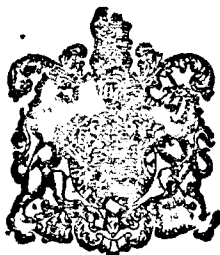


**GENERAL REPORT**  
ON  
**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

IN THE  
**United Provinces of Agra and Oudh**  
For the year ending  
**31st March, 1923**



**ALLAHABAD:**  
PRINTED BY THE SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES  
1923

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Number of Institutions and scholars .. ..	1	The education of girls .. ..	2
Expenditure .. ..	ib.	European Schools .. ..	ib.
University education .. ..	ib.	The Conscience clause .. ..	ib.
Indian Secondary Schools .. ..	ib.	Non-co-operation .. ..	ib.
Indian Primary Schools .. ..	2	Education in the Legislative Council .. ..	3

### SECTION II.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Allahabad University .. ..	4	Buildings .. ..	9
Benares Hindu University .. ..	5	Law Schools and classes .. ..	ib.
The Aligarh Muslim University .. ..	6	Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee .. ..	ib.
Lucknow University .. ..	7		
Colleges associated with the Allahabad University .. ..	8		

### SECTION III.—ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS.

Oriental Colleges and Schools .. ..	10	Madrasas .. ..	11
Pathshalas .. ..	ib.	Examinations in Arabic and Persian .. ..	ib.
Sanskrit College examinations .. ..	ib.		

### SECTION IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Schools, scholars and expenditure .. ..	12	Games and Boy Scouts .. ..	15
Intermediate Colleges .. ..	ib.	Buildings .. ..	16
English High and Middle Schools for Indian boys .. ..	ib.	Government School Committees .. ..	ib.
Expenditure .. ..	13	Vernacular Middle Schools .. ..	ib.
Matriculation and Admission examinations .. ..	ib.	Vernacular Middle School buildings .. ..	17
School-Leaving Certificate examination .. ..	ib.	English in Vernacular Middle Schools .. ..	ib.
High School Scholarship examination .. ..	ib.	Agricultural Vernacular Middle Schools .. ..	ib.
Teachers and teaching .. ..	ib.	Vernacular Final examination .. ..	ib.
The finances of aided schools .. ..	14	Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination .. ..	18
Teaching in English Schools .. ..	ib.	Medical inspection of schools .. ..	ib.
Discipline .. ..	15	The teaching of Hygiene in Secondary Schools .. ..	ib.

### SECTION V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

District board schools; Expansion of primary education .. ..	20	Village libraries .. ..	22
Schools, scholars and expenditure .. ..	ib.	Lantern lectures .. ..	ib.
Pupils in the upper primary stage .. ..	ib.	Compulsory education in municipalities .. ..	23
Revision of the pay of teachers .. ..	21	Control of municipal schools .. ..	24
Number of trained teachers .. ..	ib.	Municipal schools, General .. ..	ib.
Primary Schools buildings .. ..	ib.	Inspecting staff .. ..	ib.
School Committees .. ..	22	Physical training and discipline .. ..	ib.
Aided schools .. ..	ib.	School gardens .. ..	25
		Half-time schools .. ..	ib.

## SECTION VI.—TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

PAGE.		PAGE.	
The Training College Allahabad	26	Training classes	28
The Training College, Benares		Islamia Training classes	ib.
Hindu University..	ib.	Examinations in Advanced Urdu	
The Training College, Lucknow	ib.	or Hindi	29
The Training College, Agra	27	Training of mistresses for Indian	
Normal Schools	ib.	Schools	ib.
Committee on the Training of		Training institutions for women	
Vernacular Teachers	28	teachers in European Schools	ib.

## SECTION VII.—THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Schools and scholars	..	81	Scholarships, stipends and re-	
Expenditure	..	ib.	wards	82
Collegiate education	..	ib.	District boards and municipal	
Secondary Schools	..	ib.	boards	ib.
Primary Schools	..	82	General	ib.
			Staff	83

## SECTION VIII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Schools for Europeans	..	84	Colvin Taluqdars' School, Luck-	
Expenditure	..	ib.	now	85
Examinations	..	ib.	Muhammadian primary educa-	
The Code of Regulations for			tion	ib.
European Schools..	..	85	Hindus and Muhammadans	86

## SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Board of High School and			Education of the depressed classes	39
Intermediate Education	..	37	Night schools	ib.
The Board of Education	..	38	District boards	40
Inspectors' conference	..	ib.	Private institutions	ib.
Text-book Committee	..	ib.	Administration	ib.
Boy Scouts	..	ib.		

**General Report on Public Instruction in the United  
Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year  
ending 31st March, 1923.**

---

**ERRATA.**

---

**Educational Report for the year 1922-23.**

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Detail.</i>
6	In line 21 from the top, <i>for Smritirata read Smritiratna.</i>
10	In line 8 from the top, <i>for years read year.</i>
4A	In footnote (f), <i>for 158 read 154.</i>
„	In footnote (i), <i>for 19 read 17.</i>
5A	In column 3 of 'grand totals,' <i>for -6,68,779 read -6,68,769.</i>
6A and 7A	At the end of top heading of General Table I <i>read (For Indians only.)</i>
12A	At the end of top heading of General Table IIIA <i>read (For Indians only.)</i>
14A	In column 24 of other schools, <i>for 5,54,286 read 55,482.</i>
„	In column 24 of 'grand totals', <i>for 5,27,611 read 52,76,116.</i>
16A	At the end of top heading of General Table IIIB <i>read (For Indians only.)</i>
19A	In column 33 of 'totals of special schools', <i>for 1,35,680 read 1,35,860.</i>

High School and Intermediate Education has been constituted and has taken over from the University and the Education department the academic control of English education. It has drawn up its regulations and appointed all necessary committees, which are now functioning smoothly. The Boy Scout movement

SECTION VI.—TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
The Training College Allahabad	26	Training classes	28
The Training College, Benares	..	Islamic Training classes	.. 45.
Hindu University..	45.	Examinations in Advanced Urdu	..
The Training College, Lucknow	45.	or Hindi	.. 29
The Training College, Agra	27	Training of mistresses for Indian	..
Normal Schools	.. 45.	Schools	.. 45.
Committee on the Training of		Training institutions for women	

## General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1923.

### SECTION I.

#### PRELIMINARY.

##### *Chief features of the year.*

The total number of educational institutions has increased during the year under report from 21,566 to 21,752, i.e., by 186. The number of scholars has increased from 1,029,565 to 1,080,951, i.e., by 51,386. The following table gives the percentage ratio of scholars to population :—

				1923.	1922.
Males	::	..	..	41	392
Females	::	..	..	47	45
Total			..	238	226

The total expenditure from all sources has fallen from Rs. 2,98,13,563 to Rs. 2,91,44,794. Expenditure from provincial revenues has risen from Rs. 1,56,14,823 to Rs. 1,65,87,006, i.e., by Rs. 9,72,183, and expenditure from fees from Rs. 35,58,994 to Rs. 35,93,986, i.e., by Rs. 34,992; while expenditure from local funds shows a decrease of Rs. 86,835, from Rs. 43,57,294 to Rs. 42,70,459, and from other sources a decrease of Rs. 15,89,109, from Rs. 62,82,452 to Rs. 46,93,343.

The chief feature of the year in University education was the reorganization of the Allahabad University. Under the able guidance of the first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Claude de la Fosse, the machinery of the new Act was set in motion, many difficulties of organization were faced and overcome, and a good beginning was made in building up new traditions of University work.

In English Schools there has been an increase of 1,854 pupils. The number of Intermediate Colleges, organized as self-contained institutions on the lines recommended by the Calcutta University Commission, has increased by 9 (four Government and five private) to a total of 12. The Board of High School and Intermediate Education has been constituted and has taken over from the University and the Education department the academic control of English education. It has drawn up its regulations and appointed all necessary committees, which are now functioning smoothly. The Boy Scout movement

has made good progress under the two provincial organizations, the Seva Samiti Scouts and the United Provinces Scouts. Working under these two bodies there are now 244 troops and 6,178 scouts. The system of medical inspection of schools has been improved and simplified and a scheme has been introduced for the teaching of Hygiene, Sanitation and First Aid. In Vernacular Secondary Schools the enrolment has increased by 1,700. Proposals have been formulated for a new type of Vernacular Middle School which will give an education based on agriculture.

Indian  
Primary  
Schools.

The year has been one of advance in primary education. Expenditure rose from Rs. 62,65,496 to Rs. 65,05,724 including Rs. 41,97,911 and Rs. 43,67,790 respectively from provincial revenues. The number of schools increased by 412 and the enrolment by 44,581. The number of pupils in Islamia Schools increased by 4,392. The percentage of trained teachers rose from 54.5 to 64. Eight municipalities introduced compulsory education. Some progress has been made with the education of the depressed classes and an experiment to start night classes in municipalities has proved a success. A strong committee has overhauled the curriculum of Normal Schools and Training classes and made proposals for the improvement of these institutions; its recommendations are now being carried out.

The educa-  
tion of girls.

Some progress has been made in the education of girls. The number of institutions for girls has increased by 23 and the number of pupils by 2,496. The higher education of girls has received a stimulus from the progressive policy of the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, which has worked out a scheme for the establishment of a Women's College in connection with Lucknow University. It has already made considerable progress with the buildings.

European  
Schools.

The Code of Regulations for European Schools has been completely revised and a new schedule of studies has been drawn up and issued provisionally.

The " Con-  
science  
clause."

In August, 1921 the Legislative Council passed a resolution urging the Government to insert a conscience clause in the Educational Code. This resolution was an expression of public feeling against the compulsory attendance of students at religious instruction. Amendments have now been made in the Educational Code to give effect to the resolution.

Non-co-oper-  
ation.

The attack of the leaders of the non-co-operation movement on education was rigorous in the earlier part of 1921, but slackened considerably in 1922. It can now be said to have definitely failed. Most of the so-called "national" schools which sprang up in the earlier stages of the movement have disappeared. The few that remain teach usually the ordinary curriculum, but are badly housed and equipped and are staffed by very inefficient teachers.

## PRELIMINARY.

3

Educational matters received a fair share of attention in the Legislative Council, but no important question of policy was raised. A resolution was moved urging the provincialization of deputy inspectors and the introduction of a time-scale of pay for sub-deputy inspectors of schools. The part relating to sub-deputy inspectors was adopted. Another resolution dealt with the question of securing co-ordination between English and Vernacular Schools. The resolution in the form in which it was moved was criticized as being impracticable and was withdrawn. A third resolution recommending a time-scale of pay for the teachers of Model Schools attached to Normal Schools was adopted.

Education in  
the Legis-  
lative  
Council.



## SECTION II.

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Allahabad  
University.

In July, 1922 the University commenced work under the scheme of reorganization introduced by the Allahabad University Act of 1921, with Sir Claude de la Fosse as its first full-time Vice-Chancellor. The Muir Central College, with its buildings and equipment, was handed over to the Allahabad University, the members of its staff being placed on deputation, and the University absorbed the Degree and Post-Graduate classes of the Ewing Christian College and the Kayastha Pathshala College. The Training College, Allahabad, while retaining its separate identity, has been recognised as the Teaching department of the University. The buildings of the Muir Central College have been made over entirely to the Science department of the University, and the Indian Press buildings, acquired for the reorganized University, and the old University are being used for the departments of teaching on the Arts side. The main portion of the library has been transferred to the Indian Press buildings, but departmental libraries have been organized in each department, so that the books which are regularly in use may be readily available.

The staff of the University in its various Teaching departments now consists of 9 Professors, 14 Readers, 22 Lecturers, 11 Demonstrators and 13 part-time Teachers, while the work of administration is being carried on by the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the Assistant Registrar with the necessary clerical staff. The following statement gives the number of students in the various classes of the Teaching University:—

<i>Arts.</i>					
II Year	..	..	..	..	85
III " B.A.	..	..	..	..	118
IV " B.A.	..	..	..	..	92
V " M.A.	..	..	..	..	66
VI " M.A.	..	..	..	..	63
				Total	424
<i>Science.</i>					
II Year	..	..	..	..	81
III " B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	66
IV " B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	51
V " M.Sc.	..	..	..	..	25
VI " M.Sc.	..	..	..	..	18
				Total	241
<i>Law.</i>					
Previous LL.B.	..	..	..	..	126
Final LL.B.	..	..	..	..	89
				Total	214
				GRAND TOTAL	879

An important aim of the Teaching University is to secure for every student regularly, in addition to his lectures, a proportional amount of supplementary instruction. Efforts are being made in every department to develop this feature, though the staff is still short in some of the departments and tutorial instruction is insufficient in subjects in which the number of students is considerable.

The Muir College Magazine has been converted into the University Magazine with Pandit Amar Nath Jha, M.A., as editor. The *Journal of Indian History*, which was started with a view to publishing the researches of the members of the History department, has been converted into an All-India Journal, like the *Indian Journal of Economics* published by the University department of Economics. The University Union, which was brought into existence towards the close of the year, will help greatly to develop the communal life of the University. A University Training Corps, with one officer and 88 men, has been started, and its members have taken to their military training with great keenness. It promises to be a valuable addition to University activities.

The results of the University examinations are given below :—

*Allahabad University Examination Results, 1922-23:*

Name of the examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Matriculation .. .. .	497	174
Intermediate .. .. .	1,265	660
B. A. .. .. .	674	325
M. A. Final .. .. .	105	74
M. A. Previous .. .. .	154	86
M. Sc. Final .. .. .	21	17
M. Sc. Previous .. .. .	40	27
B. Sc. .. .. .	129	89
LL.B. Final .. .. .	283	240
LL.B. Previous .. .. .	389	180
L. T. .. .. .	70	65
Commercial Diploma .. .. .	106	52

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., continue to be the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University respectively. The University maintains four colleges, the Central Hindu College, the Training College for Teachers, the College of Oriental Learning and the Engineering College. The Central Hindu College, comprising the various Arts and Science departments, has a staff of 66 teachers and the maximum number of students on its rolls during the year was 1,135. The Training College staff consists of a Principal, two Professors and one Assistant Professor. It trained 52 students during the year. The College of Oriental

Benares  
Hindu  
University.

Learning has a staff of 17 and an enrolment of 138, while the College of Engineering has a staff of 13 with 172 students in Degree and 154 students in Diploma classes.

The following statement shows the results of the various examinations conducted by the University:—

*Benares Hindu University Examination Results, 1922-23.*

Name of the examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Admission .. .. .	225	115
Intermediate .. .. .	387	182
Intermediate (Compartmental) .. .. .	41	19
B.A. .. .. .	143	90
B.A. (Compartmental) .. .. .	12	1
B.Sc. .. .. .	29	12
B.Sc. (Compartmental) .. .. .	5	1
M.A. .. .. .	17	17
M.Sc. .. .. .	10	10
L.T. .. .. .	55	51
Praveshika .. .. .	83	14
Madhyama (Prachyavidya Vibhag) .. .. .	31	17
Madhyama (Dharmavigyan Vibhag) .. .. .	3	2
Shastrin .. .. .	18	9
Smritirata .. .. .	1	1
I.So. (Engineering), Part I .. .. .	83	55
I.So. (Engineering), Part II .. .. .	49	31
B.Sc. (Engineering), Part I .. .. .	18	11
B.Sc. (Engineering), Part II (Mechanical Branch) .. .. .	11	10
B.Sc. (Engineering), Part II (Electrical Branch) .. .. .	4	4

The Aligarh Muslim University.

The number of students in the different institutions connected with the University was as follows:—

(1) University .. .. .	..	389
(2) Intermediate College .. .. .	..	526
(3) University School .. .. .	..	151
(4) Branch School .. .. .	..	100
Total	..	1,166

The University held its own examinations and the results were as follows:—

Name of the examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
M.Sc. .. .. .	1	1
M.A. .. .. .	31	24
LL. B. Previous .. .. .	44	36
B.A. .. .. .	161	138
B.Sc. .. .. .	11	10
Intermediate examination .. .. .	302	239
Matriculation .. .. .	225	144

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The number of students in the various Faculties of the University is shown below :—

Lucknow  
University.

Arts .. .. .	791
Science .. .. .	284
Medicine .. .. .	203
Law .. .. .	202
Commerce .. .. .	95
Total .. .. .	1,515

Of these, there were three women students in the first year and ten in the 2nd year B. A. class and two in the 5th year (History) class. The total number of students, 1,515, is a considerable advance on the number, 632, of last year.

The results of the examinations of 1922 were as follows :—

Name of the examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
M.A. Previous .. .. .	47	84
M.A. Final .. .. .	25	23
M.Sc. Previous .. .. .	15	11
M.Sc. Final .. .. .	7	7
B.A. .. .. .	106	73
B.Sc. .. .. .	85	21
LL.B. Previous .. .. .	107	59
LL.B. Final .. .. .	27	27
M.B., B.S. .. .. .	95	23
D.P. H. Previous .. .. .	1	1
Bachelor of Commerce Previous .. .. .	27	21
Bachelor of Commerce Final .. .. .	10	9
Bachelor of Commerce Entrance .. .. .	20	15

During the year the staff was strengthened by the addition of 3 Professors, 8 Readers and 20 Lecturers. An important departure was the appointment of Lecturers in Hindi and Urdu for the purpose of encouraging the study of, and instituting research in, the vernacular languages of the province. The University Extension Lectures, delivered mainly during the last three months of 1922, formed a feature of the work of the University. These included lectures in English, History, Economics, Law, Politics, Philosophy, Physics, Botany and Zoology. In September, 1922 the Lucknow University Union was organized on the lines of the Oxford Union. It is reported that its debates are well attended and that students take considerable advantage of its Library, Reading Room and Restaurant. A Sociological Association has been formed "with the object of organizing neighbourhood studies and regional surveys and of discussing questions of general civic, economic and social interest". The *Lucknow University Journal* was started in September, 1922, and three numbers were published in the course of the year. An Act to merge the Canning College in the University of Lucknow and to transfer all the property and liabilities of the Canning College to the University was passed and the Canning College was formally taken over on the 1st of July, 1922.

Colleges  
associated  
with the  
Allahabad  
University.

Consequent on the passing of the Allahabad University and High School and Intermediate Education Acts, the number of Arts Colleges has been reduced from 20 to 9.\* The fall in numbers is due to the fact that some institutions, e. g., the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Canning College, Lucknow, the Central Hindu College, Benares, the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, etc., which were treated last year in the statistical returns as separate institutions are no longer so treated, but have been merged in their respective Universities; while the Intermediate Colleges which were shown among "Arts Colleges" last year are now shown under the new head of "Intermediate Colleges." Corresponding to the reduction in the number of institutions there is a reduction in the expenditure on these colleges from Rs. 19,20,812 to Rs. 4,92,580 of which Rs. 1,95,769 or 39·7 per cent. was met from provincial revenues, Rs. 1,67,923 or about 34 per cent. from fees, and the balance from local funds or other sources.

The two colleges at Agra, which had been co-operating for some years in the teaching of History and Philosophy, have extended the scheme to English, Economics and Chemistry, and have introduced the tutorial system. For tutorial purposes in the Agra College the day students are assigned to different hostels and each hostel has been put in charge of a senior member of the staff. Tutors see the students in their charge at frequent intervals and interest themselves generally in their welfare and progress. The English staff of the St. John's College, Agra, is assisted in tutorial work by four graduate teachers specially appointed for the purpose and the students have been divided into small groups of four or five, which are taken once a week by their tutors.

In most of the colleges athletics receive adequate attention and a large number of students show keenness in sports. Unfortunately this keenness is short lived. If even a small proportion of the students could keep up their interest in games after leaving college, the effect on the physique of the middle classes, to which the vast majority of the undergraduates belong, would soon be apparent. Societies and clubs of a social kind exist in connection with every college and in the great majority of cases are reported to be in a flourishing condition. Many colleges possess fairly good libraries, but students have to be taught how to use them. One Principal says:—"The sections of English, Biography, History and Economics are well supplied, but the demand for such works is meagre; the pages of some of our best books remain uncut." The fault is not entirely with the students. They need guidance in the selection and use of books, specially for holiday reading.

