

GENERAL REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
UNITED PROVINCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st March, 1939



ALLAHABAD:
SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UNITED PROVINCES, INDIA
1940

Price, 6 annas.]

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1940

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General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces for the year ending 31st March, 1939

CHAPTER I GENERAL SUMMARY

THE number of institutions of all kinds and their enrolment during 1938-39 and 1937-38 is given below :

Kind of institution	Number of institutions			Enrolment		
	1938-39	1937-38	Variation	1938-39	1937-38	Variation
Government ..	276	269	+7	47,554	46,294	+1,260
District board ..	14,604	14,752	-148	1,090,413	1,059,394	+31,019
Municipal board ..	1,178	1,186	-8	152,741	148,515	+4,226
Aided	6,001	5,602	+399	360,930	338,005	+22,925
Unaided	312	243	+69	22,054	18,629	+4,325
Total ..	22,371	22,052	+319	1,674,592	1,610,837	+63,755
Unrecognized schools	2,877	2,264	+613	94,393	72,412	+21,980
GRAND TOTAL ..	25,248	24,316	+932	1,768,984	1,683,249	+85,735

The following table shows the percentage of scholars under instruction to the total population :

	Recognized institutions		All institutions	
	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38
Males	5.65	5.48	5.99	5.78
Females	1.03	0.99	1.06	1.02
Total ..	3.53	3.34	3.75	3.49

The total population on which these figures are based is that of the 1931 census, viz. 25,445,006 males and 22,963,157 females which is now probably incorrect. There is a perceptible increase in the percentages of scholars under both males and females; the maximum possible is roughly 12 per cent. of the population. Thus it will be seen that about half the number of boys of educable age are in school. There has been an increase in institutions and numbers enrolled. The increase in institutions is in aided schools both secondary and primary but the largest increase in numbers is in schools maintained by local bodies and this too in spite of a decrease in numbers of institutions by 148. This represents small uneconomical schools closed for better distribution. The increase in numbers under instruction, viz. 85,735 is almost double of the increase last year when it was only 43,965.

penditure. The following table shows the expenditure under different heads :

Heads	1938-39	1937-38	Difference	Percentage to the total	
				1938-39	1937-38
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Government funds ..	2,14,81,153	2,12,46,557	+2,34,596	52.02	52.02
District board funds ..	33,78,628	34,55,679	-77,051	8.18	8.46
Municipal board funds ..	20,53,288	19,23,333	+1,29,955	4.97	4.73
Fees ..	86,56,106	85,54,541	+1,01,565	20.97	20.90
Other sources ..	57,23,350	56,61,624	+1,726	13.86	13.84
Total ..	4,12,92,525	4,08,41,783	+4,50,742	100	100

There has been an increase under all heads of expenditure except under District Boards. The largest increase is under fees which have gone up by Rs.1,01,565 proportionate to the increase in numbers.

The percentage of distribution of expenditure under various heads of education is as follows :

Heads	1937-38	1938-39
University and college education ..	15.4	15.2
Secondary education ..	34.1	34.7
Primary education ..	23.4	23.2
Special Education, training of teachers, engineering, etc. ..	6.0	6.4
Buildings and equipment ..	5.6	5.3
Direction ..	0.7	0.8
Inspection ..	3.6	3.4
Miscellaneous (scholarships, etc.) ..	11.2	11.0
Total ..	100	100

It will be observed that the expenditure on university and secondary education absorbs 49·9 per cent, while that on primary education accounts for 23·2 only.

The year was a time of preparation for re-organization. Various committees were set up by Government, whose object was to examine the whole field of education and suggest what changes were necessary and how they were to be carried out. The first was the Secondary and Primary Re-organization Committee composed of members of both Houses of the Legislature, educationalists and officials. The terms of reference included the examination of the present organization and the Committee was to make recommendations to Government for re-organization and readjustment both in policy, control and curricula. The Committee met throughout the year at intervals and submitted its report to Government at the close of the year. Action was taken before the issue of the report on preparations to implement one of the main recommendations of the Committee, namely the adoption of methods for primary and middle education based on the scheme which has come to be known as the Wardha Scheme. A Basic Training College was opened in temporary accommodation in the old *Pioneer* buildings at Allahabad to train teachers who would in their turn, after completion of the course, be sent to Basic Training centres at the headquarters of each inspector's circle to train teachers from district board and municipal board schools to start instruction in class I for primary schools on basic lines. A similar training centre was opened at Benares for women which was later transferred to the Allahabad Centre.

Secondary and Primary Education Reorganization Committee.

Basic education.

In addition a course was started at the Basic College to train 98 craft teachers who were later distributed among the Basic Refresher centres.

It was early decided by Government that the United Provinces scheme would not aim at self-supporting schools, but as much material as possible for the actual craft work should be made in the School. For this purpose paper-making was introduced and experiments conducted in manufacturing paper for art and craft purposes at the schools themselves and thus help to reduce the cost. In the same way spinning and weaving aimed at providing the articles required in the schools. Brushes were improvised from bamboo shoots with the ends teased out and the ordinary bazaar powder colour, such as is used at Holi, when mixed with water and fixed with a little gum arabic (*babul gond*) proved an excellent and very cheap medium for pattern-making and self-expression for the children. Pottery was also introduced on the coil system and the containers for the paints and other necessary articles made, as well as articles on a more artistic basis. Gardening and nature-study, bee-keeping and similar activities also formed part of the training together with manipulative and illustrative use of cardboard in various forms and for various purposes—including bookcrafts as a basic craft. The College serves not only as a training ground, but also as a laboratory for experiments and it is here that the curriculum is gradually being worked out and the necessary text-books and suggestions for teachers prepared.

The Basic Refresher courses which have been set up for the reconditioning of primary teachers will train 7,000 teachers each year and thus the present schools will be gradually and without any violent dislocation transformed into schools operating on the Basic curriculum. This

scheme is not a political stunt or a party slogan, but an adaptation to Indian needs of educational changes which have won acceptance in Europe and America and have revolutionized the elementary stage of education in England.

Universities,
re-organiza-
tion
committee.

Another important committee which was set up during the year under report was the Universities' Re-organization Committee which deals with the three provincial Universities, the terms of whose reference were to inquire into the extent to which the residential and unitary type of university has succeeded in increasing knowledge, stimulating research and influencing the development of character in their alumni and to examine their efficiency, working, expenditure and administration, and make recommendations for improvement.

Other
committees.

This Committee divided into two sub-committees, one dealing with the unitary Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow and the other with the affiliating University of Agra. This Committee is still in being. Other committees dealt with Sanskrit studies and with the re-organization of the Sanskrit College, Benares, and there was also a committee to examine the position with regard to physical training and to recommend what form of military training might be given in secondary institutions. It will thus be seen that the whole extent of education has been put under review with the object of getting to the bottom of the discontents which at present exist, and suggest remedies. This is a continuation of the examination to which educational projects and the end to which education contributes, has been put during the last few years. It appears as if the ills that the system is heir to have now been sufficiently diagnosed and the time has come to put the cures into operation.

