	109	4	4	..	13	..	14	..	..	..	..
Total ..	865	62	824	52	27	9	50	9	207	10	1	..	7
<i>Berar Circle—</i>													
Amraoti ..	286	64	242	44	44	20	44	20	13	13	8	..	9
Akola ..	372	35	261	25	111	10	111	10	23	7	..	..	3
Buldana ..	377	30	134	24	243	6	243	6	2	10	4	..	3
Yeotmal ..	281	29	158	24	123	5	123	5	13	..	..	..	10
Total ..	1,316	158	795	117	521	41	521	41	51	30	12	..	25
Grand Total ..	3,649	496	2,838	362	669	128	790	133	359	79	52	3	32

Thirty-two new buildings were constructed during the year, all for the district council schools. Fifty-five were under construction, 52 being under the district councils and three under municipalities. The number of schools which are in urgent need of extension is very large and stands at 438. Further progress is barred by financial stringency which is being experienced with growing acuteness.



58. **Physical Education.**—The new syllabus of training is now in force in practically all primary schools of the province. Want of a sufficient number of teachers trained in the new type of work is, however, a great hindrance in carrying out the work successfully. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools by holding Refresher Courses have been giving training in the new course to teachers of their respective ranges. Tournaments are nowadays held in almost all districts and they continue to be popular amongst pupils and the local public. The long-felt need of adequate playgrounds continues to be felt in the majority of cases. It is gratifying to note that the influence of Hanuman Vyayam Shala methods has extended as far as Betul.

59. **Revised Syllabus.**—The principle items under this head are the Refresher Courses held and demonstrations given by the staff on special duty. This staff ran 13 Refresher Courses in various parts of the province and gave 149 demonstrations. In all 1,798 teachers from different districts attended these courses. All demands for these courses could not be met. The Officer on Special Duty proposes to cut down the period of these courses and to pay more attention to demonstrations. In addition to this the Officer on Special Duty delivered 13 public lectures with a view to give publicity to the revised syllabus. The Officer on Special Duty and his staff have also done the following :—

- (i) Preparation of the Hand-book of Suggestions.
- (ii) Revision of the Normal School Syllabus.
- (iii) Publication of the "Measurement of Attainments in Primary Schools".

60. **Administration.**—The district councils and municipal committees exercise their control through their school boards. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools participated in the deliberations of the school board meetings and it is gratifying to note that in a majority of cases the advice of the Deputy Inspectors was sought and accepted. There were a few local bodies, however, who showed reluctance to go by the advice of the Deputy Inspectors and such cases were generally characterised by the predominance of local party-politics and the consequent unsatisfactory results.

It may be observed, however, that district councils in the former Jubbulpore Circle are showing more keenness in exacting work from the teachers. Annual promotion

results are carefully watched and monthly cuts in pay or fines are inflicted by certain councils when the percentage of passes falls below a certain level. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mandla, remarks: "The local bodies co-operated with the departmental officers in inculcating upon the minds of teachers a sense of responsibility. The sluggards and the idlers were punished". The above statement is corroborated by the fact that the former Jubbulpore Circle has put in a percentage of 76.7 passes at the primary certificate examination. This is higher than that of any other circle by at least 10 per cent.. It is hoped that district councils in other circles will not hesitate to follow the example set up by the Jubbulpore Circle.

## CHAPTER VI.—EDUCATION OF GIRLS

**61. Institutions.**—The number of recognised institutions for girls (excluding European schools) has increased by 21 and that of unrecognised institutions has gone down by 4. The total number of institutions for girls during the year stood at 622 [605]. There was an addition of 7 English Middle Schools and 15 Primary Schools. Female education is undoubtedly gaining ground at a steady rate each year. The Women's College, the outstanding feature of the province, continues to show very satisfactory progress. The tables below give detailed statistics in respect of educational institutions for girls:—

Kind of institutions (1)	Government		District Council		Municipal	
	1936-37 (2)	1937-38 (3)	1936-37 (4)	1937-38 (5)	1936-37 (6)	1937-38 (7)
<i>Recognized institutions—</i>						
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Indian-English Middle Schools ..	5	5	..	..	2	5
Middle Schools ..	29	29	..	..	2	1
Primary Schools ..	246	246	64	73	60	81
Normal Schools ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Special Schools ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>87</b>
<i>Unrecognized institutions.</i>						
	..	..	21	19	16	12
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>99</b>

Kind of institutions	Aided		Unaided		Total		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
<i>Recognised institutions—</i>							
Arts Colleges ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
High Schools ..	4	4	1	2	7	8	+1
Indian-English Middle Schools.	12	12	6	10	25	32	+7
Middle Schools ..	10	10	1	1	42	41	-1
Primary Schools ..	76	67	20	14	466	481	+15
Normal Schools ..	3	2	3	3	8	7	-1
Special Schools ..	4	2	..	2	5	5	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>+21</b>
<i>Unrecognized institutions.</i>	1	..	12	15	50	46	-4
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>+17</b>

Kind of institutions	Government		District Council		Municipal	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

*Pupils**In recognized institutions—*

Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	175	199	..	..	..	..
Indian-English Middle Schools.	641	676	..	..	61	233
Middle Schools ..	4,271	4,588	..	..	314	250
Primary Schools ..	19,029	19,581	2,832	3,099	6,078	7,994
Normal Schools ..	206	199	..	..	..	..
Special Schools ..	20	27	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>24,345</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>8,477</b>
<i>In unrecognized institutions.</i>	..	..	676	661	1,005	861
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>24,345</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>7,458</b>	<b>9,338</b>

Kind of institutions	Aided		Unaided		Total		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Pupils</i>							
<i>In recognized institutions—</i>							
Colleges ..	42	68	..	..	42	68	+26
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	20	21	20	21	+1
High Schools ..	238	271	73	120	486	590	+104
Indian-English Mid- die Schools.	1,287	1,352	462	686	2,454	2,947	+493
Middle Schools ..	1,017	1,048	45	61	5,647	5,947	+300
Primary Schools ..	6,724	6,534	1,167	979	35,830	38,187	+2,357
Normal Schools ..	79	47	111	107	396	353	-43
Special Schools ..	544	492	..	..	564	519	-45
Total ..	9,931	9,812	1,878	1,974	45,439	48,632	+3,193
<i>In unrecognized institu-   tions.</i>	24	..	850	909	2,555	2,431	-124
Grand Total ..	9,955	9,812	,728	2,883	47,994	51,063	+3,069

62. Numbers.—The total number of girls under instruction in all kinds of institutions (including those for males) during the year under report was 87,731 [82,338] showing a remarkable increase of 5,393 scholars. Of these as many as 36,668 [34,344], that is, about 42 [41.6] per cent were reading in boys' schools. The Inspectors' reports almost unanimously state that prejudices against co-education at the lower stages are disappearing and that co-education is presenting hardly any serious administrative difficulties. The appreciable and continuous increase in numbers together with the growing popularity of co-education indicate a very definite change and a more advanced outlook in the attitude of parents towards the education of girls. This present tendency, it is hoped, will enable the future to make up the time lost in the past with comparatively less expense.

63. **Collegiate Education.**—The number of women students has increased by 59 to 223. Of these 59, as many as 26 are claimed by the Central College for Women. The enrolment in colleges for men shows an increase of 29.

64. **Secondary Education—(a) High Schools.**—The number of High schools has apparently increased by 1, 8 [7] due to conversion of the Tata Girls' High School from a European School to an ordinary school. The enrolment in High Schools now stands at 590 [486].

All the High Schools in the Jubbulpore Circle are mission institutions and all of them are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The Burgess Memorial High School at Bilaspur lays great emphasis on extra curricular activities: Gardening, village uplift, fruit culture, dairy work, etc., form a part of the daily routine of the girls in the school.

(b) *Indian-English Middle Schools.*—The number of Indian English Middle Schools has increased by seven to 32 [25]. The newly started middle school for Muslim girls at Nagpur deserves special mention. The number of scholars in these schools is 2,947 [2,454]. The progress of government and mission managed schools continues to be satisfactory.

65. **Hostels.**—The number of boarders in the hostel attached to the Women's College was 35 [19]. The appreciable increase clearly goes to prove that the hostel is a real necessity for the girls receiving collegiate education at Nagpur as it admits also girls studying in other colleges of Nagpur.

Hostels attached to Government High Schools and Government Normal Schools are generally well managed. The accommodation in the hostel of the Government Normal School, Jubbulpore, is rather inadequate. Almost all mission managed high and normal schools have well-managed hostels with satisfactory accommodation and arrangements for boarders.

During the year the private hostel attached to the Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Girls, Amraoti, was taken over by Government.

66. Schools (including primary and middle schools).—The following table gives the number of primary and middle schools for girls in each district with their enrolment and average attendance during 1936-37 and 1937-38:—

District	1936-37			1937-38		
	Number of schools	Enrolment	Percent- age of attendance	Number of schools	Enrolmen:	Percent- age of attendance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Nagpur Circle—</i>						
Nagpur ..	54	5,784	78·3	56	6,149	80·0
Wardha ..	21	1,653	80·0	28	2,095	80·9
Ch. nda ..	9	736	88·6	9	764	90·3
Bhandara ..	8	811	85·6	7	828	83·8
Amraoti ..	73	5,099	82·0	70	5,235	80·1
Akola ..	45	3,981	78·8	44	3,901	82·2
Buldana ..	43	3,139	85·7	44	3,525	81·7
Yeotmal ..	22	1,669	77·0	22	1,648	74·4
Total ..	275	22,875	81·0	280	24,145	80·3
<i>Jubbulpore Circle—</i>						
Jubbulpore ..	39	3,905	76·0	44	4,522	73·9
Saugor ..	38	3,022	79·6	38	3,159	76·0
Mandla ..	12	604	85·3	12	617	83·0
Hoshangabad ..	30	2,341	80·9	33	2,581	78·0
Betul ..	12	705	78·5	11	747	82·7
Nimar ..	18	1,515	74·2	18	1,563	79·7
Chhindwara ..	25	1,739	79·9	28	1,920	74·5
Balaghat ..	5	517	81·6	4	392	86·2
Raipur ..	23	1,936	74·8	23	2,105	69·1
Bilaspur ..	18	1,471	83·0	18	1,615	76·7
Drug ..	13	796	70·2	13	768	72·1
Total ..	233	18,602	78·0	242	19,989	77·6
Grand Total ..	508	41,477	79·6	522	44,134	78·8

The number of schools has increased by 14 to 522 [508]. The Wardha district shows the largest increase of seven schools. The numbers show an appreciable increase of 2,657 scholars, the districts leading in this respect being Wardha, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Buldana. The average attendance has fallen to 78.8 [79.6].

67. Middle Schools.—The number of middle schools decreased by one to 41 [42]. The enrolment in these schools, however, shows an increase of 300 scholars 5,947 [5,647]. Of these 41 schools, 29 are purely Government institutions and the accommodation in the latter is quite sufficient to meet the present demand. Middle classes are being started as an experimental measure in some Government primary schools as the standard for entrance

to Normal Schools for girls has now been raised to that of class VII. The progress of the Government schools is fair; discipline has improved and the staff is better qualified.

Of the private middle schools three run by missions in the Jubbulpore Circle are showing satisfactory progress.

68. Primary Schools.—The number of primary schools has increased by 15 only, while the enrolment shows an appreciable increase of 2,357 scholars. The present number of primary schools for girls has now become inadequate. In the Jubbulpore Circle schools are overcrowded and the double-shift, which is being tried, is reported to be a solution which cannot be considered as satisfactory. The Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur Circle, observes: "The pitiful inadequacy in the number of primary schools explains of its own evidence, more potently than anything, the miserable percentage of literacy". It is interesting to note that boys' schools claim practically the same number as schools for girls (girls schools 38,187; boys schools 30,156).

The attendance in towns was fair while in villages there was no appreciable improvement in this respect.

69. Distribution of pupils in classes.—The total number of girls at the primary stage in recognized institutions for girls and boys was 77,289 [72,908] showing a substantial increase of 4,381 scholars:—

Classes	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or Decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class I	.. 33,505	34,329	+824
Class II	.. 19,482	19,812	+410
Class III	.. 12,012	14,190	+2,178
Class IV	.. 7,909	8,878	+969
Total	.. 72,908	77,209	+4,381

Numbers show an improvement in all classes. The ratio in respect of enrolment in class I to that in class IV works out to nearly 4, and though this is not satisfactory it is a distinct improvement on the past.

70. Examination results.—The percentage of passes at the High School Certificate Examination has gone up by 13.4 to 57.0 [43.6]. The High School Entrance Examination was abolished during the year. The primary certificate examination results showed 67.9 [65.7] per cent passes. The number of girls appearing for the High School Certificate Examination has nearly doubled 349 [180]. The Girls' High School, Akola, secured cent per cent passes at the Board's examination.

71. Teaching staff.—The following table shows the number and percentage of trained teachers (men and women) in schools for girls :—

	1936-37			1937-38		
	Trained	Untrained	Percentage	Trained	Untrained	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
High Schools ..	23	16	58.9	21	28	42.8
Middle Schools ..	282	101	73.3	289	135	68.1
Primary Schools ..	760	593	56.2	758	588	56.3

The percentage of trained teachers in High Schools has deteriorated 42.8 [58.9]. In the case of English Middle Schools also the numbers show an appreciable fall 68.1 [73.3]. This is due to the fact that while the number of schools and consequently that of teachers is fast increasing the supply of women teachers from the Spence Training College remains almost unaltered.

In the case of primary schools, institutions managed by Government and Missions show a fairly high percentage of trained teachers; but in the case of schools belonging to local bodies, the percentage continues to be unsatisfactory. The Inspectress of Schools, Jubbulpore Circle, observes: "Teachers take up service in these schools either merely to meet their own purpose or because they cannot get work elsewhere. Until they are assured of stable conditions and more protection the best type of teachers will avoid to serve under local bodies".

72. Training of teachers.—The number of girls in Normal Schools fell during the year by 43 to 353. The number of local bodies' schools for girls has increased. Out of 160 candidates who appeared for the Women Teachers' Certificate Examination, 134 passed giving a percentage of 83.



The two Normal Schools for Women maintained by Government continue to function satisfactorily. More centres for the elimination test were provided for the convenience of candidates in the Jubbulpore Circle. It is gratifying to note that students in the Normal School at Jubbulpore have adopted of their own accord a special costume for playing games, since they find it very difficult to play in saris.

The Mission Normal School for Women at Howbagh continues to function as satisfactorily as before with an enrolment of 20 [21].

Refresher Courses were a special feature of this year. These were held at suitable places in each former Circle, and it is expected that the results of this step will be manifest during the next year.

73. School Committees.—The Inspectress of Schools, Jubbulpore, observes: "Men's Committees are quite useless as members can no longer help in securing attendance, and as this was their chief value there does not seem much point in retaining them. Ladies' Committees are now more numerous though not many are really effective". The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, reports: "Ladies do more intensive propaganda work". The Deputy Inspector, Wardha, writes: "Although keenness is shown both in urban and rural areas for purely Ladies' Committees it has not yet been possible to constitute such Committees fully. But Ladies' Committees have begun to take keener interest and to realize responsibilities".

74. Physical Education.—The physical education of girls in the Berar Circle is not quite satisfactory. Attempts to introduce the Danielson's Syllabus in some schools, were not very successful for want of trained physical instructresses. Indian exercises taught by teachers trained in the classes organized by the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti, are becoming increasingly popular. Teams organized by various schools have been taking part in local tournaments as well as in those held at other places in the Circle. The usual annual sports gatherings were held in the Jubbulpore Circle.

Physical education is also generally not well attended to in primary schools mainly due to the want of suitable playing fields.

75. **Tone and discipline.**—Discipline among pupils has been well maintained during the year.

In the case of teachers, however, squabbles with higher authorities seem to be unfortunately more frequent. The Inspectress of Schools, Jubbulpore Circle, observes: "There appears to be a greater tendency during the last year for mistresses to argue instead of obeying orders immediately. Faults are committed but any rebuke however mild is resented and there seems to be a spirit of uneasiness which does not make for good progress". It is hoped that this unseemly feature will disappear in future years with the recruitment of a better type of teachers and stricter discipline. Girls' education on the whole shows the greatest progress.

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## CHAPTER VII.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION

During the last year considerable agitation was carried on in the Press and on the public platform by some Muhammadan leaders of this province regarding the treatment of the Muslims of the province by the present Government. The main burden of their criticism was that the Government neglected Muhammadan interests and encroached upon Islamic culture. The majority of their grievances related to the Education Department and the foremost of them was the Vidya Mandir Scheme which aims at liquidation of mass illiteracy with public help. Neglect of Urdu and compulsory participation in the singing of Vande Mataram were some of the other complaints.

Certain allegations were also made against Government in the report of the Pirpur Committee appointed by the All-India Muslim League. Government have tried to remove these grievances and clear away misapprehensions by issuing communiqués from time to time. A conference of the Muslim M. L. A.'s of the province was also convened by Hon'ble the Premier to discuss the causes of the Muslim discontent. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali, Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League, also attended the conference. Exception was mainly taken by the leaders to the use of the words "Vidya Mandir" and it was agreed that the Muhammadans may select any name equivalent to Vidya Mandir for those schools founded on Muslim donations.

2. In view of the situation described above, the usual chapter on Muhammadan Education has been written this year in a somewhat different manner. In addition to the usual tables and figures showing the state and progress of Muslim education, statistics comparing the progress of the Muslim community with that of other communities have also been included. It was also thought desirable to go as far back as 1921-22 to give a clear idea of the continuous progress of Muhammadan education since that time. The figures prove beyond doubt that Muslim education in the province has been receiving its due share of attention from the Department and is making appreciable and steady progress.

**76. Numbers.**—At the quinquennium ending 1922, the Muslim population of this province was estimated at 307,597. This population, during the next 10 years, increased to 682,854, *i.e.*, it has a little more than doubled itself. The number of Muslim pupils rose correspondingly from 31,688 in 1921-22 to 53,312 in 1937. During 1937-38 this number has further increased to 53,737. What is particularly striking is the increase in the number of girls. The number of female pupils of this community has trebled. The total number of girls under instruction in 1921-22 was 4,202. It reached the figure of 12,162 during 1937-38. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in the various stages during the year 1937-38 :—

*Number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in the various stages during the year 1937-38*

Stages of instruction (1)	1936-37			1937-38			Increase or decrease		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)
<i>Recognised institutions.</i>									
Arts and Science Colleges ..	217	2	219	194	3	197	-23	+1	-22
Professional Colleges ..	50	..	50	36	..	36	-14	..	-14
High Schools ..	1,007	15	1,022	1,039	13	1,052	+32	-2	+30
English Middle Schools ..	3,672	110	3,782	3,815	212	4,027	+143	+102	+245
Middle Schools ..	1,262	38	1,300	1,235	47	1,282	-27	+9	-18
Primary Schools ..	33,560	10,306	43,866	33,156	10,632	43,788	-404	+326	-78
Normal Schools ..	98	20	118	96	20	116	-2	..	-2
Special Schools ..	206	80	286	215	85	300	+9	+5	+14
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>40,072</b>	<b>10,571</b>	<b>50,643</b>	<b>39,786</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>50,798</b>	<b>-286</b>	<b>+441</b>	<b>+155</b>
Unrecognised institutions ..	1,722	947	2,669	1,789	1,150	2,939	+67	+203	+270
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>41,794</b>	<b>11,518</b>	<b>53,312</b>	<b>41,575</b>	<b>12,162</b>	<b>53,737</b>	<b>-219</b>	<b>+644</b>	<b>+425</b>

There is an aggregate increase of 425 in the total number of scholars of the community. The rise of 245 at the Anglo-Urdu middle stage is particularly striking. The number of girl scholars shows a change for the better at all stages of instruction and is particularly creditable in view of the social barriers that militate against the freedom of the girls of the community.

The following table gives the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils under instruction in recognized institutions :—

Stage of instruction	Number of Moham- medan pupils		Total number of pupils under instruction		Percentage	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Colleges ..	269	233	3,558	3,530	7·6	6·6
Secondary schools ..	6,104	6,361	64,742	66,528	9·3	9·56
Primary schools ..	43,866	43,788	411,559	415,818	10·7	10·5
Special schools ..	404	416	4,205	5,116	9·6	8·13
Total ..	50,643	50,798	484,064	490,992	10·7	10·3

The appreciable fall in the Collegiate education is rather discouraging but it is a feature common to all the communities, the reasons for the fall being mainly economical. The enrolment at the secondary stage shows slight improvement. It will also be observed that the percentage of Muslim scholars to non-Muslim scholars has also increased since 1922. It was 9.5 in 1922 and stands at 10.3 at the present day.

In reviewing the number of pupils at each stage of education it is found that in 1921-22 there were 68 Muhammadan pupils in Colleges and in 1936-37 this number rose to 269. At the High School stage there were 315 Muhammadan pupils in 1921-22; this number has increased to 1,022 in 1936-37 and shows a further increase to 1,052 during 1937-38. In Indian English Middle Schools the number of Muhammadan pupils has risen from 1,595 in 1921-22 to 4,027 during 1937-38. In Middle Schools the number has decreased from 5,126 in 1921-22 to 1,282 in 1937-38. This decrease is perhaps due to the fact that this type of education is generally less popular than before. This decrease, however, is more than counterbalanced by the corresponding figures for primary schools which show that while in 1921-22 there were only 21,740 Muhammadan scholars, in 1937-38 the number rose to 43,788. The Muhammadan scholars in special schools show an increase to 300 in 1937-38. If the number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all kinds of

institutions is considered, we find that in 1921-22 there were only 31,003 pupils whereas the number of such pupils rose to 53,737 in 1937-38.

77. Expenditure.—The figures comparing cost per head at each stage of education in Urdu medium and non-Urdu medium schools are embodied in the following statement:—

Cost per head of non-Urdu medium schools					
Year	Primary	Middle		High	Other
		Indian	Indian English		
In rupees per annum					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1921-22	10	16	61	168	244
1936-37	10	13	40	95	226

Cost per head in Urdu medium schools					
Year	Primary	Middle		High	Other
		Urdu	Urdu English		
In rupees per annum					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1921-22	12	19	83	144	320
1936-37	13	10	42	122	398

The principal feature of the table is that the expenditure at almost all the stages of education is higher for any schools meant for Muslims than in those meant for non-Muslims. It will be seen, for example, that in the primary schools for Muslims it works out to Rs. 13 per head. These figures are significant because a large bulk of educational expenditure is related to the primary stage. In the Anglo-Urdu schools, the cost per head works out to Rs. 42 in the schools meant for Muslims while in non-Muslim schools it works out to Rs. 40 only. In non-Muslim High Schools the cost per head is Rs. 95 while in the Muslim High Schools it works out to Rs. 122 per head. In the Normal Schools also it will be found that the expenditure on Muslim candidates is considerably higher than that for non-Muslims, the figures for Muslims and non-Muslims being Rs. 398 and Rs. 226, respectively. The total cost of education of a Muhammadan pupil at all stages of education thus reveals a state of affairs which should be satisfying to the Muslim community.

78. Grants.—The table below gives a comparative statement of grants paid to different institutions for Muslim and non-Muslim boys and girls:—

TABLE II—Government grants to aided schools in 1938.

	Aided private high schools		Aided municipal high schools		Aided private middle schools		
	Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid	Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid	Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
<i>Boys</i>							
All schools (including those for Muslims only).	29	1,39,151	8	43,726	69	85,365	
Schools for Muslims only ..	4	19,019	...	...	3	2,488	
Non-Muslims	...	25	1,20,132	8	43,726	66	82,877
<i>Girls</i>							
All schools (including those for Muslims only).	5	18,877	...	...	14	14,401	
Schools for Muslims only	...	...	...	...	1	720	
Non-Muslims	...	5	18,877	...	13	13,681	

Aided municipal middle schools		Aided private primary schools		Aided special schools		Remarks
Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid	Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid	Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
<i>Boys</i>						
38	76,906	100	32,934	4	2,893	
..	...	6*	2,702	...	...	*Includes combined schools for Hindi, Marathi and Urdu.
38	76,906	94	30,232	4	2,893	
<i>Girls</i>						
1	505	64	21,289	6	6,335	
...	...	5	1,307	...	...	
1	505	59	19,982	6	6,335	

- (i) Percentage of the grants to Urdu schools to the total grants—6.  
(ii) Grants for Urdu schools per 1,000 of Muslim population—Rs. 38.  
(iii) Grants for other schools per 1,000 of non-Muslim population—Rs. 29.

The percentage of grants made by Government for Muslims to the total grants works out at 6 per cent. This percentage does not include the grants made to non-Muslim aided schools where provision exists for instruction in Urdu and Persian. Considering this and the percentage of the Muslim population in the Province which is 4.4 of the whole, it may be fairly stated that the Muslim community is being treated generously.

79. Urdu Medium of instruction.—The policy in respect of the medium of instruction in secondary schools laid down by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar as far back as in 1921 has been ordinarily to employ the mother-tongue of the majority of the pupils in the area in which the school is situated. The Government have also expressed their intention that in the case of large minorities attempts would be made to provide instruction through the mother-tongue of that minority. This policy has been given effect to in a very liberal spirit inasmuch as in certain villages in Berar Urdu Primary Schools have been opened though the enrolment may not strictly justify the opening of separate Urdu Primary Schools. It would be pertinent to observe here that notwithstanding the principle accepted above by Government that the medium of instruction should be the mother-tongue of the majority, Government have been very liberal in the application of the principle, as is evident from the existence of Anglo-Urdu classes attached to Indian English Middle Schools at Malkapur, Akot, Balapur and Basim, which normally would not exist. Enrolment in these schools and the expenditure per head is indicated below :—

Serial No.	Name of school	Number of sections	Number enrolled in class					Number of teachers	Cost per head
			V	VI	VII	VIII	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Government High School, Basim (Middle department)	4	12	18	9	6	45	4	Rs. 88
2	Government Indian English Middle School, Akot.	4	8	7	7	6	28	4	131
3	Government Indian English Middle School, Balapur.	4	5	14	8	8	35	4	117
4	Government Indian English Middle School, Malkapur.	4	19	13	8	8	38	4	105



Government's considerable aid was to a large extent responsible for bringing into existence the Anjuman High School at Khamgaon. The school was paid a building grant of Rs. 66,000 which constitutes two-thirds of the total cost of the building. Another instance in point is the addition of Anglo-Urdu classes to the Government High School at Akola which enable the Muslim students to complete their entire Urdu education through the Urdu medium. This shows that the policy of Government has been throughout to promote in every possible way the education of the Muslims.

The following table shows the number of students in Urdu, Persian and Arabic classes in Government institutions and the cost of provision of staff, etc., in them :—

Serial No.	Name	Number of students taking the Urdu, Persian or Arabic languages or any combination thereof	Cost of staff appointed for instruction in Urdu, Persian and Arabic, in Government colleges	Cost per student in Persian, Urdu and Arabic classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Colleges.	91	27,840	306
2	Government High Schools.	685	17,556	26

It will be readily observed that the cost per head for teaching these subjects works to a figure which is disproportionately high as compared with the average cost of teaching all subjects at the collegiate and high school stages. The teaching of Urdu and Persian costs Rs. 26 per head in the High Schools. It is significant that Rs. 306 per pupil in the collegiate stage and Rs. 26 per head in the high school stage are incurred exclusively to meet the needs of Muslim pupils and is in addition to the normal expenditure incurred by Government on collegiate education of Muslims and non-Muslims.

80. *Inspectorate.*—The percentage of Muslim Assistant District Inspectors of Schools is 17.4 and that of District Inspectors of Schools is 10.5. Considering that the percentage of the Muslim population to the whole is 4.4, it is obvious that the Muslims have been adequately represented on the inspecting staff. Moreover, one

Muslim Assistant District Inspector of Schools has been appointed for each district in Berar and his main responsibility is the inspection of Urdu schools in his district. In districts outside Berar facilities have also been provided for the inspection of Urdu schools by Urdu-knowing Assistant District Inspectors of Schools.

## CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

### ... A.—BACKWARD CLASSES

81. Numbers.—On the whole there is a small increase of 178 in the total number of students of this class 52,567 [52,389]. The variation in numbers at the higher stages is negligible. In fact the number of male scholars has gone down by 521; but the education of girls seems to be in favour, there being an increase of 699 girl scholars 4,645 [3,946]. The indifference on the part of parents towards the education of boys seems to be partly due to their poor economic condition and partly to the lack of faith in an education which has little utilitarian value. One Inspector of Schools suggests that this apathy may be overcome by introducing curricula with a vocational bias in secondary schools; and if this is done the boys will not lose touch with their hereditary occupations, which they may have to take up in their after life. Appreciable progress is likely if such vocational education is made free. There is some increase in the number of boys taking collegiate education, but the girls are conspicuous by their absence in institutions for higher education. This is a matter to which the leaders of the community might devote more attention.

The table below gives the distribution of scholars in recognized institutions:—

	1936-37			1937-38			Increase or decrease		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools ..	44,868	3,746	48,614	44,195	4,210	48,405	-673	+464	-209
Middle Schools ..	2,794	164	2,958	2,723	209	2,932	-71	+45	-26
High Schools ..	349	6	355	315	7	322	-34	+1	-33
Arts Colleges ..	64	..	64	74	..	74	+10	..	+10
Law Colleges ..	6	..	6	5	..	5	-1	..	-1
Training Colleges	..	..	..	1	..	1	+1	..	+1
Agriculture College	2	..	2	1	..	1	-1	..	-1
Normal Schools ..	32	22	54	44	26	70	+12	+4	+16
Special Schools ..	328	8	336	564	193	757	+236	+185	+421
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>48,443</b>	<b>3,946</b>	<b>52,389</b>	<b>47,922</b>	<b>4,625</b>	<b>52,567</b>	<b>-521</b>	<b>+699</b>	<b>+178</b>

82. **Separate schools.**—The number of separate schools for boys of the Harijans in the Nagpur Circle has increased by two to 24 [22]. There are five special girls' schools for the community in this circle. In the Hoshangabad and Khandwa districts there are three separate schools, while in the Chhattisgarh and Berar Circles no special schools for these communities are in existence. All Inspectors of Schools now report that there is no difference between the treatment accorded to the Harijan boys and other boys, and so it appears unnecessary to provide separate schools for the children of the backward communities. There are, however, certain orthodox strongholds where the continuance of separate schools will for some time more go a long way in promoting education among backward classes. Inspectors of Schools are also unanimous in expressing the opinion that an increase in the percentage of Harijan teachers will facilitate an increase in the enrolment of pupils from these communities. The total increase of 178 in the number of such pupils shows a comparatively poor response to the existing facilities offered by Government. This slow progress is generally attributed to the economic condition of these communities. Every boy above six years of age is reckoned as a wage earning member of the family.

83. **Hostels.**—There are five hostels for Harijan boys in receipt of Government grant in the former Berar Circle. In addition to these there are 18 other similar hostels in the same Circle. All of these have been started as private enterprises by various social workers from these communities. Their financial condition is not quite satisfactory and the management also is generally inefficient as the Superintendents in charge are not educationally well qualified for this work. The inclusion of Headmasters of High and Indian English Middle Schools on the Committees of these hostels is likely to have a good effect.

There are four hostels in the Nagpur Circle, specially catering for the Harijans and backward classes. Of these the Chokhamela Hostel, Nagpur, is the oldest institution of its kind. Due to its financial difficulties this hostel has been taken over by Government as a temporary measure. The Harijan hostel at Wardha was recognized during the year. Other similar institutions are also applying for

recognition in view of the new system of *per capita* grant-in-aid which is expected to come in force from the next year.

### B.—ABORIGINAL AND WANDERING TRIBES

The following table gives comparative figures of pupils belonging to Wandering and Aboriginal tribes during the year under report :—

	1936-37			1937-38			Increase or decrease		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools ..	22,286	1,788	24,074	23,242	1,808	25,050	+956	+20	+976
Middle Schools ..	669	34	703	450	23	473	-219	-11	-230
High Schools ..	44	2	46	39	3	42	-5	+1	-4
Colleges ..	3	..	3	1	..	1	-2	..	-2
Special Schools ..	163	..	163	116	..	116	-47	..	-47
Total ..	<u>23,165</u>	<u>1,824</u>	<u>24,989</u>	<u>23,848</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>25,682</u>	<u>+683</u>	<u>+10</u>	<u>+693</u>

There is an appreciable increase of 976 in the numbers at the primary stage and this can be attributed to the special schools opened for these tribes in the Betul and Mandla districts. The increase is shared both by boys and girls, but the contribution of the latter is still small. The figures at all other stages are practically the same. It is to be hoped that the increase at the primary stage is really an appreciation of the need and advantages of being literate and not a temporary phase as the result of a special drive.

84. Separate schools.—The Gond Sabha Mandal School at Nagpur shows a decrease from 70 to 65 scholars. The Bhumijan Seva Mandal continues to render valuable service in the most backward tracts of the Mandla district. The school maintained by Mr. Elwin at Sarwachhapar was granted recognition during the year under report.

The increase of 693 in the numbers of aborigines is encouraging. This is perhaps due to the addition of 106 special schools for these tribes, 50 in the Mandla district and 56 in the Betul district. Except in these two districts there is little advance elsewhere. In fact there is a considerable set-back in some places. The measures contemplated by the Provincial Government for the

uplift of these classes may show a more extensive change for the better next year. So far special scholarships were awarded to backward class pupils at all stages of education except at the collegiate stage and in special schools. The proposal of the Government to extend scholarships to the collegiate stage and to special schools will provide further incentives to such pupils.