---

\* This figure includes the Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad, the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, and the Christ Church College, Cawnpore, which maintained their 4th year B. A. classes during the year under report.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Stringent finance has interfered considerably with the building programmes of Government as well as of private institutions, but it is satisfactory to note that, in spite of depressing financial conditions, some progress has been made. At the Agra College the Meston Hall has been completed and the Physics block and the Khattri Hostel, towards which Government have contributed Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively, are nearing completion, while the D. A.-V. College of Cawnpore commenced, towards the close of the year, the construction of a two-storied hostel which is estimated to cost Rs. 50,000.

Buildings.

There are now five schools of Law, namely, the Law Departments, of the Allahabad, Lucknow and Aligarh Universities and the Law classes at the Agra and Meerut Colleges. The total enrolment was 355 against 455 of last year. 496 candidates appeared for the Previous L.L.B. and 345 for the Final, and of these 239 and 303 respectively passed.

Law Schools and classes.

One of the most important events in the college was the introduction of the reorganization scheme, mentioned in last year's report, with retrospective effect from the 29th January, 1922. The new and improved scales of pay have afforded much relief and the staff has been strengthened by the addition of five Professors and Assistant Professors. A course of lectures on architecture was given by Mr. F. Lishman and visits were paid under the guidance of Professors to important works of engineering interest. The improvement in the Project course mentioned last year has been further extended and three preliminary projects involving the application of engineering principles to practical problems were carried out under the Professors concerned, and after scrutiny of the projects instruction was given as to their correct treatment. A final project in Irrigation Engineering was then set covering a period of six weeks.

Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

## SECTION III.

## ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS.

Oriental  
Colleges and  
Schools.

The average number of scholars on the rolls of the Sanskrit College, Benares, during the year was 395 against 324 of the preceding year. 260 students appeared for the various Sanskrit College examinations and 142 passed. There were 49 scholars under instruction in the Anglo-Sanskrit department against 48 of the preceding years. Eighteen students were awarded Post-Acharya scholarships of Rs. 20 each for the higher study of Sanskrit. The Principal states that these scholars continue to do good work, a few of them even showing exceptional promise, and that the system has begun to justify itself. There were five Sadholal scholars, of whom four worked under the guidance of Pandit Gopinath Kaviraj in the Saraswati Bhavan Library and one worked in the college. Of the four working in the library, one studied Mimansa, another Dharmasastra with special reference to the bearings of the whole Hindu Legal Literature on the Manusmriti, while the remaining two scholars were set to examine the contents of the Sanskrit manuscripts left unexamined in the preceding year. Sanskrit manuscripts worth Rs. 1,000 were purchased and transcribed during the year. These manuscripts represent mainly three private collections of Benares and include among others a large number of valuable works on Ramanuja Vedanta, Vyakarana and Dharmashastra. A Chair of Shukla Yajur Veda was added to the college during the year.

Pathshalas.

The Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas inspected 65 Pathshalas in 24 districts as against 60 Pathshalas in 15 districts last year. Many of these had to be inspected in order to scrutinize on the spot their applications for aid or recognition. The Inspector complains that the old defect of unintelligent teaching still continues. The number of recognized Pathshalas is 369 with an enrolment of 3,252 as compared with 350 Pathshalas with an enrolment of 3,404 last year.

Sanskrit  
College  
examinations.

3,488 candidates appeared for the Sanskrit College examinations. Three girl candidates passed the Madhyama examination and of the four blind candidates who appeared one passed the Madhyama and one the Prathama examination. Government have sanctioned the institution of a Shastri degree and the consequent modifications in the regulations of the Uttama examination; the new scheme will come into force in 1925.

## ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS.

11

The following statement shows the results of the various Sanskrit examinations:—

Serial number.	Name of the examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1	Acharya examination .. .. .	669	359
2	Madhyama examination .. .. .	1,747	935
3	Prathama examination .. .. .	1,347	394

The number of Arabic Madrasas is 97 as compared with 96 of last year, and the number of scholars 6,677 as compared with 6,464 of last year. The Inspector of Madrasas inspected 37 institutions in 20 districts. The number of aided Madrasas, which was 20 last year, rose to 27, and the Inspector reports that some of the Madrasas, which renounced Government aid in their zeal for non-co-operation, are applying for the renewal of their grants. Almost all the aided Madrasas have adopted the departmental curricula of studies and some of them are employing teachers of modern subjects. The efficiency of the teaching is said to be improving.

Madrasas.

The departmental examinations are growing popular, especially the Munshi examination. The following table shows the results of the various Arabic and Persian examinations:—

Examinations in Arabic and Persian.

Name of the examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Munshi .. .. .	123	70
Maulvi .. .. .	78	52
Alim .. .. .	65	33
Fazil .. .. .	24	16
Total .. .. .	295	176



SECTION IV.  
SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Schools, scholars and expenditure.

The number of secondary schools, including Intermediate Colleges, English High and Middle Schools and Vernacular Middle Schools, is 792 as against 801 in the previous year. The decrease has taken place in Middle Schools. The enrolment has increased by 6,012 to 99,171 and the expenditure by Rs. 4,72,556 to Rs. 55,89,934. Intermediate classes are maintained also at the Arts Colleges associated with the Allahabad University on the external side, but as these colleges did not keep separate accounts for their Intermediate classes, their expenditure on these classes had to be included in that of the Arts Colleges.

Intermediate Colleges.

The number of Intermediate Colleges (excluding Intermediate classes attached to Associated Colleges) has increased from 3 to 12; 4 Government and 5 private schools were raised to the Intermediate standard. The total number of educational institutions maintaining Intermediate classes amounts to 23 (3 Government, 14 aided and 1 unaided with a total enrolment of 2,514 students. The expenditure in 1922-23 on the 8 Government Intermediate Colleges amounted to Rs. 4,78,018, of which Rs. 3,84,225 or 80.4 per cent. was met from provincial revenues, Rs. 93,106 or 19.4 per cent. from fees and the balance of Rs. 687 from other sources. All these Intermediate Colleges comprise classes III to XII. Definite figures of expenditure in connection with non-Government institutions of this class are not available because, as already pointed out, it is not possible in the case of colleges affiliated to the University to separate the expenditure on Intermediate classes from the expenditure on other classes. It is too early to pronounce on the working of Intermediate Colleges. They have been hampered by inadequate equipment and accommodation. Nonetheless they have made a promising start. One danger which has been revealed is the possible neglect of the Middle and the Lower sections, due probably to the tendency of Principals to concentrate attention on the senior classes.

English High and Middle Schools for Indian boys.

The total number of English High and Middle Schools for Indian boys has decreased from 242 last year to 217 during the present year, the number of High Schools being reduced by 17 (from 171 to 154) and that of Middle Schools by 8 (from 71 to 63). The number of Government High Schools has decreased from 55 to 47, of Aided High Schools from 105 to 99, and of Unaided High Schools from 8 to 5. The decrease in High Schools is nominal and is accounted for by the absorption of certain High Schools in Intermediate Colleges. The number of

aided English Middle Schools has risen from 44 to 51, and the number of unaided English Middle Schools has dropped from 23 to 8. The number of scholars in High Schools rose from 43,900 last year to 45,812 this year, while in Middle Schools the enrolment decreased from 6,129 to 6,071; thus there has been a net increase of 1,854 in the enrolment of English Schools.

The total expenditure on English High and Middle Schools for Indian boys has decreased from Rs. 39,16,732 in 1921-22 to Rs. 34,83,879 in 1922-23, a decrease of Rs. 4,32,853. The decrease is due to the fact that the expenditure on the Primary, Middle and High sections of Intermediate Colleges is now shown against these colleges.

497 candidates appeared in the Matriculation examination of the Allahabad University from the United Provinces and 174 passed. 225 candidates appeared in the Admission examination of the Benares Hindu University and the same number appeared at the Matriculation examination of Aligarh Muslim University; of these 115 and 144 respectively passed. The total number of candidates appearing at these examinations was 947 against 832 of last year. Of these, 374 were private candidates, of whom 139 passed, while 11 girl candidates passed out of 23.

5,613 candidates appeared at the School-Leaving Certificate examination and 2,609 passed. The percentage of passes comes to 46.5, as against 49.6 of last year. 22 girls appeared and 18 passed. Of the successful candidates, 125 passed in the first division, 741 in the second division, 1,739 in the third division and 4 in additional optional subjects.

This examination is steadily losing in popularity. From a total of 291 recognised English Schools in the province only 134 sent up candidates, whose number fell from 413 to 378. On the results of the examination 131 scholarships were awarded. It seems hardly worth while to maintain an elaborate provincial examination for the award of these scholarships. The question of abolishing the examination and substituting for it some more simple method of award is under consideration.

There were 4,104 teachers in English Schools (including Intermediate Colleges), an increase of 86. The number of trained teachers has increased by 157 to 1,340. In Government schools 67 per cent. of the teachers are trained; in non-Government schools the percentage is a little over 16. Only a small proportion of the trained teachers who pass out of Training Colleges every year are now absorbed by Government schools; and consequently a larger supply than hitherto is becoming available for service in non-Government institutions. But trained teachers hesitate to enter the service of those institutions because of the inadequacy of pay and the insecurity of tenure. It is a common complaint that in privately owned schools the changes in staff are too frequent and there is sometimes also trouble regarding the payment of salaries.

Expenditure.

Matriculation and Admission examinations.

School-Leaving Certificate examination.

High School Scholarship examination.

Teachers and teaching.

The finances  
of aided  
schools.

The financial resources of aided schools are often meagre and they seldom show any tendency to expand. A private school should, in addition to fees and Government aid, always have a third source of income in private donations, subscriptions, etc., and this should represent an appreciable proportion of its financial resources. Otherwise it may be urged that an institution which is maintained by fees and Government aid cannot reasonably claim the privileges of private management. But in recent years there has been a distinct slackening of effort on the part of private institutions to do their fair share in raising funds. The main excuses, the non-co-operation movement and the rise in prices, are much overworked. The recent reforms in University education will be fruitless unless there is considerable improvement in secondary education. Government are already paying more than their fair share of the cost. To meet the increased expenditure which is urgently necessary private benefactions must be forthcoming in a greater degree than hitherto and school fees should be raised, so that they may more closely present a reasonable proportion of the cost of education.

Teaching in  
English  
Schools.

As regards improvement in tutorial work the reports of Inspectors make somewhat depressing reading. The Inspector of Gorakhpur division remarks: "The general impression gained is that in very few cases indeed does any realization exist of the genuine need for instruction outside the specified details of the departmental syllabus. The curriculum as laid down represents the maximum attempted rather than the minimum achieved.....secondary education in its most important function, the awakening of a keen interest in some field of study, has not yet been seriously developed. In certain schools the general school atmosphere was satisfactory and in some classes very creditable work was in progress. The main result of the first year's inspection, however, leaves the general impression expressed above". The Inspector of Rohilkhand says that the method of the class room is still over-didactic, and that the teachers do not possess sufficient zeal in class room work and "aim at a dull and useless interest in matters that are not vital". "The use of books of reference" he goes on "is hardly understood, and it appears that the fault lies with the masters who read little themselves and cannot give to boys the help they require in selecting their books." The Inspector of Fyzabad is even more emphatic: "There are I am afraid many masters who do not try to think about their work, but work or rather carry on for a stated number of hours per day and do just what is put before them." This complaint about dullness, monotony and the tendency to be content with "carrying on" is borne out by the Inspector of Meerut who thinks that even trained teachers are in many cases inclined to observe the form rather than the spirit of

new methods. The teaching, consequently, tends to become unreal. "An examination of the issue books of school libraries," says another Inspector "reveals the fact that teachers, as a rule, read nothing beyond their text-books, and consequently it is no wonder if they are not only deficient themselves but are unable to guide their pupils in their choice of books for holiday reading." Not a few devote too much of their time and energy to "private tuition." "Private tuitions", says the Inspector of Meerut, "are generally responsible for the deterioration in the quality of the work done in our schools as teachers generally remain too busy with these tuitions and do not find time for preparing their school work beforehand." The introduction of the time-scale for all classes of teachers in Government employ has resulted in an improvement of pay and prospects which should relieve them from the necessity of spending their spare time in private tuition.

The commotion due to non-co-operation has subsided and consequently the tone of secondary schools has improved. The value of hostel life is being recognized by parents. The boarding-house accommodation available in secondary English institutions is ample. An inquiry recently instituted showed that on the 1st October, 1922 the number of boarders was 6,883, while there was accommodation for 9,240.

The value of physical education is now generally recognised and games are played in most of schools, though it often happens that the playground is monopolised by too small a proportion of the pupils of the school. "There is a certain amount of activity in games as far as the leading teams are concerned," writes the Inspector of Lucknow division, "but I am afraid opportunities are not provided for all. . . . . More could be done if a greater variety of games were played by the small boys, as there are often odd corners of the school grounds which could be used." But all can take part in drill which in many schools is now regularly practised. The Inspector of Benares division says: "Drill forms a regular part of the boys' programme in all schools and the platoons in some schools are quite efficient." The Boy Scout movement appears to have caught on. The Inspector of Rohilkhand division says: "The number of Boy Scouts has increased greatly in the past year, both in English and Vernacular Schools, owing to the missionary efforts of the Seva Samiti. Several inauguration meetings have been held and leading citizens subscribed their names freely. But while sympathy in the movement had been widely shared, the work of local organization has tended to accumulate around a single individual who is a Government school master." Mr. Cox, the Inspector of Fyzabad division, who has done much to develop the movement, started a Scout Masters Training class at Fyzabad in which about a dozen Scout Masters received preliminary training. He also arranged a winter camp at Balrampur to popularize the movement. "I am pleased

Discipline.

Games and  
Boy Scouts.

to note" he says "that some masters are very keen about scouting and are doing much useful work." Benares and Meerut divisions also report fair and steady progress. But here again, as in the case of games, well-planned organization and careful attention to details is needed in order to make the movement effective.

**Buildings.**

Financial stringency has considerably hampered building schemes in Government as well as in non-Government institutions, but some progress has been made. The new building of the Intermediate College, Fyzabad, was completed during the year, new blocks of class rooms were built at Gonda and Bijnor and new hostels constructed at Husainabad (Lucknow), Amroha, Mirzapur and Fyzabad. The extension of the Raja Anglo-Vernacular School, Sitapur, the buildings of the King George Kshatriya High School, Hardoi, and of the Dayanand Anglo-Vernacular School, Benares, are nearing completion and the committee of the Kanya Kubja School, Lucknow, has started building operations on a good open site. The Halim Muslim High School, Cawnpore, has received a generous grant from Government with which it is now erecting a new school building, which is badly required. Several important schemes are being held in abeyance for want of funds.

**Government  
School  
Committees.**

With a view to strengthening Government School Committees local members of the United Provinces Legislative Council were declared to be *ex-officio* members and headmasters were made *ex-officio* conveners. But the complaint of the lack of interest shown by members still continues and the committees as a rule meet only once or twice a year to transact formal business. Meetings have sometimes to be postponed for want of quorum.

**Vernacular  
Middle  
Schools.**

The number of Vernacular Middle Schools has decreased from 556 to 552. Though the number of these schools has fallen by four, enrolment in them has increased by 1,700 to 41,774. All divisions report an increase in enrolment save Fyzabad and Allahabad which report decreases of 297 and 172 respectively. These decreases are ascribed to plague and economic depression. Both these divisions report increases in the numbers reading in Primary Schools and the decrease in enrolment in Middle Schools is therefore probably temporary. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 12,00,646 to Rs. 12,64,115, but whereas expenditure from provincial funds has risen by Rs. 64,800, from fees by Rs. 7,666 and from municipal board funds by Rs. 603, expenditure from district board funds has fallen by Rs. 5,598. District boards are in financial difficulties owing to the increased cost of establishment and up-keep of roads and other services; they have consequently in some instances closed schools which had been recently opened and did not prove an immediate success. Inspectors again bear testimony to the good work done in Vernacular Middle Schools, though they complain that teaching is closely confined

within the limits of the curriculum, and that it is difficult to persuade teachers to use books of reference and to enlarge their own knowledge by wider reading.

Provincial funds were not available for the construction of new buildings or extension of old ones. In consequence progress has been slow. The chief defect noted is the inadequacy and unsuitability of the hostel accommodation. Hostels are a necessity for boys coming from villages to attend Middle Vernacular Schools, and it is to be hoped that the completion of the arrested programme for the construction of Middle School buildings and hostels will become possible in the near future.

Vernacular Middle School buildings.

English was taught in 24 Middle Vernacular Schools in 1922-23 as against seven in 1921-22. But progress is uneven. The Meerut division had no Middle Vernacular School teaching English in the year under report, whereas in the Bahraich district alone three schools introduced the subject. Boards have been short of funds, qualified teachers have with difficulty been found to take up this class of work, and little local support has been forthcoming in some places; but now that the supply of trained teachers of English is beginning to overtake the demand, it is expected that more Middle Vernacular Schools will take up the subject and thus smooth the path of the better boys from vernacular to English education.

English in Vernacular Middle Schools.

A strong committee met during the year to discuss the possibility of Agricultural Middle Schools and to put forward proposals for their establishment. It is not possible to turn out agricultural experts from such schools, but it is desirable to give the boys of the agricultural classes an education based on agriculture which will predispose them to their hereditary profession, create in them an interest in nature and impress on them that agriculture is an honourable profession and that education and skill are required for its successful practice. A scheme was drawn up by the committee for the training of teachers for such schools and the starting of farms in connection with them. Government have offered, subject to funds being available, to bear the whole cost of the training of the teachers at the Bulandshahr Agricultural School and half the initial cost of introducing the subject in the schools. A number of district boards have expressed their willingness to start Agricultural Middle Schools and to bear their share of the cost. The first batch of teachers will, if funds are available, be sent to the Bulandshahr Agricultural School in October next.

Agricultural Vernacular Middle Schools.

The number of candidates who appeared for the Vernacular. Final examination rose by 813 to 13,742, that is, by 6 1/4 per cent. 8,765, i.e. 64 per cent. of the candidates, passed the examination. The examiners report all round improvement, especially in Arithmetic.

Vernacular Final examination.

Vernacular  
Teachers'  
Certificate  
examination.

693 candidates appeared for this examination, of whom 447 passed. The percentage of passes shows a considerable increase, from 55 to 66. The syllabus for the examination has recently been thoroughly overhauled; the revised syllabus will be introduced for the examination of 1926.

Medical ins-  
pection of  
schools.

As the system of medical inspection of English Schools, introduced in 1919, was considered unsatisfactory, Dr. Said-ud-zafar Khan was placed on special duty to work out a scheme for improving it. His proposals, however, involved considerable increased expenditure, and it was therefore not found possible to give effect to them. In the meantime, pending an improvement in the financial situation which will enable Government to deal adequately with the problem, the rules framed in 1919 have been revised with a view to utilizing to full advantage the existing funds and agency for medical inspection. It has now been laid down that the headmaster and his assistants should prepare the way for the medical officer by a preliminary examination of students, and detailed rules have been framed for the guidance of teachers and doctors to ensure practical results with the minimum of clerical labour. Efforts are being made also to supply schools with weighing machines. The new rules have been well received by school managers, and it is hoped that they will improve the efficiency of medical inspection without adding to the cost of the scheme.

The teach-  
ing of Hygiene  
in secondary  
schools.

A scheme for a combined junior course in Hygiene, Sanitation and First Aid was drawn up, in consultation with the Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, and introduced as an experimental measure in 16 Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Allahabad, Lucknow and Rohilkhand divisions, where qualified teachers were available and were willing to volunteer their services. Classes in First Aid were opened in all the Normal Schools, except Gorakhpur (where they are to be opened this year) with a view to supplying teachers for carrying on the scheme in Middle Vernacular Schools. The results of the scheme have been sufficiently satisfactory to encourage the department to go on vigorously with it. The Council of the St. John Ambulance Association have recognized the syllabus for the purposes of a new certificate, called the School Certificate, which will be awarded by the Association to successful candidates. Special text-books have been written for the course and these are sold at a nominal price. Examination forms on the lines of those used in the other examinations of the St. John Ambulance Association have been approved by the Council. In drawing up the details of the scheme the department has received valuable advice and help from Dr. Waters, Chief Medical Officer of the East Indian Railway, and from Mr. K. N. Knox, Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, Provincial Centre. The work of organizing the courses has been entrusted to Mr. W. G. P.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION.