Girls'
education.

Girls' education continued to attract attention during the year and the need for better inspection of schools in rural areas was recognized by the appointment of 17 assistant inspectresses of girls' schools in 17 districts paid for and to some extent controlled by Government, though at the disposal of the boards as far as girls' education within the district is concerned. This procedure was necessary as boards have not realized the importance of spreading girls' education with sufficient urgency and have made little or no effort to provide funds. Government, therefore, had to come to the rescue to ensure that the provision that is made is not suffered to languish for lack of trained and efficient inspection and instruction.

Boys-education.

In addition funds for the provision of 150 women teachers in mixed primary schools were also put at the disposal of the local education authorities as a first instalment towards encouraging the education of boys and girls together in primary schools, and in recognition of the fact that women are the best teachers of small children of either sex. This policy is being extended. More facilities were opened for the training of women teachers in the form of an increase of stipends and by opening a Teachers' Training class at Jhansi, while grants were also given for the raising of more girls' schools to higher standard and for buildings for the same.

Depressed
class
education.

Depressed class education continued to be assisted. The special officer toured over the whole province and acquainted himself with the position generally. Facilities were extended for the training of members of this class as teachers, while a further grant of Rs.50,000 was given for

expansion. All depressed class children whose circumstances warranted it were ordered to be admitted free in Government institutions and a similar policy was recommended to universities and other educational institutions.

Discipline during the year was maintained largely by avoiding hurting the political, communal or party susceptibilities of the students. This is not to say that the student world as a whole is undisciplined. It is not, but it is so easily swayed by a few irreconcilables and so frightened of the violence which these last do not hesitate to employ that it registers no protest when its activities are hindered by a strike or its studies disturbed by turbulence. Those in control of institutions also cannot be entirely excused. They have, in most cases, shown a pusillanimity which has encouraged the disaffected and have as a rule forgotten that discipline is a tender plant which must be maintained by positive measures and if left to itself will wither away.

Discipline

The need to make a special drive against illiteracy among the adult population was recognized by the appointment of a special education expansion officer whose duty was to organize this drive. The means which have been adopted have been the setting up of adult schools with separate teachers at suitable centres and times, for the instruction of adults in the three R's, and following up this instruction by the establishment of libraries in the districts where those so rendered literate will be given facilities to continue their education by the provision of suitable periodicals and books. Publicity is also a weapon in this fight and much use is made of posters and appeals, while a "Literacy Day" on a provincial scale was organized in January which evoked great enthusiasm and promises of support. The scheme has been well launched and only needs to be persisted in for good results to be obtained.

Illiteracy.

CHAPTER II

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Universities
& enrol-
ment.

During the year under review the provincial Universities have received the following grants :

	Rs.
Allahabad University	7,60,316
Lucknow University, including King George's Medical College ..	8,60,000
Agra University	86,124

The Aligarh and Benares Universities receive grants from the Government of India and the recurring grant received by them from the provincial revenues through the Education Department was :

	Rs.
Aligarh	68,400
Benares	29,152

The total enrolment in the five Universities is given below :

	1938-39	1937-38
Aligarh	1,842	1,622
Benares	3,214	3,411
Allahabad.. .. .	2,217	2,118
Agra	4,246	4,274
Lucknow	2,164	2,008

The figures for Aligarh and Benares include the enrolment in intermediate classes.

Allahabad University

enrolment.

The number of students at the end of the year 1938-39 was 2,217 (including 84 women) against 2,118 (including 74 women) at the end of the previous year. There has been an increase in the number of students in all faculties excepting Law. The number of resident students was 1,027 as against 1,117 in the previous year and those attached to the Delegacy were 1,190 as against 1,001 in the previous year.

health.

The health of the students on the whole is reported to have been quite satisfactory. The University Training Corps maintained its full strength of 146 members. The Company attended the annual training camp at Khanpur, New Delhi, from 1st to 15th November, 1938, and won many prizes.

teaching.

A teacher (Dr. Luccano Petsch) being available through the generosity of the Italian Government the University has started classes in Italian and a certificate of proficiency will be awarded to those students who pass the examination after two years' study. Classes for the LL. M. degree were to start from July, 1939.

In the Department of Politics a post of lecturer was added. Owing to the reversion of Dr. Dhar to Government service and Dr. Saha's acceptance of a post in the Calcutta University and the appointment of Professor Jha as Vice-Chancellor, the headships of three main departments were vacant and were filled up from within the University. A number of part-time teachers were appointed to cope with the increase in work. The Assistant Registrar (Mr. R. P. Bahadur, M. Sc.) was appointed Registrar of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

Research work is reported to have been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The number of scholars engaged in research work at the end of the year was 52 against 42 in the previous year. The degree of D. Litt. was conferred on one scholar, that of D. Sc. on four scholars, that of D. Ph. (Arts) on one scholar and that of D. Ph. (Science) on five scholars.

The number of volumes in the University Library was 98,980 as against 96,191 during the preceding year. Library.

The income of the University during the year under review excluding the Government grant and the grant received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was Rs.4,23,394 as against Rs.4,33,615 during the preceding year. Financial condition.

The Government grant during the year was Rs.7,60,316 as against Rs.7,45,000 during 1937-38.

The total expenditure during the year 1938-39 was Rs.11,71,113 as against Rs.11,75,635 during 1937-38. The recurring expenditure was Rs.11,53,105 as against Rs.11,54,568 during the preceding year. There was also a decrease in the non-recurring expenditure from Rs.21,068 in 1937-38 to Rs.18,008 in 1938-39.

Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu held the Vice-Chancellorship till July, 1938 when he retired. His services to the University have been great and have been universally recognized. He was succeeded by Pandit Amar Nath Jha, Professor of English in the University.

Lucknow University

The number of students increased from 2,008 to 2,164 showing an increase of 156 in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Commerce. Forty-six women students studied in the University classes along with men students. The number of resident students was 759 and many applications had to be refused for lack of accommodation. Classes in Hindi and Urdu for the M. A. degree were started during the year. Three scholars were awarded the D. Sc. degree, one the D. Litt. degree, one the M. D. and one the M. S. degree and 58 were engaged in the preparation for the Ph. D. and D. Sc. degrees. Enrolment

Dr. K. N. Bahl, Professor of Zoology, was awarded the D. Sc. degree by the University of Oxford. Dr. B. Sahni, F.R.S., was selected President of the Indian Science Congress to be held in 1940.

Apart from the normal teaching and research work during the year the University organized short courses of special lectures on topics of research by members of the staff and distinguished academic persons in Arts and Sciences. A scheme of training of socio-educational workers in rural areas is reported to have been successfully carried out. Heads of departments and senior lecturers delivered popular lectures on subjects

of general interest in a regular scheme for which one hour per week was set apart in the time-table.

The programme of compulsory games was carried through successfully. A new playground has been acquired.

Library.

The number of volumes in the Library increased by 2,680, the total number now being 60,325.

Discipline.