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## CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS

85. Administration.—Mr. H. S. Staley, I.E.S., Principal, Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, continued to be the Inspector of European and Anglo-Indian Schools up to the 3rd January 1938 from which date Dr. V. S. Jha, Inspector of Schools, assumed charge of the work.

86. Higher education.—The number of Anglo-Indians and Europeans enrolled in the various Arts and Science Colleges increased from 15 to 24 (18 males and six females). This increase particularly in females is a very encouraging feature. The number undergoing professional training decreased further this year from five to one. This is a matter which needs the attention of the local leaders of the community.

87. Numbers.—The number of schools decreased from 37 to 35. This decrease is due to the removal of the three branches of the Tata Parsi Girls' High School, which were previously recognized under the Code but were recognized this year under Article 4 of the Education Manual. This was done in accordance with the definition of Anglo-Indian and European Schools in the Code. Actually the number of schools has increased by one because of the opening of a Middle Department attached to the St. Joseph's Convent Primary School at Kamptee. At present there are 9 [10] High Schools, 10 [10] Middle Schools and 17 [18] Primary Schools.

The total number of pupils in High, Middle and Primary Departments decreased by 158 from 3,128 to 2,970. Of these 1,247 [1,227] were males and 1,723 [1,901] were females. The decrease in the number is largely confined to the girls' schools and can be attributed to the removal of the Tata Parsi Girls' High School from the list of schools under the Code.

88. Examination results.—The table given below gives the examination results :—

Examination	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage	
			1937	1938
Cambridge School Certificate ..	97	73	39.6	75.5
Cambridge Junior ..	91	45	49.0	49.4

The results of the Cambridge Certificate Examination have shown marked improvement over those of the previous year, while those of the Junior Examination have shown little progress.

89. Teaching staff.—The number of teachers on the staff decreased by 18 from 167 to 149. The number of trained teachers decreased by four from 106 to 102 and of untrained teachers by 14 from 61 to 47. This apparent decrease is again due to the Tata Girls' High School being no more an Anglo-Indian School. Two stipends are awarded every year for the training of teachers in Anglo-Indian and European Schools.

90. Expenditure.—During the previous year the maintenance grants were subject to a reduction of  $11\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. During the year under report, however, this cut was reduced to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Annual maintenance grants thus increased from Rs. 79,210 to Rs. 82,897 in 1937-38. The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Schools was Rs. 4,68,810 of which Rs. 1,26,214 were contributed by the Government. During the year under report scholarships and orphan grants remained unchanged. Total expenditure under the head scholarships was Rs. 16,975 and under orphan grant Rs. 26,121. The average cost per year of educating a pupil in secondary schools is Rs. 156-13-5 as against Rs. 146-13-0 in 1936-37 and that of educating a student in the primary stage is Rs. 70-1-10 as against Rs. 79-8-9.

91. Hostels.—The number of hostels has not changed but the number of boarders decreased by 34. There are 11 hostels and 737 boarders. The cost per boarder varies in different institutions from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 18 per mensem, depending upon the age of the pupils and the nature of the institution.

92. Provincial Board.—The Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, Central Provinces and Berar, met in the month of February under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Minister for Education. In

the same month Dr. V. S. Jha, the Secretary of the Provincial Board, attended the meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board as a nominee of the Hon'ble the Minister for Education.

## CHAPTER X.—TRAINING OF TEACHERS (MEN)

### SPENCE TRAINING COLLEGE, JUBBULPORE

93. **Numbers.**—The total enrolment for the year was 130 [127] of which 28 were graduates, including three ladies and 102 under-graduates, including six ladies. Only six were non-stipendiaries. It was decided during the year that the number of stipends should in future be reduced approximately to one-third. There is no doubt that the supply of trained teachers is inadequate. At the end of March 1938, there were 2,526 teachers of whom only 1,343 were trained. The total output of the College is 80 trained teachers per year. Obviously, at this rate it will not be possible to meet the growing demand of qualified teachers. One Inspector of Schools has made the suggestion that by reducing the length of the training period the output can be increased without much additional cost. The Principal, Spence Training College, suggests that by making trivial additions to administrative expenditure the number of trained teachers can be raised to 150 or more if the number of practising classes attached to the Training College is increased adequately. The question of supply and demand undoubtedly deserves early attention.

94. **Staff.**—Supervision of practical work in the under-graduate department was inadequate. The Principal has met this difficulty by employing the services of the three Physical Training Instructors for the supervision of this work in addition to their special duties.

95. **Selection of Candidates.**—There is a great rush for admission to the College and the limited number of seats continues to disappoint both teachers and institutions. The Principal complains that those seeking admission to the Dip. T. classes constitute a very heterogeneous mixture, some pupils having no knowledge of English at all and some having attained the M. A. stage. The Principal proposes henceforth to make a more uniform selection in order to facilitate efficient teaching.

96. **Courses of Training.**—A feature of the post-graduate classes of the year has been the intelligent discussion of current educational problems and regular weekly

classes at which the students have been at liberty to introduce subjects of their choice for discussion. The class has shown keen interest and has made a very marked progress. Arrangements were made for a "first aid" class at which lectures were given by the medical officers of the city and the Principal proposes to give this subject a place in the time-table in years to come. The experiment of external examiners was very successful.

97. **Physical Education.**—The year opened with three full-time lecturers for physical training each being kept in charge of one class. This arrangement proved very useful. The college games have been very successful. Competition for the Governor's Cup was revived after having been suspended for some years. The outstanding feature has been the almost universal participation of students in some form of outdoor sport according to their taste and capacity. This enthusiasm is mainly due to the personal example of the professors who are now regularly to be found on the playing fields.

#### NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MEN

98. **Numbers.**—The number of Normal Schools remains unchanged at eight, one of these being a Mission School at Dhamtari and unaided. The absence of any Normal School in the Jubbulpore Circle is being very keenly felt.

The total enrolment in the Normal Schools was 792 [800]. There was a fall of 14 in the numbers 34 [48] at the Dhamtari School and a considerable decrease in the schools of Berar. The Inspector of Schools, Berar, writes in his report, "This decline is due to the maintenance of a number of untrained teachers in the service of the local bodies as it is not practicable for them to replace these teachers by trained ones".

99. **Qualifications of Candidates.**—Men of the required standard are still hard to secure owing to the inefficiency of several rural middle schools. Hence the experiment of taking Matriculates is continued. The general complaint, however, about Matriculates is that they are less industrious perhaps because of their being forced to take to teaching on account of unemployment in other spheres of life. They also find it difficult to reconcile themselves to village life in the interior. Practically all Normal Schools make admissions on the results of special test. But seats are generally



allotted to different districts in proportion to their immediate needs. The Dhamtari school has no regular test examination for entrance. The next year will see a better eliminating test and selection.

100. The revised syllabus for Normal Schools.—During the year under report a conference of Superintendents of Normal Schools was held with Mr. L. G. D'Silva as the Chairman to revise the syllabus for Normal Schools. The new syllabus was framed with a view to prepare suitable teachers for really constructive work in villages. The striking feature of the new syllabus is the inclusion of a practical and theoretical course in rural reconstruction. Many other compulsory activities are also introduced among which the more important ones are dramatics, village uplift work, infant welfare work, adult literary classes, etc. The training imparted according to the new syllabus aims among other things at—

- (i) providing the necessary theoretical background for a proper discharge of his functions as a teacher with particular reference to rural conditions ;
- (ii) developing an intelligent and active interest whenever possible in rural reconstruction so that the village school and its master shall be potent factors in village uplift.

The syllabus also requires the holding of a periodical Refresher Course for a short period not exceeding one month for teachers who have served for five years after training. The Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, observes in this connection : "Response from teachers and pupils to the new changes is quite encouraging and the Normal Schools are turning out men who should be able to do such work as village uplift if they are given the proper facilities. It is, however, a very painful fact that men trained in Normal Schools still find some difficulty in securing employment and the conditions of service are far from congenial to enthusiastic and intelligent workers."

The course in physical education was changed to suit the requirements of the revised syllabus and to raise the standard of personal fitness. It is fulfilling this purpose.

101. Vidya Mandir.—The Hon'ble Minister for Education has framed the Vidya Mandir scheme mainly with a view to accelerate village uplift. The Normal

School, Wardha, has been converted into the Vidya Mandir Training School from April 1938 and 172 pupils are under training there. There is a special staff consisting of one officer and eight assistant masters.

		Expenditure in		Increase or decrease
		1936-37	1937-38	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	Normal	2,17,299	2,11,066	-6,233
Schools for Men.				
Unaided	Normal School	2,720	5,857	+3,137
for Men.				
Total ..		2,20,019	2,16,923	-3,096
Cost per pupil		275	274	..

102. Experimental work.—The pedagogical hand-work prepared by Bilaspur pupil teachers was much appreciated by all visitors and experts. The course of instruction in Dhamtari Normal School is based on experimental lines. The school held an exhibition of work done by pupil teachers on the Prize Distribution Day. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister presided over the function and the Hon'ble the Minister for Education addressed the gathering.

## CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS

103. Education of Jains.—The total number of Jain pupils (including boys and girls) under instruction at the various stages during the year under report was 8,637 [8,584]. Out of these 34 [43] were reading in Colleges, 180 (including one girl) in High Schools, 1,239 (including 65 girls) in Indian-English Middle Schools, 7,140 [7,222] (including 2,875 girls) in Primary Schools and 44 [29] in special schools. These figures do not show any appreciable progress.

104. Government Engineering School, Nagpur.—The total number of pupils on roll during the current year was 125 [117]. The entrance examination was abolished from July 1937 and admissions were made on the results

of the High School Certificate Examination. Technical education of this kind cannot be cheap nor can it be acquired by those not fitted for it. The disregard of these factors has resulted in some students leaving soon after admission.

The hostel attached to the school provides accommodation for 56 pupils. The number of boarders during the year was, however, only 23. The general health of the hostel students and the discipline among them were satisfactory. During the year the school participated in almost all the University tournaments. A hockey and football ground was levelled this year in the school compound for the boys to play games.

The first examination for the Diploma in Engineering was held by the Nagpur University this year. Forty-five students appeared of whom 28 passed giving a percentage of 62 passes. It is disquieting to note that serious difficulties continue to exist as before in the matter of diploma holders of the school securing employment. These difficulties were further aggravated by the new regulations relating to the examination concerned with Boilers, which regulations prevented the Mechanical Engineering students of the school from obtaining the second class engineer's certificate. It is hoped that the operation of the Improvement Trust will effect some relief in the prevailing unemployment. Unemployment amongst qualified men is a clear indication of the need of caution in expanding technical education of this kind.

105. **Agricultural Education.**—The total number of pupils on roll of the Agricultural College was 173 [151]. There were 127 applications for admission into the first year. Of these, 70 were called for an interview and 58 were finally admitted. Out of these 44 were promoted to the second year class on the results of the promotion examination.

Fifty-eight students appeared for the Intermediate examination of whom 47 passed giving a percentage of 81 passes. Four students were placed in the first class. The work of the third year class was satisfactory, 17 out of 18 being promoted to the fourth year. Twenty-nine boys appeared for the B. Ag. examination of whom 16 were successful, one boy passing in the first class.

In October 1937, the final year students toured in Chhattisgarh visiting the Raipur, Drug and Chandkhuri farms, and in November they toured in Berar visiting the

Ellichpur and Akola farms. The third year students also went out on a tour in February 1938 visiting the Chhindwara, Seoni, Powarkheda and Adhartal farms. They also visited the Military Grass and Dairy Farms at Jubbulpore.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of the heavy practical work the students of the college continue to take an increasing interest in extra-curricular activities like the U. T. C., social gathering, magazines, sports and games.

Only Agriculture and allied subjects are taught in the Peace Memorial Agricultural School, Buldana. The second year class of the school opened on the 6th of June with eight students and the first year class on the 1st July with 19 students. This year the students have broken a piece of about two acres of fallow land adjoining the school. It is proposed to convert the same into an "observation series" for the students. The school had so far restricted admission to sons of agriculturists from the Buldana district but it has now decided to admit about 25 per cent students from other districts as well.

The total number of students on the roll of the Government Agricultural Indian-English Middle School at Betul was 58. Most of the students were sons of agriculturists. An area of 1.8 acres of land was set apart for practical work. The students gave an interesting demonstration of their practical work at the visit of the Hon'ble the Ministers to the school on the 27th September 1937.

The Agricultural Indian-English Middle School at Powarkheda is a residential school situated in a rural area and has 6.5 acres of land attached to it for training in practical agriculture. The total number of pupils on the roll at the time of opening was 95 but only 75 were on the roll at the end of the year. The total produce of the area under cultivation by boys was Rs. 307. During the year under report the boys were given a demonstration in marketing. The carpentry classes made good progress.

**106. Industrial Education.**—The Aided Industrial School at Chanda under the management of the Scottish Mission was closed during the year as the Mission was unwilling to carry on the work. Government has recently sanctioned the establishment of two institutes for cottage industries, one at Jubbulpore and the other at Akola, where classes will be opened in cotton weaving and testing, carpet and durrie weaving, toy-making, lacquer work and cane and bamboo work. Suitable instructors are

being obtained for the purpose. A class to train aborigines in basket-making has been introduced at Deori in the Bhandara district under the management of the district council. The total number of pupils in all the schools at the beginning of the year was 468 [478]. The number admitted to and passed out of the schools was 200 [219] and 142 [128], respectively. At the end of the year the number of students in the schools was 506 [487]. Of the students that passed 77 [71] were carpenters, 53 [44] smiths and 12 [13] tailors. The progressive total of students who qualified was 1,389 [1,312] carpenters, 786 [733] smiths and 44 [32] tailors. The expenditure of the department on scholarships during the year was Rs. 34,227 [Rs. 37,863].

107. Mining Class.—The class at Chandametta had to be closed down in September 1937 as the part-time lecturer and principal of the class did not agree to accept the remuneration of Rs. 100 [Rs. 150] per mensem as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee.

108. Mochi Class at Nagpur.—The number of pupils at the beginning of the year was 14 [20]. The number admitted was 9 [7], qualified 5 [4], and left or discharged for unsatisfactory progress 1 [9], leaving 16 [14] pupils at the end of the year of whom 14 [11] are Government scholars and the remaining are supported by private bodies.

109. Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.—During the year eight posts of warders were abolished and as many supervisors, posts on a higher scale of pay were created. These posts were filled by appointing schoolmasters, who, by virtue of their training and experience in dealing with boys, it is hoped, would be better qualified to bring about the mental and moral reformation of the inmates which is the main object of this institution and on which Government lays great emphasis. Electricity has been provided and the barracks have now been improved and provided with such amenities as a radio set. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 120 [93]. During the year 47 [52] were admitted, and 35 [25] were released, leaving 132 [120] at the end of the year. Fifty-six [43] were taught carpentry, 26 [20] tailoring, and 18 [18] gardening. The remaining 32, being of a younger age, were kept at light work. It will be possible in the near future to provide facilities for the training of the younger inmates, when the Cottage Industries Institute begins to function. In the trades examination held by the

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Inspector of Industrial Schools, 40 [47] passed out of 47 [51] presented. Ninety-three [97] boys appeared for the examination in literary subjects, 74 [64] passed. The health of the inmates was good.

110. **Leather Tanning School.**—The lease of the Government Leather Tanning School, Nagpur, has been given up by the persons concerned on account of heavy losses. It is now proposed to hand over the school to the All-India Village Industries Association. This association has secured from the Municipal Committee, Nagpur, a contract for the collection or carcasses of animals for a period of three years. It intends to open a centre at Nagpur with a view to demonstrating how all parts of a carcass can be put to commercial use. If this experiment proves successful, the Association proposes to open a tanning centre where scientific instructions in the following processes will be given :—

- (1) The art of flaying.
- (2) Curing raw hides.
- (3) The manufacture of manure.
- (4) Extraction of animal fat.
- (5) Bone meal manufacture.

111. **Special Schools.**—The number on roll at the Deaf and Dumb School, Nagpur, was 20 [20]. The average attendance was 15 [11]. The expenditure on their education including the Government grant of Rs. 952 was Rs. 2,288 [Rs. 2,179] during the year. There are two teachers on the staff of the school.

The Blind Boys' Institute at Nagpur had an enrolment of 41 [32] with an average attendance of 37 [28]. There are six teachers on the staff. The total expenditure including the Government grant of Rs. 1,510 is Rs. 6,928. The school is doing admirable work.

112. **Vedic School, Nagpur.**—This is purely a religious school in which instruction is imparted in Sanskrit. The average daily attendance of the scholars is 80/119 [84/98].

113. **Nagpur School of Arts.**—The school came into existence in 1935. The figures of enrolment and attendance are 65/69. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,216 [Rs. 2,320] from fees, donations and other sources of income.

114. Factory Schools.—The statement below gives particulars in regard to factory schools:—

Name of school	Enrolment		Grant paid	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Aided.</i>				
Gun Carriage Factory School, Jubbulpore	144	171	1,065	1,119
Gokuldas Mills Factory School, Jubbulpore.	50	50	920	920
Kymore Cement Factory School, Katni	93	76	89	43
<i>Unaided.</i>				
Sly Mill School, Hinganghat	.. 28	29	..	..
Eallarpur Colliery School, Ballarpur	.. 64	Closed	..	..

115. Night Schools.—The table below gives the number of night schools and the enrolment in them:—

Circle	Number of schools		Enrolment	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
Nagpur	.. 6	4	116	96
Jubbulpore	.. 5	12	107	346
Chhattisgarh	.. 6	9	113	188
Berar	.. 20	21	430	486
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 37</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,116</b>

In the Bhandara district newspapers were read out to adults to inculcate a taste for reading. At Waraseoni, the Medical Officer delivered some interesting lectures on Hygiene.

116. Prison Schools.—The following table gives particulars in regard to prison schools:—

Name of school	Enrolment		Average attendance		Expenditure	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
					Rs.	Rs.
<i>For males.</i>						
Jail Prison School, Nagpur	.. 119	121	86	110	580	432
Jail Prison School, Jubbulpore	.. 154	123	112	82	624	648
Borstal Institute, Narsinghpur	.. 261	259	261	159	1,313	1,589
Jail School, Raipur	.. 59	68	54	60	593	688
Jail School, Akola	.. 59	55	60	68	574	641
<i>For females.</i>						
Jail School, Nagpur	.. 20	27	18	24	240	240

Enrolment in these schools depends upon the number of convicts below specified age and their terms of imprisonment. All the schools are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.



117. **St. John's Ambulance Association.**—The number of centres in the province was 16 with a membership of 296. Courses of instruction were given at several district headquarters in educational institutions at the Police Training Schools at Jubbulpore and Nagpur, at the Medical School at Nagpur and also to employees in jails and mines. A stock of text-books and material was maintained at the provincial centre for supply to dispensaries where the officers of the Medical Department hold classes. The provincial centre held 14 classes and trained 541 candidates issuing certificates to 354, the total number of certificates issued being 581.

His Excellency the President has presented a shield and arrangements for holding annual competitions are afoot.

118. **Junior Red Cross.**—The Junior Red Cross movement seems to be taking root in the province. In the year under report 61 new groups were enrolled with a membership of 1,046 boys and 860 girls and at the end of the year the total number of groups was 524, and the total number of boys and girls on the roll 14,514 and 2,764, respectively. The requirements of the revised syllabus for primary schools and the suggestions contained in the Handbook for Teachers in primary schools has given the movement further impetus. The Director of Public Health has rendered valuable help by kindly issuing a circular to all Civil Surgeons asking for their co-operation in the formation of Junior Red Cross groups in the schools and has requested them to enlist the assistance of Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Medical Officers.

119. **Acknowledgments.**—Messrs. M. L. De, I.E.S., Principal, College of Science, Nagpur, Rai Bahadur M. D. Pathak, Registrar, Education Department, and Secretary, High School Education Board, and Rai Sahib B. V. Gupta, Head Master, Government High School, Raipur, retired from service during the year. The Department is poorer by the loss of these officers. The office staff has continued to work with zeal and efficiency despite heavy additional work in connection with the Vidya Mandir Scheme.

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

## GENERAL TABLES

FOR THE YEAR

1937-38

*N.B.*—The Provincial Government have decided that in future the term “Vernacular” should not be used in any official correspondence, publications, etc. Accordingly, the terms containing the word “Vernacular” have been changed as under :—

<i>Original terms</i>	<i>Substitutes</i>
1. Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.	Indian-English Middle Schools.
2. Vernacular Middle Schools	Middle Schools.

**GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES  
AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38**

			Percentage of scholars to total population			
			Recognized Institutions		All institutions	
Area in square miles	..	99,876	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37
<b>Population—</b>						
Males	..	7,761,818	5.21	5.19	5.43	5.35
Females	..	7,745,905	1.12	1.05	1.19	1.09
<b>Totals</b>	..	<b>15,507,723</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.22</b>

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4)
	1937-38	1936-37	Increase or decrease	1937-38	1936-37	Increase or decrease	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<b>Recognized Institutions</b>							
<i>For males</i>							
Universities	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
High School Education Board	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges	..	9	9	..	2,698	2,744	-46
Professional Colleges	..	4	4	..	743	752	-9
High Schools	..	87	84	+3	9,784	9,346	+438
Middle Schools	..	595	600	-5	1,05,249	1,07,303	-2,054
Primary Schools	..	4,397	4,334	+63	3,17,919	3,13,334	+4,585
Special Schools	..	86	53	+33	4,244	3,245	+999
<b>Totals</b>	..	<b>5,180</b>	<b>5,086</b>	<b>+94</b>	<b>4,40,637</b>	<b>4,36,724</b>	<b>+3,913</b>

{ (a) 1,073  
{ (b) 1,625  
{ (a) 743  
{ (c) 9,784  
{ (d) 63,123  
{ (d) 3,17,919

<i>For females.</i>									
Arts Colleges	..	..	1	1	..	68	42	+26	{ (a) 11 (b) 57
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	*1	1	..	20	-20	
High Schools	..	..	13	13	..	692	584	+108	(c) 692
Middle Schools	..	..	79	73	+6	9,205	8,414	+791	(c) 4,184 (d) 5,021
Primary Schools	..	..	491	477	+14	39,497	37,320	+2,177	(d) 39,497
Special Schools	..	..	13	13	..	893	960	-67	..
			<hr/>			<hr/>			
Totals	..	..	597	578	+19	50,355	47,340	+3,015	..
			<hr/>			<hr/>			
<b>Unrecognized Institutions</b>									
For males	..	..	526	326	+200	20,222	13,215	+7,007	..
For females	..	..	46	50	-4	2,431	2,555	-124	..
			<hr/>			<hr/>			
Totals	..	..	572	376	+196	22,653	15,770	+6,883	..
			<hr/>			<hr/>			
Grand Totals	..	..	6,349	6,040	+309	5,13,645	4,99,834	+13,811	..
			<hr/>			<hr/>			

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

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(b) In intermediate classes.

(c) In secondary stage.

(d) In primary stage.

\*This college shown last year is shown under Normal Schools this year as it is not authorized as a college.

**GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE**

	Total expenditure			Percentage of	
	1938	1937	Increase or decrease	Government funds	Board †funds
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Direction and Inspection	5,52,387	5,28,845	+23,542	96.51	3.29
Universities ..	1,65,588	1,47,212	+18,376	27.52	..
High School Education	78,271	81,101	-2,830	17.66	..
Board. Miscellaneous* ..	15,36,072	14,36,375	+99,697	32.90	20.64
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>23,32,318</b>	<b>21,93,533</b>	<b>+1,38,785</b>	<b>47.09</b>	<b>14.38</b>
<i>Institutions for males</i>					
Arts Colleges ..	6,94,656	6,63,038	+31,618	61.03	..
Professional Colleges ..	1,85,334	1,89,623	-4,289	74.31	..
High Schools ..	10,80,467	11,09,637	-29,170	41.74	2.42
Middle Schools ..	22,82,272	22,83,286	-1,014	35.81	31.27
Primary Schools ..	33,65,948	32,97,488	+68,460	35.95	56.51
Special Schools ..	4,68,636	4,58,252	+10,384	87.85	0.25
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>80,77,313</b>	<b>80,01,324</b>	<b>+75,989</b>	<b>42.74</b>	<b>32.73</b>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>					
Arts Colleges ..	16,593	14,992	+1,601	35.67	..
Professional Colleges (a) ..	..	4,598	-4,598	..	..
High Schools ..	1,18,809	86,384	+32,425	33.64	0.56
Middle Schools ..	2,20,078	2,11,533	+8,545	49.25	4.32
Primary Schools ..	5,58,337	5,71,340	-13,003	54.76	21.31
Special Schools ..	91,836	90,702	+1,134	59.78	..
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>10,05,653</b>	<b>9,79,549</b>	<b>+26,104</b>	<b>51.20</b>	<b>12.85</b>
<b>Grand Totals ..</b>	<b>1,14,15,284</b>	<b>1,11,74,406</b>	<b>+2,40,878</b>	<b>44.37</b>	<b>27.22</b>

\*Includes expenditure  
 †Includes both district council  
 (a) Figures of this institution are

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

expenditure from		Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Fees	Other sources	Government funds	Board funds	Fees	Other sources	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0.15	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
72.48	..	..	..	..	..	..
82.34	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.62	21.84	..	..	..	..	..
24.15	14.38	..	..	..	..	..
37.96	1.01	157 2 1	..	97 11 9	2 9 9	257 7 7
25.55	0.14	185 5 10	..	63 11 7	0 5 7	249 7 0
47.54	8.30	46 1 7	2 10 9	52 7 11	9 2 8	110 6 11
27.67	5.25	7 12 3	6 12 6	6 0 0	1 2 2	21 10 11
2.35	5.19	3 12 11	5 15 8	0 4 0	0 8 10	10 9 4
6.60	5.30	97 0 1	0 4 4	7 4 7	5 13 9	110 6 9
19.37	5.16	7 13 5	6 0 0	3 8 10	0 15 1	18 5 4
39.35	24.98	87 0 8	..	96 0 3	60 15 4	244 0 3
18.74	47.06	57 11 10	0 15 6	32 2 11	80 12 9	171 11 0
22.66	23.77	11 12 5	1 0 6	5 6 8	5 10 11	23 14 6
10.96	12.97	7 11 10	3 0 3	1 8 9	1 13 4	14 2 2
4.44	35.78	61 7 8	..	4 9 1	36 12 8	102 13 5
14.31	21.64	10 3 7	2 9 1	2 13 9	4 5 2	19 15 7
19.92	8.49	10 5 1	6 5 3	4 10 1	1 15 7	23 4 0

ture on buildings.  
and municipal funds.  
included in Normal Schools this year.

GENERAL

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE

	For males					Totals
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Un-aided	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<b>Recognized Institutions</b>						
Universities	..	..	..	1	..	1
High School Education Board	..	1	..	..	..	1
<b>Colleges—</b>						
Arts and Sciences	..	4	..	2	3	9
Law	..	..	..	1	1	2
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	1	..	..	..	1
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	1	..	..	..	1
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	..	<b>7</b>	..	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>
High Schools	..	26	..	12	19	87
Indian English Middle Schools	..	48	1	51	33	213
Middle Schools	..	7	343	27	2	382
Primary Schools	..	6	3,647	496	130	4,397
<b>Totals</b>	..	<b>87</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>5,079</b>
<b>Special Schools—</b>						
Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	1	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training	..	7	..	..	1	8
Engineering	..	1	..	..	..	1
Technical and Industrial	..	3	..	1	1	9
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	1	..	1	..	2
Reformatory	..	1	..	..	..	1
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for Adults	..	5	34	11	5	60
Other Schools	..	..	1	1	..	2
<b>Totals</b>	..	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Totals for recognized institutions</b>	..	<b>113</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>5,180</b>
<b>Unrecognized institutions</b>	..	..	<b>388</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>526</b>
<b>Grand totals—All institutions</b>	..	<b>113</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>5,706</b>

TABLE I

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

For females						Remarks (13)
Government (7)	District Board (8)	Municipal Board (9)	Aided (10)	Unaided (11)	Totals (12)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	
2	..	..	9	2	13	
5	..	5	18	10	38	
29	..	1	10	1	41	
246	73	81	77	14	491	
282	73	87	114	27	583	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	2	4	8	
..	..	..	1	2	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	1	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	..	4	6	13	
285	73	87	119	33	597	
..	19	12	..	15	46	
285	92	99	119	48	643	



DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Reading in Recognized Institutions</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>									
Arts and Science	1,697	1,527	435	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	.. 130	123	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	.. 173	160	134	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	.. 2,090	1,810	674	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	4,521	4,209	650	..	..	..	1,045	931	59
In Middle Schools—									
Indian English..	6,848	6,467	464	74	62	..	10,770	9,868	180
Middle Schools	1,088	995	..	64,901	52,628	1,707	6,105	5,290	72
Primary Schools	485	424	..	224,960	172,925	43	75,756	64,622	..
Totals	.. 12,942	12,095	1,114	289,935	225,615	1,750	93,676	80,711	311

TABLE II-A  
 MALES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERA FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

(10)	Aided			Unaided			(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
401	369	77	600	485	35	2,698	2,381	547	125	
390	325	26	50	43	..	440	368	26	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	130	123	165	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	173	160	134	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
791	694	103	650	528	35	3,441	3,032	812	134	
3,113	2,773	324	1,105	1,007	91	9,784	8,920	1,124	239	
11,668	10,384	750	3,466	3,127	280	32,826	29,908	1,674	1,342	
246	220	99	83	76	79	72,423	59,209	1,957	4,791	
11,202	9,433	128	5,516	4,288	82	317,919	251,692	253	30,277	
26,229	22,810	1,301	10,170	8,498	532	432,952	349,729	5,008	36,649	

GENERAL

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Reading in Recognized Institutions—concl'd.</i>									
<i>School and Special Education—concl'd.</i>									
In Arts Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools.	246	201	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools.	758	723	739	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools.	125	124	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	363	335	93	..	..	..	26	23	..
In Commercial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools.	75	68	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools.	129	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults.	626	579	..	814	516	..	368	248	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	41	31	..	..	..	..
Totals	.. 2,322	2,134	1,050	855	547	..	394	271	..
Totals for recognized institutions.	17,264	16,039	2,838	290,790	226,162	1,750	94,070	80,982	311
In unrecognized institutions.	..	..	..	15,147	11,778	45	573	458	..
Grand totals—All institutions.	17,264	16,039	2,838	305,937	237,940	1,795	94,643	81,440	311

TABLE II-A—concl.

MALES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38—concl.