19

Wall, Vice-Principal, Training College, Allahabad, who for this purpose has been appointed Honorary Joint Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, Provincial Centre. We hope that in this scheme we have found a solution to the vexed problem of how to impart in secondary schools a knowledge of First Aid, Sanitation and Hygiene without adding appreciably to the burden of the curriculum.



SECTION V.  
PRIMARY EDUCATION.

District Board Schools : Expansion of primary education.

The three years' programme of expansion of primary education in district board schools came to an end in 1921-22. Some of the funds allotted for expansion had to be diverted in that year to paying for an increase in the pay of teachers rendered necessary by the rise in prices. Provincial revenues again came to the assistance of the boards in the current year and allotted funds to the sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum for expansion of primary education, bringing the total of the increase in commitments from provincial revenues since 1918-19 for the expansion of primary education for boys in district board areas to about 40 lakhs per annum.

Schools, scholars and expenditure.

The number of schools increased during the year by 412 to 15,903 and the enrolment by 44,581 to 832,088. Expenditure rose from Rs. 62,55,496 to Rs. 65,05,724. To this increase of Rs. 2,40,228 provincial revenues contributed Rs. 1,69,879, and district board funds Rs. 69,934. Municipal fund expenditure decreased by Rs. 2,216. There are signs that the provision of Primary Schools and staffs in rural areas has in some districts gone beyond the effective demand for them. The Chairman, district board, Moradabad, writes: "A great many schools were started where there was no real demand. I believe that if efforts were made to make a smaller number of schools really efficient, there would be an improvement in quality with less expenditure of money. Surprise visits to schools in the last cold weather found a number in the most deplorable condition," and the Inspector, Rohilkhand division, reports that "the tendency in district boards and municipalities is towards retrenchment". Other districts, however, have not yet satisfied the demand. A number of districts report a decrease in enrolment variously ascribed to plague, malaria and other epidemics, the closing of schools which have not proved a success, more careful check of registers by the district inspecting staff and the financial difficulties of district boards. The need for careful check of registers continues. One Chairman reports that "it was almost scandalous to find the teachers all over the district making false entries in the registers. Strong measures had to be taken to put an end to the practice".

Pupils in the upper primary stage.

An increase of 24,237 is reported in the number of pupils in the upper primary stage. There is little to indicate the cause of this large increase. Enquiries have been made with a view to checking the figures, but it was not possible to complete these before the issue of this report.

Complaints of stagnation in the lowest classes A and B still continue. It is here that expert Kindergarten teaching is required and where the average primary school teacher fails. For example, the Inspector of the Jhansi division reports: "A little over half the scholars are in classes A and B in which teaching is generally of the most unsatisfactory kind". Something may be done to improve teaching in these classes by concentrating attention, in the Normal Schools and Training classes, on the methods of instruction best suited to children of six and seven who are beginning school life. If the boys can be helped over the initial stages of learning without waste of time, improvement in the enrolment in the upper classes will follow.

The present rates of pay are generally agreed to be sufficient to attract teachers in the requisite numbers and should result in an improvement in the quality of the staff. It must, however, take time before the effects of increased rates of pay can be felt to their full extent.

Revision of the pay of teachers.

The supply of trained teachers in the year under report overtook the demand in some districts and a number of training classes have in consequence been closed. In 1921-22 there were 14,097 untrained teachers and 16,915 trained. In 1922-23 the number of untrained teachers fell to 10,738 and the number of trained teachers rose to 19,146. All classes of vernacular schools save unaided schools share in this improvement. Municipal board schools still have 50 per cent. of their staff untrained, however, and in aided schools only 5 per cent. are trained.

Number of trained teachers.

A large sum could be spent with advantage on improving Primary School buildings. Reports from all divisions show how Primary Schools suffer in the hot weather and monsoons through lack of adequate shelter. The Inspector, Robilkhand, says "Owing to the very heavy rains of the last year buildings have suffered a good deal. For their repair a large sum of money is required." From Jhansi the report states that "the general condition of buildings for Primary Schools is far from satisfactory." In the Sitapur district "eighteen schools are held under trees as several buildings collapsed owing to the heavy rainfall." In Gonda district "a good many schools meet under the shade of a tree" and "such a state is, more or less, common to all the districts of the Fyzabad division." "Only very few new buildings have been erected in the Meerut division, some of the old buildings have gone from bad to worse, and the tuitional work suffered much in the rains." In Bara Banki, 19 district board buildings collapsed last rains, "the drain for repairs is heavier than the resources of the board permit." That the Chairman, district board, Shahjahanpur, thinks that "kuchcha or kuchcha-pucca buildings will never be successful in villages. It is useless and a waste of money to construct such buildings." The Chairman,

Primary Schools buildings.

district board, Benares, says that "no good work can be expected unless the schools are provided with suitable buildings, kitchen rooms and compound walls." From Agra division the Inspector writes: "The proper housing of all the schools is a difficult problem." He thinks that "the only feasible solution, especially as the number of schools is still on the increase, would seem to lie in the reversion to the open-air schools of old." But well built school buildings, regularly repaired and maintained in good condition, are cheaper in the long run than makeshifts. Without buildings teaching may be successful in exceptional instances, but they are essential to mass elementary education.

School  
Committees.

Primary School Committees have not yet come into their own. They are in many districts condemned as futile. Efforts are, however, being made in some places to utilise them. "In Kheri it is proposed to supply each member with a printed copy of the duties of the committee." In Hardoi "assistance is taken from the members in sanctioning casual leave, granting freeships, and in repair works," and the Chairman reports that "these committees have proved very useful." In Hamirpur "their usefulness lay in certifying petty repairs done by the teachers' agency and in visits to the schools." The Chairman, district board, Shahjahanpur, reports that "the members are now taking interest in their duties. 137 inspections were made by them." It may be hoped that the new district boards will find means to make these committees effective.

Aided  
schools.

In January, 1923 the Provincial Government increased its contributions to the district boards to enable them to raise the grants given to aided schools to Rs. 10 per mensem. There is some hope that the increased grants-in-aid now being given may improve these schools, which are still reported to be poorly housed, furnished, equipped and taught. Their number rose in the year under report from 2,418 to 2,602 and the number of scholars reading in them from 74,349 to 82,270.

Village  
libraries.

Village libraries show some small signs of vitality. The Chairman, district board, Hamirpur, reports that "these libraries do not contain a sufficient number of books to suit the taste of the village people." In the Lucknow district "more than 2,500 people were benefited by them." The Chairman of the Lucknow district reports that "much depends on the personality of the teacher. There is found a taste for reading in boys at schools where the teacher has taken an interest in the work." If funds were available for village libraries something might be done by their aid to diffuse knowledge among the rural population and to prevent boys who have left school from lapsing into illiteracy.

Lantern  
lectures.

Though the grant for lantern lectures was reduced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 4,000, the committee continues to do useful work. Twenty-four district boards gave the lectures in the year under

report, and 21 lecturers and 15 lantern operators were trained at the Allahabad Training College. The new slides on agriculture proved popular and were greatly in demand. A set of slides and a lecture on small-pox were prepared and distributed. Sets of slides on cholera, plague, flies, tuberculosis and child-welfare were duplicated and will be distributed in the cold weather of 1923-24. In addition, slides on subjects of general interest, e.g., History, Geography, Nature Study, etc., were prepared and arrangements made for the preparation of slides and lectures on Co-operation. It is of interest that in Hardoi special arrangements were made by the Secretary of the District Board for lantern lectures to ladies.

The year was a notable one for municipal education. In 1921-22 Government expressed its willingness, if funds were available and granted by the Legislative Council, to give municipal boards which agreed to apply the United Provinces Primary Education Act assistance to the extent of two-thirds of the extra cost involved, including the cost of remitting fees, and also the total cost of bringing the minimum pay of the teachers employed in boys' vernacular schools up to the standard of pay prescribed for district boards; provided that the total contribution made by Government to the municipality did not exceed 60 per cent. of the total cost of the scheme. Thirty-two municipal boards expressed their willingness to introduce compulsory primary education on these terms, and by the close of the year under report the scheme had been introduced into eight municipalities. The enterprising boards are Cawnpore, Bareilly, Moradabad, Balrampur (Gonda), Bulandshahr, Lakhimpur, Ghazipur and Kashipur. Other boards have since formulated proposals. It is yet too early to pronounce on the success of the scheme, though reports are encouraging. The first step to be taken by a board (after the notification announcing the imposition of compulsion has been issued and funds have been allotted) is to provide the necessary staff and accommodation. This takes time, and it is idle to begin calling on parents to send their children to school till provision for teaching them is made. It is only when enrolment falls below the provision made that compulsion has to be resorted to. When provision for all boys has been made (and three years are allowed for this), compulsion for all should be made a reality. So far, the boards have found little, if any, difficulty in utilising to the full the provision made and prescribed for the first year of the introduction of compulsory primary education. As in the case of new district board schools, however, enrolment in lower primary classes is at present out of proportion to the enrolment in the higher classes. To make the scheme a success it will be necessary for the boards' compulsory education committees and the attendance officers working under them to use the powers of compulsion given them in ensuring that no boy who once attends school leaves it until he has passed the primary examination or attained the age

Compulsory  
education in  
municipali-  
ties.

of eleven. The passing of the primary examination by all boys is one of the aims of the introduction of compulsory education and to secure that boys do this by the age of eleven the teaching in the lowest classes will have to be effective. This necessitates a supply of good teachers and careful supervision. The municipal boards have in the Primary Education Act and the assistance promised by the Provincial Government a great opportunity to raise the standard of intelligence and knowledge of the urban population of the province.

Control of  
municipal  
schools.

Municipalities which formerly contributed annually to the district boards in return for the latter maintaining and managing schools within the municipal areas are now taking control of their own schools. The new District Board Act has expedited this movement. Some boards have appointed their own supervisors of education. It may be possible in some districts for two or more of the smaller municipalities to combine in appointing a common supervisor and thus reduce expense. The smaller municipalities have not enough work for a whole-time supervisor.

Municipal  
schools.  
General.

Apart from the introduction of compulsory primary education reports on municipal schools are not encouraging. The schools suffer from the lack of proper supervision, their tutional condition is reported to be poor in many towns and the buildings in use are cramped, dark and ill-ventilated. In the Agra division there is a fall in enrolment, the municipality of Agra being responsible for most of the fall. In the Allahabad division also a decrease in enrolment is reported.

Inspecting  
staff.

The district inspecting staff continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year. Complaints are still made, from some quarters, in spite of the recent increase in their numbers, that more sub-deputy inspectors are required. Under existing conditions these officers are not merely inspecting and advisory officers of Government, but are responsible to the Chairmen of the district boards for the administration of the district board schools. The expansion of primary education has added much to the work of the deputy inspectors, with the result that it has not been possible for them in all cases to tour for the full number of 200 days in the year. Financial stringency has prevented the introduction of a time-scale of pay for these officers.

Physical  
training and  
discipline.

Discipline has been satisfactory. Reports vary as to the progress made in physical training, drill and the organization of games. In this matter particularly the keenness and interest of pupils depends on the keenness and interest of the masters, the inspecting staff and district board members. Tournaments continue to be held successfully in some districts. In some divisions, especially Meerut and Rohilkhand, successful efforts to start Boy Scout Troops in connection with vernacular schools have been made.

274

Interest in school gardens is increasing. Poor water supply and lack of protection from cattle depredations are hindrances in many places; but reports are encouraging from places where these difficulties have been overcome. The district boards of Sitapur and Bulandshahr offered prizes for the best gardens, Moradabad distributed seed and enlisted the assistance of the Supervisor of Arboriculture; some schools in Lalitpur, Mahoba, Hamirpur and Banda have good gardens; in Lucknow district they are reported to be fairly well maintained; Sultanpur, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar district boards have also been successful in encouraging work in them. Bulandshahr district distributes implements and is making good progress. In Sitapur district in some places the boys have dug trenches to protect the gardens. The physical difficulties are not insurmountable where teachers have the necessary knowledge and goodwill.

School gardens.

No permanent success has so far attended efforts to make primary education more attractive by reducing the hours during which the boys are required to be in school each day. The experiment has not been abandoned and another trial of it, under improved conditions, is being made.

Half-time schools.

## SECTION VI.

## TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

The Training  
College,  
Allahabad.

The college, while retaining its separate individuality, has been recognized as the Department of Teaching in the Allahabad University.

Sixty-six students, including seven M.As. and two M.Scs., completed the full L. T. course and appeared in the Degree examination at the end of the session. Of these, 64 passed, 18 obtaining a First class in Theory and two in Practice. The number of women students was four. In addition to the usual course of teaching there were short intensive courses for selected students in History, Georaphy, Mathematics, Science and Nature Study.

Fifty-three students attended a series of lectures on First Aid and 48 of these obtained the Certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The training of students in the practice of teaching was carried on at the Government Intermediate College, the Kayastha Pathshala School and the City Anglo-Vernacular High School in the case of men teachers, and in the case of women teachers at the Girls' High School, the Crosthwaite Girls' School and the Wanamaker Girls' School.

The social and athletic side of the college life has been as much to the fore as ever and, in the words of the Principal, "most of the year's students appeared to realise that there was no room in the schools for the purely sedentary examination type of teacher."

The Training  
College,  
Benares  
Hindu  
University.

Sixty-one students were admitted, of whom 52 completed their course and 48 passed both in Theory and Practice. Of the 52 students who completed their course, 35 were graduates of the Benares Hindu University, 13 of the Allahabad University, 3 of the Punjab University and one of the Calcutta University. In addition to the ordinary courses prescribed by the University, special attention was paid to Science, Geography and Nature Study. The staff has been strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Professor, and it now consists of the Principal, two Professors and one Assistant Professor. The Central Hindu School, the Jai Narain High School and the Bengali Tola High School constitute the practising schools of the college. The Training College now occupies the buildings which have been vacated by the Central Hindu College. Twenty-one students were in residence. The Principal says that there are no arrangements for games; this is regrettable as the organization of games is one of the principal duties of an efficient school master.

The Training  
College,  
Lucknow.

There were 45 admissions in the year, including six deputed teachers, making a total of 56 teachers under training. Forty-one college students appeared for the Departmental Anglo-

Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination and 40 passed. In the Special Vernacular Examination 11 passed out of 13 in Urdu and 10 out of 14 in Hindi. In addition to these, 26 drill masters received a month's training in Foot and Formation Drill, *desi kasrat*, Dumb-bells and Breathing Exercises, at which they spent four hours daily.

There were 52 boarders. Four students lived outside owing to want of room and the Principal reports that those who were accommodated in the hostel were over-crowded. For want of funds proposals for the extension of the hostel have been held up. With the help of the Improvement Trust an additional playing-field has been secured for the college.

The total number of students was 45, 16 in the Preparatory Class (two years' course) and 29 in the Final Class; of these 43 were in residence. Twenty-nine candidates were presented at the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination; of these 28 passed, five obtaining a First Class in Practice and one in Theory. The Principal reports that the recent increase in the pay of teachers attracted a large number of applicants who had passed the Intermediate Examination and that the average academic qualification of candidates was higher than in previous years. The Government High School, the Baptist Mission High School and the St. John's High School are the practising schools of the institution.

The Training  
College,  
Agra.

The new Normal School at Jhansi has been opened and has made a good beginning. The model school attached to it has already 132 pupils and the number is expected to increase. Sufficient facilities for practice in teaching will therefore be available for the students under training. The number of Normal Schools is now eight, leaving only two divisions without a Normal School. The project for new Normal Schools at Muzaffarnagar (Meerut Division) and Sheopur (Benares Division) did not materialise owing to lack of funds.

Normal  
schools.

It is generally agreed that the standard of the students admitted for training to normal schools is rising. The Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division, reports that 'there is no dearth of candidates for admission to the Normal School; on the contrary competition is very keen and there is a great field for selections'. A better class of student now seeks admission. The teaching of English as an alternative subject has been introduced in some of the model schools attached to the Normal Schools and is proving an attraction.

In view of the importance of developing the teaching of Nature Study in primary schools, it is much to be regretted that funds were not available for the introduction of this subject in Normal Schools. First Aid was however taught without additional cost to Government in the Bareilly, Jhansi, Agra, Fyzabad, Almora and Lucknow Divisions, with the valuable assistance of



the St. John Ambulance Association and the voluntary co-operation of local medical officers. But the Normal Schools are finding difficulties in continuing this work without funds for equipment and books. It is hoped that the small amount necessary for the teaching of First Aid and Nature Study in Normal Schools will be forthcoming in the near future. The teaching of Manual Training, which involves larger expenditure, must be deferred until the financial situation improves.

The percentage of passes in the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination, for which the Normal Schools train their pupils, rose from 55 per cent. to 66 per cent.

Committee  
on the training  
of Vernacular Teachers.

A strong committee met during the year under report to consider the courses of training for teachers in Vernacular schools. It went thoroughly into the organization and curricula of training institutions and suggested various improvements, which are now being carried out.

Training  
classes.

The number of training classes has fallen from 432 to 303, and the number of candidates and passes in the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination from 5,392 and 2,934 to 4,850 and 2,742 respectively. Expenditure fell from Rs. 7,50,076 to Rs. 5,92,452. Both provincial and district board expenditure showed decreases but municipal expenditure an increase. The main cause of the decrease is that the supply of trained teachers has in some districts overtaken the demand. Comparatively few untrained trainable teachers remain in district board employ and the number of training classes is greater than is necessary to meet wastage and supply teachers for new schools. The establishment, for the practical work, of an examining board in each district under the presidency of the Assistant Inspector has raised the standard of work in training classes, but there is still much room for improvement. Particular attention is needed on the part of the instructors to improving the teaching in the lowest classes where the foundations of learning are laid. The quality of the recruits joining the training classes is reported to be improving. In the Cawnpore district four training classes have been combined in a Central Training Class at Narwal and has proved a success. This example of concentration of effort and resources might be followed with profit in other districts. The scheme marks a new departure in the organization of the means of training rural teachers and has the advantage that a better qualified staff can be employed, better buildings, furniture and equipment provided and greater facilities for practical work given at little if any increased cost.

Islamic  
Training  
classes.

Islamic training classes are for the training of maktab teachers, and a lower standard of admission is permissible in them than in the ordinary training classes. The number of

these classes increased from 8 to 10; 59 out of 89 entrants passed the Islamia Training Class Certificate Examination of 1923.

These examinations are proving of great value in raising the standard of the language qualifications of teachers. The numbers of candidates and passes in the year were 235 and 104 respectively.

Examinations in Advanced Urdu and Hindi.

The number of women candidates for training shows an encouraging tendency to increase. In the higher stages it is still small; four prepared for the L. T. Examination of the University of Allahabad and 32 students were under training for the English Teachers' Certificate Examination. But for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination candidates are as numerous as the training classes can accommodate. A third normal school was opened during the year at Allahabad. This school is held in a hired building. Although the accommodation is as satisfactory as can be expected in a rented house it is far from ideal and proper school buildings and hostels are urgently necessary. The main difficulty, apart from the provision of funds, is to find a suitable site. More conveyances are required to bring the girls from the bazaar, but the enrolment, 100 day-scholars and 17 boarders, is evidence that the school is doing well. Lucknow Normal School with 23 students under training and Bareilly with 17 continue to do good work. The type of students applying for admission is good, as the result of increased stipends and attractive salaries for trained teachers. There are six aided training classes for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination with 50 students. More classes are needed.

Training of mistresses for Indian schools.

Nine training classes prepare for the Primary Teachers' Certificate examination, with 29 students in the year under report. The staff available for instructing these classes is scanty but they have done valuable work.