A distinct improvement in discipline among the students of the University is claimed and emphasis is laid in the University report on contact between students and the teaching staff outside the lecture room.

Financial condition.

The total income from all sources was Rs.14,15,027 and total expenditure was Rs.14,02,009 which included Rs.47,598 non-recurring.

Abella
oburn
llcgo.

This is a women's college affiliated to the Lucknow University. The enrolment was 121 in the intermediate classes and 85 in the degree classes.

One of the most interesting extra curricular activities this year was the teaching of illiterate adults. A school for children of servants was also maintained.

S. M. Habibullah, Esq., B.A., O.B.E., M.L.A., held the office of Vice-Chancellor.

Agra University

Enrolment.

The enrolment in the degree and post-graduate classes in the colleges affiliated to the University showed a decrease for the first time since the inception of this University, by 28 to 4,246. The number of affiliated colleges remained the same, viz. 17.

Hostels.

The following two new hostels were recognized by the University during the year :

(1) Vaish Boarding House, Agra.

(2) Bhargava Boarding House, Agra.

The number of candidates appearing at the various examinations of the University in 1939 was 3,579 of which 441 were teachers, 8 inspecting officers and 45 women. Last year the corresponding numbers were 3,690, 428, 12 and 35, respectively.

Financial condition.

The income and expenditure of the University during the year 1938-39 were Rs.1,64,668 and Rs.1,73,360 respectively. Since the preceding year closed with a deficit of Rs.5,006 a sum of Rs.12,000 was withdrawn from the Reserve Fund of the University and placed in the current account for wiping out the deficit and meeting the current expenditure at the commencement of the year 1938-39.

Dr. P. Basu continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Owing to financial stringency, arrangements for the series of University extension lectures during the year were made on a restricted scale, and it has now been decided to discontinue these lectures altogether. Rai Bahadur Dr. K. C. Mehta, M.Sc., Ph.D., Vice-Principal and the head of the department of Biology, Agra College, continued his researches on rusts in wheat and barley under the auspices of the 'Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

It has been decided to continue the award of 19 post-graduate scholarships of Rs.30 each, but the number of research scholarships has been reduced from six to two.

The University participated in the Inter-University Section of the Third Annual Olympic Meet of the Delhi Olympic Association in December, 1938, and won the Inter-University Championship Challenge Trophy.

From this year the B. A. examination was conducted according to the new scheme under which the candidates were required to offer General English and three other subjects, of which Literature could be one, instead of English (General and Special) and two other subjects. An important change has been made in the Statute prescribing the procedure for obtaining marks. Until now the marks are supplied to candidates on application and payment of a fee of Rs.2, but in future every candidate will be required to pay a fee of Re.1 along with the prescribed examination fee for the supply of marks and the University will supply marks to all candidates.

Affiliated Colleges

The enrolment in the session 1938-39 as compared with 1937-38 was as follows :

	1937-38	1938-39
Post-graduate Arts and Science ..	72	75
Degree	355	355
Intermediate	340	299
Law	200	176
Total ..	967	905

Agra Colleg
Agra.

The income and expenditure for the year were Rs.2,39,425 and Rs.2,49,575 respectively.

There were 48 members of the teaching staff, of whom 9 had been trained in England. No new subjects for the degree examination were added during the session. Physical Training is in charge of a whole-time director trained at the Y.M. O. A. College of Physical Education, Madras. Two hundred and twenty-two students lived in the hostels, the "guided autonomy" of which is a feature of life in the College.

The number of students has increased from 476 to 522 and the number of women students from 31 to 40. One hundred and forty-seven students resided in hostels.

St. John's
College,
Agra.

The number of books in the library increased from 14,971 to 15,541 during the year. The Zoology Department of the College is specially equipped for advanced work in the subject and is now a recognized centre of herpetological research.

Students have taken an active part in rural work as well as in the literacy campaign and over 250 pledges were signed on or after the "Literacy Day." A special training class was organized for training in Methods of Adult Literacy work. The night school has been continued.

The percentage of passes was : B.A. 72.4 ; B.Sc. 86.4 ; B. Com., Part II, 69.6 ; Inter. Arts, 80.4 ; Inter. Science, 63.9 ; Inter. Commerce, 55.2.

relly
illeg.
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The number on roll increased from 732 to 736. Besides 61 for Law, there were 675 students, of whom 20 belonged to M.A., 4 to M.Sc., 33 to B.Sc., 179 to B.A., 439 to the Intermediate classes in Arts, Science and Commerce.

The teaching and ministerial staff numbered 49 as against 39 of last year.

The library has grown steadily, 590 more volumes have been added, thus making up a total of 12,088. The College finances cannot be said to be satisfactory. The College started with a deficit which increased by the end of the year. The total income for 1938-39 was Rs.1,27,445 and total expenditure Rs.1,28,561.

rist
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illeg.
wnpore

The College carried on its normal activities during the year under report.

The enrolment decreased from 261 to 242.

A whole-time physical director has been appointed to supervise games and to conduct a Physical Training class.

The library was improved by the addition of 162 books. The accounts for 1938-39 show a debit balance of Rs.2,709 and this decrease is attributed to a fall in the fee income.

A. V.
illeg.
wnpore.

The number of students increased from 766 to 772. Two hundred and fifty-seven students resided in hostels of whom 173 were University students.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs.1,32,838 which was met from tuition fee, Government grant and contribution by the management.

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illeg.
wnpore.

The number on roll was 660 as against 635 in 1938.

A number of books and magazines were added to the library. Four thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four books were issued to students during the year. Four new rooms at a cost of Rs.19,000 were added to the building.

Andrew's
illeg.
orakhpur.

The College continued under the management of the Governing Board under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Lucknow and in affiliation with the National Missionary Society of India.

The number of students was 283 as against 297 last year showing a decrease of 14.

The library contained 7,729 books, of which 396 were added in 1938-39. Four thousand, two hundred and sixty-two books were issued during the year. The usual activities of the various College societies were maintained. The Social Service League conducted night schools and opened classes in carding and spinning. The financial position of the College is still not satisfactory.

Meerut
College,
Meerut.

The number of students on roll was 1,296 as against 1,236 of the last year. Of these 763 were in the Faculty of Arts, 283 in Science, 131 in Commerce, 99 in Law and 20 in the Business Class. The tutorial system in vogue worked well and the results were reported to be very satisfactory.

No buildings were constructed during the year; but a provision of Rs.17,410 and Rs.55,000 was made for the construction of a swimming tank and a hall respectively. Physical Training parades were continued

and students took keen interest in the exercises. A sense of military discipline is reported to have been created. The total expenditure was Rs.1,90,988 and the total income Rs.1,89,863; there being also an opening balance of Rs.5,127 on the 1st April, 1938.

Muslim University, Aligarh

The progress reported during the previous year was maintained during the year 1938-39. The total number of students on roll was 1,842.

The term of office of His Exalted Highness the Nizam as Chancellor expired in April and the Court of the University unanimously, re-elected His Exalted Highness for a further period of three years.