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16)
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	246	201	125	38
..	..	..	34	32	28	792	755	767	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	125	124	23	..
143	136	86	65	59	..	597	553	179	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	21	20	..	..	..	98	89	90	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	129	104	..	..
61	52	..	..	..	..	61	52	..	3
127	87	..	101	79	..	2,036	1,509	..	..
119	80	..	..	..	..	160	111	..	..
473	376	106	200	170	28	4,244	3,498	1,184	44
27,493	23,880	1,510	11,020	9,196	595	440,637	356,259	7,004	36,827
32	28	..	4,470	3,443	..	20,222	15,707	45	3,542
27,525	23,908	1,510	15,490	12,639	595	460,859	371,966	7,049	40,369

GENERAL

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scho-lars on roll on March 31st	Ave-rage daily attendance	Number of resi-dents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of resi-dents in approved hostels	Scho-lars on roll on March 31st	Ave-rage daily attendance	Number of resi-dents in approved hostels
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Reading in Recognized Institutions</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>									
Arts and Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education</i>									
In High Schools ..	199	176	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Middle Schools—									
Indian English ..	676	589	38	..	..	..	233	208	..
Middle Schools ..	4,588	3,734	12	..	..	..	250	199	..
In Primary Schools	19,581	15,426	..	3,099	2,245	..	7,994	6,399	..
Totals ..	25,044	19,925	98	3,099	2,245	..	8,477	6,806	..
In Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools.	199	187	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults	27	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	226	211	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals for Recognized Institutions.	25,270	20,136	227	3,099	2,245	..	8,477	6,806	..
In Unrecognized Institutions.	..	..	..	661	482	..	861	707	..
Grand totals—All institutions for females	25,270	20,136	227	3,760	2,727	..	9,338	7,513	..
Grand totals—All institutions for males.	17,264	16,039	2,838	305,937	237,940	1,795	94,643	81,440	311
Grand totals—all institutions for males and females.	42,534	36,175	3,065	309,697	240,667	1,795	1,03,981	88,953	311

TABLE II-B

FEMALES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column (16)
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
68	63	35	..	..	..	68	63	35	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	63	35	..	..	..	68	63	35	..
373	307	206	120	114	..	692	597	254	..
1,663	1,513	582	686	606	15	3,258	2,916	635	19
1,048	867	242	61	60	61	5,947	4,860	315	69
7,844	6,237	299	979	800	..	39,497	31,107	299	712
10,928	8,924	1,329	1,846	1,582	76	49,394	39,480	1,503	800
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	46	40	128	117	41	374	350	210	..
144	122	78	..	..	..	144	122	78	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
348	200	..	..	..	..	375	224	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
539	368	118	128	117	41	893	696	288	..
11,535	9,355	1,482	1,974	1,697	117	50,355	40,239	1,826	800
..	..	..	909	690	..	2,431	1,879	..	35
11,535	9,355	1,482	2,883	2,387	117	52,786	42,118	1,826	835
27,525	23,908	1,510	15,490	12,639	595	4,60,859	3,71,966	7,049	40,369
39,060	33,263	2,992	18,373	15,026	712	5,13,645	4,14,084	8,875	41,204

**GENERAL**  
**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES IN THE**

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 61,423 spent by the  
"Miscellaneous" includes

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

	Government institutions					Totals
	Govern- ment funds	Board funds	Muni- cipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High School Education Board ..	13,821	..	..	64,450	..	78,271
Arts Colleges ..	4,04,494	..	..	1,78,916	3,838	5,87,248
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	89,961	..	..	180	260	90,401
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	47,765	..	..	16,512	..	64,277
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	5,56,041	..	..	2,60,058	4,098	8,20,197
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools ..	3,36,334	..	..	2,19,699	912	5,56,945
Indian English Middle Schools ..	2,91,746	..	..	1,09,270	446	4,01,462
Middle Schools ..	32,912	..	..	492	..	33,404
Primary Schools ..	6,016	..	..	163	586	6,765
Totals ..	6,67,008	..	..	3,29,624	1,944	9,98,576
<i>Special</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	33,048	..	..	19,642	1,564	54,254
Normal and Training Schools ..	2,10,877	..	..	..	189	2,11,066
Engineering Schools ..	58,866	..	..	5,681	5,560	70,107
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	65,201	..	..	1,954	1,655	68,810
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	7,628	..	..	1,412	6	9,046
Reformatory Schools ..	1,704	..	..	..	..	1,704
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	3,985	..	..	..	..	3,985
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	3,81,309	..	..	28,689	8,974	4,18,972
Totals (Direct) ..	16,04,358	..	..	6,18,371	15,016	22,37,745

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

TABLE III-A

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

Public Works Department on educational buildings.  
the following main items :—

Rs.  
75,828  
70,149  
1,165  
69,621  
9,693  
5,06,805

7,33,261

District board and municipal institutions						Aided institutions		
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	45,572	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	19,439	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	65,011	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,678	..	22,282	48,488	40	94,488	91,002	..	3,867
95,882	2,879	94,281	1,69,433	1,640	3,64,115	1,37,595	500	4,849
2,57,969	5,61,984	49,182	53,528	4,111	9,26,774	1,135	..	..
11,60,279	10,77,495	8,11,416	39,343	35,383	31,23,916	43,709	945	12,304
5,37,808	16,42,358	9,77,161	3,10,792	41,174	45,09,293	2,73,441	1,445	21,020
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,042	..	120	..	..	4,162	22,663	..	225
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,023	112	349	..	..	1,484	2,462	..	..
..	28	..	..	..	28	200	122	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197
5,065	140	469	..	..	5,674	25,325	122	422
15,42,873	16,42,498	9,77,630	3,10,792	41,174	45,14,967	3,63,777	1,567	21,442

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



GENERAL  
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES IN THE

	Aided institutions— <i>concl'd.</i>			Recognized unaided institutions		
	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction .. Inspection .. Buildings, etc. .. Miscellaneous .. Totals (Indirect) ..						
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Universities ..	1,20,016	..	1,65,588	..	..	..
High School Education Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	40,570	2,254	62,263	44,201	944	45,145
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	24,921	..	24,921	5,735	..	5,735
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,85,507	2,254	2,52,772	49,936	944	50,880
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools ..	1,91,134	67,624	3,53,627	54,308	21,099	75,407
Indian English Middle Schools ..	2,41,196	76,525	4,60,665	57,051	28,590	85,641
Middle Schools ..	645	5,522	7,302	..	2,909	2,909
Primary Schools ..	32,533	93,262	1,82,753	6,923	45,591	52,514
Totals ..	4,65,508	2,42,933	10,04,347	1,18,282	98,189	2,16,471
<i>Special</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	..	..	..	1,480	4,377	5,857
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	3,574	26,462	758	231	989
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	1,774	1,774	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	3,756	6,218	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	322	..	68	68
Other Schools ..	..	2,103	2,300	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	11,207	37,076	2,238	4,676	6,914
Totals (Direct) ..	6,51,015	2,56,394	12,94,195	1,70,456	1,03,809	2,74,265
Grand totals (Direct and indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

TABLE III-A

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38—*concl'd.*

Total indirect expenditure from					
Government funds (22) Rs.	Board funds (23) Rs.	Municipal funds (24) Rs.	Fees (25) Rs.	Other sources (26) Rs.	Grand Totals (27) Rs.
1,17,765	..	..	..	..	1,17,765
3,55,352	7,119	8,793	827	284	3,72,375
2,07,192	1,71,036	49,852	49,834	1,16,417	5,94,331
2,15,324	42,777	38,986	2,88,375	1,47,799	7,33,261
<u>8,95,633</u>	<u>2,20,932</u>	<u>97,631</u>	<u>3,39,036</u>	<u>2,64,500</u>	<u>18,17,732</u>

Total direct expenditure from					
Government funds (22) Rs.	Board funds (23) Rs.	Municipal funds (24) Rs.	Fees (25) Rs.	Other sources (26) Rs.	Grand Totals (27) Rs.
45,572	..	..	1,20,016	..	1,65,588
13,821	..	..	64,450	..	78,271
4,23,933	..	..	2,63,687	7,036	6,94,656
..	..	..	30,656	..	30,656
89,961	..	..	180	260	90,401
47,765	..	..	16,512	..	64,277
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
<u>6,21,052</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>4,95,501</u>	<u>7,296</u>	<u>11,23,849</u>
4,51,014	..	26,149	5,13,629	89,675	10,80,467
5,25,223	3,379	99,130	5,76,950	1,07,201	13,11,883
2,92,016	5,61,984	49,182	54,665	12,542	9,70,389
12,10,004	10,78,440	8,23,720	78,962	1,74,822	33,65,948
<u>24,78,257</u>	<u>16,43,803</u>	<u>9,98,181</u>	<u>12,24,206</u>	<u>3,84,240</u>	<u>67,28,687</u>
..	..	..	..	..	..
33,048	..	..	19,642	1,564	54,254
2,10,877	..	..	1,480	4,566	2,16,923
58,866	..	..	5,681	5,560	70,107
91,906	..	345	2,712	5,460	1,00,423
..	..	..	..	..	..
7,628	..	..	1,412	1,780	10,820
1,704	..	..	..	..	1,704
2,462	..	..	..	3,756	6,218
5,208	234	349	..	68	5,859
..	28	197	..	2,103	2,328
<u>4,11,699</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>891</u>	<u>30,927</u>	<u>24,857</u>	<u>4,68,636</u>
<u>35,11,008</u>	<u>16,44,065</u>	<u>9,99,072</u>	<u>17,50,634</u>	<u>4,16,393</u>	<u>83,21,172</u>
<u>44,06,641</u>	<u>18,64,997</u>	<u>10,96,703</u>	<u>20,89,670</u>	<u>6,80,893</u>	<u>1,01,38,904</u>

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

**GENERAL**

**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR FEMALES IN THE**

“ Expenditure on buildings ” includes Rs. 11,265 spent by the  
“ Miscellaneous ” includes

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

Totals ..

Government institutions

		Govern- ment funds	Board funds	Muni- cipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>							
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>							
<i>General</i>							
High Schools	..	21,032	..	..	3,255	..	24,287
Indian English Middle Schools.	..	18,612	..	..	3,635	124	22,371
Middle Schools	..	63,091	..	..	..	2	63,093
Primary Schools	..	2,37,014	..	..	..	26	2,37,040
Totals	..	3,39,749	..	..	6,890	152	3,46,791
<i>Special</i>							
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.	..	49,261	..	..	23	..	49,284
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	240	..	..	..	..	240
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	49,501	..	..	23	..	49,524
Grand Totals (Direct) for Females.		3,89,250	..	..	6,913	152	3,96,315
Grand Totals (Direct) for Males.		16,04,358	..	..	6,18,371	15,016	22,37,745
Grand Total (Direct) for all		19,93,608	..	..	6,25,284	15,168	26,34,060

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

TABLE III-B

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

Public Works Department on Educational buildings.  
the following main items :—

Rs
5,725
884
437
84,765
18,181
52,610
<hr/>
1,62,602

District board and municipal institutions						Aided institutions		
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,919	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,919	..	..
..	..	6,164	1,759	.. 1	7,924	18,927	..	670
..	..	2,310	176	..	3,037	21,670	..	830
551	..	83,485	19	403	1,34,653	4,454	..	210
27,603	23,143	83,485	19	403	1,34,653	41,106	250	12,131
28,154	23,143	91,959	1,954	404	1,45,614	86,157	250	13,841
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,901	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,382	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,119	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,402	..	..
28,154	23,143	91,959	1,954	404	1,45,614	97,478	250	13,841
15,42,873	16,42,498	9,77,630	3,10,792	41,174	45,14,967	3,63,777	1,567	21,442
15,71,027	16,65,641	10,69,589	3,12,746	41,578	46,60,581	4,61,255	1,817	35,283

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

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR FEMALES IN THE CENTRAL

		Aided Institutions— <i>concl'd.</i>			Recognized unaided institutions		
		Fees	Other sources	Totals	Fees	Other sources	Totals
		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					Totals (Indirect) ..		
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>							
Arts Colleges ..	6,529	4,145	16,593	..	..	..	
Professional Colleges—							
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	6,529	4,145	16,593	..	..	..	
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>							
<i>General</i>							
High Schools ..	13,578	25,511	58,686	5,436	30,400	35,836	
Indian English Middle Schools ..	33,271	25,715	81,486	9,903	11,224	21,127	
Indian Middle Schools ..	1,130	14,046	19,840	..	1,200	1,200	
Primary Schools ..	60,129	63,655	1,77,271	1,051	8,322	9,373	
Totals ..	1,08,108	1,28,927	3,37,283	16,390	51,146	67,536	
<i>Special</i>							
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Normal and Training Schools ..	696	2,007	4,604	3,132	8,038	11,170	
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	229	19,374	21,985	..	..	..	
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Schools for Adults ..	..	3,434	4,553	..	..	..	
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	925	24,815	31,142	3,132	8,038	11,170	
Totals (Direct) for Females	1,15,562	1,57,887	3,85,018	19,522	59,184	78,706	
Totals (Direct) for Males ..	6,51,015	2,56,394	12,94,195	1,70,456	1,03,809	2,74,265	
Grand Totals (Direct) for all	7,66,577	4,14,281	16,79,213	1,89,978	1,62,993	3,52,971	

Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for females:

Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for male:

Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for al

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

TABLE III-B

PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38—*concl'd.*

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.
59,989	..	2,258	..	..	62,247
18,504	3,924	6,177	124	17,149	45,878
64,735	425	4,054	39,633	53,755	1,62,602
<u>1,43,228</u>	<u>4,349</u>	<u>12,489</u>	<u>39,757</u>	<u>70,904</u>	<u>2,70,727</u>
Total direct 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.
5,919	..	..	6,529	4,145	16,593
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
<u>5,919</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>6,529</u>	<u>4,145</u>	<u>16,593</u>
39,959	..	670	22,269	55,911	1,18,809
40,282	..	6,994	48,568	37,064	1,32,908
68,096	..	2,520	1,306	15,248	87,170
3,05,723	23,393	95,616	61,199	72,406	5,58,337
<u>54,060</u>	<u>23,393</u>	<u>1,05,800</u>	<u>1,33,342</u>	<u>1,80,629</u>	<u>8,97,224</u>
51,162	..	..	3,851	10,045	65,058
2,382	..	..	229	19,374	21,985
..	..	..	..	..	..
1,359	..	..	..	3,434	4,793
..	..	..	..	..	..
<u>54,903</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>4,080</u>	<u>32,853</u>	<u>91,836</u>
<u>5,14,882</u>	<u>23,393</u>	<u>1,05,800</u>	<u>1,43,951</u>	<u>2,17,627</u>	<u>10,05,653</u>
<u>35,11,008</u>	<u>16,44,065</u>	<u>9,99,072</u>	<u>17,50,634</u>	<u>4,16,393</u>	<u>83,21,172</u>
<u>40,25,890</u>	<u>16,67,458</u>	<u>11,04,872</u>	<u>18,94,585</u>	<u>6,34,020</u>	<u>93,26,825</u>
<u>6,58,110</u>	<u>27,742</u>	<u>1,18,289</u>	<u>1,83,708</u>	<u>2,88,531</u>	<u>12,76,380</u>
<u>44,06,641</u>	<u>18,64,997</u>	<u>10,96,703</u>	<u>20,89,670</u>	<u>6,80,893</u>	<u>1,01,38,904</u>
<u>50,64,751</u>	<u>18,92,739</u>	<u>12,14,992</u>	<u>22,73,378</u>	<u>9,69,424</u>	<u>1,14,15,284</u>

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

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR FEMALES IN THE CENTRAL

	Aided Institutions— <i>concd.</i>			Recognized unaided institutions		
	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Arts Colleges ..	6,529	4,145	16,593	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—						
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	6,529	4,145	16,593	..	..	..
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools ..	13,578	25,511	58,686	5,436	30,400	35,836
Indian English Middle Schools ..	33,271	25,715	81,486	9,903	11,224	21,127
Indian Middle Schools ..	1,130	14,046	19,840	..	1,200	1,200
Primary Schools ..	60,129	63,655	1,77,271	1,051	8,322	9,373
Totals ..	1,08,108	1,28,927	3,37,283	16,390	51,146	67,536
<i>Special</i>						
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	696	2,007	4,604	3,132	8,038	11,170
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	229	19,374	21,985	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	3,434	4,553	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	925	24,815	31,142	3,132	8,038	11,170
Totals (Direct) for Females	1,15,562	1,57,887	3,85,018	19,522	59,184	78,706
Totals (Direct) for Males ..	6,51,015	2,56,394	12,94,195	1,70,456	1,03,809	2,74,265
Grand Totals (Direct) for all	7,66,577	4,14,281	16,79,213	1,89,978	1,62,993	3,52,971

Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for female

Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for male

Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for a

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

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF MALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION

		Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammadians	
				Higher castes	*Harijans		
				(1)	(2)		(3)
<b>Total population</b>	..	6,474	19,964	4,420,635	1,441,577	358,900	
<i>School Education</i>							
Primary classes	..	I	322	721	79,426	17,238	13,178
	..	II	93	528	57,268	11,672	7,970
	..	III	71	569	50,922	8,982	6,857
	..	IV	73	522	42,091	6,303	5,151
Middle classes	..	V	..	307	13,869	1,135	1,680
	..	VI	77	272	10,849	749	1,373
	..	VII	83	263	9,378	559	1,168
	..	VIII	64	194	5,053	280	829
High classes	..	IX	1	66	2,737	113	377
	..	X	45	83	2,331	102	354
	..	XI	42	85	2,517	100	308
<b>Totals</b>	..	871	3,610	276,441	47,233	39,245	
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>							
Intermediate classes	..	1st year	..	13	619	31	52
	..	2nd year	8	13	687	22	80
Degree classes	..	1st year	2	5	323	5	28
	..	2nd year	7	11	440	13	28
Post-graduate classes	..	1st year	..	2	59	3	4
	..	2nd year	1	1	47	..	1
Research students	..	..	..	..	12	..	1
<b>Totals</b>	..	18	45	2,187	74	194	
<b>Number of scholars in recognized institutions.</b>		889	3,655	278,628	47,307	39,439	
<b>Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.</b>	..	..	23	10,555	2,963	1,789	
<b>Grand Totals</b>	..	889	3,678	289,183	50,270	41,228	

Anglo-Indian and European scholars

\* The following are included

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



TABLE IV-A

IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
43	1,107	2,828	1,510,290	7,761,818	..	..	..
1	32	93	11,813	122,824	95,959	2,510	18
..	13	58	6,375	83,977	62,336	3,649	8
..	12	63	5,151	72,627	52,824	4,807	17
..	9	54	3,879	58,082	41,712	5,395	56
1	9	26	649	17,676	9,332	1,068	65
..	22	24	527	13,893	6,648	1,132	144
..	20	38	353	11,862	5,269	1,169	294
..	18	24	155	6,617	1,240	357	131
..	11	14	87	3,406	628	156	77
1	14	11	68	3,009	529	179	119
..	10	8	60	3,130	561	239	189
3	170	413	29,117	397,103	277,038	20,661	1,118
..	3	1	10	729	208	72	65
..	3	1	10	824	248	57	57
..	4	1	5	373	113	52	47
..	4	1	8	512	116	87	77
..	1	1	..	70	10	7	4
..	1	..	..	51	7	5	3
..	1	..	..	14	2	1	..
..	17	5	33	2,573	704	281	253
3	187	418	29,150	399,676	277,742	20,942	1,371
..	1	1	1,383	16,715	13,575	536	66
3	188	419	30,533	416,391	291,317	21,478	1,437

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

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF FEMALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL

		Hindus				
		Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Higher castes	*Harijans	Muhammads
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Total population</b>	..	3,839	20,307	4,340,216	1,485,766	323,954
<i>School Education</i>						
Primary classes	.. { I	356	644	23,973	2,206	5,671
	.. { II	115	503	14,622	903	2,601
	.. { III	118	564	10,463	644	1,567
	.. { IV	101	484	6,543	457	793
Middle classes	.. { V	2	323	1,657	111	107
	.. { VI	94	314	1,069	57	83
	.. { VII	98	261	753	34	51
	.. { VIII	68	153	488	7	18
High classes	.. { IX	2	83	266	2	4
	.. { X	32	49	161	3	3
	.. { XI	59	57	148	2	6
<b>Totals</b>	..	<u>1,045</u>	<u>3,435</u>	<u>60,143</u>	<u>4,426</u>	<u>10,904</u>
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Intermediate classes	.. { 1st year	..	8	61	..	1
	.. { 2nd year	..	6	45	..	1
Degree classes	.. { 1st year	2	2	29	..	1
	.. { 2nd year	2	1	17	..	..
Post-graduate classes	.. { 1st year	2	..	..	..	..
	.. { 2nd year	..	1	4	..	..
Research students	..	..	..	1	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	..	<u>6</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>3</u>
<b>Number of scholars in recognized institutions.</b>		<u>1,051</u>	<u>3,453</u>	<u>60,300</u>	<u>4,426</u>	<u>10,907</u>
<b>Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.</b>		..	52	4,079	400	1,150
<b>Grand Totals</b>	..	<u>1,051</u>	<u>3,505</u>	<u>64,379</u>	<u>4,826</u>	<u>12,057</u>

Anglo-Indian and European scholars

\*The following are included

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

TABLE IV-B

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38.

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Totals	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
23	985	1,413	1,569,402	7,45,905	..	..	..
1	115	87	1,827	34,880	28,812	596	13
..	38	36	1,242	20,060	10,041	671	13
..	34	54	905	14,349	7,035	943	106
1	31	25	588	9,023	4,074	863	194
..	3	9	84	2,296	352	185	113
1	24	14	37	1,693	191	117	83
..	15	7	17	1,236	115	76	58
..	17	7	17	775	24	20	15
..	..	4	10	371	6	6	5
1	11	4	4	268	4	8	5
..	14	2	4	292	12	4	4
<u>4</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>4,735</u>	<u>85,243</u>	<u>50,666</u>	<u>3,489</u>	<u>614</u>
..	1	1	..	72	..	1	1
..	4	..	1	57	1	4	4
..	1	..	..	35	1	2	2
..	..	..	..	20	1	2	2
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
<u>..</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>4,736</u>	<u>85,436</u>	<u>50,669</u>	<u>3,498</u>	<u>623</u>
..	..	2	225	5,938	3,780	86	8
<u>4</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>4,991</u>	<u>91,374</u>	<u>54,449</u>	<u>3,584</u>	<u>631</u>

are included in this table.

under the heading Harijans :—

Nagarchi, Khengar, Pasi, Kumhar, Dhimar, Khatic.

Bedar, Parchan, Panka, Chamar. .. .. .  
 n column " (9). Others."

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF MALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL

	Hindus				
	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians			Muhammadians
			Higher castes	*Hajijans	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<i>School Education</i>					
Art Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	.. ..	7	181	1	17
Normal and Training Schools	.. ..	31	595	44	96
Engineering and Surveying Schools	.. ..	1	113	1	2
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. ..	35	502	26	30
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	.. ..	1	86	6	5
Reformatory Schools	.. ..	4	95	7	23
Schools for Defectives	.. ..	..	57	..	..
Schools for Adults	.. ..	7	1,222	522	136
Other Schools	.. ..	..	122	1	2
Totals	.. ..	86	2,973	608	311
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>					
Law	.. 1	6	369	5	23
Medicine	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Education	.. ..	9	103	1	8
Engineering	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	.. ..	1	166	1	5
Commerce	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Totals	.. 1	16	638	7	36
Grand Total	.. 1	102	3,611	615	347

Anglo-Indians and European scholars

\* The following are included  
 Mahar or Mehra, Chamar Badore, Satnami, Ganda, Mang,  
 Jains are included in

TABLE V-A

## EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	208	40	48	34
..	..	1	25	792	759	355	331
..	..	7	1	125	21	11	11
..	..	..	1	594	388	96	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	98	98	8	4
..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	58	46	..	..
..	..	2	147	2,036	1,051	967	756
..	..	..	35	160	102	7	2
..	..	12	210	4,200	2,505	1,493	1,206
..	2	4	30	440	57	181	181
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	121	..	98	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	122	9	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	4	30	734	179	288	288
..	2	16	240	4,934	2,684	1,781	1,494

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

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF FEMALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muham-madans
			Higher castes	*Harijans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>School Education</i>					
Medical Schools	.. ..	6	29	..	2
Normal and Training Schools	.. ..	115	205	26	20
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. ..	104	38	5	..
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	.. ..	..	3	..	..
Schools for Adults	.. ..	3	77	188	83
Other Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	<hr/>				
Totals	.. ..	228	352	219	105
	<hr/>				
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>					
Medicine	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Education	.. ..	4	5	..	..
	<hr/>				
Totals	.. ..	4	5	..	..
	<hr/>				
Grand Totals	.. ..	232	357	219	105
	<hr/>				

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

TABLE V-B

## EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..	1	..	..	38	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	374	162	98	98
..	..	..	..	147	2	38	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
..	..	2	22	375	6	357	357
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	30	937	171	493	490
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	9	..	5	5
..	1	2	30	946	171	498	495

under the heading Harijens.—  
Chamar, Dholi and Mahar.  
column "(9) Others".

## MEN TEACHERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications

Class of Institutions	A degree	Passed Matric or School final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government	.. ..	1	13	2	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. 1	178	6,049	669	96
Aided	.. 1	13	216	12	1
Unaided	.. ..	2	63	6	..
Totals	.. 2	194	6,341	689	97
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government	.. 18	278	37	..	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. 23	331	2,172	237	23
Aided	.. 18	189	13	1	..
Unaided	.. 2	19	2	1	..
Totals	.. 61	817	2,224	239	23
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	.. 265	25	4	..	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. 42	4	1	..	..
Aided	.. 96	7	4	..	1
Unaided	.. 20	2	2	..	..
Totals	.. 423	38	11	..	1
Grand Totals	.. 486	1,049	8,576	928	121

Teachers in Anglo-Indian and



TABLE VI-A

AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

Untrained teachers...				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand totals of teachers
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated	Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	2	3	16	5	21
..	..	613	3,079	6,993	3,692	10,685
..	2	29	179	243	210	453
..	..	11	165	71	176	247
..	2	655	3,426	7,323	4,083	11,406
7	20	4	12	333	43	376
1	18	66	622	2,786	712	3,498
11	50	24	251	221	336	557
4	8	48	107	24	167	191
23	96	142	997	3,364	1,258	4,622
7	12	1	1	294	21	315
5	23	4	3	47	35	82
15	111	5	17	108	148	256
48	53	6	9	24	116	140
75	199	16	30	473	320	793
98	297	813	4,453	11,160	5,661	16,821

European schools are included in this table.

## WOMEN TEACHERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Class of Institutions	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A degree	Passed Matric or School final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government	.. ..	1	251	247	
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	..	107	67	2
Aided	.. 3	29	129	35	..
Unaided	.. ..	..	13	8	..
<b>Totals</b>	.. 3	30	500	357	6
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government	.. 1	14	128	38	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	2	..	1	1
Aided	.. 8	46	51	3	..
Unaided	.. 2	9	4	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	.. 11	71	183	42	1
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	.. 4	..	1	..	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Aided	.. 21	6	..	..	..
Unaided	.. 1	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	.. 26	6	1	..	..
<b>Grand Totals</b>	.. 40	107	684	399	7

Teachers in Anglo-Indian and

TABLE VI-B  
AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand totals of teachers
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated	Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	14	201	503	215	718
..	..	8	222	176	230	406
1	3	11	108	196	123	319
..	..	..	39	21	39	60
1	3	33	570	896	607	1,503
..	1	1	27	181	29	210
1	..	3	21	4	25	29
4	..	17	23	108	44	152
..	..	6	22	15	38	53
10	6	27	93	308	136	444
..	8	..	2	5	10	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	3	..	27	11	38
..	5	1	2	1	8	9
4	17	4	4	33	29	62
15	26	64	667	1,237	772	2,009

European schools are included in this table.

## ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN THE

Total Anglo-Indian and European Population	Males ..	6,474
		Females ..
	Totals ..	<u>10,313</u>

	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	.. ..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
High Schools	.. 4	151	8	56
Middle Schools	.. 4	387	30	140
Primary Schools	.. 7	709	121	276
Training Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Other Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Totals	.. <u>15</u>	<u>1,247</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>472</u>

<i>Institutions for females.</i>				
Arts Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
High Schools	.. 5	102	..	18
Middle Schools	.. 6	311	1	74
Primary Schools	.. 10	1,310	408	484
Training Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Other Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Totals	.. <u>21</u>	<u>1,723</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>576</u>
Grand Totals	.. <u>36</u>	<u>2,970</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>1,048</u>

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

Other sources include income from  
 \*The term "Non-Europeans" does not  
 †Include both district board

TABLE VII

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

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

Males 13.42		Females 27.06		Totals 18.50		
Teachers		Direct expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	†Board funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	6	14,348	..	19,974	8,423	42,745
10	9	15,434	..	27,059	8,063	50,556
15	11	13,216	..	21,600	13,583	48,399
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	26	42,998	..	68,633	30,069	1,41,700
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1	7,474	..	4,490	8,228	20,192
19	1	9,723	..	16,723	9,214	35,660
38	19	22,702	..	50,368	20,091	93,161
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	21	39,899	..	71,581	37,533	1,49,013
102	47	82,897	..	1,40,214	67,602	2,90,713

*Indirect expenditure*

Inspection	..	1,096	..	..	..	1,096
Buildings, etc.	..	8,529	..	..	4,074	12,603
Miscellaneous	..	33,692	..	79,307	51,399	1,64,398
Totals (Indirect)	..	43,317	..	79,307	55,473	1,78,097
Grand Totals (Direct and indirect)	..	1,26,214	..	2,19,521	1,23,075	4,68,810

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

GENERAL

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN THE CENTRAL

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number passed		
	Public *	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<b>Degree Examinations</b>						
<i>Arts and Science</i>						
D. Litt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. A.	29	71	100	26	54	80
M. Sc.	20	3	23	19	1	20
B. A. (Honours)	10	..	10	9	..	9
B. Sc. (Honours)	2	..	2	2	..	2
B. A. (Pass)	403	205	608	277	87	364
B. Sc. (Pass)	78	18	96	46	6	52
<i>Law</i>						
Master of Law	..	2	2	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	184	37	221	137	20	157
<i>Medicine</i>						
M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B. B. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. M. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. O.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. T. M. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering</i>						
Master of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education</i>						
B. E., B. T. & L. T. (B. T.)	25	..	25	25	..	25
<i>Commerce</i>						
Bachelor of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology</i>						
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Master of Agriculture	..	1	1	..	1	1
Bachelor of Agriculture	27	2	29	14	2	16

\*Appearing from



GENERAL

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number passed		
	Public*	Private.	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Intermediate Examinations</b>						
Intermediate in Arts ..	559	144	703	301	83	384
Intermediate in Science ..	245	53	298	121	22	143
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma or Certificate in Teaching ..	50	..	50	50	..	50
Diploma in Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Agriculture ..	63	5	68	39	5	44
Veterinary Examinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>School Examinations</b>						
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course</i>						
Matriculation ..	3,095	1,012	4,107	1,861	238	2,099
School Final, etc., (High School Certificate).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior School Certificate.	64	8	72	49	5	54
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School Course</i>						
Cambridge Junior (Local) ..	44	..	44	15	..	15
Anglo-Indian and European Middle Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course</i>						
Upper Primary ..	52,537	917	53,454	35,176	500	35,676
Lower Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course</i>						
For Teacher's certificate—						
Higher ..	104	..	104	102	..	102
Lower ..	396	20	416	384	16	400
†At Art Schools ..	878	63	941	515	29	544
At Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools ..	146	18	164	72	13	85
At Engineering Schools ..	31	3	34	28	..	28
At Technical and Industrial Schools ..	165	..	165	155	..	155
At Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools ..	23	1	24	16	1	17
At Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\*Appearing from  
†Bombay School of Arts



TABLE VIII—*contd.*

AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938—*contd.*

Females					
Number of Examinees			Number passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
52 4	36	88 4	38 1	23	61 1
.. 3	..	.. 3	.. 3	..	.. 3
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 210	.. 139	.. 349	.. 138	.. 61	.. 199
.. 25	..	.. 25	.. 19	..	.. 19
.. 47	..	.. 47	.. 30	..	.. 30
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 7,449	.. 239	.. 7,688	.. 5,056	.. 164	.. 5,220
..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 63	.. 1	.. 64	.. 51	..	.. 51
.. 87	.. 9	.. 96	.. 76	.. 7	.. 83
.. 60	.. 6	.. 66	.. 33	.. 5	.. 38
.. 9	..	.. 9	.. 5	..	.. 5
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..

recognised institutions.  
(Drawing) Examinations.

GENERAL

STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions and Scholars							
	Government		District Board		Private		Totals	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I.—Recognized Institutions</b>								
<i>For males</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	70	1	70
Middle Schools ..	6	415	341	64,352	21	1,624	368	66,391
Primary Schools ..	3	95	3,644	2,24,540	162	8,203	3,809	232,838
Training Schools ..	7	758	..	..	1	34	8	792
Agricultural Schools ..	1	75	..	..	1	23	2	98
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	32	792	8	195	40	987
Other Schools ..	..	..	1	41	..	..	1	41
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>289,725</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>10,149</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>301,217</b>
<i>For females</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools ..	6	464	..	..	2	110	8	574
Primary Schools ..	134	7,714	73	3,099	13	612	220	11,425
Training Schools ..	2	199	..	..	2	47	4	246
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>8,377</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>12,245</b>
<b>Grand totals for all Recognized Institutions</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>9,720</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>292,824</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>10,918</b>	<b>4,461</b>	<b>313,462</b>
<b>II.—Unrecognized Institutions.</b>								
For males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458	17,315
For females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	881
<b>Totals ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>483</b>	<b>18,196</b>
<b>Grand Totals for all Institutions.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>4,944</b>	<b>331,658</b>

ABLE IX

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and Indirect)				Number of teachers			
From Government Funds	From District Board Funds	From Other sources	Total expenditure	In Government schools	In District Board schools	In Private schools	Totals
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
..	..	5,792	5,792	..	..	6	6
3,12,100	5,44,635	97,863	9,54,598	31	2,742	99	2,872
9,71,827	11,84,692	1,61,855	23,18,374	3	8,028	379	8,410
2,30,107	..	7,725	2,37,832	62	..	9	71
8,356	..	4,783	13,139	6	..	3	9
680	302	..	982	..	24	8	32
..	28	..	28	..	1	..	1
15,23,070	17,29,657	2,78,018	35,30,745	102	10,795	504	11,401
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,414	..	3,360	11,774	22	..	10	32
1,07,109	23,255	4,489	1,34,853	300	108	26	434
56,624	..	3,938	60,562	13	..	4	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,72,147	23,255	11,787	2,07,189	335	108	40	483
16,95,217	17,52,912	2,89,805	37,37,934	437	10,903	544	11,884

## Explanatory Notes

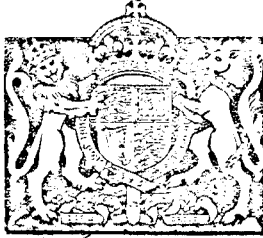
(1) Figures for *urban* areas (*i.e.*, municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**STATE & PROGRESS OF EDUCATION**  
IN THE  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR**  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1938-39**

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NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR  
1940

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No. 531

GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR  
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

---

*Nagpur, the 18th June 1940.*

READ—

The Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar, on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st March 1939.