The number of students under training in the two Training Classes at All Saints' College, Naini Tal, and Woodstock College, Mussoorie, has for some years been declining and shows no sign of recovery. The classes prepare for two certificates—a senior and a junior class teacher's certificate. For the Senior Class the average number of stipends awarded for the past five years has been barely 10 a year. It is not easy to account for this falling off. The teaching profession is not less attractive than it was formerly and there has been no marked development in the opening of alternative professions for women. Perhaps the increased cost of training and of education generally may be partly responsible, and in addition the development of training classes in other parts of the country. The results too are disappointing. The qualification for admission is the School Certificate Examination and, as a rule, the students who enter

Training institutions for women teachers in European schools.

the classes do so with a bare pass in this examination. The result is that they have difficulty in assimilating the course and fail as teachers from mere lack of knowledge. The examiners report that "the fundamental weakness is the inadequate standard of general education upon which the training is superimposed." The question of re-organizing the classes with a view to meeting these criticisms is now under consideration. Eight candidates appeared for the final examination of the Teachers' Training Class in 1922 and three for the final examination of the Preparatory Class; all obtained certificates.

SECTION VII.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The number of public institutions for Indian girls has increased from 1,490 to 1,513 and that of private institutions has decreased from 151 to 136; thus there has been a net increase of 8. Among public institutions High Schools including Intermediate Classes have increased by 4, English Middle Schools by 1, Vernacular Middle Schools by 6, Primary Schools by 11, and Special schools by 2, while the number of Training Schools has decreased by 1.

Schools and scholars.

The total enrolment of public institutions has increased from 57,721 to 60,436 while that of private institutions has decreased from 2,990 to 2,771, there being a net increase of 2,496.

The total expenditure on educational institutions for Indian girls shows an increase of Rs. 39,489 from Rs. 11,01,082 to Rs. 11,40, 571. The total expenditure is distributed as under :—

Expenditure.

Provincial revenues.	District board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.
Rs. 4,46,420, or 39·1 per cent.	Rs. 2,13,373, or 18·7 per cent.	Rs. 1,77,202, or 15·6 per cent.	Rs. 32,635, or 2·9 per cent.	Rs. 2,70,441 or 23·7 per cent.

The Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, is now closely associated with the Lucknow University and is planning to erect new buildings to house the University classes as well as the Intermediate College, assigning its present buildings to the Middle School. The staff consists of five Readers and one Lecturer, besides the Principal. The enrolment is 56. Two girls appeared for the M.A. Previous examination and both passed, while ten appeared in the B.A. examination and nine passed. These results give some indication of the good work that is being done in this College. The girls have organized games or drill three times a week and the health of the pupils is looked after by a trained woman doctor. In addition to the ordinary curriculum the College has Music and Domestic Science departments in charge of American teachers.

Collegiate Education.

The number of Intermediate classes is four, attached to the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, the Crosthwaite Girls' High school, Allahabad, the Theosophical College, Benares, and the Muslim Girls' High school, Lucknow. The number of secondary schools, including the four Intermediate classes, has risen from 39 to 42, and the total enrolment from 4,824 to 5,569. Twelve of these secondary schools reach the High School standard, but only six have more than one or two students in each of the higher classes and only eight have prepared girls for examination. The largest and most flourishing of the

Secondary schools.

Secondary schools is still the Isabella Thoburn High School. The maximum enrolment of the Government High School for Indian Girls, Lucknow, was only 27. This was a poor return for the outlay on the school; as there was no hope of improvement in the near future, it was decided to close it with effect from the end of the session.

Eighteen girls were successful in the School Leaving Certificate Examination, eight in the Matriculation, and 173 in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination.

Six new Middle Vernacular Schools have been opened bringing the total to 85; the enrolment in these schools has risen by 732 to 8,263. 244 candidates completed the course to class VI and appeared in the Middle Vernacular Examination. 157 passed as against 97 successful in 1922.

Primary schools.

The number of primary schools for girls has increased by 11 to 1,348 and enrolment has gone up by 1,140 to 46,195. 33,939 girls are reading in boys' schools, as against 33,164 last year.

Scholarships, stipends and rewards.

Eleven rewards of Rs. 50 were given to private candidates who passed the Primary Examination and 17 of Rs. 100 to private candidates who passed the Vernacular Middle Examination. Seventeen girls were awarded scholarships for study in the Upper Primary section and five for study for the Middle section. The stipends given to women teachers employed in recognized schools who declare their intention of appearing in the departmental language examination in Advanced Urdu or Hindi are popular and no difficulty was found in awarding the available four stipends of Rs. 10 per mensem. This willingness on the part of women teachers to improve their qualifications is a hopeful sign.

District Boards and Municipal Boards.

Bara Banki and Fatehgarh District Boards employed Inspectresses, as also did the Municipal Boards of Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra. In Lucknow the services of a Government Assistant Inspectress are placed at the disposal of the Municipal Board.

General.

An increased enrolment of 2,496 pupils in one year is not unsatisfactory, but progress in girls' education is slow. The main difficulties are (1) the lack of interest of the public, (2) the absence of qualified and suitable mistresses, and (3) lack of funds. The Chairman, District Board, Bahraich, writes, "The cause of the deplorably backward state of female education is primarily that the public in general are not alive to the importance and utility of girls' education. That the town of Bahraich itself, having a population of 26,190 has remained satisfied with only two girls' schools, affords a remarkable illustration of this fact. Other causes also contribute to this state of affairs. The first of these is the want of efficient female teachers who may command the confidence of the parents. Female

education is perhaps the most delicate of all social problems. In this matter people are guided more by sentiment than by utilitarian motives, and are most reluctant to try an experiment that is likely to touch their traditional sentiments. They must be sure of their ground before they step further." The Chief Inspectress reports that schools are often understaffed owing to the difficulty of securing qualified mistresses. Several boards urge lack of funds as the cause of the want of progress. For instance the Chairman of the District Board, Unao, says, "There are several important places in the district where the demand for female education is real and great but the board is quite unable to meet the additional recurring cost."

The awakening of public interest in the education of girls is a matter of time. The Chief Inspectress is of opinion that "a steady but small growth of interest is observable." Endeavours are being made to increase the number of available mistresses and it is proposed to establish a new Normal School at Meerut. A new Normal School for girls was opened at Allahabad during the year under report. Government have budgetted for an annual recurring grant of Rs. 74,743 to be given to the district boards which can extend the education of girls, on condition that the boards provide an equal recurring sum. The boards concerned have so far been able to spend from their own resources an additional sum of only Rs. 43,155 so that a considerable balance of the Government grant was saved. Funds are thus available for further expansion if the district boards do their share.

As in the case of Boys' schools, buildings for Girls' schools are not satisfactory. Too many of the schools are held in unsuitable rented houses, cramped, dark and ill-ventilated. This is the case even with some of the so-called "Model" Girls' schools. Several projects have been postponed for lack of funds.

The total number of teachers on the staff of English and Vernacular Schools for Indian girls has increased by 152, from 2,721 to 2,873. The number of trained teachers has increased by 31, from 526 to 557, and that of untrained teachers by 121, from 2,195 to 2,316. The increase is distributed as under :—

Staff.

Year.	High schools.		Middle schools.		Primary schools.		Total.	
	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
1922-23 .. ..	97	114	239	500	221	1,702	557	2,316
1921-22 .. ..	65	90	221	495	240	1,610	526	2,195
Increase + or decrease—	+32	+24	+18	+5	-19	+92	+31	+121

## SECTION VIII.

## EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Schools for  
Europeans.

The only real change in the number of institutions is the discontinuance of college classes at All Saints' Diocesan College and Woodstock College for girls. There is an apparent decrease of seven institutions—from 66 to 59—but this is due simply to reclassification of special and technical schools. What have hitherto been shown as special and technical schools are not really separate schools at all, but merely classes for advanced study beyond standard X, classes preparing for admission to Roorkee, classes in Cookery, Needle-work, or Typewriting etc. To show them as separate schools was misleading. The number of scholars attending the schools shows an increase of 79 and now amounts to 5,813. Boys' schools show an increase of 165 scholars, and girls' schools a decrease of 86.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on boys' schools is shown to have increased by more than Rs. 2 lakhs i.e. from Rs. 5,66,948 to Rs. 7,75,531, while the expenditure on girls' schools is shown to have decreased by Rs. 70,463 i.e., from Rs. 6,44,383 to Rs. 5,73,920. The increase in expenditure on boys' schools is not easy to explain and is probably due to faulty returns. For example the Oak Grove School shows an increase of Rs. 84,612. This apparently is due to the fact that the table of expenditure was not received from the school by the time the figures were compiled last year. The actual increase in expenditure on the three Oak Grove schools in 1922 was just over Rs. 4,000, so that there was an error of Rs. 80,000 on this account in last year's figure. Again St. Fidelis' School, Mussoorie—an orphanage—shows an increase of Rs. 26,500 in expenditure from fees. The nature of the school makes it unlikely that the fee-income would be trebled in a single year and the probability is that the Correspondent has misinterpreted the meaning of the classification of expenditure given in the return and that the figures in this case are again unreliable. There are similar discrepancies in other cases and consequently little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Examina-  
tions.

188 candidates were presented for the Senior Cambridge or School Certificate Examination and 112 passed, while 187 passed out of 285 presented for the Junior Cambridge and 190 passed out of 264 presented for the Preliminary. The results of the hill schools are, as a rule, far better than those of schools in the plains. Work in the plains' schools is seriously affected by the long break for the summer vacation which comes in the middle of the year, while the hill schools work without a

break from March to December and the examination takes place in December at the end of the school year.

The Code of Regulations for European Schools has been revised and the new edition is now in the Press. In connection with the new Code a new schedule of studies was prepared in consultation with representatives of the schools and was issued provisionally. This schedule is based on the courses of study for elementary schools prescribed in the Bengal Code of 1910. The course in Bengal is self-contained and is meant for children whose education will ordinarily end at about the age of 14, and is not designed as a preparation for further study. But the course of study actually followed in the schools of this Province is determined by the syllabuses of the Cambridge Local Examinations, and work in the junior classes is planned with a view to what is required for examination purposes in the middle and high sections. Hence the schedule has evolved considerable criticism and the inspector thinks that it will have to be revised.

The Code of Regulations for European Schools.

There were 72 scholars on the 31st March, 1923. Of these 37 were Hindus, 8 Sikhs and 27 Muhammadans. Ten boys appeared in the School Leaving Certificate Examination as against six last year, and of these three passed. The number of boarders was 61 including three college students who were reading in the Reid Christian College. The number of Wards was 22. Considerable attention is paid to the social and athletic sides of the institution while on the tuitional side the work is thorough and careful. Complaints of financial stringency are heard here as elsewhere, though it may be hoped that in the case of an institution which is rendering great service to the Taluq-dars of Oudh the difficulty is merely temporary.

Colvin Taluq-dars' School, Lucknow.

Expenditure on Islamia schools and maktabas rose by Rs. 40,741 to Rs. 3,02,464. From provincial revenues additional grants for these schools were sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 66,363 per annum, of which Rs. 35,441 was for Islamia schools and Rs. 30,923 for aid to new maktabas and for increasing the grants to old ones. The grant was paid for eight months only in 1922-23 and in consequence its full effect has not yet been felt, but in spite of this the number of Islamia schools increased from 745 to 762 and the number of maktabas from 762 to 862. Enrolment increased in Islamia schools from 21,595 to 22,725 and in maktabas from 22,868 to 26,230. The total increase was 4,392 of which 1,130 was in Islamia schools and 3,262 in maktabas. The total number of Muhammadan boys reading in all kinds of vernacular schools rose from 139,461 to 142,843.

Muhammadan Primary Education.

Ten Islamia training classes for the training of maktab teachers were opened during the year. The object of Islamia training classes is to improve the staffs of maktabas. Owing to



the low qualifications of maktab teachers, students may be admitted to these classes who are not qualified for admission to the ordinary training classes. At least one district board has mistaken the object of the classes and is drafting the teachers so trained to Islamia schools, which should teach the ordinary curriculum for primary schools, and for which teachers trained in the Islamia training classes are not qualified.

The number of Muhammadan teachers in ordinary vernacular schools has fallen from 2,932 to 2,656, that is by 276. The encouragement of Islamia schools and maktabs is thus tending to reduce the Muhammadan element in the ordinary schools.

The Inspector of Muhammadan schools reports an improvement in the tuitional condition of Islamia schools, but is not so hopeful about maktabs. He complains too that "the crying need of Islamia schools is for suitable buildings and their future progress in many cases is being retarded for want of them." The same complaint is however made as regards ordinary primary schools. Money for buildings is necessary for progress both in vernacular schools for Muhammadans and in the ordinary vernacular schools.

The Provincial Muhammadan Educational Committee met twice. At one of these meetings a number of Muhammadan members of the provincial inspecting staff were present. The committee continues to do valuable work on behalf of Muhammadan education and is supported, with varying degrees of energy and success, by the district board Muhammadan educational committees.

Hindus and  
Muham-  
madans.

The total number of Hindus under instruction has increased from 828,361 to 872,843 or by 5.3 per cent, and that of Muhammadans from 183,119 to 189,418 or by 3.4 per cent. The following table shows the increase or decrease in various types of institutions :—

	Hindus.			Muhammadans.		
	1922-23.	1921-22.	Increase + or decrease —.	1922-23.	1921-22.	Increase + or decrease —.
Arts and Intermediate Colleges ..	4,715	4,349	+366	1,133	1,049	+84
Professional Colleges ..	1,030	1,321	-261	169	203	-39
High, Middle and Primary Schools ..	823,526	779,934	+43,592	155,923	147,735	+8,193
Special and other schools ..	9,403	10,346	-943	3,180	3,252	-72
Unrecognized Institu- tions ..	34,144	32,411	+1,733	29,003	30,375	-1,367
Net increase ..			+44,497			+6,299

## SECTION IX.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In consequence of the reconstitution of the Allahabad University as a Teaching University of the unitary and residential type, the duty of regulating and supervising the system of High School and Intermediate Education in the United Provinces was transferred to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education constituted under the United Provinces Intermediate Education Act of 1921, which came into force on the 1st April, 1922. This Board has not only assumed the functions of the Allahabad University so far as Intermediate Education is concerned, but has also taken the place of the Central Board for the School Leaving Certificate Examination, and the High School Examination to be conducted by it is to take the place of the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University and the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Department of Public Instruction. The Board possesses powers of granting recognition to High Schools and Intermediate Colleges, of prescribing courses for the Middle Section, the High Section and the Intermediate Classes of English schools and of conducting examinations and awarding certificates and diplomas. The Director of Public Instruction is the *ex officio* Chairman of the Board, and its constitution provides for a considerable non-official element.

The Board of High School and Intermediate Education.

Five meetings of the Board were held in the course of the year. The courses for the High School and Intermediate Examinations of 1924, as framed by the School Leaving Certificate Board and the University of Allahabad respectively, were adopted, and all educational institutions, whose names were borne on the list of institutions recognised by the Allahabad University for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations or by the Department of Public Instruction for the School Leaving Certificate Examination, were admitted to the privileges of recognition in the same subjects and on the same conditions as heretofore. During the year 1922-23, four new High Schools and eight new Intermediate Colleges in the United Provinces were recognised by the Board. The Board also framed its Regulations, which were duly passed with the approval of Government and published in the Gazette of the 3rd February, 1923, from which date they came into force. While the Regulations made by the Board follow closely the Regulations of the Allahabad University and the rules of the United Provinces Educational Code a departure has been made in some cases in the direction of greater, but not undue, liberality.

The territorial jurisdiction of the Board extends to the United Provinces only. But the schools and colleges situated in Ajmer-Merwara and the Central India and Rajputana States, which were formerly within the jurisdiction of the Allahabad University, have been recognized by the Board for the purposes of its examinations until they can be taken over by boards set up in Central India and Rajputana.

The Board has made a good start. In a quiet way and without friction it has done much valuable work during the first year of its existence. This is due in no small measure to the good sense, the desire for cordial co-operation and the spirit of give and take which have prevailed amongst its members and to the devoted and efficient work of its Secretary, Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji. Intricate problems are still before the Board, awaiting solution, but past experience leads one to hope that they will be tackled with energy and common sense and that, while changes will not be sudden, improvements will be made where they are needed.

The Board of Education.

Two meetings of the Board of Education were held during the year. A number of educational questions were considered. The Board recommended that as a condition of receiving grant-in-aid the managing bodies of schools should be registered under Act XXI of 1860. This recommendation was accepted by Government and has been inserted in the Educational Code. The Board also considered the question of revising its constitution and functions and the general opinion was that it should be re-constituted as a Board of Vernacular Education. The question is at present under the consideration of Government.

Inspectors' conference.

The Inspectors' conference was held at Naini Tal on the 27th June, 1922, when various departmental and educational questions were discussed.

Text-Book Committee.

The Text-Book Committee held two general meetings in the year while the number of meetings held by its various sub-committees amounted to 15. 581 publications including maps, charts etc., were considered, as compared with 406 last year. Of these, 252 were approved, the majority for libraries and prizes. Several sets of Vernacular Arithmetics for Vernacular schools for boys were submitted to the Committee in response to notice issued in October, 1921, and are being considered.

Boy Scouts.

The Seva Samiti Scouts and the United Provinces Scouts continued to do good work during the year. The number of troops of the Seva Samiti Scouts Association rose from 60 to 150 and the number of scouts from 2,500 to 4,500. One of the main causes of this rapid extension is the introduction of scouting by certain District Boards in their Vernacular schools under the auspices of this Association. The Association organised 12 training camps in the course of the year and sent a party of 110

scouts to work for five days at Kurukshetra on the occasion of the Solar Eclipse in September, 1922. It conducts a Scout Magazine in Hindi and has opened for the convenience of scouts a store which stocks books on scouting both in English and Vernacular and the equipment necessary for scouts and their officers. Its other activities comprise a scout hostel, a swimming class and a music class. As regards the United Provinces Boy Scouts Association, 15 new troops were added, but 20 troops dropped out, leaving a total of 64 troops with 1,678 scouts and 103 scout-masters and assistant scout masters. This Association held a training camp at Rajpur on the Mussoorie Road in June 1922.

During the year Government gave to district boards further grants from provincial revenues to the extent of Rs. 22,491 per annum for the encouragement of education among the depressed classes and now contribute to the district boards for this purpose Rs. 1,10,231 per annum. Government also make recurring grants amounting to Rs. 5,000 per annum to certain non-official bodies, which maintain altogether 35 schools for depressed classes. The district boards were able to utilize from their recurring grant in the year under report only Rs. 87,786 but the number of schools for the depressed classes has risen from 582 to 622 and the number of scholars reading in them from 14,610 to 16,622. All divisions and practically all districts report good progress. One or two districts have found the experiment of appointing a supervisor unsuccessful but in most the reverse is the case. Difficulties in the way of further progress are the lack of teachers, want of accommodation and equipment and apathy on the part of conservatives among the higher castes. The lack of teachers will gradually right itself under a scheme by which scholarships are now being given to boys of the depressed classes who proceed to middle vernacular schools and undertake to become teachers on completing the course. But accommodation and equipment can only be provided by more expenditure, for which provincial funds are not at present available.

Education of  
the depres-  
sed classes.

The reports regarding night schools in the districts are not encouraging. It is probable that their comparative failure is not so much due to lack of interest on the part of the adults for whom they are intended as to indifference on the part of the teachers and boards and to lack of funds. Six Municipal Boards, Allahabad, Meerut, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra and Bareilly are in receipt of grants from provincial revenues for night schools. Each of these boards receives grants for 12 night schools. Rupees 8 per mensem is allowed to each teacher, Rs. 8 per mensem for each school for oil and petty contingencies and Rs. 30 per mensem for the supervisor. There are now altogether in these municipalities 79 night schools with an enrolment of 1,933 or an average of over 24 per school. The schools are

Night  
schools.

open for six evenings a week and teach reading, writing and arithmetic. Their success shows that there is no lack of desire on the part of illiterate adults to learn, given the proper opportunity. It remains for the local boards to enlarge the opportunities, and to ensure that the schools do not languish for lack of proper supervision.

District  
Boards.