The Court at their annual meeting had appointed a committee to determine the teaching hours in the University. This committee recommended an increase in the working hours for all teachers.

During the year under review several departments of studies were strengthened by new appointments.

The Department of Education has sustained a temporary loss on account of the absence of Professor K. G. Saiyidain, who has been appointed as Director of Education, Kashmir State, for a period of two years.

According to the Regulations all University employees were made to retire on attaining the age of 60 years. This rule has now undergone a change and the Executive Council has now made it compulsory for all the employees to retire at the age of 55.

For the first time in the history of this institution women students have been admitted to the B. A. and B. T. classes.

The University Training Corps, the University Cricket team, the University Football team and the University Hockey team all are reported to have maintained and improved upon their excellent record of last year.

The general health of the students of the University has been quite satisfactory and the University area had been singularly free from epidemics. The incidence of malaria has been considerably less than last year. Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman held the post of Vice-Chancellor.

Hindu University, Benares

The total number of students on the roll of the University on 31st of March, 1939, was 3,214, showing a decrease of 197 over the figure for 1937-38. The decrease may be traced to the opening of the Intermediate classes in the institutions in Benares City—D. A. V. College and T. N. College.

Forty-six new appointments were made in the teaching staff of the University.

The progress of the University Library was satisfactory. About 3,000 new books were added thus bringing the grant total of books to over 100,000.

The University Training Corps is reported to have maintained its record of steady progress.

Among the new constructions made during the year were a Rampur Hall for the Engineering College and a green-house for the Institute of Agricultural Research.

The total number of new donations for the general and special purposes received during the year was Rs.3,45,098. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Thomason
College,
Lorkee.

The departments into which the College is divided remained unaltered. The following statement shows the number of students in different departments on 1st April, 1938 :

Name of class	Total number of students
Civil Engineering Class	77
Apprentice Overseer Class	18
Overseer Class	86
Draftsman Class	16

There were 197 students on roll as against 153 in 1937 which shows that the College is regaining its popularity.

His Excellency Sir Harry Haig presided at the Convocation held on 15th July, 1939.

A re-organization committee has been appointed by Government with special terms of reference and its report is awaited.

Certain important changes occurred during the year. New scales of pay were introduced for all future entrants to the College staff. The paid apprenticeships for overseers were suspended. The Punjab Government which used to send their students for training to this College have now decided to train their own engineers themselves.

Of the Civil Engineer Class, 3rd Year, nine students obtained the Honours Diploma, 15 the ordinary and one failed. In the Civil Engineering Class, 2nd Year and 1st Year all the students have qualified. In the Overseers Class, 2nd Year, 28 students obtained the Higher Certificate and the remaining 16 Lower Certificate. Of the 45 students in the Overseer Class, 1st Year, five students failed.

CHAPTER III

SECONDARY EDUCATION

A—English Education

The number of Intermediate Colleges have increased from 28 to 32. The number of Government Institutions remained stationary at 8, while the following four aided Intermediate Colleges have newly been recognized.

Intermediate colleges.

1. Halim Muslim Intermediate College, Cawnpore.
2. Anglo-Bengali Intermediate College, Benares.
3. Coronation Hindu Intermediate College, Moradabad.
4. Shri Marwari Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore.

The comparative figures for enrolment and expenditure for all the Intermediate Colleges are shown in the table given below :

Kind of institution	Year	Number of—		Expenditure from				Total
		Intermediate Colleges	Scholars	Provincial revenue	District or Municipal Board fund	Fees	Other sources	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	1937-38	8	1,245	5,99,148	..	1,62,274	5,008	7,66,430
	1938-39	8	1,291	6,02,111	..	1,63,597	5,480	7,71,188
Aided	1937-38	23	5,266	4,41,343	7,590	6,71,031	2,53,179	13,73,143
	1938-39	32	5,466	5,11,789	11,955	7,70,809	2,58,784	15,53,337
Total	1937-38	36	6,511	10,40,496	7,590	8,93,305	2,59,187	21,89,571
	1938-39	40	6,757	11,13,900	11,955	9,34,405	2,64,264	23,24,524
Increase or decrease.	..	+4	+246	+73,404	+4,365	+1,01,100	+6,077	+1,84,946

There has been an increase of Rs.1,84,946 in expenditure out of which Rs.73,404 was met by additional Government grant and the rest from fees and other sources.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

High and
Middle
Schools.

The number of English High and Middle Schools and their enrolment are shown in the table given below :

High Schools

Kind of institution	Year	Schools	Scholars
Government	1937-38	48	21,399
	1938-39	48	21,362
Municipal Board	1937-38	6	2,361
	1938-39	6	2,382
Aided	1937-38	157	66,857
	1938-39	161	69,751
Unaided	1937-38	6	1,281
	1938-39	11	1,984
Total	1937-38	217	91,398
	1938-39	226	95,479
Increase or decrease .. .. .	..	+9	+3,581

Middle Schools

Kind of institution	Year	School	Scholars
Government	1937-38	1	111
	1938-39	1	109
Municipal Board	1937-38	5	546
	1938-39	5	598
Aided	1937-38	46	6,049
	1938-39	43	5,953
Unaided	1937-38	63	6,789
	1938-39	65	7,642
Total	1937-38	115	13,495
	1938-39	114	14,302
Increase or decrease .. .. .	..	-1	+807

The increase of nine high schools (four aided and five unaided), and the decrease of one middle school in the year under report are confined to the non-Government institutions only. There has been an increase of

3,581 scholars in high and 807 in middle schools although the latter were reduced by one. The total enrolment in middle, high and the intermediate stages of English education was 116,538 against 111,904 of last year which shows a total increase of 4,634.

Expenditure on High Schools

Kind of institution	Year	Provincial revenue	District Board fund	Municipal Board fund	Fees	Other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	1937-38	16,81,717	..	..	4,30,176	3,817	21,20,710
	1938-39	17,28,925	..	..	4,23,448	8,372	21,60,745
Municipal Board	1937-38	30,480	..	73,664	51,196	..	1,61,340
	1938-39	26,899	..	83,660	47,363	17,223	1,77,144
Aided	1937-38	14,19,332	5,084	57,417	15,13,584	4,62,220	34,57,637
	1938-39	12,29,000	2,803	62,540	15,20,851	4,40,768	34,56,052
Unaided	1937-38	..	..	..	30,023	25,065	55,088
	1938-39	..	..	..	55,157	47,599	1,02,740
Total	1937-38	31,31,529	5,084	1,37,081	20,24,979	4,96,102	57,94,771
	1938-39	31,86,914	2,803	1,46,200	20,46,819	5,13,951	58,96,687
Increase or decrease	..	+55,385	-2,281	+9,119	+21,840	+17,849	+1,01,917