RESOLUTION

Government again notes with concern that, while the number of primary schools and scholars reading in them has expanded, the statistics of primary education reveal but little improvement in the matter of wastage and stagnation. Whilst 44 per cent of the scholars reading in class I study as far as the fourth class, only 26 per cent are eventually successful in passing the primary certificate examination. Excessive transfers of teachers, the meagreness of their salaries and the unpunctuality with which they are often paid, the continued employment of untrained teachers and a lack of sustained interest on the part of the local bodies responsible in the supervision of primary schools—all contribute their share to causing this wastage. It would be surprising, if it were not by now a commonplace, that local bodies, whose individual members must all have a vivid appreciation of the benefits of education, should be so unsuccessful in securing a reasonable standard in its administration, and should so often not merely fail to impart an impetus but even clog its wheels. It might have been expected that in a matter so vital to the growth of the coming generation individual desires and jealousies would have been forgotten, and all would have united in a common impulse towards an improvement that could so easily be achieved. The resources of local bodies may not permit of much enhancement of the pay of the teaching staff, but firm and sympathetic treatment of it would go a long way to making it contented and thus getting better work from it. Government earnestly hopes that local bodies will realize the immense importance of effective steps to diminish the appalling wastage in the schools under their control.

2. The fall in the number of scholars from the Muslim community, at the primary and middle stages, is disconcerting. Government hopes that local bodies and Anjumans will co-operate

effectively and check this retrogression. The increase in the number of scholars of the backward and aboriginal castes is a welcome sign of the awakening that has come to them. Further progress should be possible in view of the considerable facilities made available by Government for these classes.

3. Two notable features of the year were the introduction of the Vidya Mandir scheme and the opening of the Basic Normal School at Wardha. The close of the year under report found both the schemes still in an experimental stage and it is too early yet to say how they will develop and what part they will take in the general scheme of education.

By order of the Governor,  
Central Provinces & Berar,

A. C. SEN GUPTA,  
*Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,*  
*Education Department.*

## CONTENTS

Subject	Page	Paragraph
<b>Chapter I.—General</b>		
General survey	.. 1	1
Special features	.. 1	2
Administration	.. 2	3
Inspecting agencies	.. 3	4
Expenditure	.. 3	5
Numbers	.. 4	6
<b>Chapter II.—The University</b>		
New activities—	.. 6	7
The College Code	.. 6	7
Building programme—	.. 6	8
(a) The University College of Law	.. 6	8 (a)
(b) The Laxminarayan Institute of Technology.	6	8 (b)
Military training	.. 6	9
Laxminarayan Memorials	.. 7	10
University Legislation—	.. 7	11
(a) University Statutes	.. 7	11 (a)
(b) Ordinances	.. 7	11 (b)
Examinations	.. 8	12
University College of Law, Nagpur	.. 9	13
Affiliated colleges	.. 9	14
University Library	.. 9	15
University Training Corps	.. 10	16
Students' Information Bureau	.. 10	17
Co-operation with other institutions	.. 10	18
Finance	.. 10	19
The Laxminarayan Bequest	.. 11	20
<b>Chapter III.—Arts and Science Colleges</b>		
Institutions	.. 11	21
Enrolment	.. 11	22
Accommodation	.. 12	23
Equipment	.. 12	24
Hostels	.. 12	25



Subject	Page	Paragraph
<b>Chapter III. — Arts and Science Colleges —</b>		
<i>concl.</i>		
Libraries	.. 12	26
Research work	.. 13	27
Finance	.. 13	28
Physical Education and Medical Examination	.. 14	29
College life and discipline	.. 14	30
General	.. 14	31
<b>Chapter IV.—Secondary Education</b>		
<b>for Boys.</b>		
A.—English Schools—		
Institutions	.. 15	32
Enrolment	.. 15	33
Hostels	.. 16	34
Expenditure	.. 16	35
Buildings and equipment—	.. 17	36
(a) Government schools	.. 17	36 (a)
(b) Other schools	.. 17	36 (b)
Teaching staff	.. 17	37
Examination results	.. 18	38
Teaching of Agriculture and Manual Training.	18	39
Physical education	.. 19	40
Rifle clubs	.. 19	41
Libraries	.. 19	42
Tone and discipline	.. 19	43
Village uplift	.. 19	44
B.—High School Education Board—		
Meetings	.. 20	45
Finance	.. 20	46
Co-education	.. 20	47
C.—Indian Middle Schools—		
Numbers	.. 20	48
Buildings and equipment	.. 21	49
Staff	.. 21	50
Hostels	.. 21	51

Subject	Page	Paragraph
<b>Chapter IV.—Secondary Education for Boys—concl'd.</b>		
<b>C.—Indian Middle Schools—concl'd.</b>		
English classes	.. 21	52
Teaching of agriculture	.. 22	53
Village libraries and continuation classes	22	54
Vocational training	.. 22	55
<b>Chapter V.—Primary Education for Boys</b>		
Compulsory education	.. 23	56
Numbers and attendance in recognised primary schools.	26	57
Wastage and stagnation	.. 29	58
Distribution of numbers among classes	.. 30	59
Teaching staff	.. 30	60
Pay of teachers	.. 31	61
Transfers of teachers	.. 32	62
Examination results	.. 33	63
Buildings	.. 34	64
Physical education	.. 35	65
Revised syllabus	.. 36	66
Administration	.. 37	67
<b>Chapter VI.—Education of Girls</b>		
Institutions	.. 37	68
Numbers	.. 39	69
College education	.. 39	70
Secondary education—	.. 39	71
(a) High schools	.. 39	71 (a)
(b) Indian English middle schools	.. 40	71 (b)
Hostels	.. 40	72
Schools (including primary and middle schools)	40	73
Distribution of pupils in classes	.. 41	74
Examination results	.. 41	75
Teaching staff	.. 41	76
Training of teachers	.. 42	77

Subject	Page	Paragraph
<b>Chapter VI.—Education of Girls—concl'd.</b>		
School committees ..	42	78
Physical education ..	42	79
Tone and discipline ..	42	80
<b>Chapter VII.—Muslim Education</b>		
Comparison ..	43	81
Numbers ..	43	82
Percentage of pupils to the total number under instruction.	44	83
Expenditure ..	44	84
Grants ..	45	85
Urdu medium of instruction ..	46	86
Inspectorate ..	46	87
<b>Chapter VIII.—Education of Backward Classes</b>		
A—Harijans—		
Numbers ..	46	88
Separate schools ..	47	89
Hostels ..	48	90
B.—Aboriginal and Wandering Tribes—		
Numbers ..	48	91
Separate schools ..	49	92
Special facilities ..	49	93
(a) Harijans ..	49	(a)
(b) Aborigines ..	49	(b)
<b>Chapter IX.—Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians</b>		
Administration ..	50	94
Higher education ..	50	95
Number of schools ..	50	96
Number of pupils ..	51	97
Examination results ..	51	98
Teaching staff ..	52	99
Expenditure ..	52	100
Hostels ..	52	101
Provincial Board ..	52	102

## CONTENTS

v

Subject	Page	Paragraph
<b>Chapter X.—Training of Teachers (Men)</b>		
Spence Training College, Jubbulpore—		
Numbers	.. 52	103
Selection of candidates	.. 52	104
Courses of training	.. 53	105
Physical education	.. 53	106
Normal Schools for Men—		
Numbers	.. 53	107
Syllabus for Basic National Education	.. 53	108
Vidya Mandir Training School	.. 53	109
Experimental work	.. 54	110
<b>Chapter XI.—Miscellaneous</b>		
Education of Jains	.. 54	111
Government Engineering School, Nagpur	.. 54	112
Agricultural education	.. 55	113
Industrial schools	.. 56	114
Mochi class at Nagpur	.. 56	115
Berar Victoria Technical Institute, Amraoti	.. 56	116
Industrial School, Jubbulpore	.. 56	117
Reformatory School, Jubbulpore	.. 56	118
Leather Tanning School, Nagpur	.. 56	119
Government School of Handicrafts, Nagpur	.. 57	120
Special schools	.. 57	121
Vedic School	.. 57	122
Nagpur School of Arts	.. 57	123
Factory schools	.. 57	124
Night schools	.. 58	125
Prison schools	.. 59	126
St. John's Ambulance Association	.. 59	127
Junior Red Cross	.. 60	128
Scout Association	.. 60	129

## STATISTICS

General Summary of Institutions and Scholars	ii and iii
General Summary of Expenditure on Education	iv and v
General Tables (Numbers I to IX)	vi to xl

## REPORT ON THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

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

### CHAPTER I.—GENERAL

**1. General Survey.**—The total number of educational institutions in the province increased by 269 from 6,347 to 6,616. These include 5,951 [5,775] recognized and 665 [572] unrecognized institutions. The total number of pupils under instruction increased by 16,483 from 513,645 to 530,128, the number in recognized institutions rising from 490,992 to 505,124 and that in unrecognized institutions from 22,653 to 25,004.

During the year under report the percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of the province was 3.42 [3.31]. The percentage of male pupils to male population stands at 5.59 [5.43] and that for girls at 1.25 [1.19].

The increase in enrolment and number of institutions clearly indicates that public effort is being more increasingly and fruitfully directed to achieve better results. Secondary and higher education continue to do as well as before. Education of girls also shows improvement. Primary education has been receiving the special attention of Government and an attempt is being made to improve both its quality and its extent.

**2. Special Features.**—(1) The scheme for the establishment of Vidya Mandirs came into effect this year. Sixty-eight offers of plots were accepted by Government and the acceptance of other offers was still under consideration when the year under report closed. The Wardha Normal School was converted into the Vidya Mandir Training School where 153 candidates, on completing their training, were posted under the Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur and Jubbulpore district councils for practical training. The total expenditure on the Vidya Mandir scheme during the year was Rs. 1,33,914.

(2) A provision of Rs. 1,01,020 was made for the introduction of compulsory education where schools already existed, but the local bodies were unable to take advantage of it since they were unable to fulfil the required conditions owing to their own financial stringency.

(3) Compulsory education was introduced in 127 centres, serving 418 villages, in the Betul district.

(4) A scheme of attaching continuation classes to the existing primary schools in order to prevent lapses into illiteracy of those who, after passing the Primary Certificate Examination, were unable to join a middle school, was also introduced during the year. It could only be introduced on a very moderate scale as most of the schools were unable to fulfil the conditions laid down for its introduction.

(5) Forty-four rural circulating libraries, each receiving an initial grant of Rs. 705 and a recurring grant of Rs. 130, were established with the object of preventing lapses into illiteracy.

(6) The Basic National Education Syllabus was accepted by the Provincial Government.

(7) A Central Board of Physical Welfare was constituted and a Chief Organizer of Physical Welfare was appointed. The district councils of Raipur, Drug, Buldana and Bhandara are reported to have taken an active part in organizing physical training activities.

(8) Sanction was given to start Shooting Clubs for pupils and members of the staff of certain high schools.

(9) Special grants and stipends of a generous nature were sanctioned by Government for the amelioration of the condition of Harijans and Aborigines in the province.

(10) The administrative branch of the department was re-organized on the 1st October 1938. This involved abolition of the posts of the four Circle Inspectors of Schools and creation of a District Inspector of Schools for each district. Three Deputy Directors were appointed to help the Director of Public Instruction. The re-organization is still in its early stage, but experience is bringing out defects which must be remedied. One result so far has been that the inspection of high schools and normal schools has suffered. This must have an injurious effect on the efficiency of our high schools and secondary education is bound to suffer.

**3. Administration.**—Mr. M. Owen continued as Director of Public Instruction till the 29th April 1938 and proceeded on leave from the 30th April 1938, preparatory to retirement on the 16th February 1940. Mr. A. C. Sen Gupta acted as Director of Public Instruction till the 18th June 1938 when Dr. G. G. R. Hunter took over and continued throughout the year. The post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction held by Mr. F. K. Clark, who proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, was held in abeyance till the 18th March 1940.

4. **Inspecting Agencies.**—The inspecting staff and the number of schools (excluding European schools) of various grades in 1938-39 are shown in the table below :—

Inspecting staff—	Number of officers	
	For boys	For girls
Director of Public Instruction .. .. .	1	
Deputy Directors of Public Instruction .. .. .	3	
Officer on Special Duty .. .. .	1	
District Inspectors of Schools .. .. .	19	
Assistant District Inspectors of Schools .. .. .	66	
Assistant District Inspectors of Schools on Special Duty .. .. .	3	
Inspectresses of Schools .. .. .	2	
Assistant Inspectresses of Schools .. .. .	4	
<b>Number of Schools—</b>		
High Schools .. .. .	91	14
Indian-English Middle Schools .. .. .	214	38
Middle Schools .. .. .	379	44
Primary Schools .. .. .	4,579	494
Normal Schools .. .. .	8	6
Special schools .. .. .	63	5
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>5,334</b>	<b>601</b>

5. **Expenditure.**—Expenditure on education under various kinds of institutions is shown in the table below :—

Heads of expenditure (1)	Expenditure in		Increase or decrease (4) Rs.
	1937-38	1938-39	
	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	
<i>Direct Expenditure</i>			
<b>Institutions for males—</b>			
University .. .. .	1,65,588	1,63,198	— 2,390
High School Education Board .. .. .	78,271	70,837	— 7,434
Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	6,94,656	6,73,535	— 21,121
Professional Colleges .. .. .	1,85,334	1,63,790	— 21,544
High Schools .. .. .	10,80,467	11,96,450	+ 1,15,983
Indian-English Middle Schools .. .. .	13,11,883	12,89,890	— 21,993
Middle Schools .. .. .	9,70,389	8,70,673	— 99,716
Primary Schools .. .. .	33,65,948	35,73,680	+ 2,07,732
Normal Schools .. .. .	2,16,923	2,18,612	+ 1,689
Other Special Schools .. .. .	2,51,713	2,35,207	— 16,506
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>83,21,172</b>	<b>84,55,872</b>	<b>+ 1,34,700</b>

Heads of expenditure (1)	Expenditure in		Increase or decrease (4) Rs.
	1937-38	1938-39	
	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	
<b>Institutions for females—</b>			
Arts and Science Colleges ..	16,593	19,259	+ 2,666
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	1,18,809	1,35,622	+16,813
Indian-English Middle Schools ..	1,32,908	1,46,412	+13,504
Middle Schools ..	87,170	91,722	+ 4,552
Primary Schools ..	5,58,337	5,66,324	+ 7,987
Normal Schools ..	65,058	68,286	+ 3,228
Other Special Schools ..	26,778	30,811	+ 4,033
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>10,05,653</b>	<b>10,58,436</b>	<b>+ 52,783</b>
<b>Total Direct Expenditure</b> ..	<b>93,26,825</b>	<b>95,14,308</b>	<b>+ 1,87,483</b>
<i>Indirect Expenditure.</i>			
Direction ..	1,17,765	1,25,797	+ 8,032
Inspection ..	4,34,622	3,21,523	- 1,13,099
Buildings and furniture ..	6,40,209	6,14,820	- 25,389
Miscellaneous ..	8,95,863	9,85,801	+ 89,938
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>20,88,459</b>	<b>20,47,941</b>	<b>- 40,518</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>1,14,15,284</b>	<b>1,15,62,249</b>	<b>+ 1,46,965</b>

Expenditure on education rose from Rs. 1,14,15,284 to Rs. 1,15,62,249, as a result of increase in expenditure on normal, high and primary schools. The average cost of educating a pupil decreased from Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 22-6-6.

6. Numbers.—The following tables give the number of institutions of all kinds and the enrolment in them (including Anglo-Indian and European schools):—

Kind of institutions	Institutions for males			Institutions for females		
	1937-38	1938-39	In-crease or de-crease	1937-38	1938-39	In-crease or de-crease
<b>Recognized institutions—</b>						
Arts and Science Colleges ..	9	11	+ 2	1	1	..
Professional colleges ..	4	4	..	1	..	- 1
High Schools ..	87	91	+ 4	13	14	+ 1
Indian-English Middle Schools ..	213	214	+ 1	38	38	..
Middle Schools ..	382	379	- 3	41	44	+ 3
Primary Schools ..	4,397	4,579	+ 182	491	494	+ 3
Normal Schools ..	8	8	..	7	6	- 1
Other special schools ..	78	63	- 15	5	5	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>5,178</b>	<b>5,349</b>	<b>+ 171</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
<b>Unrecognized institutions</b> ..	<b>526</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>+ 95</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>- 2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>5,704</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>+ 266</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>+ 3</b>



Kind of institutions	Institutions for males			Institutions for females		
	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Recognized institutions—</i>						
Arts and Science Colleges.	2,679	2,997	+299	68	79	+11
Professional Colleges	743	775	+32	21	..	-21
High Schools ..	9,784	12,942	+3,158	692	740	+48
Indian-English Middle Schools.	32,826	31,522	-1,304	3,258	3,602	+344
Middle Schools ..	72,423	72,221	-202	5,947	6,219	+272
Primary Schools ..	317,919	328,492	+10,573	39,497	40,724	+1,227
Normal Schools ..	792	974	+182	353	321	-32
Other Special Schools	3,452	3,107	-345	519	409	-110
Total ..	440,637	453,030	+12,393	50,355	52,094	+1,739
<i>Unrecognized institutions</i>	20,222	23,014	+2,792	2,431	1,990	-441
Grand Total ..	460,859	476,044	+15,185	52,786	54,084	+1,298

The number of recognized institutions for males and females has gone up by 171 and 5, respectively; the number of unrecognized institutions for males has increased by 95, while that for girls has decreased by 2. Pupils in recognized and unrecognized institutions meant primarily for males have increased by 12,393 and 2,792, respectively, while pupils in institutions for females have increased by 1,739 in recognized institutions but decreased by 441 in unrecognized institutions.

The total number of institutions of all kinds in the province under various managements with their enrolment is given in the table below :—

Management	Institutions				
	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<i>Recognized institutions—</i>					
Government	..	397	402	+5	1.26
District Council	..	4,099	4,281	+182	4.44
Municipal	..	685	688	+3	0.44
<i>Private—</i>					
Aided	..	366	405	+39	10.66
Unaided	..	228	175	-53	23.25
Total	..	5,775	5,951	+176	3.06
<i>Unrecognized institutions</i>	..	572	665	+93	16.3
Grand Total	..	6,347	6,616	+269	4.24

Management	Enrolment			
	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Recognized institutions—</i>				
Government	.. 42,534	44,040	+1,506	3.54
District Council	.. 293,889	301,264	+7,375	25.08
Municipal	.. 102,547	106,310	+3,763	3.68
<i>Private—</i>				
Aided	.. 39,028	42,637	+3,609	9.25
Unaided	.. 12,994	10,873	-2,121	31.8
Total	.. 490,992	505,124	+14,132	2.88
<i>Unrecognized institutions</i>	.. 22,653	25,004	+2,351	10.38
Grand Total	.. 513,645	530,128	+16,483	3.23

There is an increase in the number of all but the unaided institutions. District councils show satisfactory progress in this respect. A further decline of 53 [78] institutions under private management is regrettable but is due to economic depression.

## CHAPTER II —THE UNIVERSITY

7. **New Activities—*The College Code.***—By far the most important piece of legislation passed by the University during the year is the College Code Ordinance made by the Executive Council on the 19th November 1938. It is primarily intended to give teachers in Private Colleges a living wage, security of service and a voice in the management. It has not yet received the assent of the Chancellor.

8. **Building Programme—(a) *The University College of Law.***—Construction of new buildings of the University College of Law and the hostel for post-graduate students commenced in January 1939, and is now making rapid progress. The two buildings are estimated to cost Rs. 70,400 and Rs. 51,200 respectively. The buildings will be ready by the end of the year, and when the College assembles again for the session 1940-41, it will be in its new home.

(b) *The Laxmnarayan Institute of Technology.*—It is hoped that construction of the building will commence in or about October and it will be possible for the institute to start work before the end of the year 1941.

9. **Military Training.**—At its meeting held on the 14th February 1939, the Executive Council appointed a committee "to explore the ways and means of developing military training in the University by expansion of the University Training Corps or otherwise". The committee has now submitted its report which *inter alia* recommends that the passing of a prescribed test in shooting should be made compulsory for all male students prosecuting

the B.A. (Pass) and B.Sc. (Pass) courses. The details of the scheme are being worked out. Efforts are also being made for the expansion of the University Training Corps and for provision of instruction in Military Science.

**10. Laxminarayan Memorials.**—With a view to perpetuate the memory of the great testator, the University has placed an order for preparing two statues of Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan with a reputed sculptor of Bombay.

**11. University Legislation**—(a) *University Statutes.*—At its meeting held on the 9th December 1938, the following new Statute (No. 36) was made at the meeting, *viz.*—

- (i) *Ad Eundem* degrees may be conferred by the University in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.
- (ii) The following shall be the *Ad Eundem* degrees of the University, *viz.*—

B. A., B. A. (Hons.), M. A., B. Sc., B. Sc. (Hons.), B. Sc. (Tech.), M. Sc., Ph. D., D. Litt., LL.B., LL. M., LL. D., B. T., D. Sc., B. Sc. (Agr.) and M. Sc. (Agr.).

The object of the proposed Statute is to make it clear, specially for purposes of election of the member of the Provincial Assembly representing the University constituency, that all persons enrolled in the Register of Registered Graduates of Nagpur University have the full status of graduates of that University. Doubts regarding their status were raised at the last elections for the Provincial Assembly.

(b) *Ordinances.*—(i) A new self-contained ordinance makes regularity in attendance at the parades and camps at the University Training Corps compulsory, for the purpose of admission of its members to University examinations.

(ii) A new LL. D. ordinance dispenses with the requirement for preparation of the thesis for the degree under the guidance of an approved person and otherwise brings its provisions into line with the Ordinance for the D. Litt. and D. Sc. degrees.

(iii) An ordinance providing for one year's post-graduate course for a Diploma in Co-operation has been made, and it is hoped that instruction for the examination for the diploma will commence in at least one of the colleges in July 1940.

A new ordinance has been passed which empowers the Executive Council to admit to the University a student or class of students expelled or rusticated by another University "if the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied that such expulsion or rustication was not due to an offence involving moral delinquency".

12. **Examinations.**—The total number of candidates registered for the examinations was 3,021 as against 2,940 in 1938; 1,386 in 1930 and 767 in 1924. The number of candidates presented by colleges was 2,027 as against 2,095 in 1938. The number of non-collegiate candidates was as follows, *viz.*—

	1938	1939
(1) Women candidates (under Statute 29)	.. 59	94
(2) Ex-students	.. 499	491
(3) Teacher candidates	.. 115	109
(4) Librarians and Library clerks	.. 2	1
(5) Non-collegiate candidates for M. A., M. Sc., and LL. M. Examinations.	83	218
(6) Non-collegiate candidates for the examinations in Oriental Learning.	40	31
(7) Compartmental candidates	.. 47	50
Total	.. <u>845</u>	<u>994</u>

The following table compares the University results in various examinations held during the years 1938 and 1939:—

Examinations	Number of candidates admitted		Number present		Number passed		Percentage or passes	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
M. A.	.. 120	247	106	191	83	130	78.3	68.1
M. Sc.	.. 24	41	23	36	20	25	86.95	69.4
B. A. (Hons.)	.. 11	12	11	12	10	10	90.9	83.3
B. Sc. (Hons.)	.. 2	10	2	10	2	9	100.0	90.0
LL. M. (Part I)	.. 4	2	4	2	..	1	..	50.0
LL. M. (Part II)	.. 2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
LL. B. (Final)	.. 233	257	221	226	157	205	71.04	90.7
LL. B. (Previous)	.. 323	350	279	272	199	200	71.32	73.5
B. T.	.. 29	32	29	32	29	32	100.0	100.0
B. A. (Pass)	.. 692	579	639	542	385	323	60.25	59.4
B. Sc. (Pass)	.. 103	127	100	124	52	54	52.0	43.5
B. Sc. (Agr.)	.. 29	31	29	31	16	22	55.17	70.96
B. A. (Hons.) in minor subjects.	13	10	13	10	12	9	92.3	90.0
B. Sc. (Hons.) in minor subjects.	10	4	10	4	10	4	100.0	100.0
Intermediate (Arts and Science).	1,133	1,104	1,093	1,060	589	655	53.88	61.8
Intermediate in Science (Agriculture).	68	57	68	57	44	31	64.7	56.1
Dip. T.	.. 53	48	53	47	53	46	100.0	97.9
Diploma in Engineering (First).	51	52	49	51	32	22	65.3	43.13
Diploma in Engineering (Final).	.. 25	..	25	..	..	19	..	76.0
Junior Diploma in Oriental Learning.	40	31	29	25	15	23	51.72	92.0
Total	.. <u>2,940</u>	<u>3,021</u>	<u>2,760</u>	<u>2,759</u>	<u>1,708</u>	<u>1,820</u>	..	..

The number of women candidates was as follows :—

Women candidates from colleges ..	87	118
Non-collegiate women candidates ..	59	94
Total	146	212

Of the 212 women examinees, 133 were successful at the various examinations including 80 at the Intermediate (Arts and Science) examinations, (4 of them in the first division), 33 at the B.A., 6 at the B.Sc. and 4 at the previous LL.B. Out of the four candidates successful in the first division at the B.A. examination of the year, the first three were women candidates.

**13. University College of Law, Nagpur.**—The total number of students on the roll of the University College of Law on the 1st September 1938 was 394 as against 390 in 1937; 450 in 1936 and 487 in 1935.

A new feature of the activities of the college during the year was the arrangement of special lectures in Law by distinguished members of the Bench and Bar on a remunerative basis.

A sum of Rs. 6,014-12-10 has been spent for the purchase of books and journals for the Sir M. B. Dadabhoy Law Library. The total number of volumes in the Library rose from 3,428 in 1937-38 to 4,152 during 1938-39.

**14. Affiliated Colleges.**—Two new Arts Colleges were admitted to the privileges of the University up to the B.A. standard during the year, *viz.*, the Chhattisgarh College, Raipur, the Sitabai Arts College, Akola.

Both these colleges are managed by private bodies constituted in accordance with the University College Code.

The Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, has also adopted a new constitution in accordance with the College Code, and its admission has accordingly been recommended for a further period of four years from 1st June 1939.

The admission of the Hitkarini Law College, Jubbulpore, has also been extended for a further period of five years with effect from 1st June 1938. Robertson College, Jubbulpore, has been admitted to the privileges of the University in respect of the courses of instruction in Political Science and Urdu up to the B.A. standard. The City College, Nagpur, and the Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, have been asked by the University to revise their constitutions in accordance with the provisions of the College Code.

**15. University Library.**—The total number of volumes added to the library during the year was 2,641, bringing the total number on the 30th June 1939 to 33,803.

A sum of Rs. 10,979-0-11 was spent on the purchase of new books and periodicals during the year.

The Executive Council has appointed an Officer on Special Duty to prepare and print a catalogue of the University Library. The work began on the 10th January and it is expected that it will be completed by December.

**16. University Training Corps.**—The total strength of the University Training Corps on the 31st March 1939 was 322 and 317 for the years 1938 and 1939, respectively.

The Annual Camp was held at Kamptee from the 6th to the 20th October 1938, a part of the Argaum Barracks recently vacated by the British Infantry having been occupied by the Corps during the period. At the camp "advantage was taken of the new training areas available and some very interesting tactical exercises were incorporated in the programme and carried out by the members with energy and enthusiasm. The Officer Commanding, 2-17 Dogra Regiment, Kamptee, supplied a platoon which gave demonstrations of Drill, Arms Drill and Guard Mounting. A demonstration of a "Platoon in attack" with firing on the range was also given. These practical demonstrations were much appreciated, as the members could see for themselves the standard of efficiency for which they must strive.

Among other features of the progress made by the Corps during the year may be mentioned its brilliant success at the shooting competition held during the year by the Army Rifle Association, India. It was open to all the Training Corps of the Indian Universities and the team of the Nagpur University Training Corps stood first in the whole of India.

**17. Students' Information Bureau.**—The total number of intending candidates for admission to British Universities and other institutions who sought information and advice from the Students' Information Bureau was 168 as against 133 in 1937-38. The number of students who sought admission during the year was 23, of whom 14 have so far been promised admission. It is estimated that the total number of students of this province receiving education in Great Britain at present is about a dozen.

**18. Co-operation with other Institutions.**—Under the auspices of the University the twenty-second session of the Indian Economic Conference was held at Nagpur on the 29th, 30th and 31st December 1938.

**19. Finance.**—The total income for the year (exclusive of the opening balance and debt heads) was Rs. 2,19,546-15-9 and the total expenditure (exclusive of the debt head) Rs. 2,18,212-3-0. This expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 17,305 on purchase of books; Rs. 11,285 for the University Library and Rs. 6,020 for the Law College Library; and a sum of Rs. 12,117-2-11 on the building operations relating to the University College of Law and the University play-grounds. The 11½ per cent cut in the Government grants was repeated during the year.

20. **The Laxminarayan Bequest.**—The plans of the Laxminarayan Technological Institute are now ready but the construction of the buildings has not yet started.

The University has lent the services of Dr. R. S. Thakur, Officer on Special Duty, to the Provincial Government for a period of one year for appointment as Officer-in-Charge of the Industrial Survey of the Province undertaken by the Government.

### CHAPTER III.—ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES

21. **Institutions.**—The number of colleges has increased from 10 to 12. The new colleges at Raipur and Akola were started and were admitted to the privileges of Nagpur University during the year. Eight of these are private colleges of which Hislop College, Nagpur, Central College for Women, Nagpur, and Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, were aided by Government. Rajkumar College, Raipur, was aided by the Government of India. Robertson College, Jubbulpore, has been granted recognition by the University in Civics and Politics. The number of women students is increasing. Their number in the different colleges is as follows:—

Name of the College	Number of women students
Central College for Women, Nagpur	.. 79
Morris College, Nagpur	.. 85
College of Science, Nagpur	.. 21
King Edward College, Amraoti	.. 22
Hislop College, Nagpur	.. 13

22. **Enrolment.**—The following comparative table shows the numbers in the years 1937-38 and 1938-39:—

Colleges (1)	Enrolment		Increase or decrease (4)
	1937-38 (2)	1938-39 (3)	
<i>Government.</i>			
Morris College, Nagpur	.. 614	660	+ 46
College of Science, Nagpur	.. 452	463	+ 11
Robertson College, Jubbulpore	.. 281	430	+ 149
King Edward College, Amraoti	.. 350	331	- 19
<i>Aided.</i>			
Hislop College, Nagpur	.. 398	393	- 5
Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore	.. 192	239	+ 47
Rajkumar College, Raipur	.. 3	2	- 1
Central College for Women, Nagpur	.. 68	79	+ 11
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha	.. 88	75	- 13
Chhattisgarh College, Raipur	.. ..	51	+ 51
Sitabai Arts College, Akola	.. ..	33	+ 33
City College, Nagpur	.. 320	320	..
<b>Total</b>	.. <b>2,766</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>+ 310</b>

There is an increase of 310 students in all the colleges which is shared mostly by Morris College, Nagpur, Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, and the two new colleges at Raipur and Akola. The increase of 149 at Robertson College is only nominal, as it was due to the admission of 215 ex-Osmania students. If this number were excluded there would be an actual fall of 66 which is due to the opening of Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, and of a new college at Raipur. Ex-Osmania students were admitted to the Science College, Nagpur, and Robertson College, Jubbulpore.

**23. Accommodation.**—Morris College, Nagpur, continues to meet in the same old building which has proved inadequate for the growing needs of the college. The other Government colleges and Hislop College, Nagpur, have sufficient accommodation. The Central College for Women is very much handicapped for want of accommodation. The needs of the college are not met ever after renting five different buildings. This puts considerable strain on the members of the staff who have to move from building to building to take their classes. The staff has, however, done its best in co-operating with the management in maintaining the efficiency of the college. The Wardha, Akola and Raipur colleges are meeting in rented buildings and as they have started very recently the question of accommodation in their case is not very pressing for the present. A new building for a Mohammedan mess for Science College was sanctioned and is under construction. The buildings of Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, and City College, Nagpur, cannot be called very satisfactory, but are adequate for their present requirements.

**24. Equipment.**—Robertson College, Jubbulpore, and Science College, Nagpur, need more allotment for scientific apparatus and chemicals.

**25. Hostels.**—All the colleges except those at Wardha and Akola have their own hostels. The Wardha college has a nominal hostel, having only one boarder. The number of resident students has increased by 55 to 637 [582]. The increase is mainly to be found at Robertson College, Jubbulpore, Morris College, Nagpur, and Science College, Nagpur. There is a great demand for hostel accommodation at Morris and Science Colleges, Nagpur. The hostels are full and admissions have to be refused to a large number of candidates. The major portion of these boarders (484) is in the hostels attached to Government colleges. Of the private colleges, Hislop College has 75 and Central College for Women 42 resident students.

**26. Libraries.**—The Principals of all Government colleges, except that of King Edward College, Amraoti, complain about the inadequacy of the library allotments. Among the private colleges, City College, Nagpur, and Hislop College, Nagpur, have made sufficient progress in the equipment of their respective libraries. Other private colleges and particularly those recently started are struggling hard for finances and can hardly afford to build up their libraries. They are however, doing their best with the limited resources at



their disposal. It is gratifying to note that the Zamindarin Sahiba of Pithora has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Chhattisgarh College, Raipur, for building up a library. Hislop College, Nagpur, has constructed a new library hall, 80' x 24', which provides sufficient accommodation for book-shelves and readers. This facilitated the starting of "Open Access System". Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore, is also building up its library slowly. A large number of books were donated to the Central College for Women by Miss Rathbone, M.P.