The district boards elected under the new District Boards Act came into being during the year under report and the educational reports of the new Chairmen reveal in some instances a spirit of discontent with the present educational system. The Chairman of the District Board, Pilibhit, is of opinion that "there is urgent necessity for radical reform all round". The Commissioner of the Benares Division reports that "the Chairman of the District Board, Benares, appears to be thoroughly dissatisfied with the present system of education". One common complaint is that the curriculum in vernacular schools does not include vocational training. One Chairman thinks that the number of Middle schools should be reduced because the number of boys who have passed the Vernacular Middle Examination is so large that the district board cannot hope to employ them. He advocates the introduction of vocational courses in vernacular schools. But the primary object of the vernacular school is not to train boys for a particular vocation but to develop their intelligence, imagination and character, that they may start life, whatever their vocation may be, with the ability to think for themselves, take their place as citizens and use wisely not only the hours of work but also the hours of leisure. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, geography, history, some general knowledge of Nature and some form of physical and manual training are the essential elements of all elementary education. It is in the methods of teaching and training, rather than in radical alterations of the curriculum that improvements must be sought. What is needed is more and better education in the essential elements of the present curriculum.

Private  
institutions.

There has been a decrease in the number of private institutions from 3,011 to 2,875 and a slight decrease in the enrolment from 64,506 to 64,109. The institutions for boys decreased by 121 and those for girls by 15.

Administra-  
tion.

Sir Claude de la Fosse held the post of Director of Public Instruction during the year, but he was away on special duty from the 1st to the 22nd April, 1922, and was on deputation as the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University from the 23rd April, 1922, to the 31st March, 1923. I officiated as Director during his absence. Mr. K. Kichlu officiated as Deputy Director until he proceeded on leave in January 1923, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. R. Harrop, M.A., Assistant Director, who in turn was succeeded by Pandit M. L. Zutshi, M.A. The work of educational administration is becoming increasingly heavy.

I have received ungrudging assistance from these officers as well as from M. Said-uddin Khan, B.A., my personal assistant, Mr. Raghunath Das, Registrar of Departmental Examinations, and the office staff. They have literally laboured day and night to keep work up to date. To Mr. Harrop and Pandit M. L. Zutshi I am particularly indebted for assistance in the drafting of this report. It would be invidious to mention names from amongst inspectors and teachers. I acknowledge with gratitude their loyal co-operation. Whatever real progress has been made during the year has been due ultimately to their individual efforts.

A. H. MACKENZIE, M.A., B.Sc.,  
*Director of Public Instruction,*  
*United Provinces.*

---

 GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES.
 

---

	PAGES.
General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars on 31st March, 1923 .. .. .	2A-4A
General Summary of Expenditure on education .. .. .	5A
I.—Classification of Educational Institutions .. .. .	6A-7A
IIA.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational Institutions for Males .. .. .	8A-9A
IIB.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational Institutions for Females .. .. .	10A-11A
IIIA.—Expenditure on Education for Males .. .. .	12A-15A
IIIB.—Expenditure on Education for Females .. .. .	16A-19A
IVA.—Race or creed of scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Males .. .. .	20A
IVB.—Race or creed of scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Females .. .. .	21A
VA.—Race or creed of scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Males .. .. .	22A
VB.—Race or creed of scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Females .. .. .	23A
VI.—Teachers (Men and Women) .. .. .	24A
VII.—European Education .. .. .	25A
VIII.—Examination Results .. .. .	26A-25A

---

 APPENDICES.
 

---

PROVINCIAL TABLE A.—Showing the number of scholars and percentage under instruction in each district for the year ending 31st March, 1923 .. .. .	29A-31A
PROVINCIAL TABLE B.—Giving particulars of Vernacular Primary Schools for boys for the year ending 31st March, 1923 .. .. .	32A-33A

---

2A GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS  
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1922-23.

Area in square miles 106,497.				(a) Percentage of scholars to total population.			
				Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
				1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.
Population—							
Males ..	23,787,745	Males ..	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.95	
Females ..	21,588,042	Females ..	.45	.43	.47	.45	
Total ..	45,375,787	Total ..	2.24	2.13	2.33	2.20	

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of institutions
	1923.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	1923.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
<i>For Males.</i>							
(b) Universities ..	(c) 4	..	+4	(g) 3,063	..	+3,063	..
Arts Colleges, including Associated Intermediate Colleges.	(d) 19	21	-2	2,391	5,453	-3,062	..
Professional Colleges	(e) 11	16	-5	896	1,603	-720	..
High Schools, including Intermediate Colleges.	(f) 131	134	-3	49,137	46,103	+3,034	5.1
Middle Schools { English ..	69	75	-6	6,504	6,412	+92	..
{ Vernacular	552	556	-4	44,774	43,074	+1,700	4.7
Primary Schools ..	15,909	15,496	+413	682,493	737,737	+44,761	87.1
Special Schools ..	531	673	-92	14,111	13,772	+339	1.4
<b>Total</b> ..	17,326	17,021	+305	953,364	904,157	+49,207	10
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts Colleges, including Associated Intermediate Colleges.	(h) 2	5	-3	56	69	-13	..
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools, including Intermediate Colleges.	(i) 32	26	+6	3,845	3,135	+710	6.1
Middle Schools { English ..	98	97	+1	4,499	4,339	+150	7.1
{ Vernacular	85	79	+6	8,263	7,531	+732	13.1
Primary Schools ..	1,355	1,344	+11	46,399	45,203	+1,096	72.1
Special Schools ..	39	43	-4	526	625	-99	..
<b>Total</b> ..	1,551	1,534	+17	63,478	60,902	+2,576	1
<b>UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
For Males ..	2,739	2,660	-121	61,333	61,516	-173	95.1
For Females ..	136	151	-15	2,771	2,990	-219	4.1
<b>Total</b> ..	2,275	3,011	-136	64,109	64,506	-397	1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ..	21,752	21,566	+186	1,030,951	1,029,565	+1,386	

NOTE.—For explanations of certain figures please see pages 3A and 4A.



GENERAL SUMMARY.

3A 84

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

	Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.
Males .. ..	920,274	871,750	980,333	981,734
Females .. ..	96,563	93,309	100,618	97,831
Total .. ..	1,016,842	965,059	1,080,951	1,029,565

- (b) As the Universities have been shown in other returns as separate teaching institutions, they have been shown separately also in this return.

- (c) In the statistical returns for 1921-22 there was no provision for showing Universities as separate institutions. The four Arts Colleges—the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Canning College, Lucknow, the Central Hindu College, Benares, and M.A. O. College, Aligarh—which have now been merged into their respective Universities, were, in 1921-22, shown under head “Arts Colleges.”

The total expenditure of the Universities, excluding that on the colleges named above, was entered in the returns for 1921-22 against the head “Miscellaneous.” Hence the increase shown under the head “Universities” is merely nominal.

- (d) This number consists of nine Arts Colleges, nine Associated Intermediate Colleges and one Oriental College. In the returns for 1921-22 the Arts Colleges as well as Intermediate Colleges were shown together against the head “Arts Colleges.”

- (e) The decrease in the number of professional colleges is explained thus :—

- (i) The King George’s Medical College, Lucknow, has been merged into Lucknow University and is now a department of that University.
- (ii) Both the Engineering College and the Teachers’ Training College attached to Benares Hindu University have been merged into that University and are not shown as separate institutions.
- (iii) “The University School of Law” is now a department of the Allahabad University. Similarly, the Law

2A GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS  
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1922-23

Area in square miles 106,497.				(a) Percentage of scholars to total population.			
				Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
				1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.
Population—							
Males ..	23,787,745	Males ..	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.92	
Females ..	21,583,042	Females ..	.45	.43	.47	.45	
Total ..	45,375,787	Total ..	2.24	2.13	2.38	2.26	

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percent- age of scholars in each class of instituti- ons.
	1923.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	1923.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
<i>For Males.</i>							
(b) Universities ..	(c) 4	..	+4	(g) 3,033	..	+3,033	.32
Arts Colleges, including Asso- ciated Intermediate Colleges.	(d) 19	21	-2	2,391	5,453	-3,062	.25
Professional Colleges ..	(e) 11	16	-5	836	1,603	-720	.09
High Schools, including Inter- mediate Colleges.	(f) 131	184	-3	49,137	46,103	+3,034	5.16
Middle Schools { English ..	69	75	-6	6,504	6,412	+92	.63
{ Vernacular ..	552	556	-4	44,774	43,074	+1,700	4.7
Primary Schools ..	15,909	15,496	+413	882,493	787,737	+44,761	37.32
Special Schools ..	581	673	-92	14,111	13,772	+339	1.43
Total ..	17,326	17,021	+305	953,364	904,157	+49,207	100
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts Colleges, including Asso- ciated Intermediate Colleges.	(h) 2	5	-3	56	69	-13	.09
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools, including Inter- mediate Colleges.	(i) 32	26	+6	3,345	3,135	+710	6.06
Middle Schools { English ..	38	37	+1	4,439	4,339	+150	7.07
{ Vernacular ..	85	79	+6	8,263	7,531	+732	13.01
Primary Schools ..	1,355	1,344	+11	46,299	45,203	+1,096	72.94
Special Schools ..	39	43	-4	526	625	-99	.33
Total ..	1,551	1,534	+17	63,478	60,902	+2,576	100
<b>UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
For Males ..	2,739	2,360	-121	61,338	61,516	-178	95.63
For Females ..	136	151	-15	2,771	2,990	-219	4.32
Total ..	2,375	3,011	-136	64,109	64,506	-397	100
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ..	<b>21,752</b>	<b>21,566</b>	<b>+186</b>	<b>1,030,351</b>	<b>1,029,565</b>	<b>+51,336</b>	

NOTE.—For explanations of certain figures please see pages 2A and 4A.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

3A  
84

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

	Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.
Males .. ..	920,274	871,750	990,333	931,734
Females .. ..	96,568	93,309	103,618	97,831
Total .. ..	1,016,842	965,059	1,093,951	1,029,565

- (b) As the Universities have been shown in other returns as separate teaching institutions, they have been shown separately also in this return.

- (c) In the statistical returns for 1921-22 there was no provision for showing Universities as separate institutions. The four Arts Colleges—the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Canning College, Lucknow, the Central Hindu College, Benares, and M.A. O. College, Aligarh—which have now been merged into their respective Universities, were, in 1921-22, shown under head “Arts Colleges.”

The total expenditure of the Universities, excluding that on the colleges named above, was entered in the returns for 1921-22 against the head “Miscellaneous.” Hence the increase shown under the head “Universities” is merely nominal.

- (d) This number consists of nine Arts Colleges, nine Associated Intermediate Colleges and one Oriental College. In the returns for 1921-22 the Arts Colleges as well as Intermediate Colleges were shown together against the head “Arts Colleges.”

- (e) The decrease in the number of professional colleges is explained thus :—

- (i) The King George’s Medical College, Lucknow, has been merged into Lucknow University and is now a department of that University.
- (ii) Both the Engineering College and the Teachers’ Training College attached to Benares Hindu University have been merged into that University and are not shown as separate institutions.
- (iii) “The University School of Law” is now a department of the Allahabad University. Similarly, the Law

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

department attached to the Aligarh Muslim University has not been shown as a separate institution this year.

(f) The number includes 14 Intermediate Colleges, 158 High Schools for Indian boys and 13 High Schools for Europeans.

(g) The number includes :—

(i) Arts and Science students .. .. .	2,302
(ii) Medical students of the Lucknow University ..	198
(iii) Training College students, Benares Hindu University	52
(iv) Engineering College students, "	326
(v) The students of the Law departments of the "Allah- abad and the Aligarh Muslim Universities ..	135
Total ..	<u>3,063</u>

(h) The number includes the Arts classes and the Intermediate classes attached to Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, which are being shown in the returns as two separate institutions.

(i) The number includes three Intermediate Colleges, 12 High Schools for Indian girls and 19 High Schools for European girls.

General Summary of expenditure on education for the official year 1922-23.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from—				Cost per scholar to—				Total cost per scholar.
	1923.	1922.	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 ..	12,21,220	11,94,868	+86,852	96·87	3·43	..	·2	1 2 6	0 0 8	..	..	1 3 2
Universities] ..	18,61,905	81,68,736	-13,01,881	47·57	·08	17·87	94·98	289 2 10	0 7 3	105 9 6	212 10 4	607 13 11
Miscellaneous* ..	80,39,701	69,92,752	+11,06,949	46·1	16·7	9·2	28	9 10 5	1 5 2	0 11 5	2 8 6	7 14 6
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>1,11,22,826</b>	<b>1,12,30,906</b>	<b>-1,08,080</b>	<b>51·94</b>	<b>12·47</b>	<b>9·43</b>	<b>26·16</b>	<b>5 10 11</b>	<b>1 5 10</b>	<b>1 0 6</b>	<b>2 13 9</b>	<b>10 15 0</b>
<i>Institutions for males.</i>												
Arts colleges including Associated Intermediate colleges.	5,95,438	19,58,457	-13,63,019	44·9	3·2	31·5	20·4	111 14 0	7 14 0	78 6 0	50 14 6	249 0 6
Professional colleges ..	8,72,597	11,13,709	-2,41,112	77·5	..	5·1	17·4	763 0 8	..	50 12 9	171 0 7	984 14 0
High schools including Intermediate colleges.	45,67,267	40,15,040	+5,52,227	51·2	1·2	32·7	14·9	47 9 3	1 1 5	80 7 1	13 13 3	92 15 0
Middle schools { English ..	4,30,751	4,42,026	-2,275	39·1	4·7	27·4	23·8	26 7 2	3 2 8	18 7 11	19 8 0	67 9 9
{ Vernacular ..	12,64,115	12,00,646	+63,469	54·2	34·4	10·7	·7	15 4 10	9 11 4	3 0 4	0 3 3	28 3 9
Primary schools ..	65,37,083	63,92,110	+2,44,973	67	27·4	4	·6	5 4 2	2 2 5	0 5 0	0 2 0	7 13 7
Special schools ..	19,34,423	17,60,270	+2,18,153	77·9	8·6	1·9	11·6	109 8 0	12 2 0	2 10 4	16 5 9	140 10 1
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>1,62,60,674</b>	<b>1,67,83,253</b>	<b>-5,27,584</b>	<b>61·9</b>	<b>15·3</b>	<b>14·04</b>	<b>8·76</b>	<b>10 8 11</b>	<b>2 9 9</b>	<b>2 6 3</b>	<b>1 7 11</b>	<b>17 0 10</b>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>												
Arts colleges including Associated Intermediate colleges.	46,624	73,090	-26,466	29·9	..	11·4	53·7	243 11 5	..	94 11 8	489 2 0	832 9 1
Professional colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools including Intermediate colleges.	6,13,799	5,70,549	+43,250	45·3	·4	33·5	20·3	72 6 11	0 9 3	53 7 10	83 2 2	159 10 2
Middle schools { English ..	2,95,684	3,69,662	-73,973	47·9	5·1	12·4	34·6	31 8 9	3 5 11	8 3 0	22 12 4	65 14 0
{ Vernacular ..	1,71,450	1,66,403	+5,047	59·7	26·1	1·0	13·2	12 6 4	5 6 9	0 3 2	2 11 9	20 12 0
Primary schools ..	4,79,241	4,49,399	+29,842	19·4	69·2	1·1	10·3	2 0 1	7 2 6	0 1 10	1 1 2	10 5 7
Special schools ..	1,54,496	1,65,296	-10,800	75·9	·7	4·8	13·6	223 0 1	1 14 9	14 4 4	53 8 4	293 11 6
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>17,61,294</b>	<b>17,94,399</b>	<b>-33,105</b>	<b>42·3</b>	<b>22·4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20·8</b>	<b>11 12 0</b>	<b>6 3 6</b>	<b>4 2 6</b>	<b>5 10 0</b>	<b>27 12 0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS ..</b>	<b>2,91,44,794</b>	<b>2,98,13,563</b>	<b>-6,68,779</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14·6</b>	<b>12·3</b>	<b>16·1</b>	<b>16 5 0</b>	<b>4 3 2</b>	<b>3 8 7</b>	<b>4 9 10</b>	<b>23 10 7</b>

\* Includes expenditure on buildings.

GENERAL TABLE I.

Classification of Educational Institutions for the official year 1922-23.

81

GENERAL TABLE

	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science* .. .. .	1	..	..	8	1	10	..	..	..	1	..	1
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine (a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education (b) .. .. .	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (c) .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges .. .. .	8	..	..	14	1	23	..	..	..	2	2	4
Total .. .. .	15	..	..	28	5	48	..	..	..	3	2	5
High Schools .. .. .	47	..	3	99	5	154	1	..	..	11	..	12
Middle " { English .. .. .	1	..	3	51	8	63	..	..	1	23	1	30
{ Vernacular .. .. .	8	511	17	12	4	552	38	7	13	26	1	85
Primary .. .. .	17	12,657	560	2,602	67	(d)15,903	28	677	176	456	11	(e)1,848
Total .. .. .	73	13,168	533	2,764	84	16,672	67	684	190	521	13	1,475

\* Includes one Oriental College.

(a) King George's Medical College at Lucknow has now been merged into Lucknow University.

(b) (c) Both the Teachers' Training College and the Engineering college attached to the Benares Hindu University have now been merged into that University.

(d) Out of this number there are 620 Primary Schools solely for depressed classes with 16,577 scholars in them.

(e) Out of the number there are two Primary Schools solely for depressed classes with 45 scholars in them.

Classification of Educational Institutions for the official year 1922-23—(concluded).

	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
Special Schools:												
Art " " " "	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical " " " "	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training Schools	8	295	8	..	..	811	9	2	3	11	2	27
Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	10	..	..	9	..	19	1	..	..	2	..	3
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural " " " "	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory " " " "	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	42	2	40	150	10	244	..	..	..	6	..	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Totals for Recognized Institutions</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>13,465</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>17,801</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,517</b>
<b>Unrecognized Institutions</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Grand Totals, All Institutions</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>13,465</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>20,040</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1,653</b>

GENERAL TABLE

256  
7A

**GENERAL**

*Distribution of scholars attending Educational*

	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—</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education (a).</i>									
Arts and science (b) and (c).	786	670	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. .. .	167	160	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	163	261	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	123	103	123	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. .. .	1,364	1,319	633	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools .. .. .	17,013	14,746	2,157	..	..	..	1,124	993	2
In Middle English .. .. .	85	73	23	..	..	..	330	229	..
schools. { Vernacular .. .. .	1,344	984	111	41,573	33,203	12,787	1,253	999	117
In Primary schools .. .. .	1,045	717	..	699,993	463,413	841	46,053	31,164	..
Totals .. .. .	19,437	16,520	2,296	741,571	496,616	13,623	48,765	33,390	119
In Arts schools .. .. .	147	122	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Law schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Medical schools .. .. .	459	372	317	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	630	607	622	2,273	2,150	2,031	70	70	25
" Engineering schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Technical and Industrial schools .. .. .	1,031	940	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Commercial schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Agricultural schools .. .. .	43	20	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Reformatory schools .. .. .	223	196	223	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for Defectives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other schools .. .. .	2,075	1,732	4	47	33	16	1,026	763	..
Totals .. .. .	4,613	3,989	1,423	2,320	2,133	2,047	1,036	833	25
Totals for recognized institutions.	25,464	21,523	4,357	743,891	493,799	15,675	49,861	34,223	144
In unrecognized Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	25,464	21,523	4,357	743,891	493,799	15,675	49,861	34,223	144

- (a) Scholars reading more than one of the following  
 (b) Includes 56 scholars  
 (c) Includes 360 scholars  
 (d) Universities students



TABLE IIIA.