Expenditure on Middle Schools

Kind of institution	Year	Provincial revenue	District board fund	Municipal board fund	Fees	Other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	1937-38	12,927	..	..	2,272	19	15,212
	1938-39	13,059	..	..	2,117	11	15,187
Municipal board	1937-38	2,760	..	10,536	10,308	50	23,654
	1938-39	2,976	..	10,780	10,462	72	24,290
Aided	1937-38	1,27,481	1,150	9,495	1,21,981	84,114	3,44,171
	1938-39	1,25,477	1,430	10,398	1,09,870	78,332	3,08,811
Unaided	1937-38	..	..	..	1,12,623	1,43,598	2,56,221
	1938-39	..	..	..	1,25,436	1,22,802	2,48,238
Total	1937-38	1,43,168	1,150	20,031	2,47,134	2,27,775	6,39,258
	1938-39	1,24,816	1,430	21,178	2,47,885	2,01,217	5,96,526
Increase or decrease	..	-18,352	+280	+1,147	+751	-23,558	-42,732
Total, High and Middle Schools	1937-38	33,74,697	6,234	1,57,112	22,72,113	7,33,877	64,84,033
	1938-39	33,11,730	4,233	1,67,378	22,94,704	7,15,168	64,93,213
Total, increase or decrease	..	+37,033	-2,001	+10,266	+22,591	-8,709	+59,180

There has been an all-round increase in expenditure on high schools except under the head contribution from district boards which has decreased by Rs.2,281. The increased expenditure of Rs.1,01,912 has been met mainly from Government contributions, income from fees and other sources.

The expenditure on middle schools has decreased by Rs.42,732 which is mainly due to the abolition of three aided middle schools and the consequent decrease in Government contribution and income from other sources.

Taking into consideration both middle and high schools the total expenditure has increased by Rs.59,180.

The cost of education in an institution with Classes III to XII is Rs.75-10 per student per annum and in a school with Classes III to X is Rs.61-12-4 as against Rs.76-9 and Rs.61 respectively in the previous years.

The expenditure *per capita* in anglo-vernacular institutions for Indian students has decreased from Rs.76-9 last year to Rs.75-10 this year :

Examinations

Year	High School examination		Intermediate examination		Inter. in Commerce		Inter. in Agriculture		Indian Music	
	Candidates	Percentage of passes	Candidates	Percentage of passes	Candidates	Percentage of passes	Candidates	Percentage of passes	Candidates	Percentage of passes
1937-38 ..	14,878	62.5	4,587	66.5	497	72.2	90	86.7	27	95.2
1938-39 ..	15,445	63.1	4,767	61.2	579	63.5	100	81.6	29	75.8

Except for a slight increase in the percentage of passes in the High School examination the results in the various examinations have given a lower percentage of passes this year as compared to last year.

management
and finances
of anglo-
vernacular
schools.

The financial condition of many of the aided schools is by no means satisfactory. They mostly depend on the Government grant and income from fees.

One inspector remarks that there has been a steady decline in collections from other sources, e.g. income from endowments, etc. for aided and unaided institutions and that the statements of managers in this respect are hardly trustworthy. Due to this teachers in most cases have not received any increments for the past several years and the managers have to resort to various shifts to balance their budget.

condition of
schools and
hostels.

On the whole the buildings of the Government institutions are reported to be satisfactory. The buildings of aided schools are in many cases

unsatisfactory. A number of them have no buildings of their own. In addition to the amounts spent on annual repairs, rates and taxes the Government spent Rs.41,097 on its buildings for boys schools and gave grants to aided institutions to the extent of Rs.51,675.

Except for a few institutions which have fairly good hostels, most of the aided institutions do not have proper hostel accommodation. Most inspectors report that all the accommodation available in hostels is not being utilized. At the Government Intermediate College, Etawah, more than half the hostel accommodation is lying vacant. Poverty of parents, a dislike of discipline and the absence of well-directed efforts to convince the boys and their guardians of the usefulness of hostel life are some of the reasons why hostel life is not popular.

The number of boarders in all kinds of institutions was 7,981 as compared with the figures for last year which stood at 8,519. There has been a decrease of 538. This is inconsistent with the increased enrolment in all kinds of English institutions by 4,634 as compared to last year and can only be attributed to lack of attention on the part of the heads of institutions.

Most of the institutions stand in need of additional equipment or replacement. The need in the aided institutions for equipment is urgent. Managements are willing to accept the conditions of the grant but once recognition is granted they neglect this item the most and prefer to drag on from year to year with provisional recognition instead of making efforts to equip their institutions adequately.

No untrained teachers are appointed in Government schools except moulvis and pandits. As only a few of the trained teachers that come out of the Teachers' Training Colleges are absorbed in Government institutions, many naturally find employment in aided institutions. This has increased the percentage of trained teachers in all kinds of schools. In spite of the best efforts of the department, the managers of aided and unaided recognized schools still appoint untrained teachers on a lower scale of pay on a temporary tenure.

Teachers
and their
efficiency

All the teachers in aided schools who are eligible under the rules, are required to join the provident fund scheme: but almost all the Inspectors report that due to delay in the payment of salaries by managements the contribution to the funds is very often behindhand. This causes a loss of interest. The Inspector, Bareilly, suggests that inspectors be authorized to debit the amount on the due date from grant-in-aid and send it to the respective postal savings bank accounts of the teachers.

Reports from all the circles reveal that there is still undue interference in the routine of the institutions by the management.

The teaching of English is still reported in many cases to be dry and uninspiring.

Tuition.

One inspector thinks that High School examination purposes overshadow the teaching of this subject and make it mechanical and lifeless. Moreover, the majority of students do not get an opportunity of speaking and hearing good English. More and more practice in speaking correct English and as much written work on interesting subjects as possible with careful correction by the teachers are still required.

Mathe-
matics.

Mathematics is being taught more or less on correct lines and judged by the examination results, the standard attained is satisfactory. Written work specially in geometry is getting neater and more systematic.

History and
Geography.

The teaching of History and Geography more than any other subjects in the curriculum has gained from the adoption of Hindustani as the medium of instruction. Students can now understand these subjects better and express their ideas more freely than before. A number of schools have equipped separate History and Geography rooms and collected a variety of coins, charts, and other illustrative material for the teaching of these subjects and all this coupled with excursions have made the subject more attractive and interesting to the boys. The teaching of Geography specially is becoming more and more scientific and both these subjects are growing more and more popular everyday. Well-written text-books in History are greatly needed.

Language.

The adoption of Urdu and Hindi as the media of instruction in all the stages of secondary education has naturally given more importance to these subjects. They are, however, taught in the majority of cases by untrained maulvis and pandits who cannot be expected to do justice to the subject unless some sort of training is given to them. It is not possible, however, to expect a real change in their outlook. The training colleges are now giving instruction in methods of teaching Indian languages and the trained teachers in future will be trained to teach languages on modern lines. The teaching of the second form is receiving sufficient attention, but it is difficult to make students realize the importance of a good knowledge of the second form.

Classical languages appear to be steadily losing their popularity as these become uninteresting in the hands of the old type of maulvis and pandits, have not much economic or market value, do not have much living interest and are not the spoken languages. This is unfortunate specially as these languages are the treasure-houses of the country's past culture.

Science.