**27. Research Work.**—Eight members on the staff of the College of Science contributed 25 research papers which were published during the session. This gives an indication of the steady growth of the spirit of research in the college. Research work is hampered by long hours of teaching and demonstration work that has to be done by members of the staff of the college. Increased grants are necessary to improve the equipment of the college and to provide the material necessary for scientific research. Scholarships are awarded by the University, Morris Memorial Fellowship Fund and the King Edward Memorial Society of Central Provinces and Berar to post-graduate students some of whom carry on research work in the College of Science. Three research scholars—two in Chemistry and one in Mathematics department—worked in the college.

**28. Finance.**—The following table gives a comparative statement of expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges in the province. The average cost per student has been reduced to Rs. 225-3-7 [Rs. 257-2-3] which is shared by the different managements :—

Arts Colleges	Expenditure		Increase or decrease	Average cost per student		
	1937-38	1938-39		1937-38		1938-39
	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Government Colleges ..	5,87,248	5,47,485	-39,763	346 0 10	290 9 7	
Private Colleges—						
Aided (Men) ..	62,263	85,448	+23,185	155 4 4	134 12 5	
Aided (Women) ..	16,593	19,259	+ 2,666	244 0 3	243 12 7	
Unaided ..	45,145	40,602	- 4,543	75 3 10	84 12 3	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,11,249</b>	<b>6,92,794</b>	<b>-18,455</b>	<b>257 2 3</b>	<b>225 3 7</b>	

In Government colleges the reduction in average cost per student has been due to (i) the retirement or transfer of Indian Educational Service Officers and (ii) increase in the number of students. The low average cost in private colleges is due to the low salaries paid to the teachers and a slight increase in the number of students.

### 29. Physical Education and Medical Examination.—

Physical education is compulsory in the Intermediate classes. In addition to Government colleges, Hislop College, Nagpur, and the Chhattisgarh College, Raipur, have separate Physical Training Instructors. A gymnasium has been constructed at Morris College, Nagpur, and the expense has been borne entirely by the past and present students of the college and the members of the staff. One has been provided at Robertson College, Jubbulpore, by the conversion of the old Electric Power House. Provision has been made at Morris College for Tennis and Badminton for women students. Students of all colleges take an active part in games and sports and participate in the University tournaments. But more students should take part in games. The discipline and efficiency of the Nagpur University Training Corps have been good.

All students are now being examined twice a year by the University Medical Officers. Some of the colleges have their own Medical Officers who examine the students and bring the defects and diseases to the notice of the authorities. The Medical Officers report that there is a distinct improvement in the general health of the students.

### 30. College Life and Discipline.—

The general tone of all the colleges was healthy, and discipline was satisfactory. The relations between the staff and the students were cordial.

The various societies of the colleges functioned well and exercised a very instructive and healthy influence on the students. The tutorial classes in some of the colleges are proving very beneficial to the students.

### 31. General.—

It is gratifying to note that some of the colleges have taken up social service work. Several students of the Science College, Nagpur, have taken part in this work. A series of lectures in "First Aid" and "Home Nursing" were delivered. Robertson College, Jubbulpore, has started a Rural Uplift Association. The students showed great enthusiasm during the months of January and February 1939. The Hislop College is running a City Night School and there are 2 schools in villages with about 50 adults and children. The adult education classes organized in the previous year by the Central College for Women, Nagpur, has made encouraging progress. A little school for the servants' children and their friends was opened and here the teaching is done by some of the members of the staff and the students. In connection with the Home Science department and its practical work, some of the students visited the rural welfare centre, maternity and child welfare centre, nursery schools, hospitals and similar institutions. Students of Morris College are running three night schools in different parts of the town. Many students went out into the villages in groups under the direction of leaders for industrial survey work.

An educational tour to Calcutta and Tata Nagar was arranged for students of the College of Science in order to give them opportunities of visiting important centres of scientific research and industrial work.

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

A.—ENGLISH SCHOOLS

32. **Institutions.**—The recognized number of high and middle schools under different managements in the year under report as compared with the previous year is seen from the following figures :—

Management (1)	High schools		Increase or decrease (4)	English Middle schools		Increase or decrease (7)
	1937-38 (2)	1938-39 (3)		1937-38 (5)	1938-39 (6)	
Government ..	26	26	Nil	48	48	Nil
District Council ..	..	..	..	1	1	Nil
Municipal ..	12	15	+3	51	50	-1
Private—						
Aided ..	26	32	+6	76	82	+6
Unaided ..	19	14	-5	33	29	-4
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>+1</b>

Government and district council schools remain the same as in the previous year. Municipal high schools have increased by 3 (2 in Saugor and 1 in Hoshangabad district) and 6 private high schools, 5 of which were unaided in the previous year, were granted aid either from Provincial or Local Funds. Under middle departments, municipal schools decreased by one by the closure of 2 schools in Wardha district and the opening of a new 1 in Belghat district, while under private management 6 schools, of which 4 were unaided in the previous year, were for the first time aided.

33. **Enrolment.**—The figures in the following statement compare the enrolment in the above schools in the year under report with that in the previous year :—

Management (1)	Pupils in high schools		Increase or decrease (4)	Pupils in English middle schools and middle de- partments of high schools		Increase or decrease (7)
	1937-38 (2)	1938-39 (3)		1937-38 (5)	1938-39 (6)	
Government ..	4,521	4,865	+ 344	6,848	6,552	- 296
District Council ..	..	..	..	74	102	+ 28
Municipal ..	1,045	1,992	+ 947	10,770	10,054	- 716
Private—						
Aided ..	2,962	4,931	+1,969	11,281	11,258	- 23
Unaided ..	1,105	986	- 119	3,466	3,194	- 272
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,633</b>	<b>12,774</b>	<b>+3,141</b>	<b>32,439</b>	<b>31,160</b>	<b>-1,279</b>

\*These are schools in which the English language is a compulsory subject of study.

Enrolment in high school classes showed an increase of 3,141, while there is a decrease by 1,279 in the middle classes. The increase in the high departments is an indication of the great demand for English education. The decrease of pupils in the middle departments is due to the abolition in 1937-38 of the High School Entrance and Scholarship Examination.

**34. Hostels.**—The number of boarders decreased by 195, from 2,636 to 2,441. Boarders among high school students increased by 40, while 235 of the middle school students gave up residence in hostels during the year under report, partly owing to opening of English schools near their own homes and partly to their having joined unrecognized schools. The Municipal High School, Khurai, was provided with the hostel in the year under report. Extension of hostel accommodation is required at Betul, Jubbulpore and Katni. Messing charges varied from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per mensem per head. Hostels continue to be popular.

**35. Expenditure.**—The table below gives the expenditure on secondary (English) schools from various sources during 1938-39 :—

Expenditure from	Expenditure on high schools		
	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds ..	4,36,666	4,74,126	+ 37,460
District Board Funds ..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds ..	26,149	28,134	+ 1,985
Fees ..	4,93,655	5,50,994	+ 57,339
Other sources ..	81,252	96,682	+ 15,430
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>10,37,722</b>	<b>11,49,936</b>	<b>+ 1,12,214</b>
Expenditure from	Expenditure on English middle and middle departments of high school		
	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease
	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds ..	5,09,789	4,62,546	- 47,243
District Board Funds ..	3,379	4,168	+ 789
Municipal Funds ..	99,130	1,09,689	+ 10,559
Fees ..	5,49,891	5,42,108	- 7,783
Other sources ..	99,138	1,17,144	+ 18,006
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12,61,327</b>	<b>12,35,655</b>	<b>- 25,672</b>

Total expenditure on secondary education increased by Rs. 86,542, though high schools show an increase of Rs. 1,12,214 and middle schools a decrease of Rs. 25,672, because of increase and decrease of enrolment in the respective departments which is evident from the account under fees.

**36. Buildings and Equipment—(a) Government Schools.**—Accommodation in Government schools is generally sufficient. Owing to increase in enrolment the buildings of the Government English middle schools at Kamptee, Sironcha and Brahmपुरi, need extension. A new building for the laboratory of the Government High School, Narsinghpur, was provided in the year under report. The Government High Schools, Betul and Basim, need extension of accommodation.

(b) *Other Schools.*—The position in regard to buildings and equipment of non-Government schools is generally unsatisfactory. Bad economic conditions prevent local bodies, which manage secondary schools to undertake construction of new buildings or extensions of existing ones, while some of the schools under private agencies meet in unsuitable and ill-ventilated buildings constructed more for residential than for educational purposes. Owing to continuous deterioration of provincial finances for some years past, Government has been unable to render substantial help to managing bodies.

**37. Teaching Staff.**—The number of trained and untrained teachers in the high and English middle schools under different managements is given in the table below :—

Management (1)	Trained		Untrained	
	1937-38 (2)	1938-39 (3)	1937-38 (4)	1938-39 (5)
	High Schools—			
Government	294	312	21	34
Municipal	47	58	35	69
Aided	100	144	152	241
Unaided	24	16	116	87
Total	465	530	314	431
English Middle Schools—				
Government	296	298	42	46
District Council and Municipal	241	261	242	224
Aided	209	220	320	344
Unaided	18	23	121	127
Total	764	802	725	741
	Total		Percentage of trained teachers	
	1937-38 (6)	1938-39 (7)	1937-38 (8)	1938-39 (9)
High Schools—				
Government	315	346	93.3	90.2
Municipal	82	127	57.3	45.7
Aided	242	385	41.3	37.4
Unaided	140	103	13.1	15.5
Total	779	961	59.7	55.2
English Middle Schools—				
Government	338	344	87.6	86.6
District Council and Municipal	483	485	49.9	53.8
Aided	529	564	39.5	39.4
Unaided	139	150	13.0	15.3
Total	1,489	1,543	51.3	52.0

From the above figures it will be seen that teachers newly appointed in the schools during the year were all untrained men as the only Training College in the province is unable to train even the teachers already working in the schools. Hence the percentage of trained teachers is lowered by the establishment of new schools.

The condition of non-Government schools in this respect is very unsatisfactory and so more admission to the Training College is being given to candidates from non-Government schools. The fall in percentage in Government schools is due to wastage mainly.

**38. Examination Results.**—The results of the High School Certificate Examination are given in the following table, district-wise :—

District (1)	1937-38			1938-39		
	Appeared (2)	Passed (3)	Percentage (4)	Appeared (5)	Passed (6)	Percentage (7)
Nagpur ..	906	494	54.5	895	550	61.4
Wardha ..	153	85	52.1	135	92	68.2
Chanda ..	38	23	60.5	50	36	72.0
Betul ..	36	22	61.1	31	23	74.2
Chhindwara ..	70	47	67.1	51	32	62.7
Jubbulpore ..	279	187	66.4	299	184	61.3
Saugor ..	99	93	93.3	112	98	87.5
Mandla ..	23	16	69.6	25	21	84.0
Nimar ..	127	65	51.2	133	79	59.4
Hoshangabad ..	188	105	55.9	185	131	70.8
Raipur ..	114	89	78.1	111	78	70.3
Bilaspur ..	61	55	90.2	56	46	82.1
Drug ..	31	17	54.8	34	24	70.6
Bhandara ..	66	43	65.2	70	40	57.1
Balaghat ..	32	26	81.9	38	31	81.6
Amraoti ..	339	211	62.0	315	187	59.4
Akola ..	249	139	55.6	254	131	51.6
Buldana ..	142	72	50.7	156	109	69.9
Yeotmal ..	119	80	66.6	92	69	75.0
Total ..	3,082	1,869	60.6	3,042	1,961	64.5

The percentage of passes among students who appeared from recognized schools was 64.5 as against 60.6 of the previous year. These figures indicate a slight improvement in the quality of instruction.

**39. Teaching of Agriculture and Manual Training.**—

The teaching of agriculture in high schools is becoming popular and the number of boys offering this subject has increased in both the Government High Schools at Betul and Basim. In the Betul school there were 26 students studying the subject in 1938-39 as against 10 in 1936-37. The popularity of the subject is evidenced by the demand for it in the middle department of the Government High School, Basim, and the Government Middle School at Talegaon-Dashasar. The Basim school is also in need of a separate building for an agricultural laboratory.

The number of manual training centres attached to Government schools remains the same as reported last year and the subject continues to be popular. Some students in the local non-Government schools also took advantage of instruction imparted in the subject in Government schools.

**40. Physical Education.**—Students continue to take interest in organized games. But the question of provision of play-grounds especially in towns like Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Amraoti, etc., is presenting very great difficulties, as all available space in these towns is built over for residential purposes. Schools under private management suffer the most in this respect.

The new syllabus of physical training could not be introduced in all the schools for want of a sufficient number of trained Physical Training Instructors forthcoming from Spence Training College.

**41. Rifle Clubs.**—A novel feature of the year is the starting of Rifle Clubs at Craddock High School, Wardha, Government High School, Yeotmal, Government High School, Chanda, and Marathi High School, Amraoti, with the permission of the Provincial Government. In order to encourage the opening of such clubs, Government permitted their opening and maintenance from Amalgamated Funds of Schools. A number of institutions have since applied for permission to open such clubs and their cases are under consideration.

Another noteworthy feature of the year is the demand for military training in high schools. Nagpur University has taken the initiative and moved the Provincial Government to permit imparting of at least preliminary military training in high school classes so that students when they come up to college classes may be trained in the higher courses.

**42. Libraries.**—Libraries attached to high schools continue to be in the same condition as was reported last year.

The District Inspector, Nagpur, suggests the establishment of a common library where there are many schools at one place, such as Nagpur. All the schools may contribute and thus costly modern educational appliances could be purchased in this way without being a burden on any particular institution.

**43. Tone and Discipline.**—There were no breaches of discipline in any school. Extra-curricular activities are undertaken in most of the high schools. In some of the schools, besides debates, school magazines, elocution and other literary activities, interesting hobbies like gardening, cycle clubs, photography, wood-work, fret-work, stamps and picture collection, book-binding, spinning on *takli*, soap-making, etc., were introduced. Girls reading in these schools are allowed to take embroidery, music, hygiene and sewing.

**44. Village Uplift.**—Village uplift work was undertaken by many of the students and teachers of high schools during the summer vacation of 1938 in response to an appeal issued by the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

## B.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD

45. **Meetings.**—The Annual Meeting of the Board was held as usual in September 1938. The total number of candidates for the High School Certificate Examination was 4,599 (including 146 absentees) of whom, 2,430 passed. These figures include 1,255 private candidates of whom 309 passed. The percentage of passes amongst private candidates (excluding absentees) was 26.29.

46. **Finance.**—The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 76,919 while the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 70,837. The surplus of Rs. 6,082 is mostly due to ways and means adopted by the Board to curtail its expenditure and increase its income as required by the proposals of the Provincial Government.

47. **Co-education.**—The number of girls in high schools for boys has increased from 231 to 424 in 1938-39 and in English middle schools from 1,312 to 1,567 in the year under report.

## C.—INDIAN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

48. **Numbers.**—The table below gives the number of middle schools for boys and the enrolment in them in each district during 1937-38 and 1938-39 :—

District	Middle schools			Number of pupils reading in middle schools		
	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nagpur	18	18	..	4,563	4,154	-409
Wardha	12	10	-2	1,585	1,326	-259
Chanda	11	12	+1	2,610	2,755	+145
Betul	3	3	..	900	863	-37
Chhindwara	13	13	..	2,561	2,508	-53
Jubbulpore	13	13	..	3,208	3,176	-32
Saugor	12	12	..	2,953	3,059	+106
Mandla	5	6	+1	927	1,169	+242
Nimar	6	6	..	1,137	1,139	+2
Hoshangabad	29	28	-1	4,710	4,661	-49
Raipur	12	14	+2	2,682	3,153	+471
Bilaspur	10	12	+2	3,092	3,579	+487
Drug	5	5	..	1,288	1,277	-11
Bhandara	12	12	..	4,849	4,971	+122
Balaghat	7	6	-1	1,370	1,332	-38
Amraoti	68	67	-1	12,223	12,049	-174
Akola	46	44	-2	6,819	6,498	-321
Buldana	72	70	-2	10,715	10,724	+9
Yeotmal	28	28	..	4,231	3,828	-403
Total	382	379	-3	72,423	72,221	-202

Schools decreased by 3 and enrolment by 202. The main reason for the fall in the number of schools appears to be the recent tendency to convert middle schools teaching English as an optional subject into regular English middle schools, specially in Berar, and yet another reason is that the middle school is fast losing its old popularity as the middle school passes have little prospects of securing employment.



**49. Buildings and Equipment.**—All the schools have got buildings of their own but few are adequate for the numbers on their rolls. When the congestion is too great, the local body managing the school holds some of the classes in the village *chaodies* or *musafir khanas*, etc., but on account of financial stringency, extension of the existing building can rarely be undertaken.

The schools are provided with sufficient furniture but in almost all cases the supply of apparatus for teaching Science, Drawing and Geography is inadequate.

**50. Staff.**—Almost all the teachers employed to teach middle classes are trained. They are generally third year trained men or matriculates trained for one year in a normal school. Only the Amraoti district council was reported to be making no distinction between second and third year trained men in appointing teachers for middle classes. On the whole, the prospects held out to the teachers by local bodies are very poor, and the teachers tend to become slack, dull and uninspiring.

**51. Hostels.**—The total number of boarders in hostels attached to Indian middle schools was 1,919 during the year under report as against 1,957 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 38.

Common mess arrangements are reported from a few districts only such as Bhandara, Bilaspur and Akola. In these districts, the local body managing the school supplied the cook and a waterman. The messing charges range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per mensem per head.

**52. English Classes.**—The table given below shows the number of middle schools, districtwise, in which English is taught as an optional subject and the pupils learning English :—

District	Middle schools with English classes			Pupils learning English		
	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nagpur	5	5	..	101	99	- 2
Wardha	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Betul	1	2	+1	35	28	- 7
Chhindwara	3	3	..	87	82	- 5
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	5	5	..	145	163	+18
Mandla	3	2	-1	43	46	+ 3
Nimar	5	5	..	146	141	- 5
Hoshangabad	10	10	..	243	225	-18
Raipur	3	3	..	73	71	- 2
Bilaspur	3	4	+1	165	169	+ 4
Drug	4	5	+1	104	163	+59
Bhandara	2	2	..	102	114	+12
Balaghat	2	3	+1	30	86	+56
Amraoti	22	24	+2	594	550	-44
Akola	25	25	..	568	551	-17
Buldana	25	25	..	478	443	-35
Yeotmal	8	8	..	166	184	+18
Total	126	131	+5	3,080	3,115	+35

The demand for learning English is on the increase. The fall in number in the Berar districts may be attributed to an acute agricultural depression.

The quality of instruction in these classes continues to be poor as the teachers are mostly untrained. Only one teacher got admission to the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, for the diploma course in 1939. The local bodies have not tried to make the profession attractive enough for trained teachers. The classes appear to be popular only because the parents can get English education for their children at a small cost and at their own place.

**53. Teaching of Agriculture.**—Twenty-five Indian middle schools continue to teach agriculture and are all under the management of district councils. As many as 17 teachers who were trained for 10 months in the Agricultural College, Nagpur, in 1937-38 were posted to these schools so that all these schools are now (1938-39) provided with teachers trained for the purpose. Government has granted an allowance of Rs. 8 per mensem per teacher to those who are specially trained in agriculture.

Good progress is reported in the schools situated in Chhindwara, Nimar, Drug and Bilaspur districts where suitable plots are provided for practical work. No such plots have yet been provided for the schools at Selu (Wardha), Hindoria (Saugor) and Kalamb (Yeotmal), and instruction is suffering in these schools. Progress is reported to be unsatisfactory at Lalburrah (Balaghat) and Panager (Jubbulpore).

**54. Village Libraries and Continuation Classes.**—Every district in these provinces (including the defunct districts of Seoni, Narsinghpur and Damoh) has four libraries each, in order to prevent lapse into illiteracy and to serve as a social centre in the life of village communities.

Another scheme which the Provincial Government sanctioned to prevent lapse into illiteracy was the scheme to institute a thousand continuation classes in existing district council primary schools. According to the scheme, 12 district councils opened 89 continuation classes in the course of 1938-39 and were paid grants aggregating Rs. 1,027.

**55. Vocational Training.**—The alternative syllabus of vocational training is worked only in those schools in which it was introduced in 1937-38.

In Drug district, the need for giving a new orientation with an industrial bias to the syllabus is emphasized by the District Inspector of Schools. Newar and mat-making on a large scale have been introduced. In Wardha, Chhindwara, Saugor and Amraoti, the following crafts were taught and satisfactory progress reported: tailoring, carpentry, book-binding, weaving and agriculture.

The District Inspector of Schools, Bilaspur, reports that the alternative syllabus introduced in the Takhatpur middle school, where training is given in weaving, carpentry, smithy, tailoring and agriculture, is not popular and the reason for it is that boys and parents do not feel the utility of these subjects in securing admission to normal schools.

### CHAPTER V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS

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

#### A.—District councils.

#### B.—Municipal and notified area committees.

District Councils	Number of centres	Number of villages in which compulsory education has been introduced	Date of introduction of compulsory education	Attendance percentage	Recurring grants paid in 1938-39	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
					Rs.	
1. District Council, Nagpur.	5	18	16-6-30	70.0	2,383	
2. District Council, Betul	10	184	1-4-34	63.0	No grant	
		..	1-4-36			
		50	226	1-5-38	61.0	No grant
3. Independent Local Board, Sironcha (Chanda district).	1	..	1-4-28	75.0	748	
		2	2	1-7-26	90.0	7,539
		9	49	1-11-27		
4. District Council, Raipur.	2	5	15-8-27	88.0	4,416	
		10	31			1-11-27
5. District Council, Bilaspur.	4	7	11-4-21	74.0	10,416	
		49	85			1-9-31
6. District Council, Amraoti.	5	12	1-8-23	83.3	14,677	
		10	17			1-4-25
		20	47			1-9-30
7. District Council, Akola	10	41	1-4-26	87.0	27,691	
		33	97			1-7-29

Municipal and Notified Area Committees	Whether compulsion is introduced in all wards or in some wards	Date of introduction of compulsion	Attendance percentage	Recurring grant paid for 1938-39
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
1. Municipal Committee, Nagpur.	In circles Nos. 1 to 9 and 19 (a), (b) and (c).	1-7-28	86.0	8,947
2. Civil Station Sub-Committee, Nagpur.	Indora and Wadpakal.	2-6-30	88.0	2,539
3. Municipal Committee, Chanda.	In all wards ..	2-7-30	71.0	2,894
4. Municipal Committee, Warora.	Do. ..	1-10-23	83.0	960
5. Municipal Committee, Wardha.	Do. ..	1-7-28	87.0	1,644
6. Municipal Committee, Deoli.	Do. ..	15-6-30	70.0	661
7. Municipal Committee, Arvi.	Do. ..	16-6-30	87.0	884
8. Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore.	In five wards ..	1-9-28	88.0	2,474
9. Municipal Committee, Saugor.	In all wards ..	1-4-28	89.0	5,438
10. Municipal Committee, Harda.	In six wards ..	16-6-29	89.0	4,424
11. Municipal Committee, Gadarwara.	In all wards ..	25-4-30	87.0	218
12. Municipal Committee, Khandwa.	In six wards ..	1-9-30	92.0	3,197
13. Municipal Committee, Raipur.	In thirteen wards	1-7-27	87.0	3,915
14. Municipal Committee, Dhamtari.	In all wards ..	1-9-30	83.0	2,795
15. Municipal Committee, Drug.	Do. ..	1-7-30	89.0	2,098
16. Municipal Committee, Bilaspur.	Do. ..	1-4-28	89.0	1,073
17. Notified Area Committee, Kota.	Do. ..	1-4-27	82.0	391
18. Notified Area Committee, Mungeli.	Do. ..	1-4-34	95.0	1,208
19. Municipal Committee, Bhandara.	Do. ..	1-7-30	89.0	1,233

Municipal and Notified Area Committees		Whether compulsion is introduced in all wards or in some wards	Date of introduction of compulsion	Attendance percentage	Recurring grant paid for 1938-39
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Rs.
20. Municipal Balaghat.	Committee, In all wards	..	16-6-27	91.0	1,029
21. Notified Area Bhatapara.	Committee, Do.	..	1-4-31	91.1	1,240
22. City Municipal Amraoti Town.	Committee, Do.	..	1-12-28	85.3	4,330
23. Municipal Ellichpur City.	Committee, Do.	..	1-3-26	77.1	2,653
24. Municipal Buldana.	Committee, Do.	..	1-4-25	86.0	910
25. Municipal Khangaon.	Committee, Do.	..	1-7-31	81.4	3,057
26. Municipal Yeotmal.	Committee, In one ward (east)		2-7-28	82.0	1,477
27. Municipal Malkapur.	Committee, In all wards	..	1-7-25	74.15	2,201
28. Municipal Morsi.	Committee, Do.	..	1-10-37	56.36	1,691
29. Notified Area Chandur Railway.	Committee, Do.	..	1-4-37	62.4	897
30. Municipal Warud.	Committee, Do.	..	16-8-37	84.0	928
31. Municipal Betul.	Committee, Do.	..	31-8-37	88.0	249
32. Notified Area Telhara.	Committee, Do.	..	1-4-38	68.5	146

The district council, Betul, introduced compulsion in 127 new primary schools from 1st May 1938. Government contributed a recurring compulsory education grant of Rs. 1,59,488 [Rs. 27,067]. The district council, Betul, was given a non-recurring furniture grant of Rs. 1,533 and the municipal committee, Amraoti town, a non-recurring building grant of Rs. 544.

57. **Numbers and Attendance in Recognized Primary Schools.**—The following table gives comparative statistics for the years 1937-38 and 1938-39:—

District	Number of primary schools for boys			Number of pupils in primary schools for boys	
	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease	1937-38	1938-39
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nagpur ..	237	230	-7	24,336	24,771
Wardha ..	181	177	-4	11,323	11,853
Chanda ..	142	142	..	10,870	10,731
Betul ..	145	278	+133	10,429	18,226
Chhindwara ..	199	208	+9	12,755	13,102
Jubbulpore ..	197	196	-1	17,776	17,516
Saugor ..	226	225	-1	14,782	14,600
Mandla ..	93	148	+55	5,686	7,981
Hoshangabad ..	264	259	-5	15,734	15,171
Nimar ..	158	158	..	9,971	10,091
Raipur ..	330	326	-4	26,911	27,242
Bilaspur ..	257	255	-2	25,718	25,289
Drug ..	137	154	+17	12,373	12,860
Bhandara ..	148	148	..	17,848	17,440
Balaghat ..	130	130	..	9,042	9,134
Amraoti ..	353	352	-1	26,145	26,094
Akola ..	432	450	+18	25,804	25,970
Buldana ..	441	420	-21	22,055	23,442
Yeotmal ..	320	318	-2	17,652	16,356
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>+184</b>	<b>317,210</b>	<b>3,27,869</b>

District (1)	Number of pupils in primary schools for boys Increase of decrease (7)	Average attendance		Percentage of attendance	
		1937-38 (8)	1938-39 (9)	1937-38 (10)	1938-39 (11)
Nagpur ..	+435	20,230	18,539	83	74.8
Wardha ..	+530	9,044	9,325	80	78.7
Chanda ..	-139	9,052	8,212	84	74.7
Betul ..	+7,797	7,333	10,646	70	58.4
Chhindwara ..	+347	9,303	9,128	73	69.7
Jubbulpore ..	-260	13,600	13,220	75.5	75.5
Saugor ..	-182	11,614	11,344	80.6	77.7
Mandla ..	+2,295	4,441	6,176	78.1	77.4
Hoshangabad ..	-563	12,181	11,859	77.4	78.2
Nimar ..	+120	8,288	8,317	83.1	82.4
Raipur ..	+331	20,400	21,342	77	78.3
Bilaspur ..	-429	19,656	20,548	81	81.2
Drug ..	+487	9,608	10,477	81	81.7
Bhandara ..	-408	14,875	14,249	85	80
Balaghat ..	+92	7,017	6,767	76	74.1
Amraoti ..	-51	21,083	20,436	80	78.3
Akola ..	+166	20,922	20,541	81	79.1
Buldana ...	+1,387	16,451	18,104	75	77.2
Yeotmal ..	-1,296	13,613	13,293	77	81.3
Total ..	+10,659	2,51,083	2,52,523	79	77.02

The former Nagpur circle shows an increase of 131, Jubbulpore circle 48, Chhattisgarh circle 11, while the former Berar circle has shown a decrease by 6. Practically the entire credit for this expansion in the former Nagpur circle in a period marked by persistent economic depression, goes to the district council, Betul, which has introduced compulsory education throughout the district. This scheme is responsible for the increase of 127 new primary schools and 7,757 scholars. The most noteworthy feature is that the Gonds and other backward people have proved more willing, than might have been expected, to send their children to the schools.

In the Jubbulpore district there is a noticeable increase in the number of children enrolled in classes II and III, but a drop in class IV, and the increase too is not in proportion to the increase in class I as only 17.5 per cent reach class IV. It is gratifying to note an appreciable increase in the number of Harijans and Bhumijans in the schools of Saugor and Mandla districts. In Mandla district 50 new schools for aboriginals are reported to be doing well with an enrolment of 1,922 boys, the average attendance being 1,578. Decrease in numbers is noticeable in Hoshangabad, although Narsinghpur and Nimar have done considerably better. A closer supervision, therefore, seems to be indicated.

There has not been any marked improvement in the condition of primary education in Raipur and Drug, while in Bhandara and Bilaspur, it has deteriorated, judging by the drop in enrolment and attendance.

There was a slight increase in the number of primary schools in Yeotmal district, while Akola reported a slight fall. There was a marked fall in the total number of scholars on the roll. This fall is attributed to (1) the prevailing depression, (2) the general apathy of the public and (3) to the prevalence of certain epidemics in the rural areas. The third cause, while it might explain a fall in attendance, does not appear convincing as a reason for the decrease in the numbers on the roll. The average attendance also can be improved if the Attendance Authorities and the Attendance Officers show greater enthusiasm.

The total number of primary schools for boys increased by 184 from 4,390 to 4,574 and the number of pupils in them by 10,659 from 317,210 to 327,869. Of the total number 128,265 enrolled in class I during 1935-36, 57,472 reached class IV at the end of the four years and 26.8 per cent enrolled in class I four years ago, passed the primary certificate examination in 1939.

The quantitative progress on the whole, when allowance is made for financial difficulties and other obstacles, may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.



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

Districts	Number of boys in class I on the 31st March 1936	Number of boys in class IV on the 31st March 1939	Primary Certificate Examination		Percentages of columns	
			Appeared	Passed	(5) to (2)	(3) to (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nagpur ..	8,945	4,843	4,421	2,993	33.5	54.1
Wardha ..	4,766	2,358	2,118	1,421	29.4	49.1
Chanda ..	5,158	2,337	1,895	1,096	21.2	45.3
Chhindwara ..	5,700	3,026	2,111	1,297	22.8	53.1
Betul ..	3,506	1,100	827	530	15.1	31.4
Jubbulpore ..	7,983	3,465	3,205	2,685	33.6	43.4
Saugor ..	5,904	3,223	2,238	1,647	27.9	54.6
Mandla ..	2,095	1,071	903	720	34.4	51.1
Hoshangabad ..	5,786	3,787	2,933	2,162	37.4	65.5
Nimar ..	3,624	1,618	1,493	1,160	32.0	44.7
Raipur ..	9,820	5,274	4,532	3,085	31.4	53.8
Bilaspur ..	7,376	4,821	4,181	2,900	39.3	65.4
Drug ..	4,201	2,563	2,491	1,806	43.0	61.1
Bhandara ..	7,922	3,156	2,971	1,791	22.6	39.8
Balaghat ..	3,848	1,508	1,366	917	23.8	39.2
Amraoti ..	14,387	5,437	5,000	3,288	22.9	33.8
Akola ..	12,692	3,919	3,748	2,595	20.5	30.9
Buldana ..	7,480	1,407	777	370	4.9	18.8
Yeotmal ..	7,073	2,559	2,349	1,898	26.6	36.2
Total ..	1,28,265	57,472	49,559	34,261	26.8	44.8

The following table illustrates the condition in regard to stagnation:—

Year	Percentage
1935 ..	26.0
1936 ..	26.3
1937 ..	27.0
1938 ..	27.2
1939 ..	26.8

Poor teaching resulting from unsatisfactory conditions of service and cheap type schools are chiefly responsible for an absence of noticeable progress.

**59. Distribution of Numbers among Classes.**—The number of pupils in each primary class in the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 is shown in the table below:—

Classes	Pupils in		Increase or decrease
	1937-38	1938-39	
Class I	1,38,673	1,47,144	+8,471
Class II	92,289	93,773	+1,484
Class III	78,259	80,738	+2,479
Class IV	61,374	61,718	+344
Total	3,70,595	3,83,373	+12,778

The numbers show an all round increase in each of the four classes, the total increase being 12,788 during the year under report against 1,752 reported last year.