287

Institutions for males for the official year 1922-23.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand Total of—			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.	Scholars on roll.	Average attendance.	Residents in approved hostels.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
(7)2,502 2,758 185 193 52 326 .. .. 149 .. ..	1,391 2,452 164 193 45 .. .. 120 .. ..	1,228 1,375 153 172 21 .. .. 67 .. ..	80 114 .. .. .. .. .. 45 .. ..	70 73 .. .. .. .. .. 39 .. ..	53 16 .. .. .. .. .. 16 .. ..	5,926 939 198 219 494 123 134 120 ..	5,033 242 198 205 261 108 159 120 ..	2,734 174 172 174 159 123 83 120 ..	1 .. 3 5 .. .. .. .. ..
5,970	4,870	3,021	239	137	85	7,573	6,376	3,739	-9
28,207 5,550 393 82,680	22,839 4,274 236 59,960	4,669 747 53 341	1,560 539 211 2,727	1,289 433 172 2,004	683 45 83 ..	47,904 6,504 44,774 832,498	40,872 5,014 35,644 557,158	7,511 320 13,161 1,182	67 161 4 34,116
116,820	88,259	5,315	5,037	3,903	516	931,630	633,638	22,674	34,338
..	..	..	..	..	..	147	122	27	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	459	372	317	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,973	2,827	2,678	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,409	1,204	402	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	241	243	42	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	20	43	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	223	196	223	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,206	4,163	20	257	214	..	3,611	6,905	40	11
5,325	4,675	277	257	214	..	14,111	11,894	3,777	11
123,615	97,804	9,113	5,533	4,304	901	953,364	656,953	30,190	34,353
..	..	..	61,333	..	29	61,333	..	29	1,329
123,615	97,804	9,113	66,871	4,304	930	1,014,702	656,953	30,219	35,687

subjects should be entered under only one head, also reading Law, in Oriental Colleges, reading Arts and Science.

## GENERAL

## Distribution of scholars attending Educational

	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—</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education (a).</i>									
Arts and Science (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ..	22	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Middle { English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	80	..
" Schools { Vernacular ..	3,501	2,391	104	390	291	4	1,393	896	..
In Primary Schools ..	1,791	1,233	..	20,537	14,459	..	9,542	6,403	..
Totals ..	5,314	3,639	104	20,927	14,750	4	11,067	7,379	..
In Medical Schools ..	57	56	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Normal and Training schools.	73	70	44	5	5	1	7	7	..
" Technical and Industrial Schools.	40	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	170	165	98	5	5	1	7	7	..
Totals for recognized institutions.	5,434	3,904	202	20,932	14,755	5	11,074	7,386	..
In unrecognized institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	5,434	3,904	202	20,932	14,755	5	11,074	7,386	..

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following subjects should be entered under only one head.

288

TABLE IIB.

Institutions for Females for the official year 1922-23.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of—			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.	Scholars on rolls.	Average attendance.	Residents in approved hostels.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
70	59	66	2(b)	2	..	72	61	66	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	59	66	2	2	..	72	61	66	..
3,650	3,102	2,099	157	136	90	3,329	3,313	2,179	530
4,222	3,545	2,410	140	136	..	4,439	3,761	2,410	433
2,874	1,994	74	100	59	..	3,263	5,631	182	4
13,923	10,073	247	506	383	..	46,299	32,561	247	301
24,669	18,779	4,820	508	719	90	62,880	45,266	5,018	1,263
132	113	124	17	17	17	57	56	54	..
67	64	70	..	..	..	234	212	186	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	107	103	70	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	107	..	..	..	..	123	107	..	..
327	284	194	17	17	17	526	478	310	..
25,066	19,122	5,030	922	738	107	63,473	45,805	5,394	1,263
..	..	..	2,771	..	..	2,771	..	..	50
25,066	19,122	5,030	3,693	738	107	66,249	45,805	5,394	1,313

(b) Enrolment of Intermediate classes attached to Theosophical Girls' school, Bonares, not included, as the figures were not supplied.

## GENERAL

## EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR

*Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 11,46,310 spent*

*"Miscellaneous" includes the*

- 1—Scholarships, 2—Examination charges, 3—Boarding houses charges (recurring  
6—Cost of books purchased, 7—Prizes, 8—Rent of school buildings, 9—Games charges,

	Government institutions.					
	Government funds,	Board funds,	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>University and Inter-mediate Education.</i>						
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	39,885	..	..	..	..	39,885
Professional Colleges—						
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	1,57,030	..	..	117	79	1,57,276
Engineering ..	2,80,213	..	..	23,120	1,35,979	4,39,312
Agriculture ..	52,106	..	..	3,163	..	55,274
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	1,76,123	..	..	..	..	1,76,123
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	3,84,225	..	..	93,106	687	4,78,018
Totals ..	10,89,657	..	..	1,19,511	1,36,745	13,45,893
<i>School Education, General.</i>						
High schools ..	8,78,576	105	500	3,32,431	7,262	12,18,924
Middle schools { English	7,314	..	..	1,587	..	8,901
{ Vernacular.	25,556	203	157	1,268	..	27,189
Primary schools ..	7,573	1,194	..	50	..	8,822
Totals ..	9,19,024	1,507	657	3,35,336	7,262	12,63,836
<i>Special.</i>						
Arts schools ..	60,779	3,050	715	1,652	5,567	71,763
Law schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools ..	1,27,223	..	..	569	3,507	1,31,299
Normal and Training schools ..	1,57,262	..	180	..	841	1,58,283
Engineering schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools ..	5,54,624	952	..	2,635	1,14,674	6,72,893
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural schools ..	14,397	..	..	..	..	14,397
Reformatory schools ..	69,259	..	..	..	..	69,259
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	67,627	5,293	..	10,250	1,760	84,930
Totals ..	10,51,171	9,295	895	15,109	1,26,849	12,02,819
GRAND TOTALS ..	30,59,832	10,802	1,552	4,70,006	2,70,356	39,12,548



## GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES FOR THE  
*Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 11,46,310 spent*

"Miscellaneous" includes the

1—Scholarships, 2—Examination charges, 3—Boarding houses charges (recurring  
6—Cost of books purchased, 7—Prizes, 8—Rent of school buildings, 9—Games charges,

	Municipal Board institutions.		Aided institutions.					
	Other sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	17 Rs.	18 Rs.	19 Rs.	20 Rs.	21 Rs.	22 Rs.	23 Rs.	24 Rs.
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>								
Universities .. .. .	..	..	3,85,752	..	1,400	3,23,430	6,51,323	18,61,905
Arts Colleges .. .. .	..	..	1,95,769	10,950	7,877	1,63,415	1,02,008	4,80,019
Professional Colleges—								
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	10,527	..	..	7,939	8,294	26,760
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges .. .. .	..	..	91,139	..	600	1,07,311	1,13,603	3,12,647
Totals .. .. .	..	..	11,53,181	10,950	9,877	6,02,095	8,75,228	26,81,331
<i>School Education, General.</i>								
High schools .. .. .	2,454	77,390	7,40,781	1,000	24,420	6,34,274	8,32,565	17,32,840
Middle schools { English .. .. .	..	21,995	1,21,920	48	7,854	78,147	82,963	2,00,437
{ Vernacular .. .. .	..	38,185	..	5,462	751	681	5,045	11,939
Primary schools .. .. .	775	4,21,981	1,93,941	81,336	65,329	6,639	50,466	3,97,761
Totals .. .. .	3,229	5,59,551	10,56,642	87,896	97,854	7,19,541	4,71,044	24,32,577
<i>Special.</i>								
Arts schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training schools .. .. .	..	18,919	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools .. .. .	..	..	8,135	490	360	223	45,590	54,783
Commercial schools .. .. .	..	..	4,630	3,931	..	21,911	21,066	51,523
Agricultural schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools .. .. .	..	7,245	29,341	3,297	4,995	104	17,745	55,4236
Totals .. .. .	..	26,164	42,106	7,703	5,355	22,238	84,401	1,61,903
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> .. .. .	<b>3,229</b>	<b>5,85,715</b>	<b>22,81,929</b>	<b>1,06,554</b>	<b>1,13,036</b>	<b>13,43,874</b>	<b>14,30,673</b>	<b>52,76,11</b>

280

TABLE IIIA.

OFFICIAL YEAR 1922-23.—(concluded).

by the Public Works department on educational buildings.

following main items:—

and non-recurring), 4—Petty repairs to school buildings, 5—Educational Gazette charges, 10—Medicines, 11—Rates and taxes, 12—Other miscellaneous expenses.

			Total expenditure from—					
			Government funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction .. ..	..	..	1,53,052	..	..	..	..	1,53,052
Inspection .. ..	..	..	8,78,197	12,392	24,281	..	2,463	9,17,333
Buildings, etc. ..	..	..	26,18,200	7,00,604	50,742	8,418	9,61,545	43,39,509
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	7,83,859	4,46,162	83,971	5,85,467	8,41,481	27,40,940
Totals .. ..	..	..	44,33,308	11,59,158	1,58,994	5,93,885	18,05,489	81,50,884
Recognized Unaided Institutions.								
Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.						
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
4,508	8,053	12,561	8,85,752	..	1,400	3,23,430	6,51,323	18,61,905
7,985	..	7,985	2,95,654	10,950	7,877	1,67,923	1,10,061	5,32,465
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,985	..	7,985
..	..	..	1,57,080	..	..	117	79	1,57,276
..	..	..	2,30,219	..	..	23,120	1,35,979	4,39,312
..	..	..	52,106	..	..	9,168	..	55,274
2,676	7,186	9,862	10,527	..	..	10,615	15,480	36,692
..	..	..	1,76,123	..	..	..	..	17,61,228
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,048	48,227	51,275	4,75,358	..	600	2,03,465	1,62,517	8,41,940
18,217	63,466	81,683	22,72,818	10,950	9,877	7,39,823	10,75,439	41,08,907
22,929	88,166	1,11,095	16,41,746	1,105	51,749	10,15,203	4,30,447	31,40,249
8,297	14,000	22,297	1,34,826	144	19,912	91,780	96,969	3,43,680
147	2,053	2,200	6,85,072	3,90,054	44,661	1,35,142	9,186	12,64,115
25	18,787	18,812	43,67,790	14,00,358	3,89,702	2,55,103	92,766	65,05,724
31,398	1,23,006	1,54,404	68,29,434	17,91,661	5,06,023	14,97,233	6,29,367	1,12,53,718
..	..	..	60,779	3,050	715	1,652	5,567	71,769
..	..	..	1,27,223	..	..	569	3,507	1,31,299
..	..	..	6,04,330	1,27,360	18,154	..	841	7,50,735
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5,62,759	1,432	360	2,861	1,60,264	7,27,676
..	..	..	4,630	3,931	..	21,911	21,066	51,538
..	..	..	14,397	..	..	..	..	14,397
..	..	..	69,259	..	..	..	..	69,259
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,235	17,235	1,01,738	8,590	7,470	10,354	39,604	1,67,756
..	17,235	17,235	15,45,165	1,44,363	26,699	37,347	2,30,349	19,84,423
49,615	2,03,707	2,53,322	1,50,80,725	31,06,132	7,01,593	23,63,283	37,41,144	2,54,97,882

## GENERAL

## EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR

*Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 8,011 spent by*

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

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

	Government institutions.					Totals.
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>University and intermediate education.</i>						
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education</i>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	8,810	..	..	1,118	144	9,572
Middle Schools (English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools. } Vernacular ..	76,198	..	..	1,060	13	77,271
Primary Schools ..	35,648	..	..	553	..	36,201
Totals ..	1,20,156	..	..	2,731	157	1,23,044
<i>Special.</i>						
Medical Schools ..	95,724	..	..	..	..	95,724
Normal and Training Schools.	36,637	120	..	..	..	36,757
Technical and Industrial Schools.	8,516	..	..	..	191	8,707
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	80,877	120	..	..	191	81,188
Grand totals, females..	2,01,033	120	..	2,731	343	2,04,233
Grand totals, males ..	30,59,832	10,802	1,552	4,70,006	2,70,356	38,12,548
Grand totals for all ..	32,60,865	10,922	1,552	4,72,737	2,70,704	40,16,780





## GENERAL

## EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR

*Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 8,011 spent by*

“Miscellaneous” include the following main items:—

- 1—Scholarships, 2—Examination charges, 3—Boarding houses charges, (recurring  
6—Cost of books purchased, 7—Prizes, 8—Rent of school buildings, 9—Games charges

	Municipal Board institutions.		Aided institutions.					Totals.
	Other sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<i>University and Intermediate education.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ..	..	..	10,928	..	..	3,885	27,391	42,204
Professional colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate colleges..	..	..	26,423	..	..	878	5,378	32,679
Totals ..	..	..	97,851	..	..	4,763	32,769	74,883
<i>School Education General.</i>								
High schools ..	..	..	72,444	..	960	15,931	60,859	1,50,194
Middle (English ..	..	14,133	73,897	1,020	5,284	4,777	85,999	1,70,477
schools. { Vernacular ..	..	23,939	21,641	6,301	10,565	445	21,613	60,565
Primary schools ..	262	1,05,829	14,494	41,425	26,219	120	37,321	1,20,179
Totals ..	262	1,43,901	1,81,976	48,746	43,028	21,273	2,06,392	5,01,415
<i>Special.</i>								
Medical schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training schools.	..	2,118	17,029	..	..	3,167	22,728	42,924
Technical and Industrial schools.	..	..	1,484	..	..	..	838	2,372
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	744	..	..	..	..	744
Totals ..	..	2,118	19,257	..	..	3,167	23,616	46,040
Grand totals, females..	262	1,46,019	2,38,564	48,746	43,028	29,203	2,62,777	6,22,338
Grand totals, males ..	3,229	5,85,715	22,81,929	1,06,554	1,13,036	13,43,874	14,30,673	52,76,116
Grand totals for all ..	3,491	7,31,734	25,20,513	1,55,300	1,56,114	13,73,077	16,93,450	58,98,454

TABLE IIIB.

FEMALES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1922-23—(concluded).  
the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

and non-recurring), 4—Party repairs to school buildings, 5—Educational Gazette charges, 10—Medicines, 11—Telephone charges, 12—Rates and taxes, 13—Other miscellaneous expenses.

			Total expenditure from—					
			Government funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection .. ..	..	..	1,05,566	817	4,431	..	7	1,10,821
Buildings, etc. .. ..	..	..	71,363	16,970	3,409	1,398	21,476	1,15,116
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	77,535	18,951	22,861	80,879	3,25,314	5,25,540
Totals .. ..			2,54,964	36,738	30,701	82,277	3,46,797	7,51,477
Recognized unaided institutions.								
Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.						
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
..	..	..	10,928	..	..	3,885	27,891	42,204
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	26,423	..	..	878	5,878	32,679
..	..	..	37,351	..	..	4,763	32,769	74,833
..	..	..	80,754	..	960	17,049	61,003	1,59,766
..	..	..	80,804	1,020	11,839	4,948	85,999	1,84,610
..	969	969	1,02,429	12,483	32,323	1,615	22,595	1,71,450
..	2,294	2,294	88,075	1,99,408	1,32,025	820	40,477	4,60,805
..	3,263	3,263	3,52,062	2,12,911	1,77,152	24,432	2,10,074	9,76,631
..	..	..	85,724	..	..	..	..	85,724
273	4,870	5,143	56,263	962	50	3,440	27,598	88,313
..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,079	11,079
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	744	..	..	..	..	744
273	4,870	5,143	1,02,731	962	50	3,440	28,677	1,35,880
273	8,133	8,406	7,47,108	2,50,611	2,07,903	1,14,912	6,18,317	19,38,851
49,615	2,03,707	2,53,322	1,50,30,725	31,06,132	7,01,593	28,68,288	37,41,144	2,54,97,882
49,838	2,11,840	2,61,728	1,58,27,833	33,56,743	9,09,496	29,83,200	43,59,461	2,74,36,733

## GENERAL TABLE IVA.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the general education of males  
for the official year 1922-23.

	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	
			Higher castes.	Depressed classes.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Total Population</b> ..	21,403	87,610	20,243,949		3,338,151	500	520	8,959	36,853	23,787,745	
<b>School Education.</b>											
<b>Classes.</b>											
<b>Primary</b> ..	A	184	727	240,666	33,271	54,200	15	1	55	529	829,648
	B	205	404	128,895	12,592	26,041	7	..	22	280	168,446
	I	255	380	107,618	8,880	20,668	..	3	33	155	137,992
	II	812	278	73,249	4,910	14,448	1	2	23	114	93,337
<b>Middle</b> ..	III	332	399	54,261	2,946	10,355	..	5	23	60	68,381
	IV	331	347	83,730	1,856	7,669	..	9	26	80	48,998
	V	243	227	20,008	610	3,907	..	3	34	7	25,039
	VI	210	195	17,789	390	3,232	2	5	19	11	21,903
<b>High</b> ..	VII	234	161	15,437	320	2,777	..	6	22	11	13,963
	VIII	206	124	5,226	28	1,210	..	8	19	3	6,824
	IX	151	86	4,839	15	1,102	..	5	7	7	6,212
<b>Intermediate</b> ..	X	101	78	4,592	12	1,076	..	5	12	2	5,878
	XI	43	39	987	10	338	..	2	2	1	(a) 1,377
	XII	..	30	805	30	323	..	..	3	..	1,191
<b>Totals</b> ..	2,812	3,475	713,052	65,870	147,396	25	54	300	1,210	934,194	
<b>University and Intermediate Education.</b>											
<b>Intermediate classes.</b>	1st year	..	1	288	..	1	..	..	..	..	290
	2nd "	..	1	430	..	38	..	1	1	..	522
<b>Degree</b> ..	3rd "	..	4	623	..	133	..	..	1	1	766
	4th "	..	7	804	..	224	..	2	2	..	1,039
	5th "	..	11	219	..	44	..	1	..	..	275
<b>Post-graduate.</b>	6th "	..	..	114	..	19	..	..	..	..	133
	7th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Research students</b> ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
<b>Totals</b> ..	5	24	(b)2,915	..	459	..	4	4	1	3,412	
<b>No. of scholars in recognized institutions</b> ..	2,817	3,499	715,967	65,870	147,855	25	58	304	1,211	937,605	
<b>No. of scholars in unrecognized institutions</b> ..	..	789	31,435	1,270	27,789	..	43	4	8	61,338	
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ..	2,817	4,288	747,402	67,140	175,644	25	101	308	1,219	998,944	

(a) Include 54 scholars reading in special classes attached to European schools.  
(b) Include 380 scholars of Oriental College (Bonares Sanskrit College).

GENERAL TABLE IVB.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the general education of females for the official year 1922-23.

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhamadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total
		1	2	Higher castes.	Depressed classes.	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Population ..		10,540	61,153	18,366,513		3,092,881	168	405	5,275	31,087	21,588,042
<i>School Education.</i>											
Classes.											
Primary ..	A	262	1,214	23,143	789	5,417	5	4	9	10	30,851
	B	359	649	8,894	208	1,731	2	8	1	7	11,854
	I	909	589	6,358	119	1,089	9	5	..	5	8,471
	II	269	563	3,718	65	529	1	4	2	2	5,153
	III	280	437	1,474	43	195	..	7	1	..	2,437
Middle ..	IV	299	348	890	21	120	..	13	2	1	1,694
	V	233	306	299	18	29	..	7	1	1	899
	VI	237	224	208	9	30	..	2	1	..	711
	VII	125	93	45	6	8	..	1	2	..	281
High ..	VIII	153	54	32	..	8	..	2	..	..	249
	IX	77	47	23	..	7	..	1	..	..	155
	X	72	22	20	..	8	..	1	..	..	123
Intermediate ..	XI	5	11	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	(a)32
	XII	1	14	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	27
Totals ..		2,686	4,565	45,126	1,277	9,162	11	50	13	27	62,937
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate classes.	1st year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree ..	3rd "	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	4th "	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
	5th "	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Post-graduate.	6th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		2	10	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	15
No. of scholars in recognized institutions ..		2,688	4,575	45,127	1,277	9,184	11	50	13	27	62,952
No. of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	..	112	1,421	18	1,219	..	..	1	..	2,771
GRAND TOTAL ..		2,688	4,687	46,548	1,295	10,403	11	50	14	27	65,723

(a) Include 2 girls reading in special class attached to a European school.