Science continues to gain in popularity because of its importance and increased use. Due to the abolition of the practical test, the theoretical side is receiving greater attention. The practical side suffers also because the necessary equipment and accommodation especially in aided institutions is often inadequate.

Institutions teaching Biology do not always have proper museums without which efficient teaching of the subject is not possible.

Nature Study is popular among the students. But observation and the study of natural phenomena are often reduced to formal teaching based on the text-books prescribed. The Inspector, Bareilly Circle, remarks that even in classes III and IV where Nature Study teaching is prescribed as an informal subject, teachers make it much too formal. The Nature Study gardens wherever they exist are, more often than not, only maintained for show.

Too much direction and help by the teachers to the boys do not let them develop that free expression which is the real aim of teaching art. Considerable improvement is reported in brush and stencil work from Fyzabad Circle.

The subject is increasing in popularity and more and more schools appear to be desirous of introducing Manual Training, as it is believed that the subject is vocational in character. The Inspector, Bareilly, remarks that very few students at present pursue the subject as a hobby after leaving school. That is an indication of the fact that there has not been proper guidance to the boys by the teachers in spite of the interest which both take in the subject at school.

Manual
Training.

Commerce is being taught satisfactorily on the whole. More institutions would like to introduce the subject, but the investment of a large sum of money in the beginning to equip the class room-stands in the way of its popularity which is mostly due to its utilitarian aspect. Teachers would do well to correlate it with the actual experience of the scholars.

Commerce

Agriculture is taught in very few institutions. Although most suited to the needs of this country, the subject has not become popular yet. The boys, as remarks the Inspector, Benares, do not show keenness for field work and, therefore, the purpose for which the subject is taught is lost. The Inspector, Agra, rightly explains the situation when he remarks that the labour in the field under the burning sun which a cultivator cannot escape is conveniently evaded by the teacher and the taught. This is perhaps due to the fact that most of the students come from the urban areas or from families in rural areas which do not realize the importance of agriculture.

Agricultur

Very few schools have taken up spinning and weaving as an optional subject.

Other
subjects.

Book-binding although started in some institutions is not proving very popular. The Inspector, Allahabad, attributes this greatly to the lack of competent teachers to handle the subject. The syllabus also needs improvement.

Various handicrafts like weaving, soap-making, cardboard work, fret work, book-binding, clay-modelling, preparation of toilet requisites and wood polishing, etc. are being introduced in a number of schools and the quality of work in the majority of these is fairly good.

The prejudice among the guardians against the subject dies hard. But the cultural value of music is being daily more appreciated. The subject does not form a part of the annual promotion examination, and therefore, only those students who have a natural aptitude for it, benefit by its introduction in schools. The importance of music in the scheme of things deserves that the subject should be given its rightful place in the curriculum. At present just over two dozen Intermediate Colleges and Anglo-Vernacular Schools teach music.

Music.

There is a great need of bright attractive books in the mother tongue for smaller boys. Boys in the higher classes, do not make any great use of the library because their reading is confined to their text-books alone and that too for the purpose of examination only.

Libraries.

It is unfortunate that a majority of the institutions except a few Intermediate Colleges neither possess a good collection of books nor suitable library rooms. In the higher classes students are mostly busy with their courses and do not read outside books. This attitude is mainly responsible for the absence of home libraries in the later lives of the students.

cipline.

"Party factions among the members of the staff, weak administration, communal bickering, partiality and favouritism in dealing with the staff, want of good understanding and co-operation on the part of the parents", are some of the main causes reported by the Inspector, Benares, of indiscipline in educational institutions.

Difficulties are also being experienced in the internal discipline of institutions. Indiscipline is attributed by some to the abolition of corporal punishment. Punishments like expulsion from school and fines affect only the guardians who, as the Bareilly Inspector remarks, would naturally prefer caning.

The Inspector, Allahabad, remarks "the positive aspect of discipline which should canalize those sides of boys' activities which are not satisfied in the actual class teaching, does not receive as much attention in our institutions as does the negative discipline, which is based entirely on 'Thou must not'." The interference of so-called students' bodies led by persons unconnected with the institutions has also done harm. Manners have also deteriorated: many students mistaking rudeness for independence.

tra curri-
ar
ivities.

A "World Day for animals" was observed in Meerut Circle on December, 1938, with great success. The idea underlying the movement, taken up by the Indian Humane Education Society, was explained to the boys.

The scheme of self-government is being worked out in some Intermediate Colleges with advantage although it is not yet popular. The Inspector, Fyzabad Circle, reports that an extensive programme of extra curricular activities was carried out. The main features of these were: Education Weeks, Elocution Contests, Literary Associations, Co-operative Societies, Excursions, Exhibitions, Hikes, Camp fires, Dramas, Mushairas, Kavi-Sammelan, etc.

The Inspector, Bareilly, reports that the Government Intermediate College, Moradabad, excelled in extra curricular activities in his circle and that a number of schools have begun to take practical interest in the literacy campaign. Literacy Day was also a great success. He further remarks that most of these activities are held because the Education Department desires them, otherwise, he says that there is no appreciation on the part of the staff and the managements of the utility of these extra curricular activities.

medical
pection

There is a general complaint that the medical inspections by the medical officers of health are usually perfunctory and are not much good except for the purpose of collecting statistics. The Inspector, Allahabad, remarks that medical inspections take place after very long intervals and therefore are not very useful. The instructions given at these occasions carry but little weight. The chief defects found in school boys were malnutrition, trachoma, enlarged tonsils, carious teeth, scabies, granular lids and enlarged spleen.

Health Week was held in all schools in Fyzabad Circle. The general health of boys in Meerut Circle is reported to be quite good, the reasons may be the climate and better economic home conditions rather than anything else.

The Inspector, Bareilly, suggests that the control of these medical officers should be transferred from the Medical Department to the Education Department.

The three Superintendents of Physical Training report general progress in physical training and games. Ordinary Indian games, *lathi*, *lazim*, sword-drill, *gadda pheri*, swimming and military drill with dummy rifles are reported to have found favour at some places. Physical Training and games.

Some schools do not possess suitable playgrounds even now and cannot provide out-door games for their students.

The Inspector, Meerut, reports that indoor gymnasiums have been set up in most schools.

Government appointed a committee on compulsory physical training and military drill during the year under report. The recommendations of this committee are before Government.

The mid-day meal of sprouting gram and dried fruit or other seasonings has undoubtedly filled a need. Other variants are being tried and where pasteurised milk is available it is on issue. Experiments also are being made with powdered skim-milk. Reports are made that the boys get easily tired of sprouting gram, and this is the case if it is not varied but variation can be easily arranged for. School Meals.

The movement is increasing in popularity. Excellent work is reported to have been done in melas and other public functions. The number of scouts is almost equally divided between the two Associations (Boy Scouts and Hindustan Scouts) working in these provinces at the present time. A number of schools have troops affiliated to both the associations and an unhealthy rivalry is sometimes apparent between them. This is unfortunate and much to be deprecated. Scouting.