**60. Teaching Staff.**—The following tables give the number of trained and untrained teachers in district councils and municipal primary schools:—

*District Council Primary Schools.*

District Councils	Number of teachers			Percentage of trained teachers
	Trained	Untrained	Total	
Nagpur	457	29	486	54.02
Wardha	293	36	329	89.1
Chanda	143	102	245	58.4
Betul	152	277	429	35.4
Chhindwara	219	33	252	87.0
Seoni	237	20	257	92.4
Jubbulpore	248	72	320	77.5
Saugor	187	14	201	93.03
Damoh	166	51	217	76.5
Mandla	126	93	219	57.5
Hoshangabad	180	86	266	67.7
Narsinghpur	130	51	181	71.8
Nimar	162	46	208	77.9
Raipur	375	321	696	53.9
Bilaspur	403	292	695	57.98
Drug	296	105	401	73.8
Bhandara	208	288	496	41.9
Balaghat	151	124	275	54.9
Amraoti	421	388	809	52.4
Akola	350	444	794	44.1
Buldana	302	284	586	51.5
Yeotmal	223	216	439	50.8
Total	5,529	3,372	8,901	62.1

*Municipal Primary Schools.*

Districts	Number of teachers			Percentage of trained teachers
	Trained	Untrained	Total	
Nagpur .. ..	371	42	413	89.8
Wardha .. ..	126	44	170	74.1
Chanda .. ..	57	15	72	79.2
Betul .. ..	31	8	39	79.5
Chhindwara .. ..	51	15	66	77.3
Jubbulpore .. ..	170	16	186	91.4
Saugor .. ..	75	12	87	86.2
Mandla .. ..	17	1	18	94.4
Hoshangabad .. ..	91	45	136	66.9
Nimar .. ..	116	61	177	71.2
Raipur .. ..	87	15	102	85.3
Bilaspur .. ..	64	7	71	90.17
Drug .. ..	27	2	29	93.1
Bhandara .. ..	98	11	109	89.9
Balaghat .. ..	25	14	39	86.2
Amraoti .. ..	243	112	355	68.5
Akola .. ..	118	83	201	70.1
Buldana .. ..	113	60	173	65.3
Yeotmal .. ..	92	77	169	54.4
Total .. ..	1,972	640	2,612	75.5

Buldana and Yeotmal report the lowest percentages of trained teachers in municipal schools being 65.3 and 54.4 per cent respectively. Of 8,901 teachers in district council schools, 5,529 or 62.1 [62.4] per cent were trained and of the 2,612 teachers in municipal and notified area committee schools, 1,972 or 75.5 [74.6] per cent were trained. The general position does not show any noticeable improvement.

**61. Pay of Teachers.**—(i) Cuts in salaries due to financial stringency prevailing among the local bodies, cannot but affect the efficiency of teachers adversely. A living wage is recognized to be the bare minimum of requirement for a contented and efficient body of primary school teachers. The village teacher still continues to live and work in surroundings and under conditions which have an adverse influence on his efficiency.

(ii) The local bodies will readily realise that, when teachers working under their control do not receive regular payment of salaries and experience want of consideration in other ways, they are likely to lose interest in their work and become discontented. This must exercise an adverse influence on their efficiency as teachers and thus on the general progress of education in the province. It is hoped that they will give their earnest attention to this state of affairs with a view to eliminate it as early as possible.

**62. Transfers of Teachers.**—The following statement gives the position of transfers of teachers under district councils in the districts of the province:—

District Councils	Number of teachers	Number of transfers of teachers during 1938-39	Percentage of transfers	
			1938-39	1937-38
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nagpur .. .. .	486	103	21.2	24.1
Wardha .. .. .	392	238	60.7	48.9
Chanda .. .. .	314	98	31.0	28.4
Independent Local Board, Sironcha ..	42	21	50.0	38.3
Betul .. .. .	456	107	23.5	76.4
Chhindwara .. .. .	252	42	16.6	21.6
Independent Mining Local Board, Chhindwara.	43	3	7.0	8.11
Seoni .. .. .	257	58	22.5	27.0
Jubbulpore .. .. .	407	82	20.1	24.5
Saugor .. .. .	252	70	28.0	33.5
Damoh .. .. .	238	55	23	17.4
Mandla .. .. .	219	43	19.6	18.2
Hoshangabad .. .. .	266	88	33.1	29.0
Narsinghpur .. .. .	181	67	24.9	20.0
Nimar .. .. .	260	48	17	17.0
Raipur .. .. .	835	133	16	23.0
Bilaspur .. .. .	695	137	19.8	19.69
Drug .. .. .	401	45	11.1	10.86
Bhandara .. .. .	691	130	18.7	26.7
Balaghat .. .. .	275	39	14.5	21.4
Amraoti .. .. .	1,048	253	24	37.0
Akola .. .. .	1,078	270	25.04	29.0
Buldana .. .. .	1,050	210	20	17.0
Yeotmal .. .. .	606	129	21.29	23.0
Total .. .. .	10,744	2,469	23.91	27.0

The evil of continual transfers, sometimes for personal or party reasons, has unfortunately continued. In the year under report, there was an improvement in Nagpur, Chhindwara and Betul. In Chanda and Wardha the percentage was considerably above the prescribed maximum of 25 per cent (*i.e.*, 35 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively). There is evidently still a tendency on the part of district councils not to consult and take the advice of the Assistant District Inspector of Schools with regard to transfers. There is a grave administrative defect which can only result in inefficiency, making itself felt eventually in the lowering of efficiency, tone, discipline and examination results of the schools. It will be a sound plan to effect transfers at the end of the academic year in all but very exceptional cases.

**63. Examination Results.**—The comparative percentage of passes at the Primary Certificate Examination are given below :—

Districts	Number of candidates		Percentage of passes	
	Appeared	Passed	1938-39	1937-38
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nagpur ..	4,421	2,993	67.7	62.01
Wardha ..	2,118	1,421	67.1	62.03
Chanda ..	1,831	1,056	57.7	58.7
Chhindwara ..	1,981	1,210	61.1	55.7
Betul ..	736	476	64.7	61.3
Jubbulpore ..	3,105	2,596	83.6	78.9
Saugor ..	2,669	1,976	74.0	77.9
Mandla ..	919	734	79.9	75.4
Nimar ..	1,430	1,106	77.3	73.3
Hoshangabad ..	2,933	2,162	73.7	75.1
Raipur ..	4,479	3,016	67.3	63.0
Bilaspur ..	4,245	2,937	69.2	71.0
Drug ..	2,363	1,723	72.9	63.0
Bhandara ..	2,896	1,740	60.1	64.0
Balaghat ..	1,370	910	66.4	76.0
Amraoti ..	5,005	3,293	65.8	67.0
Akola ..	3,748	2,595	69.2	59.0
Buldana ..	3,346	2,207	66.0	62.0
Yeotmal ..	2,349	1,498	63.8	75.0
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>51,944</b>	<b>35,649</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>68.2</b>

In all 51,944 boys appeared at the Primary Certificate Examination of which 35,649 passed giving a percentage of 68.6 [68.2] per cent. An improvement is noticeable in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Chhindwara, Betul, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Drug, Akola and Buldana, while there is room for improvement in Chanda, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Bilaspur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Amraoti and Yeotmal districts.

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

Districts (1)	Number of primary schools		Number of schools possessing their own buildings		Number of schools held in rented buildings		Number of schools without their own buildings (8)
	District Council (2)	Municipal (3)	District Council (4)	Municipal (5)	District Council (6)	Municipal (7)	
Nagpur	122	78	101	39	22	38	21
Wardha	141	34	114	31	3	1	27
Chanda	133	15	131	14	2	1	2
Chhindwara	190	10	148	9	..	..	42
Betul	269	6	75	6	10	..	10
Jubbulpore	140	40	119	25	21	15	21
Saugor	195	22	173	17	5	6	20
Mandla	84	4	81	4	3	4	3
Hoshangabad	221	32	193	30	16	2	..
Nimar	122	33	100	22	22	11	22
Raipur	163	163	158	154	5	9	3
Bilaspur	217	11	210	8	7	3	7
Drug	141	5	135	3	..	2	6
Bhandara	128	17	123	17	5	..	5
Balaghat	121	4	113	4	5	..	8
Amraoti	243	48	218	45	25	3	25
Akola	387	35	264	25	40	9	123
Buldana	374	31	140	24	234	12	234
Yeotmal	279	31	161	24	18	5	100

Districts (1)	Number of schools without their own buildings		Number of schools requiring extension		Number of schools for which buildings are under construction		Number of schools supplied with buildings during the year	
	Municipal	District Council	Municipal	District Council	Municipal	District Council	Municipal	District Council
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Nagpur	..	39	25	5	..	..	3	..
Wardha	..	3	9	5	..	..	..	..
Chanda	..	1	17	4	..	..	..	..
Chhindwara	..	1	9	4	..	..	..	..
Betul	..	..	21	3	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	..	15	10	6	..	..	..	..
Saugor	..	6	4	4	..	..	2	..
Mandla	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	5	3	..	..	1	1
Nimar	..	11	14	7	1	..	..	..
Raipur	..	12	12	43	1	2	2	1
Bilaspur	..	3	136	..	..	..	..	..
Drug	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandara	..	..	35	2	1	..	..	..
Balaghat	..	..	11	..	3	..	..	..
Amraoti	..	3	41	2	..	..	8	1
Akola	..	10	41	7	..	..	1	..
Buldana	..	6	21	10	..	..	6	..
Yeotmal	..	2	10	6	1	..	3	..

Thirty-one new buildings were constructed during the year. There is a great need for new buildings while some of the old ones need extensive alterations. The District Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, remarks that "the condition of some of the district council buildings is so unhygienic that they are not fit for human occupation". The district councils may go on with their building programme with care and caution and see that as good buildings as possible are constructed and that public money is not wasted.

**65. Physical Education.**—Almost all primary schools follow the new syllabus of physical education. The District Inspectors of Schools of Akola, Saugor, Buldana, Chanda, Betul, Nimar, Hoshangabad, Bhandara and Balaghat find that adequate play-grounds are badly needed. Care should be taken to see that games funds are utilized and not allowed merely to accumulate.

Tournaments were held at Akola, Wardha, Jubbulpore, Nimar and Drug. Practical hygiene was introduced at Chanda, and Scouting at Betul. The managements may, with great advantage, encourage all teachers to take a more lively part in the physical education of their wards.

**66. Revised Syllabus.**—The revised syllabus of 1936 was in operation at certain schools in classes I and II only because of the inability of some district councils to work it, while in the primary schools attached to normal schools, it was introduced in classes I to IV.

In the year under report, the syllabus prepared by a committee appointed by Government in March 1938 and presided over by Dr. Zakir Husain was approved by Government for adoption in the primary schools of this province. This syllabus was based upon the scheme of the Basic National Education prepared by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, a body constituted by the Indian National Congress. The new syllabus is radically different from any of the old ones and gives an entirely new orientation to the educational policy in this province. The syllabus is based upon the following principles which were defined by the Indian National Congress at its Haripura session:—

- (1) Free and compulsory education should be provided on a nation-wide scale.
- (2) The medium of instruction must be the mother-tongue.
- (3) Throughout this period education should centre round some form of manual and productive work, and all other activities to be developed and training to be given should, as far as possible, be integrally related to the central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child.

In order to work out an effective and natural co-ordination of the various subjects and to make the syllabus a means of adjusting the child intelligently and actively to his environment, the framers of the syllabus have chosen three centres—the Physical Environment, the Social Environment and Craft Work which is their natural meeting point since it utilizes the resources of the former for the purposes of the latter.

The acceptance of the syllabus implies an undertaking which is one of enormous magnitude. While its administrative and financial aspects are being considered by the department, genuine efforts are being made towards working out the scheme in its real spirit at the Vidya Mandir Training School at Wardha.

In January 1939, Government also issued orders permitting the introduction of this syllabus in the primary schools, provided that trained teachers, equipment and material were made available by the management.



**67. Administration.**—It is gratifying to note the generally cordial relations which have existed between the officers of the department and the local authorities. One District Inspector of Schools, however, remarks “the local bodies, the Attendance Authority Committees and the Attendance Authority Officers seem to do their respective duties, to some extent, perfunctorily. Some of the local bodies are not prompt enough to remove the difficulties pointed out to them. The Attendance Authority Committees are prone to disregard the proposals made to them, and the Attendance Authority Officer, who is paid for his job, finds it more convenient to adjust his activities to the inclinations of the committee”.

Some local authorities are judging the work of teachers on the result of class promotion examinations, a minimum limit of 60 per cent promotions on average enrolment is considered satisfactory. To make this rule effective it is necessary to exercise a careful check over the examination of lower primary classes.

#### CHAPTER VI.—EDUCATION OF GIRLS

**68. Institutions.**—The number of recognized institutions (excluding European schools) for girls has increased by 3 to 579 [576], and that of unrecognized institutions has gone down from 46 to 44. There was no marked increase or decrease in the number of institutions during the year under report. The sub-joined statements supply detailed comparative statistics in respect of educational institutions for girls during the years 1937-38 and 1938-39:—

Kinds of institutions (1)	Government		District Council		Municipal		
	1937-38 (2)	1938-39 (3)	1937-38 (4)	1938-39 (5)	1937-38 (6)	1938-39 (7)	
<b>Recognized institutions—</b>							
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	
High Schools	..	2	2	..	..	..	
Indian English Middle Schools.	5	5	..	..	5	4	
Middle Schools	..	29	30	..	1	2	
Primary Schools	..	246	245	73	73	81	85
Normal Schools	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Special Schools	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	..	<u>285</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>91</u>
<b>Unrecognized institutions</b>	..	..	..	19	19	12	12
<b>Grand Total</b>	..	<u>285</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>103</u>

Kinds of institutions (1)	Aided		Unaided		Total		Increase or decrease (14)
	1937-38 (8)	1938-39 (9)	1937-38 (10)	1938-39 (11)	1937-38 (12)	1938-39 (13)	
<b>Recognized institutions—</b>							
Arts Colleges ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Professional Colleges.	..	..	1	..	1	..	-1
High Schools ..	4	5	2	2	8	9	+1
Indian English Middle Schools.	12	15	10	8	32	32	..
Middle Schools..	10	11	1	1	41	44	+3
Primary Schools..	67	65	14	14	481	482	+1
Normal Schools..	2	4	3	1	7	7	..
Special Schools..	2	4	2	..	5	5	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>+4</b>
<b>Unrecognized institutions</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-2</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>+2</b>

Kinds of institutions (1)	Government		District Council		Municipal		
	1937-38 (2)	1938-39 (3)	1937-38 (4)	1938-39 (5)	1937-38 (6)	1938-39 (7)	
<b>Recognized institutions—</b>							
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	
High Schools	..	199	210	..	..	..	
Indian English Middle Schools.	676	719	..	..	233	294	
Middle Schools	..	4,588	4,679	..	..	250	301
Primary Schools	..	19,581	20,038	3,099	3,590	7,994	8,371
Normal Schools	..	199	176	..	..	..	..
Special Schools	..	27	30	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>25,852</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>8,477</b>	<b>8,966</b>	
<b>Unrecognized institutions</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>753</b>	
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>25,852</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>9,338</b>	<b>9,719</b>	

Kinds of institutions	Aided		Unaided		Total		Increase or decrease
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>Recognized institutions—</b>							
Arts Colleges ..	68	79	..	..	68	79	+11
Professional Colleges.	..	..	21	..	21	..	-21
High Schools ..	271	412	120	37	590	659	+69
Indian English Middle Schools.	1,352	1,552	686	711	2,947	3,276	+329
Middle Schools..	1,048	1,210	61	29	5,947	6,219	+272
Primary Schools..	6,534	6,584	979	777	38,187	39,360	+1,173
Normal Schools..	47	145	107	..	353	321	-32
Special Schools..	492	379	..	..	519	409	-110
Total ..	<u>9,812</u>	<u>10,361</u>	<u>1,974</u>	<u>1,554</u>	<u>48,632</u>	<u>50,323</u>	<u>+1,691</u>
Unrecognized institutions.	..	36	909	554	2,431	1,990	-441
Grand Total ..	<u>9,812</u>	<u>10,397</u>	<u>2,883</u>	<u>2,108</u>	<u>51,063</u>	<u>52,313</u>	<u>+1,250</u>

**69. Numbers.**—The total number of girls enrolled in all institutions (including those for males) shows an increase of 1,938 scholars, 89,669 [87,731]. Of these 37,356 [36,668], *i. e.*, 41.6 per cent of girls, are under instruction in boys' schools. The large percentage of girls in boys' schools clearly indicates that apathy towards female education has become transformed into actual sympathy bordering on enthusiasm.

**70. College Education.**—The number of women students under instruction was 259 as against 223 reported during the year 1937-38, showing an increase of 36. The whole of this increase is shared by men's colleges.

**71. Secondary Education—(a) High Schools.**—The number of high schools for girls has increased from 8 to 9 and the enrolment from 590 to 659. The schools are reported to have maintained an efficient standard of instruction. There are two private high schools in Saugor and Khandwa. The Mahila Vidyalaya, Saugor, has applied for recognition and the Nutan Kanya Vidyalaya, Khandwa, is affiliated to Nathibai Thackersey Mahila Vidyalaya (Indian Women's University), Poona.

(b) *Indian English Middle Schools.*—Though the number 32 [32] of these institutions remained stationary, the number under instruction in these institutions has increased by 329 to 3,276 [2,947]. The schools are reported to be working satisfactorily.

**72. Hostels.**—The number of boarders in the hostels attached to the Central College for Women, stands at 42 [35]. Hostels attached to Government and Mission high and normal schools are reported to be well managed. Accommodation in the Normal School for Women, Jubbulpore, continues to be inadequate.

Government grant has been sanctioned on behalf of depressed class hostel (Chokhamela Hostel), Nagpur, during the year under report.

**73. Schools (including Primary and Middle Schools).**—The number of primary and middle schools for girls, with their enrolment and average daily attendance during the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 is given below :—

District	1937-38			1938-39		
	Number of schools	Enrolment	Percentage of attendance	Number of schools	Enrolment	Percentage of attendance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Nagpur Circle</b>						
Nagpur ..	56	6,149	80.0	61	6,299	80.0
Wardha ..	28	2,095	80.9	27	2,251	85.5
Chanda ..	9	764	90.3	9	876	85.7
Bhandara ..	7	828	83.8	8	990	83.4
Amraoti ..	70	5,235	80.1	69	5,458	89.4
Akola ..	44	3,901	82.2	45	4,121	82.6
Buldana ..	44	3,525	81.7	43	3,875	82.7
Yeotmal ..	22	1,648	74.4	22	1,656	73.9
Total ..	280	24,145	80.3	284	25,526	83.7
<b>Jubbulpore Circle</b>						
Jubbulpore ..	44	4,522	73.9	39	4,223	69.2
Saugor ..	38	3,159	76.0	41	3,350	74.1
Mandla ..	12	617	83.0	12	684	84.8
Hoshangabad ..	33	2,581	78.0	34	2,661	83.1
Betul ..	11	747	82.7	11	701	79.2
Nimar ..	18	1,563	79.7	18	1,566	81.5
Chhindwara ..	28	1,920	74.5	29	1,960	76.0
Balaghat ..	4	392	86.2	4	403	87.6
Raipur ..	23	2,105	69.1	24	2,139	75.7
Bilaspur ..	18	1,615	76.7	18	1,622	78.6
Drug ..	13	768	72.1	12	744	70.8
Total ..	242	19,989	77.6	242	20,053	79.1
Grand Total ..	522	44,134	78.8	526	45,579	81.4

**74. Distribution of Pupils in Classes.**—The number of girls under instruction at the primary stage in recognized institutions for both boys and girls stands at 81,236 [77,289] showing an increase of 3,947.

*Statement showing the number of girls under instruction in primary stage in recognized institutions for girls and boys during 1937-38 and 1938-39.*

Classes	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease
Class I	.. 34,329	37,859	+3,530
Class II	.. 19,892	24,150	+4,258
Class III	.. 14,190	11,281	-2,909
Class IV	.. 8,878	7,946	-932
Total	.. 77,289	81,236	+3,947

The number has increased in classes I and II, while in classes III and IV it has gone down. The disparity between the numbers on roll in class I and class IV should not be as large as it is. Concerted efforts are absolutely necessary to reduce stagnation in lower classes.

**75. Examination Results.**—The number of girls who appeared for the High School Certificate Examination was 425 [349]. The percentage of passes has gone down from 57 per cent to 54 per cent. Passes in the Primary Certificate Examination was 69.2 per cent [67.9] per cent. The results of the High School Certificate Examination in the Government Girls' High School, Akola, is commendable.

**76. Teaching Staff.**—The table below shows the percentage of trained teachers (men and women) in girls' schools during 1937-38 and 1938-39:—

Schools	1937-38			1938-39		
	Trained	Untrained	Percentage of trained teachers	Trained	Untrained	Percentage of trained teachers
High Schools	21	28	42.8	30	45	40.0
Middle Schools	289	135	68.1	266	146	64.6
Primary Schools	758	588	56.3	962	566	63.0

The percentage of trained teachers in high and middle schools has gone down from 42.8 per cent to 40 per cent and from 68.1 per cent to 64.6 per cent, respectively. Owing to the limited accommodation available at the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, the supply of trained women teachers is not adequate.

In primary schools the percentage shows an appreciable increase: 63 [56.3] per cent. In schools other than Government and Mission, there is a large number of untrained teachers. Consequently the percentage of trained teachers continues to be unsatisfactory. This

position is difficult to change unless trained women teachers of adjoining villages are available and are assured a reasonable salary and conditions of service obtainable in Government schools.

**77. Training of Teachers.**—The number of scholars in normal schools has gone down by 32 to 321 [353]. This is due to the reduction in the number of normal schools from 7 to 6 during the year under report. 141 candidates appeared for the Women Teacher's Certificate Examination and 91 [64.5] per cent were declared successful.

A move in the right direction has been made in the Normal School for Women, Jubbulpore, by introducing handicrafts. Normal schools maintained by Government and Mission continue to do good work. Refresher courses, it is reported, have contributed towards an improvement of methods in teaching.

**78. School Committees.**—A feeling prevails that "Men's Committees" have long outgrown their usefulness. This may be true but the fact remains that in rural areas it is difficult to find suitable women to work on the school committee. In Berar, however, "Ladies' Committees" were formed in many Girls' schools. The Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur Circle, reports "Even in rural schools ladies come forward to work on the school committees and render active and willing help".

**79. Physical Education.**—Physical activities are reported to be popular at Girls' High School, Akola. In primary schools, physical education is suffering for want of adequate playgrounds. The Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur Circle, writes, "Teaching of physical activities in Indian English and normal schools is not and cannot be expected to be properly handled by the staff in the absence of any trained Physical Instructresses".

**80. Tone and Discipline.**—Discipline among pupils was good.

The Inspectress of Schools, Jubbulpore Circle, however, states: "The majority of teachers of today cannot be persuaded to admit their errors, however glaring they may be, and even when it is impossible to avoid acknowledging some degree of guilt, the tendency to argue, resent punishment (however slight and just) and to appeal or threaten to appeal is growing steadily". It is hoped that a better spirit will prevail which will clear the unhealthy atmosphere of mutual distrust and misunderstanding.

On the whole, education of girls shows some progress during the year under report.

## CHAPTER VII.—MUSLIM EDUCATION

**81.** The state of Muslim education in the annual report for 1937-38 was compared with that of 1921-22 onwards, with a view to exhibit the actual conditions prevailing in the province during that period. It is, therefore, not necessary in this year's report to institute comparisons beyond the year 1937-38.

82. Numbers.—The number of Muslim pupils fell from 53,737 to 51,501. The following table gives the number of pupils in the various stages of instruction:—

(1)	1937-38			1938-39
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)
<b>Recognized Institutions—</b>				
Arts and Science Colleges ..	194	3	197	208
Professional Colleges ..	36	..	36	49
High Schools ..	1,039	13	1,052	1,186
Indian English Middle Schools ..	3,815	212	4,027	3,524
Middle Schools ..	1,235	47	1,282	987
Primary Schools ..	33,156	10,632	43,788	32,759
Normal Schools ..	96	20	116	104
Other Special Schools ..	215	85	300	186
Total ..	<u>39,786</u>	<u>11,012</u>	<u>50,798</u>	<u>39,003</u>
Unrecognized Institutiont ..	1,789	1,150	2,939	2,094
Grand Total ..	<u>41,575</u>	<u>12,162</u>	<u>53,737</u>	<u>41,097</u>

(1)	1938-39		Increase or decrease		
	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)
<b>Recognized Institutions—</b>					
Arts and Science Colleges	5	213	+14	+2	+16
Professional Colleges ..	..	49	+13	..	+13
High Schools ..	16	1,202	+147	+3	+150
Indian English Middle Schools.	214	3,738	-291	+2	-289
Middle Schools ..	47	1,034	-248	..	-248
Primary Schools ..	8,932	41,691	-397	-1,700	-2,097
Normal Schools ..	19	123	+8	-1	+7
Other Special Schools ..	96	282	-29	+11	-18
Total ..	<u>9,329</u>	<u>48,332</u>	<u>-783</u>	<u>-1,683</u>	<u>-2,466</u>
Unrecognized Institutions	1,075	3,169	+305	-75	+230
Grand Total ..	<u>10,404</u>	<u>51,501</u>	<u>-478</u>	<u>-1,758</u>	<u>-2,236</u>

The number of scholars in the Arts, Science and Professional colleges, as also in the high schools and normal schools and un-recognized institutions, shows an appreciable increase. The decline in enrolment is chiefly noticeable in the middle, primary and special schools. The number of Muslim girls shows a decrease of 2,097 at the primary stage, while it shows a steady increase at all the other stages.

**83. Percentage of Pupils to the Total Number under Instruction.**—The following table gives the percentage of Muslim pupils to the total number of pupils under instruction in recognized institutions, the percentage of Muslim population to the whole being 4.4 per cent :—

Stages of instruction	Number of Muhammadan pupils		Total number of pupils under instruction		Percentage	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Colleges	.. 233	262	3,530	3,851	6.6	6.8
Secondary Schools	.. 6,361	5,974	66,528	68,969	9.56	8.7
Primary Schools	.. 43,788	41,691	415,818	417,493	10.5	9.98
Special Schools	.. 416	405	5,116	4,811	8.13	8.4
<b>Total</b>	.. 50,798	48,332	490,992	495,124	10.3	9.8

The percentage of Muslim scholars to non-Muslim scholars has gone down from 10.3 to 9.8. The District Inspectors of Amraoti and Akola ascribe it to adverse economic conditions prevailing in the community.

The Anjumans and other bodies in the field of Muslim education should offer definite help to the authorities in combating this enormous wastage and stagnation.

**84. Expenditure.**—The figures comparing the cost per head at various stages of instruction in Urdu and non-Urdu schools are embodied in the following statement :—

*Cost per head during 1936-37.*

	Primary	Middle.		High	Other
		Indian	Indian English		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Urdu medium schools	10	13	40	95	226
Urdu medium schools	.. 13	10	42	122	398

The cost of educating an Urdu and a non-Urdu-speaking pupil remained stationary during the year under report.



85. Grants.—The table giving a comparative statement of grants paid to different institutions for Muslim and non-Muslim boys and girls during 1938 is given below :—

(1)	Aided Private High Schools		Aided Municipal High Schools		Aided Private Middle Schools	
	Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid	Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid	Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
<i>For males.</i>						
All schools (including those for Muslims).	29	1,39,151	8	43,726	69	85,365
Schools for Muslims ..	4	19,019	..	..	3	2,488
All other schools (excluding schools for Muslims).	25	1,20,132	8	43,726	66	82,877
<i>For girls.</i>						
All schools (including those for Muslims).	5	18,877	..	..	14	14,401
Schools for Muslims .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	720
All other schools (excluding schools for Muslims).	5	18,877	..	..	13	13,681

(1)	Aided Municipal Schools		Aided Private Primary Schools		Aided Special Schools	
	Total number of schools	Total amount of grant paid	Number of schools	Grant paid	Number of schools	Grant paid
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
<i>For males.</i>						
All schools (including those for Muslims).	38	76,906	100	32,934	4	2,893
Schools for Muslims .. ..	..	..	6	2,702	..	..
All other schools (excluding schools for Muslims).	38	76,906	94	30,232	4	2,893
<i>For girls.</i>						
All schools (including those for Muslims).	1	505	64	21,289	6	6,335
Schools for Muslims .. ..	..	..	5	1,307	..	..
All other schools (excluding schools for Muslims).	1	505	59	19,982	6	6,335

**86. Urdu Medium of Instruction.**—A statement showing the enrolment in Anglo-Urdu middle schools in Berar with the cost per head per pupil during 1938-39 is given below :—

Serial No.	Name of school	Number of sections	Number enrolled in classes					Number of teachers	Cost per head
			V	VI	VII	VIII	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Rs. a.
1	Government High School, Basim, Middle Department.	4	15	18	9	6	48	4	83 0
2	Government Indian English Middle School, Akot.	4	8	9	8	7	32	4	115 12
3	Government Indian English Middle School, Balapur.	4	13	14	7	11	45	4	90 0
4	Government Indian English Middle School, Malkapur.	4	14	12	7	11	44	4	118 0

The following table shows the number of students in the Urdu, Persian and Arabic classes in Government institutions and the cost of providing the teaching staff for them :—

Institutions	Number of students taking the Urdu, Persian or Arabic languages or any combination thereof	Cost of staff appointed for instruction in Urdu, Persian and Arabic in Government Institutions	Cost per student in Persian, Urdu and Arabic classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs. a.
Government Colleges ..	97	25,086	258 10
Government High Schools ..	705	21,808	30 15

**87. Inspectorate.**—The percentage of Muslim Assistant District Inspectors and the District Inspectors continued to be 17.4 and 10.5, respectively, as last year. Four Muslim Assistant District Inspectors of Schools inspect Urdu Schools in Berar and facilities exist for the inspection of such schools in the remaining parts of the province.

## CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

### A—HARIJANS

**88. Number.**—This year the number of male scholars 50,824 [47,922] has gone up by 2,902 while the number of girls 3,202 [4,645] has come down by 1,443. The total increase, however, is 1,459.

The table below gives the distribution of scholars in recognized schools :—

Stages of instruction (1)	1937-38			1938-39	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)
<i>In recognized institutions.</i>					
Primary Schools ..	44,195	4,210	48,405	46,948	2,906
Middle Schools ..	2,723	209	2,932	2,957	229
High Schools ..	315	7	322	389	11
Arts and Science Colleges	74	..	74	67	1
Law Colleges ..	5	..	5	9	..
Training Colleges ..	1	..	1	..	..
Agricultural College ..	1	..	1	2	..
Normal Schools ..	44	26	70	69	30
Special Schools ..	564	193	757	383	25
Total ..	47,922	4,645	52,567	50,824	3,202

Stages of instruction (1)	1938-39		Increase or decrease		
	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	
<i>In recognized institutions.</i>					
Primary Schools ..	49,854	+2,753	-1,304	+1,449	
Middle Schools ..	3,186	+234	+20	+254	
High Schools ..	400	+74	+4	+78	
Arts and Science Colleges	68	-7	+1	-6	
Law Colleges ..	9	+4	..	+4	
Training Colleges ..	..	-1	..	-1	
Agricultural College ..	2	+1	..	+1	
Normal Schools ..	99	+25	+4	+29	
Special Schools ..	408	-181	-168	-349	
Total ..	54,026	+2,902	-1,443	+1,459	

89. **Separate Schools.**—The total number of separate Harijan schools is 40. There are 24 (including 5 for girls) in Nagpur, 2 in Wardha, 3 in Nimar, 1 in Chhindwara, 5 in Hoshangabad, of which 2 have been opened by the Forest Department, and 5 in Akola.

The time for having separate Harijan schools seems to have gone by in districts other than those mentioned above where orthodoxy still persists. Progress of education under the present severe economic strain is bound to be slow. Progress will be more rapid when the people themselves begin to realize the value of spending a part of the time of their children in schools.

**90. Hostels.**—Five out of 20 hostels for Harijans in the former Berar Circle receive Government grant. The unaided hostels are reported to be in an unsatisfactory financial condition.

The Chokhamela Hostel, Nagpur, which was taken over by Government last year for want of proper management has been handed over to a managing committee and the institution is reported to be doing well. The Chokhamela Hostel, Chanda, receives Government grant, while the Chokhamela Hostel, Wardha, still remains unaided. There is a Satnami Ashram (Harijan Bhawan) at Raipur.

#### B—ABORIGINAL AND WANDERING TRIBES

**91. Numbers.**—The following table gives comparative figures of pupils belonging to wandering and aboriginal tribes during the year under report :—

Stages of instruction (1)	1937-38			1938-39
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Primary Schools .. ..	23,242	1,808	25,050	26,488
Middle Schools .. ..	450	23	473	425
High Schools .. ..	39	3	42	45
Colleges .. ..	1	..	1	..
Special Schools .. ..	116	..	116	123
Total .. ..	23,848	1,834	25,682	27,081

(1)	1938-39		Increase or decrease		
	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Primary Schools .. ..	1,647	28,135	+3,246	—161	+3,085
Middle Schools .. ..	18	443	—25	—5	—30
High Schools .. ..	2	47	+6	—1	+5
Colleges .. ..	..	..	—1	..	—1
Special Schools .. ..	..	123	+7	..	+7
Total .. ..	1,667	28,748	+3,233	—167	+3,066

The number of boy pupils has increased by 3,233 which is chiefly due to the opening of special schools in the districts of Betul and Mandla. The number of girls, however, has gone down by 167. It is hoped that better results may be forthcoming next year.