## GENERAL TABLE VA.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of males for the official year 1922-23.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Depressed classes.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Schools.</i>										
Art schools .. .. .	..	1	76	..	61	..	..	9	..	147
Law schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools .. .. .	..	8	293	..	84	..	..	69	..	459
Normal and Training schools.	..	1	2,425	72	474	..	..	1	..	2,973
Engineering and Surveying schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,409
Commercial schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
Agricultural schools .. .. .	..	1	40	..	7	..	..	..	..	43
Reformatory schools .. .. .	..	2	96	43	82	..	..	..	..	223
Schools for Defectives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools .. .. .	..	1	5,772	513	2,325	..	..	..	..	8,611
Totals .. .. .	..	14	8,707	628	3,033	..	..	79	..	14,111
<i>Colleges.</i>										
Law .. .. .	..	1	268	..	27	..	..	..	2	299
Medicine .. .. .	..	2	171	..	23	..	1	1	..	198
Education .. .. .	..	3	173	2	38	..	..	1	..	219
Engineering .. .. .	..	47	100	..	18	..	..	2	..	(b)494
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	99	..	24	..	..	..	..	123
Commercé .. .. .	..	6	163	..	23	..	2	..	..	194
Forestry .. .. .	..	6	84	..	16	1	..	8	..	120
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. .. .	..	57	1,058	2	169	1	3	12	2	1,647
GRAND TOTALS .. .. .	..	57	9,765	630	3,202	1	3	91	2	15,758

(a) Information with regard to race or creed not available.

(b) Information with regard to race or creed of 326 scholars reading in the Engineering College attached to Benares Hindu University not available.

## GENERAL TABLE VB.

*Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of females for the official year 1922-23.*

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4						
<i>Schools.</i>										
Medical schools ..	..	56	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	57
Normal and Training schools.	37	111	67	1	13	..	..	..	..	234
Technical and Industrial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 107
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	..	128
Total ..	37	167	67	1	147	..	..	..	..	526
<i>Colleges.</i>										
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS ..	37	167	67	1	147	..	..	..	..	526

(a) Detailed information not available.

## GENERAL TABLE VI.

Teachers (men and women) for the official year 1922-23.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total, Trained Teachers.	Total, Untrained Teachers.	Grand Totals of Teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate, Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Primary schools.</i>												
Government ..	..	..	25	15	..	..	3	..	77	40	80	120
Local Board ..	..	..	14,225	3,941	49	..	1	..	7,175	18,215	7,176	25,391
Municipal Board ..	..	..	741	113	12	..	..	..	1,114	866	1,114	1,980
Aided ..	1	1	189	26	2	..	4	..	3,802	219	3,806	4,025
Unaided ..	..	2	16	9	..	..	2	..	262	27	264	291
Totals ..	1	3	15,196	4,104	63	..	10	..	12,430	19,367	12,440	31,807
<i>Middle schools.</i>												
Government ..	2	9	112	6	..	..	2	..	131	129	133	262
Local Board ..	..	2	2,551	13	..	..	1	..	80	2,566	31	2,647
Municipal Board ..	..	2	97	12	2	..	3	..	73	113	76	189
Aided ..	14	35	153	17	12	..	65	..	714	231	779	1,010
Unaided ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	77	7	82	89
Totals ..	16	43	2,920	43	14	..	76	..	1,075	3,046	1,151	4,197
<i>High Schools (a).</i>												
Government ..	373	331	54	4	59	..	75	..	352	876	427	1,303
Local Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	8	8	3	..	..	1	8	..	38	19	47	66
Aided ..	197	32	123	16	25	..	450	..	1,286	448	1,736	2,134
Unaided ..	10	4	3	..	1	..	31	..	73	13	104	122
Totals ..	593	475	188	20	85	1	564	..	1,749	1,361	2,314	3,675
GRAND TOTALS ..	610	526	18,304	4,172	162	1	650	..	15,254	23,774	15,905	39,679

(a) High Schools include Intermediate Colleges.



GENERAL TABLE VII.  
European Education—1922-23.

205

Total European Population.	Males .. 18,171		Percentage to European population of those at school—								
	Females 6,990	Total .. 25,161	Males 17.8	Females 36.8	Total 23.10						
	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Names of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>											
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	13	2,092	1,952	51	102	63	2,52,791	150	2,96,791	98,319	6,48,051
Middle Schools ..	6	433	405	150	23	16	37,193	540	28,557	29,831	96,121
Primary Schools ..	6	410	370	177	9	9	11,497	..	6,683	13,179	31,359
Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> ..	<b>25</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3,01,481</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>3,32,031</b>	<b>1,41,329</b>	<b>7,75,531</b>
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>											
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3,000	..	1,420	..	4,420
Training Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	17	2,005	1,985	370	96	56	1,71,320	1,266	1,87,749	61,019	4,21,354
Middle Schools ..	8	744	608	279	31	25	60,804	2,364	31,786	16,220	1,11,074
Primary Schools ..	7	104	90	33	6	4	4,811	..	4,409	9,216	18,436
Training Schools ..	2	25	23	..	4	..	14,570	..	4,066	..	18,636
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>34</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,54,505</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>2,29,430</b>	<b>86,455</b>	<b>5,78,920</b>
<b>Grand Totals for Institutions.</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5,813</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>5,55,936</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>5,61,461</b>	<b>2,27,784</b>	<b>13,49,451</b>
Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,014	..	..	..	40,014
Buildings, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,213	..	..	..	40,213
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,22,955	..	49,325	92,882	1,36,171
Boarding grants to orphanages, stipends and Travelling Allowance to students at Training class, Sanawar, and European school scholarships.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,216	..
<b>Total</b> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>2,03,187</b>	..	<b>49,325</b>	<b>1,06,098</b>	<b>3,58,610</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>7,59,173</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>6,10,736</b>	<b>3,33,832</b>	<b>17,08,061</b>

\* Expenditure on buildings does not include any expenditure by the Public Works Department.

## GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Examination results for the official year 1922-23.

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Degree Examinations.</i>												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A. { Previous .. .. .	136	61	197	92	24	116	4	4	4	4	1	4
{ Final .. .. .	139	35	174	112	22	134	1	1	1	1	1	1
M.Sc. { Previous .. .. .	50	4	54	35	2	37	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Final .. .. .	39	..	39	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.—(Honours) .. .. .	16	..	16	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc.—(Honours) .. .. .	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.—(Pass) .. .. .	969	103	1,072	579	37	616	10	2	12	9	1	10
B.Sc.—(Pass) .. .. .	203	1	204	131	1	132	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law.</i>												
Law { Previous .. .. .	496	..	496	239	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Final .. .. .	338	16	354	205	8	203	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine.</i>												
M.D. .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.B.B.S. .. .. .	35	..	35	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.M.S.—(Bombay) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.O.P. and S.—(Bombay) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.F.M.—(Calcutta) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S. .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.—Obstetrics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. H. (Part I) .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc.—(Sanitary) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. T. M.—(Calcutta) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education.</i>												
L. T. .. .. .	120	1	121	111	1	112	4	..	4	4	..	4
<i>Commerce.</i>												
Bachelor of Commerce { Previous .. .. .	27	..	27	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Final .. .. .	10	..	10	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture.</i>												
Master of Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering.</i>												
Bachelor of C. E. .. .. .	22	..	22	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper subordinates .. .. .	36	..	36	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower ditto .. .. .	41	..	41	41	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. and E. Engineering .. .. .	7	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial apprentice .. .. .	20	..	20	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..

Roorkee College  
Examinations

\* I.e. appearing from recognised institutions.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

296

Examination results for the official year 1922-23—(continued).

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	*Public.	Private.	Total.	*Public.	Private.	Total.	*Public.	Private.	Total.	*Public.	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bo. (Engineering) Part I.	83	..	83	55	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto do. II	49	..	49	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
So. (Engineering) Part I.	18	..	18	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
So. (Engineering) Part II (Mechanical branch).	11	..	11	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
So. (Engineering) Part II (Electrical branch.)	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Examinations.</i>												
Intermediate in Arts ..	975	128	1,103	555	57	612	15	14	29	10	7	17
Ditto Science	757	4	761	448	2	445	8	2	10	7	..	7
Diploma of Civil Engineering.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma or certificate in teaching.	69	1	70	66	1	67	1	..	1	1	..	1
Diploma in Commerce	101	5	106	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma of Agriculture	88	..	88	85	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Examinations.</i>												
a) On completion of High School Course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation ..	578	351	924	294	128	422	..	28	28	..	11	11
School Leaving, etc. ..	5,591	..	5,591	2,591	..	2,591	22	..	22	18	..	18
European High School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge senior ..	107	86	143	74	2	76	74	2	76	87	..	87
b) On completion of Middle School Course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge junior ..	179	..	179	129	..	129	106	..	106	58	..	58
European Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	105	..	105	80	..	80	226	11	237	179	6	185
Vernacular Middle and Lower Middle.	11,711	2,030	13,741	7,807	957	8,764	124	144	268	90	67	157
c) On completion of Primary Course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Primary ..	87,255	35	87,290	26,811	26	26,837	1,058	59	1,117	741	45	786
Lower Primary ..	79,667	488	80,155	63,219	801	63,620	4,968	74	5,039	3,650	50	3,700
d) On completion of Vocational Course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For teacher's certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English teacher's certificates.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	15	..	15
Vernacular, Higher ..	238	405	693	236	211	447	86	2	88	25	2	27
Ditto Lower ..	2,235	2,565	4,850	1,545	1,197	2,742	14	..	14	12	..	12
Language Examination in Advanced Hindi or Urdu.	..	226	226	..	100	100	2	12	14	2	5	7
Art schools ..	11	..	11	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools ..	130	..	130	92	..	92	13	..	13	5	..	5

Benares Hindu University Examinations.

\* I.e. appearing from recognised institutions.

## GENERAL TABLE VIII.

*Examination results for the official year 1922-23—(concluded).*

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	• Public.	Private.	Total.	• Public.	Private.	Total.	• Public.	Private.	Total.	• Public.	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
At Engineering schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial schools.	802	133	935	740	133	873	..	40	40	..	32	32
At Commercial schools..	167	22	189	107	17	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural schools..	31	..	31	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other schools	1,455	326	1,781	866	160	1,026	..	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental Special Vernacular Examination.	..	208	208	..	143	143	..	3	3	..	3	3

• I.e. appearing from recognised institutions.

---

---

APPENDICES.

---

---

PROVINCIAL TABLE A.—Showing the number of scholars and percentage under instruction in each district for the year ending 31st March, 1923.

District.	Population.			Number of scholars.			Percentage of male scholars to male population.	Percentage of female scholars to female population.	Percentage of total scholars to total population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dehra Dun .. ..	128,176	84,067	212,243	5,970	1,594	7,564	4·66	1·89	3·56
Saharanpur .. ..	515,903	421,568	937,471	22,290	1,768	24,058	4·32	·42	2·56
Muzaffarnagar .. ..	434,807	359,958	794,265	20,606	1,722	22,328	4·74	·43	2·81
Meerut .. ..	809,994	689,080	1,499,074	87,064	8,617	40,681	4·57	·53	2·71
Bulandshahr .. ..	562,529	503,990	1,066,519	21,251	1,411	22,662	3·78	·28	2·12
Total .. ..	2,450,914	2,058,658	4,509,572	107,161	10,107	117,268	4·87	·41	2·60
Aligarh .. ..	575,379	486,866	1,061,745	22,423	3,812	25,735	3·89	·68	2·42
Muttra .. ..	341,150	277,983	619,138	15,694	1,802	17,496	4·60	·65	2·82
Agra .. ..	503,298	415,957	924,155	26,565	4,831	31,396	5·22	1·16	3·39
Mainpuri .. ..	411,981	386,046	748,027	13,435	2,983	16,418	3·26	·93	2·19
Etah .. ..	449,162	380,598	829,760	11,803	2,483	14,286	2·62	·65	1·72
Total .. ..	2,295,970	1,896,855	4,182,825	89,920	15,411	105,331	3·93	·81	2·52
Bareilly .. ..	544,885	468,990	1,013,875	19,026	3,724	22,750	3·49	·71	2·24
Bijnor .. ..	889,643	850,539	740,182	16,424	1,631	18,055	4·21	·46	2·44
Budaun .. ..	527,828	447,524	975,347	13,501	2,511	16,012	2·56	·66	1·64
Moradabad .. ..	639,022	559,631	1,198,653	22,324	3,612	25,936	3·49	·64	2·16
Shahjahanpur .. ..	452,387	386,278	839,115	17,443	2,368	19,806	3·85	·61	2·36
Pilibhit .. ..	229,130	202,471	431,601	7,890	1,275	9,105	3·42	·63	2·11
Total .. ..	2,783,340	2,415,433	5,198,773	96,548	15,116	111,664	3·47	·62	2·14
Farrukhabad .. ..	469,009	387,624	856,633	18,971	3,559	22,530	4·04	·92	2·63
Etawah .. ..	404,323	329,209	733,532	17,805	3,231	20,536	4·28	·98	2·79
Cawnpore .. ..	637,319	511,945	1,143,664	30,465	5,052	35,517	4·78	·93	3·09
Fatehpur .. ..	341,527	310,865	652,392	13,900	1,121	15,021	4·07	·96	2·80
Allahabad .. ..	722,188	682,257	1,404,445	38,510	4,495	43,005	5·33	·65	3·08
Total .. ..	2,574,366	2,221,300	4,795,666	119,151	17,458	136,609	4·63	·73	2·83

Hamirpur	224,389	215,856	440,245	10,387	1,434	11,821	4.63	.66	2.63
Banda..	813,644	299,470	613,114	14,913	1,430	16,343	4.75	.48	2.66
Total	1,067,007	993,290	2,065,297	51,539	6,015	57,554	4.03	.60	2.79
Banaras	461,638	439,624	901,312	38,970	8,515	42,435	8.44	.79	4.71
Mirzapur	861,635	962,548	724,183	17,267	1,131	18,398	4.77	.91	2.54
Jaunpur	574,480	580,625	1,155,105	84,926	2,226	87,152	6.08	.83	3.21
Ghazipur	424,640	407,649	832,289	22,473	1,819	24,292	5.29	.44	2.92
Ballia ..	426,520	404,489	831,009	23,981	1,840	25,821	5.62	.45	3.10
Total	2,248,963	2,194,935	4,443,898	137,617	10,531	148,143	6.12	.48	3.33
Gorakhpur	1,658,592	1,603,238	3,266,830	49,994	2,732	51,776	2.95	.17	1.58
Basti ..	984,741	940,487	1,925,228	35,754	1,502	37,256	8.63	.16	1.93
Azamgarh	776,269	752,388	1,528,357	30,900	2,000	32,900	3.98	.26	2.15
Total	3,419,602	3,301,113	6,720,715	115,648	6,234	121,932	3.98	.19	1.81
Naini Tal	160,793	116,077	276,875	7,420	1,253	8,673	4.61	1.03	3.13
Almora	265,253	255,035	530,338	19,501	1,233	20,734	7.35	.48	3.92
Garhwal	232,863	252,323	485,186	13,303	328	13,531	5.67	.13	2.79
Total	658,914	633,485	1,292,399	40,124	2,864	42,983	6.03	.45	3.32
Lucknow	392,559	381,785	724,344	28,175	3,548	31,723	7.17	1.07	4.37
Unao ..	433,613	385,515	819,128	14,050	603	14,653	3.24	.15	1.78
Rae Bareilly	474,742	461,661	936,403	17,440	623	18,063	3.66	.13	1.93
Sitapur	531,655	507,326	1,039,481	13,538	1,499	20,037	3.19	.29	1.09
Hardoi	536,166	498,244	1,084,403	24,255	3,728	27,983	4.14	.75	2.58
Khori ..	465,177	428,298	913,475	11,676	953	12,629	2.40	.22	1.38
Total	2,953,912	2,618,329	5,567,241	114,184	10,954	125,138	3.84	.42	2.24
Fyzabad	533,435	533,445	1,171,930	23,145	1,717	24,862	3.93	.29	2.12
Gonda	752,896	720,202	1,473,098	18,993	974	19,967	2.52	.13	1.35
Bahraich	554,543	510,329	1,065,377	15,420	523	15,943	2.78	.10	1.49
Sultanpur	494,593	509,319	1,003,912	15,265	817	16,032	3.08	.16	1.60
Partabgarh	417,839	437,791	855,130	17,376	672	18,543	4.23	.15	2.17
Bara Banki	536,896	493,053	1,029,954	15,925	1,033	16,983	2.96	.21	1.65
Total	3,344,757	3,254,644	6,599,401	106,624	5,771	112,395	3.18	.18	1.70
GRAND TOTAL	23,787,745	21,533,042	45,375,787	(a)980,333	(b)100,618	1,080,951	4.12	.47	2.33
GRAND TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.	23,787,745	21,533,042	45,375,787	981,734	97,831	1,029,565	3.92	.45	2.26

( 31A )

208

PROVINCIAL TABLE A.—Showing the number of scholars and percentage under instruction in each district for the year ending 31st March, 1923.

District.	Population.			Number of scholars.			Percentage of male scholars to male population.	Percentage of female scholars to female population.	Percentage of total scholars to total population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dehra Dun .. ..	123,176	84,067	212,243	5,970	1,594	7,564	4·66	1·89	3·56
Saharanpur .. ..	515,903	421,563	937,471	22,290	1,763	24,053	4·32	·42	2·56
Muzaffarnagar .. ..	434,307	359,958	794,265	20,606	1,722	22,328	4·74	·43	2·81
Meerut .. ..	809,994	689,080	1,499,074	87,064	3,617	40,681	4·57	·53	2·71
Bulandshahr .. ..	562,529	503,990	1,066,519	21,251	1,411	22,662	3·73	·23	2·12
Total .. ..	2,450,914	2,058,658	4,509,572	107,151	10,107	117,258	4·37	·41	2·60
Aligarh .. ..	575,379	436,366	1,061,745	22,423	3,312	25,735	3·89	·63	2·42
Muttra .. ..	341,150	277,983	619,133	15,694	1,302	17,496	4·60	·65	2·82
Agra .. ..	503,298	415,857	924,155	26,565	4,331	31,896	5·22	1·16	3·39
Mainpuri .. ..	411,931	336,046	748,027	13,435	2,983	16,418	3·26	·83	2·19
Etah .. ..	449,162	330,593	829,760	11,303	2,483	14,286	2·62	·65	1·72
Total .. ..	2,285,970	1,896,855	4,182,825	89,920	15,411	105,331	3·93	·61	2·52
Bareilly .. ..	544,835	468,990	1,013,875	19,026	3,724	22,750	3·49	·71	2·24
Bijnor .. ..	389,643	350,539	740,182	16,424	1,631	18,055	4·21	·46	2·44
Budaun .. ..	527,823	447,524	975,347	13,501	2,511	16,012	2·56	·56	1·64
Moradabad .. ..	639,022	559,631	1,198,653	22,324	3,612	25,936	3·49	·64	2·16
Shahjahanpur .. ..	452,337	386,273	839,115	17,443	2,863	19,806	3·85	·61	2·36
Pilibhit .. ..	229,130	202,471	431,601	7,330	1,275	9,105	3·42	·63	2·11
Total .. ..	2,733,340	2,415,433	5,198,773	96,543	15,116	111,664	3·47	·62	2·14
Farrukhabad .. ..	469,009	387,624	856,633	13,971	3,559	22,530	4·04	·92	2·63
Etawah .. ..	404,323	329,209	733,532	17,305	3,231	20,536	4·23	·93	2·79
Cawnpore .. ..	637,319	511,345	1,148,664	30,465	5,052	35,517	4·73	·93	3·09
Fatehpur .. ..	341,527	310,865	652,392	13,900	1,121	15,021	4·07	·36	2·30
Allahabad .. ..	722,183	632,257	1,404,445	38,510	4,495	43,005	5·33	·65	3·03
Total .. ..	2,574,366	2,221,300	4,795,666	119,151	17,458	136,609	4·83	·73	2·83