These activities continue to increase. The number of boys who pass the Mackenzie school course and the number of Junior Red Cross groups are on the increase. Activities in this direction have been successful in inculcating good health habits and training boys in social service. The Mackenzie School Course in First Aid and Hygiene, St. John's Ambulance, and Junior Red Cross.

B—Vernacular Middle Schools

The statement below shows the number of Vernacular Middle Schools and their enrolment: Number and enrolment.

Kind of institutions	Number		Variation	Enrolment		Variation
	1937-38	1938-39		1937 38	1938 39	
Government ..	8	8	..	1,749	1,672	-77
District Board ..	662	671	+9	81,436	88,714	+5,278
Municipal Board ..	33	36	+3	5,489	6,214	+725
Aided ..	67	73	+6	6,267	6,770	+503
Unaided ..	25	34	+9	1,832	2,197	+365
Total ..	795	822	+27	96,773	103,567	+6,794

The number of institutions has increased by 27—District Board 9, Municipal Board 3, aided 6 and unaided 9. The average enrolment per school has risen from 121 to 126 this year. This shows that the demand for secondary education in rural areas is steadily increasing.

The expenditure on these middle schools is given in the statement below:

Heads	1937-38		1938-39		Variation
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provincial revenue	10,29,160		10,47,063		+17,003
District Board Funds	3,31,046		3,26,314		-4,732
Municipal Board Funds	1,00,925		1,09,340		+8,415
Fees	4,39,488		4,59,684		+20,196
Other sources	48,429		41,147		-7,282
Total	19,49,048		19,83,548		+34,500

There has been a rise of Rs.34,500 in the total expenditure despite reductions of Rs.4,732 under the head District Board Funds and Rs.7,282 under the head "other sources". This increased expenditure was met by additional grants from provincial revenues and Municipal Board and increased income of Rs.20,196 from fees.

The total cost of educating 1,03,567 scholars was Rs.19,83,548 giving an average cost of Rs.19-2 per scholar per annum. Last year it was Rs.20-2, and the year before Rs.20-15-7. This steady decrease in the cost per scholar is due to increased enrolment in schools. The number of scholars increased from 96,773 to 103,567, i.e. by 6,794.

Buildings
and equip-
ment.

There is a general complaint that the accommodation in these schools is not adequate for the number of boys on roll. Class-rooms are overcrowded and verandahs too are used as class rooms. Annual repairs are not carried out thoroughly. Hostels are mostly unsuitable specially where they are located in rented buildings and do not provide sufficient accommodation. School accessories and teaching appliances are supplied but not always in time.

Staff.

The following table gives the total strength of the staff and the proportion of trained and untrained teachers:

Kind of teachers	Number of teachers in	
	1937-38	1938-39
1. Trained	4,000	4,115
2. Untrained	246	294
Total	4,246	4,399

The percentage of trained teachers was 93.5. Practically all the teachers in the middle schools maintained by Boards hold Vernacular Teachers Certificates. In aided schools, however, some untrained teachers are also employed. The pay of teachers in municipal board middle schools is not according to any fixed scale and at places they receive very low salaries. The Inspector, Benares, reports that paucity of funds did not permit grade revisions especially in Jaunpur and Partabgarh District, where teachers are employed on a temporary basis to save their pay for the summer vacation—a most irregular proceeding.

A gradual improvement in the method of teaching due to the efforts of the inspecting staff is reported. Teaching is however still too mechanical. Tuition.

The teaching of languages continues to be mechanical, says the Inspector of schools, Allahabad. He considers the method of teaching old fashioned and antiquated. Elocution contests and award of prizes for essay writing are suggested by Inspector, Benares, to stimulate interest in the study of literature. The second form is taught in a satisfactory manner. The standard of work in mathematics is reported to be satisfactory from all the circles. Very few students fail in this subject at the Vernacular Final Examination.

Teachers are showing greater enthusiasm in the teaching of history and geography and have prepared historical maps and charts and geographical illustrative material and models. More importance is being attached to the human side of geography. Geographical excursions are encouraged to ensure that the teaching of this subject is realistic and to help the students to establish intelligent contact with their surroundings. Separate rooms are being equipped for history and geography in most of the schools wherever sufficient rooms are available and some of these have even set up small museums.

The teaching of English is much below the mark. Fluency in reading and accuracy in pronunciation is very rare. The English teacher in these schools gets no chance to improve his already insufficient knowledge of English. The mispronunciation and incorrect expressions of the teacher are passed on to the boys. According to the rules he should have passed at least the High School Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, and should be either trained or have at least three years of approved service in a recognized Anglo-Vernacular school. The Inspector Bareilly says: English,

“There are many schools where untrained men are working. Such teachers are first appointed temporarily and the arrangements drag on for a number of years after which the claims of the teachers concerned are hard to resist. This state of affairs could be avoided by withdrawing recognition of the English classes unless the conditions laid down are fulfilled. English classes in middle schools, although imperfect, do save a year or so of the boy who goes to a high school.”

Four refresher courses for 50 English teachers were held in the Benares Circle which are reported to have benefited the teachers a great deal.

At present there are 120 English classes. The total cost to Government on account of these is Rs. 44,160 per annum recurring. A number of English classes are also maintained by local bodies for which no grant is given by Government.

Agriculture. There are 52 agricultural classes as against 45 in the previous year. A non-recurring grant of Rs.2,410 was paid to each of nine district boards for starting new agricultural classes. A non-recurring grant of Rs.3,960 was also paid to nine boards for expenditure on bullocks and seed, etc.

Rural knowledge. The number of rural knowledge classes remained the same as last year, i.e. 125. These classes have been popular and the general conditions of the plots are reported to be quite satisfactory. Like the agriculture classes the rural knowledge classes are also establishing useful contact with the local farmers who are profiting by the experiments carried on in these farms.

Manual training. The number of manual training classes remained at 36, the same as last year. Twenty-nine of these classes are in receipt of Government grants. The recurring cost to Government for the maintenance of these manual training classes is Rs.13,340.

Vernacular Final Examination The number of candidates registered was 40,941 as against 38,526 last year. The percentage of passes is 64.2 against 65 of last year. The number of candidates who offered agriculture and manual training was 1,075 and 757 respectively as against 972 and 702 respectively in the last year.

Out of the 4,931 candidates who offered English this year as against 4,428 of last year, 712 had passed the Vernacular Final Examination in the previous year. Those that offered rural knowledge were 3,426 as against 3,072 in the last year.

Libraries. Government gave grants to 239 middle school libraries in previous years. These are used by students, teachers and other literates of the locality.

Five travelling and circulating libraries were established in 1926 in Pilibhit, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Badaun and Etawah with Government assistance. Each board received a grant of Rs.1,600 non-recurring towards the initial cost of the scheme. Each of these five libraries receives a recurring grant of Rs.400 per annum towards half the cost of their maintenance.