**92. Separate Schools.**—The Gond Sabha Mandal School, Nagpur, has been in existence since 1926. The number on rolls is 93, including 21 girls, but the governing body is reported to be unmindful of its duties. The Bhumijan Seva Mandal, under the able guidance of Mr. Elwin, continues to render valuable service. It maintains 6 schools and a hostel having 123 inmates. Government has been paying a monthly grant of Rs. 3 per mensem per inmate since the 1st October 1938. The Apostolic Mission maintains 4 Bhumijan schools and receives Government grant.

**93. Special Facilities.**—In accordance with the scheme for the amelioration of the condition of Harijans and Aborigines sanctioned by Government the following grants have been sanctioned for the year 1938-39 :—

(a) *Harijans*

(1) Rs. 300 to each District Committee appointed by the Harijan Sewak Sangh in the Central Provinces and Berar for the education of Harijan pupils Rs  $300 \times 19$  districts = Rs. 5,700.

(2) Rs. 300 to each District Committee appointed by the Harijan Sewak Sangh in the Central Provinces and Berar for the supply of books and school material to Harijan students studying in recognized primary schools Rs.  $300 \times 19$  districts = Rs. 5,700.

(b) *Aboriginals*

(3) A grant of Rs. 240 per annum per school in the Mandla district for the opening of 50 primary schools (40 schools opened by district council, Mandla, 10 schools opened by Private bodies in Mandla district);  $50$  schools  $\times$  Rs. 240 = Rs. 12,000.

(4) Grants at Rs. 240 per school for opening of new schools in the Zamindari area of Chanda, Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Drug districts Rs. 2,500.

(5) Three Gond propagandists at Rs. 30 per mensem were sanctioned for propaganda work in connection with the opening of Aboriginal schools in the Zamindari area of Drug and Bilaspur districts combined, Chanda district and Chhindwara district.

(6) A grant at Rs. 3 per mensem per boarder was sanctioned for 50 boarders at the Sunpuri hostel in the Mandla district opened by Mr. V. Elwin from 1st October 1938.

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND  
ANGLO-INDIANS

94. **Administration.**—Dr. V. S. Jha, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, was Inspector of European and Anglo-Indian schools from the 4th January 1938 to the 20th February 1939, from which date he proceeded on leave and Sardar Bahadur Ishar Singh, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, assumed charge of the office, in addition to his own duties.

95. **Higher Education.**—The number of Anglo-Indians and Europeans undergoing higher education decreased from 24 to 20 (14 males and 6 females); the number undergoing professional training further decreased this year from 1 to nil. This is a matter which should engage the serious attention of the leaders of the community.

96. **Number of Schools.**—The following table gives the number of different kinds of institutions in the year under report :—

Kind of institutions	Year	
	1938	1939
<i>For boys.</i>		
High Schools	.. 4	4
Middle Schools	.. 4	4
Primary Schools	.. 7	5
<i>For girls.</i>		
High Schools	.. 5	5
Middle Schools	.. 6	6
Primary Schools	.. 10	12
Total	.. 36	36

On account of the enrolment of a larger number of girls than boys the Railway schools of Ajni and Dongargarh, which were previously classed as boys' schools were counted among girls' schools this year. This accounts for the decrease and increase in the number of the two kinds of schools given above.

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

Kind of schools	1937-38	1938-39	Decrease or increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>			
High Schools	.. 151	168	+17
Middle Schools	.. 387	362	—25
Primary Schools	.. 709	623	—86
<b>Total</b>	.. 1,247	1,153	—94
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>			
High Schools	.. 102	81	—21
Middle Schools	.. 311	326	+15
Primary Schools	.. 1,310	1,364	+54
<b>Total</b>	.. 1,723	1,771	+48
<b>Grand Total</b>	.. 2,970	2,924	—46

The total number decreased by 46 from 2,970 to 2,924. This decrease in the number of pupils is chiefly noticeable in the boys' schools.

98. **Examination Results.**—The following table gives the results of the Cambridge Local examinations which were held in 1938 for pupils completing middle and high school courses :—

Kind of examination	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Cambridge School Certificate Examination—</i>			
1937-38	.. 97	73	75.5
1938-39	.. 129	62	48.6
<i>Junior Cambridge Examination—</i>			
1937-38	.. 91	45	49.4
1938-39	.. 116	76	65.5

**99. Teaching Staff.**—The number of teachers on the staff increased by 5 from 149 to 154. The number of trained teachers increased by 3 from 102 to 105. The number of untrained teachers also increased by 2 from 47 to 49. Attempts to reduce the number of untrained teachers are being made every year by awarding two stipends of Rs. 50 per month each for the training of teachers.

**100. Expenditure.**—The cut on account of financial stringency on the maintenance grants continued to be  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The total annual maintenance grant amounted to Rs. 83,226 as against 82,897 in 1937-38. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 4,34,439 as against Rs. 4,68,810 of the previous year, Government contribution being Rs. 1,30,756. The total non-recurring expenditure on buildings and furniture amounted Rs. 25,640, Government grant being Rs. 8,533. The number of scholarships remained the same and the expenditure on this account was Rs. 6,844. The allotment under orphan grants was slightly increased from Rs. 26,500 to Rs. 26,716 as a special case.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in secondary schools was Rs. 174-9-0 against Rs. 156-13-0 of the previous year. Government contribution to it being Rs. 52-7-0 as against Rs. 49-6-0 of the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in the primary stage increased from Rs. 70-1-10 to Rs. 72-3-0, the cost to Government being Rs. 17-3-0.

**101. Hostels.**—The number of hostels remained unchanged at 11 but the number of boarders decreased by 5 from 737 to 732. The monthly cost per head varied in different institutions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 37-4-0.

**102. Provincial Board.**—The Board for the Anglo-Indian and European Education, Central Provinces and Berar, met once this year in January 1939 under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Minister for Education. Dr. V. S. Jha, the Secretary of the Board, could not attend the meeting owing to ill-health. During his absence Rao Sahab D. K. Mohoni acted as Secretary.

#### CHAPTER X.—TRAINING OF TEACHERS (MEN)

**103. Numbers.**—The enrolment for the year was 142 of whom 32 were graduates and the rest undergraduates; 73 were stipendiaries and 69 non-stipendiaries. Of the total number, 6 were graduate women students, 7 under-graduate women students.

**104. Selection of Candidates.**—Applications for admission from outside the province continue to be received, while it has not yet been found possible to meet the growing demands of the province itself for trained teachers. The principal has submitted a scheme for the expansion of the college, the gist of which is the extension of the Model High School in order to provide the necessary minimum of practising classes. Scrupulous care is exercised in the selection of candidates and preference in admission given to those who can produce a guarantee of an adequate support during their period of training.



**105. Courses of Training.**—Practical work of a straight forward nature continues to be emphasised. Group system of supervision and tutorial classes was extended, each group being allotted to a member of the staff. It has resulted in greatly increased efficiency. "First Aid work continues to be carried on with outside aid of qualified men".

**106. Physical Education.**—Two lecturers were in charge of Physical Education. The old block formally lent to the Hitkarini High School was converted into a pavillion and drill shed and another building was used as a gymnasium. The college games were very successful.

**107. Normal Schools for Men—Numbers.**—The number of normal schools was 8 [8], one of these being a Mission school at Dhamtari. The total enrolment in the normal schools was 974 showing an increase of 182 over the figure for the previous year.

The following table gives the expenditure on normal schools for men, during the year 1937-38 and 1938-39 :—

	Expenditure in		Increase or decrease Rs.
	1937-38 Rs.	1938-39 Rs.	
Government Normal Schools for Men.	2,11,066	2,15,577	+4,511
Unaided Mission Normal School for Men, Dhamtari.	5,857	3,035	—2,822
Total ..	2,16,923	2,18,612	+1,689

**108. Syllabus for Basic National Education.**—The following subjects have been made compulsory for Basic National Education: (1) Agriculture (2) Basic Craft—spinning and weaving or card board or wood-work or any other craft approved by the Government. Other basic crafts suggested by the committee are gurb-making, kosa silk, bamboo work, clay work, leather work, paper making and utilization of bones, (3) Mother-tongue, (4) Mathematics, (5) Social studies including practical physical training, (6) General Science and (7) Music.

The striking feature of the new syllabus is the emphasis laid on practical work in rural reconstruction.

**109. Vidya Mandir Training School.**—In order to increase the efficiency of the Vidya Mandir teachers it was found necessary to train them on the lines recommended by the Zakir Hussain Committee. The Wardha Normal School was converted into a Basic

Training School. The number of scholars with the average daily attendance in the Vidya Mandir Training School, Wardha, was as follows :—

	Number on roll	Average attendance
Training from April to September	.. 168	160
Training from October to February	.. 153	150
Practising Schools	.. 144	120

Candidates selected have to take a vow that they would devote their whole life to the cause of Education in rural areas on a monthly salary of at least Rs. 15 per mensem. The best qualified candidates who undertook to abide by the stipulated conditions were selected for training. Three new buildings were put up at a total cost of Rs. 8,251-5-6 to provide accommodation for craft classes. There is an attached hostel where mess charges per pupil come to about Rs. 5 per month. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 58,116 [Rs. 36,671].

**110. Experimental Work.**—The Principal, Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, reports that Group Intelligence Tests based on series 34, published by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, London, modified to make the tests suitable for India, were carried out. The tests were administered to students of B. T. class, Dip. T. (first and second year classes), XI class of Model High School and first year class of Hitkarini City College, Jubbulpore.

#### CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS

**111. Education of Jains.**—The total number of Jain pupils receiving instruction at the various stages was 7,762. Of these, 37 boys were in colleges, 202 boys and 1 girl in high schools, 1,146 boys and 49 girls in middle schools, 4,330 boys and 1,987 girls in primary schools and 10 boys in special schools.

These figures show a decrease of 875 pupils, 7,762 [8,637].

**112. Government Engineering School, Nagpur.**—The total enrolment during the year was 171 [125]. Out of 85 candidates who appeared for examinations in the various departments, 50 passed, 58.8 per cent. 8 students received training in the Oil Engine class.

Some of the students who have passed out of this school are still unemployed, although the demand for trained men in the Public Works Department and municipalities was fairly good.

The separate post of Principal of the School was abolished on the retirement of Mr. F. J. Cuerdon from the 10th June 1938. The hostel provides accommodation for 56 inmates, but the number in residence was only 32. Their health and discipline were satisfactory. The school participated in almost all the University sports tournaments.

**113. Agricultural Education.**—The total number of pupils at the Agricultural College was 170 [173]. There were 132 applications for admission of whom 56 were interviewed and 54 admitted. The strength of the 1st Year class at the end of the year was 51 and 43 were promoted. 35 out of 57 students including 3 compartmental candidates passed the Intermediate examination, 3 obtaining a first class. There were 39 students in the 3rd year class. Two students who had failed badly and 1 compartmental student who again failed in the Intermediate examination were not promoted to the 4th Year. For the final B.Sc. (Agr.) examination, 31 appeared and 22 were successful.

In November, the final year students toured in Chhattisgarh and Berar, visiting Drug, Bilaspur, Ellichpur and Akola farms. The Intermediate classes visited the Betul farm and the 3rd Year students were taken to Chhindwara, Powarkhera, Adhartal and Military Grass and Dairy farms at Jubbulpore.

In spite of heavy work the college students take keen interest in extra-curricular activities. The total strength of the college contingent of the University Training Corps was 25.

The Peace Memorial Society, Buldana, which conducts the Agriculture School and the hostel attached to it, reports a year of satisfactory work. There were 11 students in the 1st Year and 9 in the 2nd Year class. The total number of students who have so far successfully completed the two years' course at this school is 75.

The total number of students at the Robertson Agricultural English Middle School, Powarkheda, was 62 [75]. Of these 40 were sons of cultivators and 22 of malguzars. 6.5 acres of land was allotted to students and the total income from the produce of this area was Rs. 324. The total receipts from tuition and hostel fees was Rs. 2,229 [Rs. 2,855] and the expenditure was Rs. 10,001 [Rs. 10,935]. The fall of Rs. 626 in receipts is due to the decrease in the total number of students this year.

The total number of students at the Government Agricultural English Indian Middle School, Betul Bazar, was 77 [58], showing an increase of 33 per cent.

The total area at the disposal of the school is now 2.80 acres of which one acre is allotted for practical work in ornamental plants and garden crops. The sale proceeds of the produce amounted to Rs. 76-12-9. Arrangements have been made to impart instruction in smithy and carpentry from the next session. A demonstration in different methods of propagating ornamental and fruit plants and the use of insecticides was given by the students on the "Farmers' Day".

Agriculture as a subject is taught at Government High School, Betul, Middle School, Beri, Government Indian English Middle School, Multai, and Middle School, Panagar.

**114. Industrial Schools.**—The number of Government and Government aided industrial schools in the province was 3 and 8, respectively, including the school for basket-making opened last year at Deori in the Bhandara district to train aborigines. Two cottage industries institutes—one at Jubbulpore and the other at Akola—were started on an experimental basis during the period under report. These institutes have made a good start and it is expected that eventually they will have to be made permanent. The proposal for opening an Urdu Industrial School at Darwha and a Municipal Industrial School at Khandwa were taken up and it is hoped that these two new schools will start working from June 1939. Scholarships to pupils continued at a uniform rate of Rs. 6 per mensem. The total number of pupils in all the schools at the beginning of the year was 487 [468]. The number admitted to and passed out of the schools was 285 [200] and 145 [142], respectively. At the end of the year the number of students in the schools was 589 [506] exclusive of those who left the course or were discharged for unsatisfactory progress. Of the students that passed 97 [77] were carpenters, 37 [53] black-smiths and 11 [12] tailors. The progressive total of students passed out was 1,486 [1,389] carpenters, 823 [786] black-smiths and 55 [44] tailors. The expenditure of the department on scholarships during the year was Rs. 36,688 [Rs. 34,227]. Thanks of Government are due to the Missions and the local bodies managing the aided industrial schools.

**115. Mochi Class at Nagpur.**—The number of pupils at the beginning of the year was 17 [20]. The number admitted was 5 [9], passed out 4 [5] and left or discharged for unsatisfactory progress nil [1], leaving 15 [16] pupils at the end of the year of whom all the 15 [14] are in receipt of Government stipends.

**116. Berar Victoria Technical Institute, Amraoti.**—This institute provides training in carpentry and smithy for a period of 3 years. The number of students admitted is 91, 31 in the smithy section and 60 in the carpentry section. All the students get stipends at a flat rate of Rs. 6 per mensem. This school is managed by the Berar Victoria Memorial Society. Both the departments are adequately equipped and staffed.

**117. Industrial School, Jubbulpore.**—The Industrial School, Jubbulpore, is under the control of the Director of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar. It has 148 [118] pupils on the register.

**118. Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.**—In the Reformatory School, Jubbulpore, there were 154 [129] boys on the roll. The school provides instruction in carpentry, gardening and tailoring.

**119. Leather Tanning School, Nagpur.**—The school was closed during the year under report.

**120. Government School of Handicrafts, Nagpur.**—The average daily attendance is 130/142 [126/140]. The total expenditure is Rs. 34,157 [Rs. 35,650]. The staff consists of 9 trained and 1 untrained teachers.

**121. Special Schools.**—The Deaf and Dumb School, Nagpur, has an enrolment of 22 [20] with an average daily attendance of 16 [15] or 72 per cent. The total expenditure is Rs. 2,288, the amount of Government grant being Rs. 952. There are 4 teachers on the staff of the school.

The Institution for the Blind, Nagpur, is the only one of its kind in the province. The total number is 41 [37] with an average daily attendance of 34 [37]. The number of teachers is 5. The total expenditure including Government grant of Rs. 1,408 is Rs. 4,963.

**122. Vedic School.**—It is a purely religious school with Sanskrit as the medium of instruction. The average daily attendance is 60/121 [60/119]. The total expenditure of Rs. 2,688 includes a municipal grant of Rs. 450.

**123. Nagpur School of Arts.**—This school which has been in existence since 1935, has an enrolment of 65. The total expenditure is Rs. 2,004 [Rs. 1,216]. It receives a Government grant of Rs. 410.

**124. Factory Schools.**—The statement below gives particulars in regard to Factory schools :—

Name of school	Enrolment		Grant paid	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Aided.</i>				
Gun Carriage Factory School, Jubbulpore.	171	181	1,119	1,200
Gokuldas Mills Factory School, Jubbulpore.	50	43	920	920
Kymore Cement Factory School, Katni.	76	75	100	100
<i>Unaided.</i>				
Perfect Pottery Primary School, Jubbulpore.	54	52	..	..
Cement Factory Primary School, Katni.	158	132	..	..
Sly Mill School, Hinganghat	29	31	..	..

**125. Night Schools.**—The table below gives the number of night schools and the enrolment in them in each district during 1937-38 and 1938-39 :—

District	Number of schools		Enrolment	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
Nagpur	3	3	76	72
Chanda	1	2	20	53
Chhindwara	..	3	..	110
Jubbulpore	10	13	273	259
Nimar	2	5	73	95
Hoshangabad	..	3	..	88
Raipur	4	4	61	84
Bhandara	2	2	50	63
Balaghat	3	..	77	..
Amraoti	3	4	87	97
Akola	3	3	74	89
Buldana	9	8	193	183
Yeotmal	6	6	132	105
Total	46	56	1,116	1,298

The increase in the enrolment and the number of schools is due to systematic effort on the part of the organizers who are attempting to place these schools on a sound footing.

126. **Prison Schools.**— The following statement gives particulars of prison schools with regard to enrolment, average attendance and expenditure during 1937-38 and 1938-39:—

Name of school	Enrolment		Average attendance		Expenditure	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					Rs.	Rs.
<i>For males.</i>						
Jail Prison School, Nagpur	121	110	110	102	432	420
Jail Prison School, Jubbulpore.	123	163	82	128	648	648
Borstal Institute, Narsinghpur.	259	257	159	256	1,589	1,563
Central Jail School, Raipur	68	68	60	57	688	715
Jail School, Akola	..	55	64	68	641	667
Total	..	626	662	479	3,998	4,013
<i>For females.</i>						
Jail Prison School, Nagpur	27	30	24	28	240	240
Grand Total	..	653	692	503	4,238	4,253

Enrolment in these schools depends upon the number of convicts below a specified age and their term of imprisonment. The schools report a year of satisfactory progress.

127. **St. John's Ambulance Association.**—The number of district centres in the province is 16 [16], with a membership of 324 [296]. Courses of instruction in First Aid were given at Chanda, Akola, Chhindwara, Khandwa, Bilaspur, Jubbulpore, Yeotmal, Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur. Instruction in Domestic Hygiene and Mother Craft was given at Bilaspur. Trained Teachers' course was conducted at Nagpur.

The financial position of the Association remained satisfactory. The closing balance in hand at the end of the year under report was Rs. 5,508-12-0.

Fifteen teams took part in the competition for His Excellency the Governor's Shield in February 1938. Three Ambulance divisions at the Robertson Medical School, Nagpur, one at the Forest School, Balaghat, and one at the Pench Valley at Parasia in the Chhindwara district are functioning. An Ambulance division has been formed at the Police Lines, Jubbulpore, and a Nursing division at the Robertson Medical School, Nagpur. Action is being taken to train some of the teachers of the Robertson Medical School in defence against gas.

One hundred and thirty-three students appeared at the Trained Teachers' Certificate examination held in April 1938, of whom 124 passed.

**128. Junior Red Cross.**—In the year under report 22 new groups were enrolled with a membership of 512 boys and 157 girls and at the end of the year the total number of groups is 546 and the total number of boys and girls on the roll is 15,404 and 3,125, respectively.

The number of district and sub-divisional branches remained the same, namely 23, as in the previous year. The membership subscription during the year amounted to Rs. 1,925 and Rs. 1,809 was collected by branches and Rs. 116 by the managing body. A sum of Rs. 1,400 was provided for supply of comforts to Military Hospitals at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Kamptee.

The Central Provinces and Berar Government appointed a committee to study the possibility of visual instruction for schools and colleges through slides and films. The attention of the committee was drawn to the fact that the Indian Red Cross Society, Headquarters, New Delhi, has a complete library of films on various health topics suitable for both schools and rural audiences.

**129. Scout Association.**—Payment of the budgeted grant of Rs. 9,700 to the Provincial Boy Scouts Association was withheld, and a grant of Rs. 9,700 was paid to the Seva Samiti Scout Association, now known as Hindustan Scout Association, Central Provinces and Berar, which reports an enrolment of 50,000 in October 1938. A grant of Rs. 2,500 was paid to the Girl Guides Association.

A. C. SEN GUPTA,  
*Director of Public Instruction,  
Central Provinces and Berar.*



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STATEMENTS

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11:

**GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES  
AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39**

			Percentage of scholars to total population						
			Recognized Institutions		All Institutions				
			1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38			
Area in square miles	..	99,876							
<b>Population—</b>									
Males	..	7,761,818	5.35	5.21	5.59	5.43			
Females	..	7,745,905	1.17	1.12	1.25	1.19			
Totals	..	15,507,723	3.26	3.17	3.42	3.31			
			Institutions		Scholars		Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4)		
			1938-39	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1938-39	1937-38	Increase or decrease	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Recognized Institutions</b>									
<i>For males.</i>									
Universities	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
High School Education Board	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges	..	..	11	9	+2	2,997	2,698	+299	{ (a) 1,302 (b) 1,695
Professional Colleges	..	..	4	4	..	775	743	+32	{ (a) 775
High Schools	..	..	91	87	+4	12,942	9,784	+3,158	{ (c) 12,942
Middle Schools	..	..	593	595	-2	103,743	105,249	-1,506	{ (c) 46,688 (d) 57,055
Primary Schools	..	..	4,579	4,397	+182	328,492	317,919	+10,573	{ (d) 3,28,492
Special Schools	..	..	71	86	-15	4,081	4,244	-163	..
Totals	..	..	5,351	5,180	+171	453,030	440,637	+12,393	..

*For females.*

Arts Colleges	..	..	1	1	..	79	68	+11	{ (a) 8 (b) 71
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
High Schools	..	..	14	13	+1	740	692	+48	(c) 740
Middle Schools	..	..	82	79	+3	9,821	9,205	+616	(c) 4,479 (d) 5,342
Primary Schools	..	..	494	491	+3	40,724	39,497	+1,227	(d) 40,724
Special Schools	..	..	11	13	-2	730	893	-163	..
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	..	..	602	597	+5	52,094	50,355	+1,739	..
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Unrecognized Institutions</b>									
For males	..	..	621	526	+95	23,014	20,222	+2,792	..
For females	..	..	44	46	-2	1,990	2,431	-441	..
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	..	..	665	572	+93	25,004	22,653	+2,351	..
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Totals	..	..	6,618	6,349	+269	530,128	513,645	+16,483	..

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

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(b) In intermediate classes.

(c) In secondary stage.

(d) In primary stage.

**GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE**

	Total expenditure			Percentage of	
	1939	1938	Increase or decrease	Government funds	†Board funds
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Direction and Inspection	4,47,320	5,52,387	-1,05,067	95.80	4.00
Universities ..	1,63,198	1,65,588	-2,390	27.97	..
High School Education Board.	70,837	78,271	-7,434	11.41	..
Miscellaneous* ..	16,27,621	15,36,072	+91,549	45.40	22.61
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>23,08,976</b>	<b>23,32,318</b>	<b>-23,342</b>	<b>52.89</b>	<b>16.71</b>
<i>Institutions for males.</i>					
Arts Colleges ..	6,73,535	6,94,656	-21,121	56.45	0.15
Professional Colleges ..	1,63,790	1,85,334	-21,544	84.41	..
High Schools ..	11,96,450	10,80,467	+1,15,983	40.85	2.50
Middle Schools ..	21,60,563	22,82,272	-1,21,709	35.62	29.35
Primary Schools ..	35,73,680	33,65,948	+2,07,732	35.57	58.04
Special Schools ..	4,53,819	4,68,636	-14,817	82.63	0.49
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>82,21,837</b>	<b>80,77,313</b>	<b>+1,44,524</b>	<b>41.42</b>	<b>33.34</b>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>					
Arts Colleges ..	19,259	16,593	+2,666	30.47	..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	1,35,622	1,18,809	+16,813	33.17	0.91
Middle Schools ..	2,38,134	2,20,078	+18,056	45.76	5.81
Primary Schools ..	5,66,324	5,58,337	+7,987	52.87	21.70
Special Schools ..	99,097	91,836	+7,261	61.16	0.15
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>10,58,436</b>	<b>10,05,653</b>	<b>+52,783</b>	<b>49.12</b>	<b>13.05</b>
<b>Grand Totals ..</b>	<b>1,15,89,249</b>	<b>1,14,15,284</b>	<b>+1,73,965</b>	<b>44.41</b>	<b>28.18</b>

\*Includes expend-  
†Includes both district council

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

expenditure from		Cost per scholar to									
Fees	Other sources	Government funds		Board funds†		Fees		Other sources		Total cost per scholar	
(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
0.09	0.11	..		..		..		..		..	
72.03	..	..		..		..		..		..	
88.59	..	..		..		..		..		..	
13.86	18.13	..		..		..		..		..	
17.59	12.81	..		..		..		..		..	
41.00	2.40	126	14 0	0	5 4	92	2 2	5	6 3	224	11 9
15.17	0.42	77	12 8	..		14	0 0	0	6 8	92	3 4
47.80	8.85	37	12 3	1	10 11	44	3 0	8	2 10	92	7 1
28.52	6.51	7	14 10	6	8 3	6	5 6	1	7 2	22	3 9
1.59	4.60	4	5 10	5	3 6	0	3 1	0	8 1	10	4 6
6.04	10.84	92	1 11	0	8 7	6	11 8	12	1 3	111	7 5
19.36	5.88	7	8 3	6	0 10	3	8 2	1	1 1	18	2 4
40.82	28.71	74	4 7	..		99	8 0	69	13 3	243	9 10
..	..	..		..		..		..		..	
20.10	45.82	60	12 7	1	10 9	36	12 4	83	15 8	183	3 4
22.98	25.45	11	1 6	1	6 6	5	9 1	6	2 9	24	3 10
11.35	14.08	7	6 6	3	9 7	1	1 6	1	15 6	14	1 1
6.51	32.18	83	0 3	0	3 3	8	13 4	43	11 0	135	11 10
15.16	22.67	10	0 7	2	10 7	3	1 7	4	10 1	20	6 10
18.62	8.79	10	3 0	6	7 5	4	4 4	2	0 4	22	15 1

iture on buildings.  
and municipal funds.

GENERAL

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE

	For males					Totals
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Un-aided	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<b>Recognized Institutions</b>						
Universities	..	..	..	1	..	1
High School Education Board	..	1	..	..	..	1
<b>Colleges—</b>						
Arts and Sciences	..	4	..	3	4	11
Law	..	..	..	1	1	2
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	1	..	..	..	1
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	1	..	..	..	1
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	7	..	5	5	17
High Schools	..	26	..	15	14	91
Indian English Middle Schools	..	48	1	50	29	214
Middle Schools	..	7	341	27	1	379
Primary Schools	..	10	3,837	496	99	4,579
Totals	..	91	4,179	588	143	5,263
<b>Special Schools—</b>						
Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	1	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training	..	7	..	..	1	3
Engineering	..	1	..	..	..	1
Technical and Industrial	..	3	..	1	5	9
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	2	..	1	..	3
Reformatory	..	1	..	..	..	1
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for Adults	..	5	26	8	2	41
Other Schools	..	..	3	..	1	5
Totals	..	20	29	9	2	71
Totals for recognized institutions	..	118	4,208	597	278	5,351
Unrecognized institutions	..	7	461	18	135	621
Grand totals—All institutions	..	125	4,669	615	285	5,972

Anglo-Indian and Europea



GENERAL

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Reading in Recognized Institutions</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>									
Arts and Science	1,884	1,623	484	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	.. 142	130	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	.. 170	160	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	.. 2,196	1,913	736	..	..	..	....	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	4,865	4,449	652	..	..	..	1,992	1,760	58
In Middle Schools—									
Indian English..	6,552	6,243	483	102	84	9	10,054	9,074	123
Middle Schools	1,151	1,039	19	64,363	52,042	1,753	6,381	5,154	10
Primary Schools	657	523	..	232,565	172,249	...	78,690	66,337	..
Totals	.. 13,225	12,254	1,154	297,030	224,375	1,762	97,117	82,325	191

Scholars in Anglo-Indian and European



TABLE II-A

MALES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1935-39

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column (16)
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
634	523	97	479	386	14	2,997	2,532	595	167
394	335	26	69	56	..	463	391	26	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	142	130	117	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	170	160	135	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,028	858	123	548	442	14	3,772	3,213	873	180
5,099	4,515	425	986	936	32	12,942	11,660	1,167	458
11,620	10,026	690	3,194	2,772	145	31,522	28,159	1,450	1,595
270	246	100	56	55	37	72,221	58,536	1,919	4,990
12,130	10,228	150	4,450	3,717	25	328,492	253,054	175	31,598
29,119	25,015	1,365	8,636	7,450	239	445,177	381,449	4,711	21,610

Schools are included in this table.

**GENERAL**

**DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR**

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Reading in Recognized Institutions—concl.</b>									
<i>School and Special Education—concl.</i>									
In Arts Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools.	186	164	139	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools.	922	841	839	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools.	171	163	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	533	487	168	..	..	..	22	11	..
In Commercial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools.	139	128	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools.	154	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults.	662	611	..	534	333	..	205	110	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	110	86	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	2,767	2,507	1,249	644	419	..	227	121	..
<b>Totals for recognized institutions.</b>	18,188	16,674	3,139	297,674	224,794	1,762	97,344	82,446	191
<b>In unrecognized institutions.</b>	266	188	..	16,512	13,297	13	996	853	..
<b>Grand totals—All institutions.</b>	18,454	16,862	3,139	314,186	238,091	1,775	98,340	83,299	191

Scholars in Anglo-Indian and European

TABLE II-A—*concl.*MALES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39—*concl.*

Scholars on roll on March 31st	Aided		Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of resi- dents in approved hostels	Number of females inc- luded in column 16)
	Average daily attend- ance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attend- ance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	186	164	139	28
..	..	..	52	48	39	974	889	878	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	171	163	32	..
124	115	14	..	..	..	679	613	182	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	20	20	..	..	..	159	148	91	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	154	113	..	..
63	50	..	..	..	..	63	50	..	5
30	19	..	..	..	..	1,431	1,073	..	..
121	60	..	33	22	..	264	168	..	13
358	264	34	85	70	39	4,081	3,381	1,322	51
30,505	26,137	1,522	9,319	7,992	292	453,030	358,043	6,906	38,851
..	..	..	5,240	4,005	2	23,014	18,343	15	4,348
30,505	26,137	1,522	14,559	11,997	294	476,044	376,386	6,921	43,199

Schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Reading in Recognized Institutions</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>									
Arts and Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education</i>									
In High Schools ..	210	190	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Middle Schools—									
Indian English ..	719	635	37	..	..	..	294	261	..
Middle Schools ..	4,679	3,859	14	..	..	..	301	228	..
In Primary Schools	20,038	16,414	..	3,590	2,790	..	8,371	6,671	..
<b>Totals</b> .. ..	25,646	21,098	101	3,590	2,790	..	8,966	7,160	..
In Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools.	176	162	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults	30	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> .. ..	206	190	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals for Recognized Institutions.</b>	25,852	21,288	225	3,590	2,790	..	8,966	7,160	..
<b>In Unrecognized Institutions.</b>	..	..	..	647	470	..	753	568	..
<b>Grand totals—All institutions for females</b>	25,852	21,288	225	4,237	3,260	..	9,719	7,728	..
<b>Grand totals—All institutions for males.</b>	18,454	16,862	3,139	314,186	238,091	1,775	98,340	83,299	191
<b>Grand totals—all institutions for males and females.</b>	44,306	38,150	3,364	318,423	241,351	1,775	1,08,059	91,027	191

Scholars in Anglo-Indian and European

TABLE II-B

FEMALES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column (16)
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
79	78	42	..	..	..	79	78	42	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	78	42	..	..	..	79	78	42	..
493	441	215	37	35	..	740	666	265	..
1,878	1,738	665	711	639	..	3,602	3,273	702	29
1,210	999	189	29	27	29	6,219	5,113	232	125
7,948	6,488	249	777	630	..	40,724	32,993	249	649
11,529	9,666	1,318	1,554	1,331	29	51,285	42,045	1,448	803
145	132	34	..	..	..	321	294	158	..
126	107	53	..	..	..	126	107	53	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
253	176	..	..	..	..	283	204	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
524	415	87	..	..	..	730	605	211	..
12,132	10,159	1,447	1,554	1,331	29	52,094	42,728	1,701	803
36	31	..	554	510	..	1,990	1,579	..	101
12,168	10,190	1,447	2,108	1,841	29	54,084	44,307	1,701	904
30,505	26,137	1,522	14,559	11,997	294	476,044	376,386	6,921	43,199
42,673	36,327	2,969	16,667	13,838	323	530,128	420,693	8,622	44,103

Schools are included in this table.