Jnansi .. ..	315,590	290,909	608,499	14,749	1,821	16,570	4.67	.62	2.78
Jalaun .. ..	218,384	192,055	405,439	11,490	1,330	12,820	5.33	.69	3.16
Hamirpur .. ..	224,389	215,856	440,245	10,337	1,434	11,821	4.63	.66	2.68
Banda .. ..	318,644	299,470	618,114	14,913	1,430	16,343	4.75	.48	2.66
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,067,007</b>	<b>998,290</b>	<b>2,065,297</b>	<b>51,539</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>57,554</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>2.79</b>
Bonares .. ..	461,688	439,624	901,312	88,970	3,515	42,435	8.44	.79	4.71
Mirzapur .. ..	861,685	862,543	724,183	17,267	1,131	18,398	4.77	.81	2.54
Jaunpur .. ..	574,480	580,625	1,155,105	34,926	2,226	37,152	6.08	.38	3.21
Ghazipur .. ..	424,640	407,649	832,289	22,473	1,819	24,292	5.29	.44	2.92
Ballia .. ..	426,520	404,489	831,009	23,931	1,340	25,271	5.62	.45	3.10
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,248,963</b>	<b>2,194,985</b>	<b>4,443,898</b>	<b>137,617</b>	<b>10,531</b>	<b>143,143</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>.43</b>	<b>3.33</b>
Gorakhpur .. ..	1,658,592	1,603,233	3,266,830	43,934	2,782	51,776	2.95	.17	1.53
Basti .. ..	984,741	940,437	1,925,223	35,754	1,502	37,256	3.63	.16	1.93
Azamgarh .. ..	776,269	752,388	1,528,357	80,900	2,000	32,900	3.98	.26	2.15
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,419,602</b>	<b>3,301,113</b>	<b>6,720,715</b>	<b>115,648</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>121,932</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>.19</b>	<b>1.81</b>
Naini Tal .. ..	160,798	116,077	276,875	7,420	1,253	8,673	4.61	1.03	3.13
Almora .. ..	265,253	265,035	530,338	19,501	1,239	20,734	7.35	.43	3.92
Garhwal .. ..	232,863	232,323	465,186	13,203	323	13,531	5.67	.13	2.79
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>658,914</b>	<b>633,435</b>	<b>1,292,399</b>	<b>40,124</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>42,933</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>.45</b>	<b>3.82</b>
Lucknow .. ..	392,559	331,785	724,344	23,175	3,543	31,723	7.17	1.07	4.37
Unao .. ..	433,613	335,515	819,128	14,050	603	14,653	3.24	.15	1.78
Rae Bareilly .. ..	474,742	461,661	936,403	17,440	623	18,063	3.66	.13	1.93
Sitapur .. ..	581,655	507,326	1,089,431	13,533	1,499	20,037	3.19	.29	1.09
Hardoi .. ..	536,166	493,244	1,034,408	24,255	3,723	27,983	4.14	.75	2.53
Khori .. ..	435,177	423,293	813,475	11,676	953	12,629	2.40	.22	1.38
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,953,912</b>	<b>2,613,329</b>	<b>5,567,241</b>	<b>114,184</b>	<b>10,954</b>	<b>125,133</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>.42</b>	<b>2.24</b>
Fyzabad .. ..	533,435	533,445	1,171,930	23,145	1,717	24,862	3.93	.29	2.12
Gonda .. ..	752,396	720,202	1,473,093	13,933	974	19,967	2.52	.13	1.35
Bahraich .. ..	554,543	510,829	1,065,377	15,420	523	15,943	2.78	.10	1.49
Sultanpur .. ..	494,593	509,319	1,003,912	15,265	317	16,032	3.03	.16	1.60
Partabgarh .. ..	417,339	437,791	855,130	17,876	672	18,543	4.23	.15	2.17
Bara Banki .. ..	536,396	493,053	1,029,954	15,925	1,033	16,983	2.96	.21	1.65
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,344,757</b>	<b>3,254,644</b>	<b>6,599,401</b>	<b>105,624</b>	<b>5,771</b>	<b>112,395</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>1.70</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>23,737,745</b>	<b>21,533,042</b>	<b>45,375,737</b>	<b>(a) 980,333</b>	<b>(b) 100,613</b>	<b>1,030,951</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>.47</b>	<b>2.33</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.</b>	<b>23,737,745</b>	<b>21,533,042</b>	<b>45,375,737</b>	<b>931,734</b>	<b>97,331</b>	<b>1,029,565</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>.45</b>	<b>2.26</b>

( 31A )

208

PROVINCIAL TABLE B.—*विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या, 1925-26* (Number of scholars of Universities, 1925-26)

District.	Number of schools.							Number of scholars.							Expenditure on schools.	
	Under Public management.		Under Private management.				Total.	Under Public management.		Under Private management.				Total.	Under Public management.	Aided.
	Primary.	Preparatory.	Aided.		Unaided.			Upper.	Lower.	Aided.		Unaided.				
			Primary.	Preparatory.	Primary.	Preparatory.				Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Dehra Dun ..	83	34	4	8	..	..	84	335	2,568	18	440	..	..	3,361	Rs. 31,286	Rs. 3,757
Saharanpur ..	120	90	5	51	..	..	266	1,876	9,364	30	1,933	..	..	13,203	94,598	6,985
Muzaffarnagar ..	113	97	2	57	..	..	269	2,006	10,547	31	2,039	..	..	14,623	96,378	7,450
Meerut ..	214	221	10	166	..	..	611	3,592	18,135	136	5,432	..	..	27,345	1,80,017	21,693
Bulandshahr ..	149	99	7	43	1	1	305	2,553	11,845	106	2,024	13	18	16,559	1,24,654	16,498
Total ..	634	541	23	330	1	1	1,535	10,332	52,459	321	11,918	13	18	75,091	5,26,933	56,333
Aligarh ..	138	157	6	47	..	..	348	2,268	14,137	212	2,027	..	..	18,644	1,41,357	10,076
Muttra ..	103	104	4	33	..	1	245	1,510	9,767	26	1,409	..	32	12,744	90,561	7,903
Agra ..	167	153	7	57	1	..	335	3,272	15,663	411	2,207	6	48	21,607	1,41,875	10,509
Mainpuri ..	106	133	5	19	..	..	263	1,367	11,517	40	896	..	..	13,320	99,283	7,047
Etah ..	126	113	2	4	1	..	246	1,354	10,031	10	213	23	47	11,723	1,01,409	1,223
Total ..	640	660	24	160	2	1	1,437	9,771	61,165	699	6,752	29	127	73,543	5,74,490	37,058
Barilly ..	114	123	19	100	1	..	357	1,453	10,100	216	3,164	20	23	14,986	1,10,673	15,219
Budaun ..	127	143	4	37	..	..	311	1,418	9,799	32	1,211	..	..	12,460	97,607	4,375
Bijnor ..	115	106	1	54	..	..	276	1,604	9,363	41	1,951	..	..	12,958	1,01,724	7,627
Moradabad ..	138	136	3	47	..	..	324	1,683	14,124	30	1,932	..	..	17,819	1,54,506	12,632
Shahjahanpur ..	125	201	5	76	..	..	407	1,867	12,019	42	2,229	..	..	16,157	1,14,962	11,753
Pilibhit ..	42	36	3	42	..	..	163	873	5,170	33	1,032	..	..	7,118	57,052	5,046
Total ..	701	745	35	356	1	..	1,838	8,903	60,574	399	11,569	20	33	81,493	6,36,529	56,647
Farrukhabad ..	171	134	3	24	..	..	322	2,296	14,418	24	743	..	..	17,481	1,43,600	3,143
Etawah ..	142	106	2	47	..	1	298	2,043	12,509	33	1,497	..	30	16,118	1,07,722	8,271
Cawnpore ..	116	191	3	33	..	1	449	4,536	19,860	13	1,209	..	45	25,669	2,03,775	4,585
Fatehpur ..	112	89	..	29	..	..	230	1,621	9,967	..	860	..	..	12,448	1,03,351	4,702
Allahabad ..	279	159	11	141	..	..	590	2,387	22,231	210	4,117	..	..	29,495	2,20,790	20,950
Total ..	920	729	19	279	..	2	1,949	13,339	73,035	235	8,426	..	76	101,211	7,39,233	41,651

Jhansi .. .. .	133	85	..	37	..	..	290	4,130	3,103	..	1,230	..	..	14,130	88,934	3,551
Jalaun .. .. .	108	79	2	47	4	12	252	1,825	7,537	1	1,107	91	732	10,798	75,164	3,712
Banda .. .. .	121	132	3	43	..	..	289	1,646	11,412	13	1,199	..	..	14,270	1,08,638	9,208
Hamirpur .. ..	107	86	2	36	..	..	231	1,236	7,834	19	999	..	..	10,088	84,923	6,571
Total .. .. .	469	372	7	163	4	12	1,027	5,943	36,492	38	4,595	91	732	47,886	3,57,657	23,328
Benares .. .. .	216	88	7	47	..	1	359	3,461	25,646	52	1,712	..	40	30,911	2,27,836	8,847
Mirzapur .. ..	120	135	2	16	4	17	294	1,356	12,901	36	460	47	643	15,443	1,06,366	1,790
Jaunpur .. .. .	241	199	..	80	..	1	521	4,066	26,269	..	2,396	..	50	32,781	2,03,626	7,623
Ghazipur .. ..	145	169	..	38	..	..	352	2,469	17,073	..	1,035	..	..	20,627	1,65,141	6,571
Ballia .. .. .	169	191	..	52	..	..	412	3,362	16,810	..	1,726	..	..	21,898	1,65,899	6,725
Total .. .. .	891	732	9	233	4	19	1,933	14,714	98,699	88	7,879	47	733	121,660	8,73,868	30,561
Gorakhpur .. ..	367	232	1	62	..	..	662	4,898	33,229	2	2,101	..	..	40,230	2,99,381	13,432
Basti .. .. .	224	257	5	103	..	..	539	3,978	25,673	42	2,899	..	..	32,592	2,03,367	10,820
Azamgarh .. ..	202	230	15	89	..	..	536	3,332	19,502	94	3,058	..	..	26,036	1,88,309	12,877
Total .. .. .	793	719	21	254	..	..	1,737	12,253	78,404	138	8,058	..	..	98,858	6,91,057	37,129
Naini Tal.. ..	60	74	1	16	..	2	153	623	4,735	19	574	..	51	6,052	54,700	4,091
Almora .. .. .	111	94	7	51	..	..	263	1,861	12,836	96	2,133	..	..	16,976	1,10,694	11,243
Garhwal .. .. .	77	149	1	30	..	..	257	1,093	9,332	85	917	..	..	11,432	1,03,294	8,376
Total .. .. .	248	317	9	97	..	2	673	3,582	27,093	150	3,674	..	51	34,460	2,68,688	18,710
Lucknow .. .. .	115	132	4	61	..	..	312	5,551	11,857	151	1,872	..	..	19,431	1,41,568	9,495
Unao .. .. .	91	95	3	66	1	..	256	1,534	8,955	52	1,763	..	39	12,405	89,107	9,384
Rae Bareilly ..	131	80	..	79	..	..	290	10,651	2,893	..	2,133	..	..	15,677	1,13,777	10,250
Sitapur .. .. .	141	160	9	28	1	..	339	2,011	13,142	154	1,026	6	32	16,371	1,13,020	5,634
Hardoi .. .. .	169	223	3	61	..	..	456	3,546	17,975	77	1,896	..	..	23,494	1,56,701	12,106
Kheri .. .. .	84	130	3	45	..	..	262	1,867	7,686	81	1,355	..	..	10,439	86,462	4,894
Total .. .. .	731	820	22	340	2	..	1,915	24,710	62,503	465	10,050	18	71	97,817	7,00,635	51,763
Fyzabad .. .. .	174	112	9	55	..	4	350	2,596	15,740	122	2,073	..	..	20,536	1,41,923	15,263
Gonda .. .. .	149	139	2	42	..	1	338	1,896	12,714	40	1,550	16	221	16,437	1,19,690	8,091
Bahraich .. ..	131	152	6	10	1	1	301	1,404	11,545	88	782	4	69	13,892	99,191	3,987
Sultanpur .. ..	123	83	2	18	..	..	231	2,655	10,386	7	560	..	..	13,628	1,06,918	4,317
Partabgarh .. ..	151	60	3	33	3	..	255	1,695	13,307	54	1,148	117	97	16,618	1,02,407	5,324
Bara Banki .. ..	118	125	3	26	1	4	277	3,364	3,934	111	776	32	112	13,829	99,922	3,344
Total .. .. .	851	671	30	184	7	9	1,752	19,310	67,626	422	6,314	169	499	94,940	6,70,056	40,331
Grand total .. ..	6,373	6,356	204	2,396	21	46	15,901	1,22,942	6,23,360	3,000	79,335	337	2,340	831,964	60,89,151	3,93,561
Grand total for previous year.	6,645	6,296	195	2,221	21	111	15,439	99,402	6,09,037	2,375	71,843	315	4,354	787,376	59,04,322	3,34,404

( 331 )

299

## ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 175-G/909—1923.

### RESOLUTION.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Allahabad, the 26th February, 1924.*

READ—

General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1923.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The report of the Director of Public Instruction dealing with the period 1st April, 1922 to 31st March, 1923, is a record of useful work done under embarrassing financial conditions. The reader is referred to the body of the report for detailed statistical information. Here it is proposed to touch briefly on some salient points of the year's work.

2. While the total number of pupils in institutions of all kinds is 10,80,951, being an increase of over 50,000 above the figures of last year, the percentage of scholars to total population is only 2.38. It is, therefore, clear that much ground has to be covered before the goal of even moderate literacy can be reached.

Education is now largely a matter of finance. Government are spending from provincial revenues Rs. 1,65,87,000 on education, being 57 per cent. of the total expenditure from all sources. There has been some criticism that this large expenditure is not altogether fruitful; that, especially in the field of primary education, there is a waste of public funds, inasmuch as a large proportion of the pupils leave school before they reach a stage when instruction can produce any permanent result. Government will closely examine these criticisms, but it must be recognized that no measure of administrative reform can ignore the fact that effective advance is only possible through largely increased expenditure to which local and private bodies must contribute in adequate proportions. The Director rightly draws attention to the slackening of effort on the part of aided institutions to do their fair share in raising funds.

The Governor acting with his Ministers recognizes the paramount importance of a sound and widespread system of education leading from the primary stage to the secondary and on to the University; he considers that a forward educational policy will in the end be the truest possible national economy. But the rate of progress will depend on the extent to which the financial burden is divided between the Government and the people.

3. *University and collegiate education.*—The working of the re-constituted University of Allahabad has been exposed to criticism. It has been said that the attempt to combine the internal or teaching side of the University with the external or affiliating side has been fruitful of delay and discord. There is a growing body of opinion both in the University itself and outside that it would be to the interest both of the teaching University and of its Associated Colleges to sever the connection and to re-constitute the external side as a new University at Agra. A resolution to this effect was carried in the Legislative Council in February, 1923, and the proposal was again brought forward during the January session of the present Council. Government are appointing a committee to deal with this important question.

Another problem concerning University education which has been prominently before Government is, how to ensure the proper expenditure of public funds without restricting unduly the freedom of the two provincial Universities of Lucknow and Allahabad. The major portion of the expenditure of these two Universities is met from provincial revenues, and Government as the guardian of the public funds must see that the Universities are not allowed to incur financial liabilities that may put an undue strain on the resources of the province. It is, however, recognized that financial control should not be made an instrument of undue interference in the academic affairs of the University. Government hope to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this difficult question with the assistance and co-operation of the Universities concerned.

4. *Secondary education.*—The United Provinces Intermediate Education Act of 1921 was brought into force with effect from the 1st April, 1922, and the duty of regulating

( 3 )

and supervising the system of High School and Intermediate Education was transferred to a Board of High School and Intermediate Education. The Board is a thoroughly representative body and has done a great deal of useful work in the first year of its working, under the able guidance of the Director, who is its ex-officio Chairman, and its Secretary, Rai Bahadur Babu Abhaya Charan Mukerji. The number of Intermediate Colleges has increased during the year from three to twelve. There are now fourteen Intermediate Colleges (eight Government, five aided, and one unaided). An estimate made by the Director shows that the ultimate additional recurring expenditure of converting a Government High School into an Intermediate College is about Rs. 25,000 per annum and the corresponding cost to Government of converting an aided High School is Rs. 11,000. It is not surprising that in times of financial stress a measure of educational reform that requires for its fulfilment large future commitments should not go unchallenged. The internal organization of Intermediate Colleges has also been criticized on educational grounds. It is said:

- (1) That the teaching of Science in these colleges is unsatisfactory owing to the lack of well-equipped laboratories and properly qualified teachers;
- (2) That the combination of junior classes with higher classes in the same institution is open to objection on grounds of morality and raises administrative difficulties;
- (3) That there is danger of the neglect of the lower and middle sections owing to the tendency of Principals to concentrate attention on the senior classes.

Government will, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, examine these criticisms, but the Governor acting with his Ministers is convinced that there should be no hasty or ill-considered tampering with the policy underlying the Intermediate Education Act, whereby High School and Intermediate Education has been separated from the purview of the University and made over to a representative board.

Vernacular middle schools show a satisfactory increase in enrolment. Inspectors of Schools have borne repeated testimony to the good work done in these schools. Their chief need is the provision of more hostels. The teaching

of English in these schools as an optional subject is receiving increasing attention, but the number of schools offering the subject is still small. Another important reform connected with these schools is the proposal to start agricultural middle schools in order to give boys of the agricultural classes an education based on agriculture. Government will watch with interest the success of this measure.

5. *Primary education.*—The main feature during the year under report was the introduction in eight municipalities of compulsory primary education for boys between the ages of six and eleven. Here too the problem is the same as in rural areas, namely to keep boys at school till they have completed the full primary course. The Director again draws attention to the lack of proper supervision in municipal schools and to the unsatisfactory state of their school buildings. Government hope that the boards will take steps to put these matters right. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of trained teachers in district board schools is improving rapidly and that in some places the supply has overtaken the demand. The urgent need of providing school buildings is again emphasized in the report. This is a matter which along with others must wait till the financial position improves.

6. *Training institutions.*—Adequate facilities for training teachers in all grades are now provided and owing to the good prospects now open to teachers a better class of recruit is entering the profession of teaching.

7. *Education of women*—There has been an increase in enrolment in public institutions but the percentage of scholars to population, namely 47 is still deplorably low. The Director points to the lack of public interest, the absence of qualified and suitable teachers, and the want of funds as the main causes which continue to hamper expansion. But there are encouraging signs that the old apathy is disappearing and that people are beginning to realize the vital importance of this branch of education.

8. *Education of special classes.*—European schools show good progress, as revealed by the results of the Cambridge examinations. A useful piece of administrative work accomplished during the year was the revision of the Code of Regulations for these schools.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of scholars in Islamia schools and maktabs has increased by over 4,000 and that the total number of Musalman scholars reading in secondary and primary schools has risen from 147,735 to 155,928. But the percentage of increase of Musalman pupils, namely, 3·4 compares unfavourably with the increase among Hindus, which is 5·3.

9. It is gratifying to note that the Boy Scout Movement is becoming increasingly popular and is being extended to vernacular schools.

Good progress has also been made in the provision of schools for the depressed classes. Scholarships are now provided for boys of these classes to enable them to proceed to the middle vernacular course. It is hoped in this way to increase the number of qualified teachers for such schools.

The experiment of starting night schools outside municipal areas has so far not met with much success. But good progress has been made in the six municipalities which have opened these schools and there is reason to hope that with greater interest on the part of boards and with closer supervision the scheme should prosper. It meets a distinct need in providing education for illiterate adults.

The system of medical inspection of English schools has been revised, but owing to lack of funds Government have not been able to do as much as the importance of the subject demands. The physique of boys, especially in the English schools, leaves much to be desired in spite of the increasing interest taken in games and physical exercises. Government hope to take measures for putting the medical inspection of students on a sound footing as soon as funds are available.

10. The Governor acting with his Ministers desires to thank Mr. Mackenzie, the Director of Public Instruction, for an interesting report and for the tact and ability with which he has administered his department.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, for information.

**ORDERED** also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

**JAGDISH PRASAD,**

*Secretary to Government, United Provinces.*