**GENERAL**

**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES IN THE**

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 63,768 spent by the  
"Miscellaneous" includes

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

	Government institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>University and Intermediate Education.</b>						
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High School Education Board ..	8,082	..	..	62,755	..	70,837
Arts Colleges ..	3,56,732	..	..	1,86,764	3,989	5,47,485
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	77,686	..	..	..	120	77,806
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	42,493	..	..	17,077	..	59,570
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	4,84,993	..	..	2,66,596	4,109	7,55,698
<b>School Education</b>						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools ..	3,50,921	..	..	2,10,587	736	5,62,244
Indian English Middle Schools ..	2,62,011	..	..	1,05,331	682	3,68,024
Middle Schools ..	25,323	..	..	382	..	25,705
Primary Schools ..	8,226	..	..	152	586	8,964
Totals ..	6,46,481	..	..	3,16,452	2,004	9,64,937
<i>Special</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	36,456	..	..	16,303	1,460	54,219
Normal and Training Schools ..	2,15,440	..	..	..	137	2,15,577
Engineering Schools ..	50,905	..	..	6,421	2,645	59,971
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	42,656	..	150	..	33,206	76,012
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	9,454	..	..	2,354	..	11,808
Reformatory Schools ..	1,704	..	..	..	..	1,704
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	4,013	..	..	..	..	4,013
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	3,60,628	..	150	25,078	37,448	4,23,304
Totals (Direct) ..	14,92,102	..	150	6,08,126	43,561	21,43,939

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

TABLE III-A

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Public Works Department on educational buildings.  
the following main items :—Rs.  
1,02,930  
72,657  
1,669  
67,487  
9,605  
1,33,914  
4,47,279

8,35,541 District board and municipal institutions						Aided institutions		
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	45,652	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	23,519	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	69,171	..	1,000
26,755	..	26,365	61,501	462	1,15,083	1,11,083	1,821	1,769
93,757	3,018	1,05,650	1,65,890	2,101	3,70,416	1,23,250	3,136	4,039
2,63,822	4,82,558	35,722	44,881	10,145	8,37,128	1,573	..	..
12,15,263	11,98,819	8,61,786	24,076	30,472	33,30,416	47,727	1,853	11,671
15,99,597	16,84,395	10,29,523	2,96,348	43,180	46,53,043	2,83,633	6,810	17,479
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,102	..	685	..	..	4,787	6,951	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,360	..	199
805	202	335	..	..	1,342	100	..	82
75	60	..	..	..	135	..	..	450
4,982	262	1,020	..	..	6,264	9,411	..	781
16,04,579	16,84,657	10,30,543	2,96,348	43,180	46,59,307	3,62,215	6,810	19,260

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

**GENERAL**

**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES IN THE**

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 63,768 spent by the  
"Miscellaneous" includes

		Government institutions					Totals
		Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>University and Inter- mediate Education.</b>							
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High School Education	..	8,082	..	..	62,755	..	70,837
Board.							
Arts Colleges	..	3,56,732	..	..	1,86,764	3,989	5,47,485
Professional Colleges—							
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	77,686	..	..	..	120	77,806
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	42,493	..	..	17,077	..	59,570
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,84,993</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,66,596</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>7,55,698</b>
<b>School Education</b>							
<i>General</i>							
High Schools	..	3,50,921	..	..	2,10,587	736	5,62,244
Indian English	Middle	2,62,011	..	..	1,05,331	682	3,68,024
<i>Schools</i>							
Middle Schools	..	25,323	..	..	382	..	25,705
Primary Schools	..	8,226	..	..	152	586	8,964
<b>Totals</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6,46,481</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,16,452</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>9,64,937</b>
<i>Special</i>							
Art Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	36,456	..	..	16,303	1,460	54,219
Normal and Training	Schools.	2,15,440	..	..	..	137	2,15,577
Engineering Schools	..	50,905	..	..	6,421	2,645	59,971
Technical and Industrial	Schools.	42,656	..	150	..	33,206	76,012
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	9,454	..	..	2,354	..	11,808
Reformatory Schools	..	1,704	..	..	..	..	1,704
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	4,013	..	..	..	..	4,013
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,60,628</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>25,078</b>	<b>37,448</b>	<b>4,23,304</b>
<b>Totals (Direct)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14,92,102</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>6,08,126</b>	<b>43,561</b>	<b>21,43,939</b>

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



TABLE III-A

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Public Works Department on educational buildings.  
the following main items :—

8,35,541 District board and municipal institutions						Aided institutions		
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,02,930								
72,657								
1,669								
67,487								
9,605								
1,33,914								
4,47,279								
..	..	..	..	..	..	45,652	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	23,519	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	69,171	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26,755	..	26,365	61,501	462	1,15,083	1,11,083	1,821	1,769
93,757	3,018	1,05,650	1,65,890	2,101	3,70,416	1,23,250	3,136	4,039
2,63,822	4,82,558	35,722	44,881	10,145	8,37,128	1,573	..	..
12,15,263	11,98,819	8,61,786	24,076	30,472	33,30,416	47,727	1,853	11,671
15,99,597	16,84,395	10,29,523	2,96,348	43,180	46,53,043	2,83,633	6,810	17,479
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,102	..	685	..	..	4,787	6,951	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
805	202	335	..	..	1,342	2,360	..	199
75	60	..	..	..	135	100	..	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450
4,982	262	1,020	..	..	6,264	9,411	..	781
16,04,579	16,84,657	10,30,543	2,96,348	43,180	46,59,307	3,62,215	6,810	19,260

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

**GENERAL**

**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES IN THE**

				Direction ..		
				Inspection ..		
				Buildings, etc. ..		
				Miscellaneous ..		
				Totals (Indirect) ..		
	Aided institutions— <i>concl'd.</i>			Recognized unaided institutions		
	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>University and Inter-mediate Education</b>						
Universities ..	1,17,546	..	1,63,198	..	..	..
High School Education Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	54,061	6,868	85,448	35,310	5,292	40,602
<b>Professional Colleges—</b>						
Law ..	18,178	..	18,178	7,773	463	8,236
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,89,785	6,868	2,66,824	43,083	5,755	48,838
<b>School Education</b>						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools ..	2,45,819	86,964	4,47,456	54,000	17,667	71,667
Indian English Middle Schools ..	2,52,001	99,221	4,81,647	46,978	22,825	69,803
Middle Schools ..	615	4,172	6,360	..	1,480	1,480
Primary Schools ..	26,874	1,02,345	1,90,470	5,738	38,092	43,830
Totals ..	5,25,309	2,92,702	11,25,933	1,06,716	80,064	1,86,780
<i>Special</i>						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	..	..	..	1,421	1,614	3,035
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	865	2,986	10,853	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	1,494	1,494	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	45	3,631	6,235	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	20	202	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	1,713	2,163	..	269	269
Totals ..	911	9,844	20,947	1,421	1,883	3,304
Totals (Direct) ..	7,16,005	3,09,414	14,13,704	1,51,220	87,702	2,38,922
Grand totals (Direct and indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

TABLE III-A—concl'd.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39—concl'd.

Total indirect expenditure from					
Government funds (22)	Board funds (23)	Municipal funds (24)	Fees (25)	Other sources (26)	Grand Totals (27)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,25,797	..	..	..	..	1,25,797
2,43,528	6,782	9,076	407	506	2,60,299
2,00,083	1,64,352	54,993	53,562	85,631	5,58,621
4,05,802	92,083	36,514	1,60,129	1,41,013	8,35,541
<u>9,75,210</u>	<u>2,63,217</u>	<u>1,00,583</u>	<u>2,14,098</u>	<u>2,27,150</u>	<u>17,80,258</u>
Total direct expenditure from					
Government funds (22)	Board funds (23)	Municipal funds (24)	Fees (25)	Other sources (26)	Grand Totals (27)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45,652	..	..	1,17,546	..	1,63,198
8,082	..	..	62,755	..	70,837
3,80,251	..	1,000	2,76,135	16,149	6,73,535
..	..	..	25,951	463	26,414
..	..	..	..	120	77,806
77,686	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
42,493	..	..	17,077	..	59,570
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
<u>5,54,164</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>4,99,464</u>	<u>16,732</u>	<u>10,71,360</u>
4,88,759	1,821	28,134	5,71,907	1,05,829	11,96,450
4,79,018	6,154	1,09,689	5,70,200	1,24,829	12,89,890
2,90,718	4,82,558	35,722	45,878	15,797	8,70,673
12,71,216	12,00,672	8,73,457	56,840	1,71,495	35,73,680
<u>25,29,711</u>	<u>16,91,205</u>	<u>10,47,002</u>	<u>12,44,825</u>	<u>4,17,950</u>	<u>69,30,693</u>
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
36,456	..	..	16,303	1,460	54,219
2,15,440	..	..	1,421	1,751	2,18,612
50,905	..	..	6,421	2,645	59,971
53,709	..	885	866	36,192	91,652
..	..	..	..	..	..
9,454	..	..	2,354	1,494	13,302
1,704	..	..	..	..	1,704
2,360	..	199	45	3,631	6,235
4,918	202	417	..	20	5,557
75	60	450	..	1,982	2,567
<u>3,75,021</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>1,951</u>	<u>27,410</u>	<u>49,175</u>	<u>4,53,819</u>
<u>34,58,896</u>	<u>16,91,467</u>	<u>10,49,953</u>	<u>17,71,699</u>	<u>4,83,857</u>	<u>84,55,872</u>
<u>44,34,106</u>	<u>19,54,684</u>	<u>11,50,536</u>	<u>19,85,797</u>	<u>7,11,007</u>	<u>1,02,36,130</u>

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

**GENERAL**

**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR FEMALES IN THE**

“ Expenditure on buildings ” includes Rs. 11,798 spent by the  
“ Miscellaneous ” includes

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

Totals ..

		Government institutions					
		Government funds	Board funds	Muni- cipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>University and Inter- mediate Education</b>							
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges— Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>School Education</b>							
<i>General</i>							
High Schools	..	23,871	..	..	3,886	..	27,757
Indian English Middle Schools.	..	16,399	..	..	2,752	127	19,278
Middle Schools	..	63,157	..	..	..	1	63,158
Primary Schools	..	2,28,012	..	..	1	..	2,28,013
Totals	..	3,31,439	..	..	6,639	128	3,38,206
<i>Special</i>							
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.	..	51,443	..	..	7	..	51,450
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	240	..	..	..	..	240
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	51,683	..	..	7	..	51,690
Grand Totals (Direct) for Females.	..	3,83,122	..	..	6,646	128	3,89,896
Grand Totals (Direct) for Males.	..	14,92,102	..	150	6,08,126	43,561	21,43,939
Grand Total (Direct) for all	..	18,75,224	..	150	6,14,772	43,689	25,33,835

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

**TABLE III-B**  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39.**  
 Public Works Department on Educational buildings.  
 the following main items :—

Rs.
4,856
2,925
1,445
35,635
1,05,399
<hr/> 1,50,260

District board and municipal institutions						Aided institutions		
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,869	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,869	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	21,114	993	247
424	..	7,157	1,584	450	9,615	23,375	1,606	1,224
551	..	3,305	402	..	4,258	5,057	..	550
28,571	22,944	91,305	..	333	1,43,153	42,841	2,070	6,552
29,546	22,944	1,01,767	1,986	783	1,57,026	92,387	4,669	8,573
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,286	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,517	..	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,119	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,922	..	150
29,546	22,944	1,01,767	1,986	783	1,57,026	1,07,178	4,669	8,723
16,04,579	16,84,657	10,30,543	2,96,348	43,180	46,59,307	3,62,215	6,810	19,260
16,34,125	17,07,601	11,32,310	2,98,334	43,963	48,16,333	4,69,393	11,479	27,983

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

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR FEMALES IN THE CENTRAL

		Inspection ..	Buildings, etc. ..	Miscellaneous ..			
					Totals (Indirect) ..		
		Aided Institutions— <i>concl'd.</i>			Recognized unaided institutions		
		Fees	Other sources	Totals	Fees	Other sources	Totals
		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>University and Intermediate Education</b>							
Arts Colleges ..		7,861	5,529	19,259	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—							
Medicine ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		<u>7,861</u>	<u>5,529</u>	<u>19,259</u>	..	..	..
<b>School Education</b>							
<i>General</i>							
High Schools ..		21,747	28,399	72,500	1,621	33,744	35,365
Indian English Middle Schools.		36,559	34,838	97,602	12,462	7,455	19,917
Indian Middle Schools ..		944	13,711	20,262	..	4,044	4,044
Primary Schools ..		63,241	70,039	1,84,743	1,053	9,362	10,415
Totals ..		<u>1,22,491</u>	<u>1,46,987</u>	<u>3,75,107</u>	<u>15,136</u>	<u>54,605</u>	<u>69,741</u>
<i>Special</i>							
Medical Schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.		3,171	9,379	16,836	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.		3,271	19,391	26,329	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..		..	3,123	4,242	..	..	..
Other Schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		<u>6,442</u>	<u>31,893</u>	<u>47,407</u>	..	..	..
Totals (Direct) for Females		<u>1,36,794</u>	<u>1,84,409</u>	<u>4,41,773</u>	<u>15,136</u>	<u>54,605</u>	<u>69,741</u>
Totals (Direct) for Males ..		<u>7,16,005</u>	<u>3,09,414</u>	<u>14,13,704</u>	<u>1,51,220</u>	<u>87,702</u>	<u>2,38,922</u>
Grand Totals (Direct) for all		<u>8,52,799</u>	<u>4,93,823</u>	<u>18,55,477</u>	<u>1,66,356</u>	<u>1,42,307</u>	<u>3,08,663</u>

Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for females

Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for males

Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for all

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

TABLE III-B—concl'd.

359

## PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39—concl'd.

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.
59,208	2,016	..	..	..	61,224
25,112	7,844	5,044	3,152	42,047	83,199
1,07,990	3,105	3,999	8,695	26,471	1,50,260
<u>1,92,310</u>	<u>12,965</u>	<u>9,043</u>	<u>11,847</u>	<u>68,518</u>	<u>2,94,683</u>
Total direct 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.
5,869	..	..	7,861	5,529	19,259
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
<u>5,869</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>7,861</u>	<u>5,529</u>	<u>19,259</u>
44,985	993	247	27,254	62,143	1,35,622
40,198	1,606	8,381	53,357	42,870	1,46,412
68,765	..	3,855	1,346	17,756	91,722
2,99,424	25,014	97,857	64,295	79,734	5,66,324
<u>5,53,372</u>	<u>27,613</u>	<u>1,10,340</u>	<u>1,46,252</u>	<u>2,02,503</u>	<u>9,40,080</u>
55,729	..	..	3,178	9,379	68,286
3,517	..	150	3,271	19,391	26,329
..	..	..	..	..	..
1,359	..	..	..	3,123	4,482
..	..	..	..	..	..
<u>60,605</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>6,449</u>	<u>31,893</u>	<u>99,097</u>
<u>5,19,846</u>	<u>27,613</u>	<u>1,10,490</u>	<u>1,60,562</u>	<u>2,39,925</u>	<u>10,58,436</u>
<u>34,58,896</u>	<u>16,91,467</u>	<u>10,49,953</u>	<u>17,71,699</u>	<u>4,83,857</u>	<u>84,55,872</u>
<u>39,78,742</u>	<u>17,19,080</u>	<u>11,60,443</u>	<u>19,32,261</u>	<u>7,23,782</u>	<u>95,14,308</u>
<u>7,12,156</u>	<u>40,578</u>	<u>1,19,533</u>	<u>1,72,409</u>	<u>3,08,443</u>	<u>13,53,119</u>
<u>44,34,106</u>	<u>19,54,684</u>	<u>11,50,536</u>	<u>19,85,797</u>	<u>7,11,007</u>	<u>1,02,36,130</u>
<u>51,46,262</u>	<u>19,95,262</u>	<u>12,70,069</u>	<u>21,58,206</u>	<u>10,19,450</u>	<u>1,15,89,249</u>

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

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF MALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION

			Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammadians
			(1)	(2)	Higher castes	*Harijans	(5)
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Total population</b>	..		6,474	19,964	4,420,635	1,441,577	158,900
<i>School Education</i>							
Primary classes	..	I	306	786	84,387	18,970	13,277
	..	II	81	560	52,273	12,922	7,992
	..	III	102	531	50,007	9,095	6,654
	..	IV	76	466	41,827	5,961	4,836
Middle classes	..	V	1	349	13,319	1,197	1,689
	..	VI	75	288	11,079	853	875
	..	VII	70	235	9,288	636	1,216
	..	VIII	74	181	4,985	271	731
High classes	..	IX	..	105	5,082	183	503
	..	X	49	74	2,685	116	337
	..	XI	57	68	2,471	90	346
<b>Totals</b>	..		891	3,643	277,403	50,294	38,456
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>							
Intermediate classes	..	1st year	7	22	710	22	78
	..	2nd year	4	12	716	30	58
Degree classes	..	1st year	2	4	450	6	31
	..	2nd year	1	7	405	5	33
Post-graduate classes	..	1st year	..	2	78	2	5
	..	2nd year	..	1	50	2	3
Honours	..	..	..	1	19	..	..
Research students	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	..		14	49	2,429	67	208
<b>Number of scholars in recognized institutions.</b>			905	3,692	279,832	50,361	38,664
<b>Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.</b>			..	41	13,948	1,464	2,094
<b>Grand Totals</b>	..		905	3,733	293,780	51,825	40,758

Anglo-Indian and European scholars

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



TABLE IV-A

IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
43	1,107	2,828	15,10,290	77,61,818	..	..	..
..	29	69	16,858	134,682	103,688	2,536	1
..	10	44	7,004	80,886	43,235	3,661	8
..	20	51	5,955	72,415	51,485	4,703	36
..	18	62	4,001	57,247	39,590	5,042	72
1	6	40	780	17,382	9,751	1,054	112
2	13	35	555	13,775	6,571	953	167
..	18	28	453	11,944	5,176	998	287
..	19	42	222	6,525	971	261	98
..	9	17	107	6,006	602	191	102
..	15	15	83	3,374	512	190	134
..	11	14	57	3,124	459	205	183
3	168	417	36,085	407,360	262,040	19,794	1,200
..	2	4	14	859	195	78	78
..	3	1	11	835	179	82	82
..	2	..	6	501	104	66	66
..	5	..	6	462	86	87	87
..	1	1	3	92	12	6	6
..	..	1	..	57	2	6	6
..	3	..	..	23	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	16	7	40	2,830	578	325	325
3	184	424	36,125	410,190	262,618	20,119	1,525
..	..	4	1,216	18,767	8,700	590	107
3	184	428	37,341	428,957	271,318	20,709	1,632

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

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF FEMALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL

		Hindus				
		Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Higher castes	*Harijans	*Muhamadans
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Total population</b>		3,839	20,307	4,340,216	1,485,766	323,954
<i>School Education</i>						
Primary classes	I	360	533	30,018	1,432	4,588
	II	108	376	19,979	687	2,173
	III	111	421	8,303	470	1,350
	IV	115	413	5,896	317	821
Middle classes	V	..	310	1,537	94	100
	VI	100	243	1,012	108	78
	VII	81	239	752	18	47
	VIII	93	167	425	9	36
High classes	IX	..	81	526	5	6
	X	38	61	178	2	6
	XI	38	53	137	4	4
Totals		1,044	2,897	68,763	3,146	9,209
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Intermediate classes	1st year	1	1	82	1	1
	2nd year	..	8	58	..	1
Degree classes	1st year	1	2	31	..	2
	2nd year	2	2	29	..	1
Post-graduate classes	1st year	..	1	6	..	..
	2nd year	1	1	..	..	..
Honours	..	1	..	..	..	..
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals		6	15	206	1	5
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.		1,050	2,912	68,969	3,147	9,214
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.		..	109	4,660	114	1,075
Grand Totals		1,050	3,021	73,629	3,261	10,289

Anglo-Indian and European scholars

\*The following are included  
 Basor, Balahi, Chadar, Dorn, Dhobi, Mehtar, Mahar, or Mehra  
 Pardhan, Madgi, Ghasia, Kaikari, Dohar,  
 Jains are included

TABLE IV-B

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Totals	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
23	985	1,413	1,569,402	7,745,905	..	..	..
32	27	90	1,339	38,419	11,070	198	2
16	10	42	913	24,304	5,925	283	5
11	13	34	731	11,444	4,328	535	18
5	11	35	483	8,096	2,571	451	79
3	2	4	74	2,124	323	164	122
1	15	5	42	1,604	182	115	96
1	16	5	17	1,176	115	80	75
..	12	8	7	757	38	45	45
..	2	4	8	632	2	7	3
..	12	2	4	303	..	19	19
..	5	1	1	243	..	3	3
69	125	230	3,619	89,102	24,554	1,900	467
..	4	1	1	92	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	69	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	40	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	35	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	7	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	2	1	246	..	4	4
69	135	232	3,620	89,348	24,554	1,904	471
4	3	4	268	6,237	1,233	87	..
73	138	236	3,888	95,585	25,787	1,991	471

are included in this table.

under the heading "Harijans" :—

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

in column " (9). Others."

GENERAL

BY RELIGION OR CREED OF MALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL

	Hindus				
	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Higher castes	*Harjians	Moham-madans
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>School Education</i>					
Art Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	.. ..	8	137	2	8
Normal and Training Schools	.. ..	51	696	69	104
Engineering and Surveying Schools	.. ..	..	159	2	3
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. 1	35	571	39	27
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	.. ..	..	146	9	3
Reformatory Schools	.. ..	3	17	33	31
Schools for Defectives	.. ..	..	56	..	..
Schools for Adults	.. ..	3	871	266	112
Other Schools	.. ..	121	53	34	2
Totals	.. 1	221	2,706	454	290
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>					
Law	.. ..	9	383	9	32
Medicine	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Education	.. ..	12	16	..	9
Engineering	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	.. ..	1	157	2	5
Commerce	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Technology	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Totals	.. ..	22	646	11	49
Grand Total	.. 1	243	3,352	465	339

Anglo-Indians and European scholars

\*The following are included  
 Mahar or Mehra, Chamar, Basore, Satnami, Ganda, Mang,  
 Jains are included in

TABLE V-A

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	158	40	35	35
..	..	1	53	974	705	331	290
..	..	7	..	171	42	17	17
..	..	..	1	674	226	114	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	159	62	11	4
..	..	..	70	154	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	58	20	..	..
2	..	3	174	1,431	482	446	402
..	..	..	41	251	117	29	10
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>4,030</u>	<u>1,694</u>	<u>983</u>	<u>866</u>
..	2	6	22	463	88	177	177
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	129	..	100	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	170	49	14	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	8	24	762	137	291	291
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>4,792</u>	<u>1,831</u>	<u>1,274</u>	<u>1,157</u>

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

GENERAL

RACE OR CREED OF FEMALE SCHOLARS RECEIVING VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhamadan
			Higher castes	*Harijans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>School Education</i>					
Medical Schools	.. ..	2	26	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	.. ..	68	196	30	19
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. ..	82	43	5	..
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	.. ..	..	5	..	..
Schools for Adults	.. ..	3	117	19	95
Other Schools	.. ..	..	3	1	1
Totals	.. ..	155	390	55	115
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>					
Medicine	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Education	.. ..	6	..	..	..
Totals	.. ..	6	7	..	..
Grand Totals	.. ..	161	397	55	115

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

TABLE V-B

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	321	157	85	85
..	..	..	1	131	2	47	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	2	47	283	10	25	18
..	..	..	8	13	13	..	..
..	..	2	64	781	182	157	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	13	..	5	5
..	..	2	64	794	182	162	151

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

GENERAL

MEN TEACHERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications

Class of Institutions					
	A degree	Passed Matric or School final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government	.. ..	7	17	5	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	312	6,369	623	36
Aided	.. 5	11	193	39	16
Unaided	.. ..	2	71	5	1
Totals	.. 5	332	6,650	672	53
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government	.. 22	224	29	3	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. 31	355	2,005	19	6
Aided	.. 17	203	81	46	..
Unaided	.. 2	23	..	..	..
Totals	.. 72	805	2,115	68	6
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	.. 266	43	3	..	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. 44	12	2	..	..
Aided	.. 113	32	6	..	..
Unaided	.. 14	2	..	..	..
Totals	.. 437	89	11	..	..
Grand Totals	.. 514	1,226	8,776	740	59

Teachers in Anglo-Indian and



TABLE VI-A

AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand totals of teachers
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
Certi- ficated	Uncerti- ficated	Certi- ficated	Uncerti- ficated			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	1	14	29	15	44
..	8	624	3,183	7,340	3,815	11,155
..	..	40	188	264	228	492
..	..	8	132	79	140	219
..	8	673	3,517	7,712	4,198	11,910
9	17	1	12	278	39	317
1	17	64	529	2,416	611	3,027
13	36	52	236	347	337	684
13	2	40	82	25	137	162
36	72	157	859	3,066	1,124	4,190
5	22	4	3	312	34	346
..	42	1	26	58	69	127
78	108	19	42	151	247	398
36	37	4	10	16	87	103
119	209	28	81	537	437	974
155	289	858	4,457	11,315	5,759	17,074

European schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

WOMEN TEACHERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Class of Institutions	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A degree	Passed Matric or School final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government	.. ..	2	370	153	12
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	..	109	73	..
Aided	.. 5	28	122	51	6
Unaided	.. ..	..	11	4	..
Totals	.. 5	30	612	281	18
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government	.. 1	19	100	49	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	3	1	1	1
Aided	.. 14	43	37	2	..
Unaided	.. 4	8	2	..	..
Totals	.. 19	73	140	52	1
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	.. 5	..	1	..	..
Local Board and Municipal	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Aided	.. 21	9	1	..	..
Unaided	.. 5	..	..	..	..
Totals	.. 31	9	2	..	..
Grand Totals	.. 55	112	754	333	19

Teachers in Anglo-Indian and

TABLE VI-B  
AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand totals o teachers
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated	Certifi- cated	Uncertifi- cated			
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	15	176	537	191	728
..	.	11	237	182	248	430
..	..	13	104	212	117	329
..	..	..	31	15	31	46
..	..	39	548	946	587	1,533
..	..	..	36	169	36	205
..	..	3	27	6	30	36
2	5	8	28	96	43	139
3	8	3	24	14	38	52
5	13	14	115	285	147	432
..	3	4	2	6	9	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	11	7	..	31	21	52
4	4	5	3	5	16	21
7	18	16	5	42	46	88
12	31	69	668	1,273	780	2,053

European schools are included in this table.

GENERAL

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN THE

Total Anglo-Indian and European Population	}	Males ..	6,474
		Females ..	3,839
		Totals ..	<u>10,313</u>

	Institutions	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa	*Number of non-European <sup>s</sup> on roll
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Institutions for males</i>				
Arts Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
High Schools	.. 4	168	14	72
Middle Schools	.. 4	362	26	122
Primary Schools	.. 5	623	68	276
Training Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Other Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Totals	.. <u>13</u>	<u>1,153</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>470</u>

<i>Institutions for females.</i>				
Arts Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	.. ..	..	..	..
High Schools	.. 5	81	..	19
Middle Schools	.. 6	326	..	76
Primary Schools	.. 12	1,364	405	464
Training Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Other Schools	.. ..	..	..	..
Totals	.. <u>23</u>	<u>1,771</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>559</u>
Grand Totals	.. <u>36</u>	<u>2,924</u>	<u>513</u>	<u>1,029</u>

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

'Miscellaneous' includes the following main items :—

	Males	Females	Total
(1) Scholarships ..	.. 3,281	3,563	6,844
(2) Nomination Endowment Funds ..	.. 261	..	261
(3) Orphan grants ..	.. 7,331	19,312	26,643
(4) Provident Funds ..	.. 1,272	451	1,723
(5) Messing charges and Miscellaneous ..	.. 33,981	28,844	62,825
Totals ..	<u>46,126</u>	<u>52,170</u>	<u>98,296</u>

Other sources include income from  
 \*The term "Non-Europeans" does not  
 †Include both district board

TABLE VII

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

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

Males 16'68		Females 23'83		Totals 18'37		
Teachers		Direct expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	†Board funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	6	14,633	1,821	20,913	9,147	46,514
9	11	16,472	1,986	28,092	7,685	54,235
14	9	9,727	1,853	16,408	7,971	35,959
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	26	40,832	5,660	65,413	24,803	1,36,708
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1	8,601	993	5,605	7,949	23,148
19	1	9,417	1,006	17,325	11,901	39,649
44	21	24,376	2,045	52,842	28,209	1,07,472
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	23	42,394	4,044	75,772	48,059	1,70,269
105	49	83,226	9,704	1,41,185	72,862	3,06,977

*Indirect expenditure*

Inspection	..	3,526	..	..	..	3,526
Buildings, etc.	..	8,533	..	..	17,107	25,640
Miscellaneous	..	35,471	150	38,735	23,940	98,296
Totals (Indirect)	..	47,530	150	38,735	41,047	1,27,462
Grand Totals (Direct and indirect)		1,30,756	9,854	1,79,920	1,13,909	4,34,439

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

GENERAL  
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN THE CENTRAL

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number passed		
	*Public	Private	Total	*Public	Private	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Degree Examinations</b>						
<i>Arts and Science</i>						
D. Litt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. A.	..	24	160	21	104	125
M. Sc.	..	27	9	22	3	25
B. A. (Honours)	..	12	..	10	..	10
B. Sc. (Honours)	..	10	..	9	..	9
B. A. (Pass)	..	302	191	191	99	290
B. Sc. (Pass)	..	94	23	44	4	48
<i>Law</i>						
Master of Law	..	..	4	..	1	1
Bachelor of Law	..	173	53	158	47	205
<i>Medicine</i>						
M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B. B. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. M. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. O.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. T. M. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering</i>						
Master of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education</i>						
B. E., B. T. & L. T. (B. T.)	..	26	..	26	..	26
<i>Commerce</i>						
Bachelor of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology</i>						
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Agriculture)	..	26	5	31	17	5
						22

\*Appearing from

TABLE VIII  
 PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Females					
Number of Examinees			Number passed		
*Public	Private	Total	*Public	Private	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	..	1	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
25	24	49	19	14	33
5	2	7		2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	6	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..

recognized institutions.

GENERAL

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number passed		
	*Public	Private.	Total	*Public	Private	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Intermediate Examinations</b>						
Intermediate in Arts ..	518	143	661	338	83	421
Intermediate in Science ..	219	50	269	130	24	154
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	43	1	44	42	1	43
Diploma in Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Agriculture (Science)	53	3	56	29	2	31
Veterinary Examinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>School Examinations</b>						
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course</i>						
Matriculation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Final, etc. (High School Certificate).	3,044	984	4,028	1,957	241	2,198
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior School Certificate.	72	9	81	36	..	36
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School Course</i>						
Cambridge Junior (Local) ..	53	..	53	31	..	31
Anglo-Indian and European Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course</i>						
Upper Primary ..	50,938	1,006	51,944	35,050	599	35,649
Lower Primary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course</i>						
For Teacher's certificate—						
Higher ..	98	2	100	92	2	94
Lower ..	374	12	386	355	10	365
†At Art Schools ..	630	36	716	455	21	476
At Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools ..	114	21	135	68	16	84
At Engineering Schools ..	38	4	42	32	4	36
At Technical and Industrial Schools	57	..	57	55	..	55
At Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools ..	14	..	14	12	..	12
At Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\*Appearing from  
†Bombay School of Arts





## STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions and Scholars							
	Government		District Board		Private		Totals	
	Institu- tions	Scholars	Institu- tions	Scholars	Institu- tions	Scholars	Institu- tions	Scholars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I.—Recognized Institutions</b>								
<i>For males</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Col... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	77	1	77
Middle Schools ..	8	537	330	63,731	19	1,438	357	65,706
Primary Schools ..	5	203	3,831	229,570	148	13,418	3,984	243,191
Training Schools ..	6	761	..	..	1	52	7	813
Agricultural Schools.	1	62	..	..	..	..	1	62
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	25	506	..	..	25	506
Other Schools ..	..	..	3	110	..	..	3	110
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>293,917</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>14,985</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>310,465</b>
<i>For females</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Col... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools ..	5	435	..	..	4	291	9	726
Primary Schools ..	133	7,284	73	3,560	11	534	217	11,378
Training Schools ..	1	78	..	..	..	..	1	78
Agricultural Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>12,182</b>
<b>Grand totals for all Recognized Institutions</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>4,262</b>	<b>297,477</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>15,810</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>322,647</b>
<b>II.—Unrecognized Institutions.</b>								
For males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	10,298
For females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	638
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>10,936</b>
<b>Grand Totals for all Institutions.</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,898</b>	<b>333,583</b>

TABLE IX  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and Indirect)				Number of teachers			
From Government Funds	From District Board Funds	From Other sources	Total expenditure	In Government schools	In District Board schools	In Private schools	Totals
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,500	..	4,505	6,005	..	..	6	6
3,72,242	6,73,001	98,356	11,43,599	46	2,742	87	2,875
9,38,262	11,07,555	1,16,992	21,62,809	5	8,244	334	8,583
2,27,798	..	4,872	2,32,670	63	..	4	67
7,871	..	2,330	10,201	6	..	..	6
668	229	..	897	..	13	5	18
2,240	60	726	3,026	..	1	1	2
15,50,581	17,80,845	2,27,781	35,59,207	120	11,000	437	11,557
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,644	..	7,607	16,251	21	..	19	40
1,05,359	26,289	5,932	1,37,580	332	117	24	473
26,481	..	..	26,481	10	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,40,484	26,289	13,539	1,80,312	363	117	43	523
16,91,065	18,07,134	2,41,320	37,39,519	483	11,117	480	12,080

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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