The opening of reading rooms and libraries under the education expansion scheme has met a long-felt need. All these libraries if properly utilized are expected to create genuine taste for reading and may help to prevent the semi-literates from lapsing into illiteracy again. Most inspectors have expressed a need for replenishing the old libraries with new books to make them more useful to the boys, teachers and the public and provision is being made for this.

Discipline. On the whole discipline was reported to be satisfactory. The authority of the teacher is seldom questioned by the rural child. There were minor incidents of indiscipline in a school or two in the districts of Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Sultanpur and Aligarh, but the students were not responsible for them. In Aligarh students went out on strike consequent on the transfer of a teacher. Regarding discipline the Inspector, Benares, quotes from the report of a Deputy Inspector as follows :

“ It is a common feature that teachers who are transferred away from home, do not obey orders quickly, but remain roaming about and approaching influential members of the Board to get it cancelled. The prestige of the District Inspecting staff is on the wane. ”

At Azamgarh the teachers observed hartal for two days to ventilate their grievances about non-payment of salaries.

Refresher courses for physical training were held under the Physical Training Superintendents during the year. Besides these refresher courses, other physical training courses were also held under instructors employed by the district boards. The new syllabus in physical training drawn up by the department with its tables of graded exercises and the new terminology has been a great help in spreading a wider knowledge of modern methods of training.

Physical
training.

All school games are becoming popular in middle schools, specially volley-ball which is attracting a good deal of attention. There are a large number of schools yet that have no playgrounds and, therefore, boys have to content themselves with physical training.

Both the Scouts Associations, the Hindustani and the Boy Scout, are working in the districts. The former is getting more and more popular and taking the place of the latter due to the patronage of the local boards some of which have actually tabooed the Boy Scout Association by means of resolutions. The scouts have rendered useful social service at the fairs and during the floods in a number of districts.

The majority of the middle schools train their students in the Mackenzie course of first-aid and hygiene every year. Many of the teachers who conduct the training are not well equipped for the work, and at times, difficulty is experienced even in getting the boys examined. Informal talks on hygiene are reported to be perfunctory and mostly theoretical. The Inspector, Benares, remarks :

First-aid
and
Hygiene.

“ Junior Red Cross groups were found in about all the schools but the general complaint that their activities are not focussed to a useful practical end still holds good. A clever teacher can devise useful little projects for these children and keep them occupied in carrying them out all the year round.”

Handwork like *sulli*-, *newar*-, *tat*-, soap-, baskets, carpet-making, cardboard work, spinning and other crafts have been taken up in most of the schools. Proper attention is paid to the school gardens wherever plots and water are available.

Extra
curricular
activities.

Some middle schools have played an important part in the rural uplift scheme. The assistance of the teachers and the students to the Rural Development organizers in demonstrations and other propaganda work have been of value.

CHAPTER IV

PRIMARY EDUCATION

This continues to be administered in rural areas by the statutory Education Committees and in larger municipalities by the municipal board. The Deputy Inspector of Schools of the district is *ex officio* Secretary of the Education Committee and has certain powers and duties in connexion with its administration but is under the orders of the Chairman, Education Committee, and must be transferred by the Director of Public Instruction if the Education Committee demands it by a two-thirds vote. This proviso has turned out unfortunately and has made the Deputy Inspector's position very difficult. It is generally agreed that the present system of administration does not work well.

Number of schools and enrolment.

The following statement shows the number of primary schools of all kinds and their enrolment during the year under report and the year previous to it :

Kind of institution	Number of schools		Variation	Enrolment		Variation
	1937-38	1938-39		1937-38	1938-39	
Government ..	15	17	+2	1,100	1,357	+257
District Board ..	13,090	12,928	-167	937,780	962,441	+24,711
Municipal Board ..	831	834	+3	107,105	109,818	+2,713
Aided	4,226	4,609	+383	168,949	186,835	+17,889
Unaided	112	163	+51	6,801	8,214	+1,913
Total	18,274	18,546	+272	1,221,822	1,268,665	+47,483

The above statement shows a net increase of 272 schools and of 47,483 scholars over the figures of the previous year. The most interesting feature has been the decrease in the number of District Board schools by 167 and an increase of 24,711 in enrolment. The percentage of those actually attending school to the number of male children of primary school age is now 41.5 per cent. This is an increase from the figures recorded in the quinquennial report which was 39 per cent. but it is calculated on the census figures of 1931 and cannot be regarded as very accurate. The aided and unaided institutions, which are increasing are mostly inefficient. The following quotation from the Inspector of Schools, VII Circle, Hyderabad, about these schools is of interest :

“ The aided institutions are poor but the condition of unaided ones is really pitiable. There would not be much loss if the majority of the latter type are altogether abolished. Very few of these institutions

send boys in appreciable numbers to their neighbouring primary school and they teach up to the preparatory standard only. In other words a large majority of the scholars of these institutions lapse into illiteracy sooner or later."

The expenditure on primary schools from various sources is given below :

Head				1937-38	1938-39	Variation
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenue	..	..	..	57,57,537	57,51,669	- 5,868
District Board Fund	..	..	..	18,53,041	18,51,075	- 1,966
Municipal Board Fund	..	..	..	6,75,475	7,05,649	+30,174
Fees	..	..	..	3,19,630	3,37,057	+17,427
Other sources	..	..	..	2,16,536	2,19,125	+ 589
Total			..	88,24,219	88,64,575	+40,356

There has been a total increase of Rs.40,356 in expenditure during the year under report as compared to the previous year. The total cost of educating 1,268,665 scholars in vernacular primary schools was Rs.88,64,575 giving a cost per boy per annum of about Rs.6-14 as against Rs.7-3-7 in the previous year. This fall is due to the appreciable increase in the enrolment.

Efforts continue to be made to improve tuition and where supervision is effective good results are being obtained. Inspectors however speak of the teachers' pre-occupation with other interests to the exclusion of their school work and the lack of a sense of vocation.

There have been lately some signs of improvement. The Inspector of Schools, Bareilly, reports that some schools have succeeded in eliminating stagnation and have collected a good deal of illustrative material to make teaching interesting. The following quotation from the report of the Inspector of Schools, Benares, in this connexion is of interest :

"With the appointment of women teachers for the infants, the infant class (where much stagnation exists) has received special attention of the local authorities. Play-way methods and self-corrective apparatus have largely been used and it is hoped that stagnation in the infant class will gradually diminish."

The general complaint of late payment of salaries still continues. The Inspector of Schools, Benares, reports that District Boards, Jaunpur and Partabgarh, removed teachers at the close of the year to re-employ them at the beginning of the session with a view to effect some savings. This was of course, most improper.

It might be said that approximately one-third of the district board schools are housed in proper school houses and the remainder in rented and generally unsuitable accommodation. Inadequacy of accommodation and want of proper buildings tell upon the efficiency of our schools. The Inspector of Schools, Meerut, says, "The district boards have very few buildings of their own. Many primary schools are held in village houses,

rented or borrowed that are distressingly dark, narrow, out of repair and open as haunts to vagrant people and cattle." This remark applies more or less to most of the rented or borrowed school buildings. Ballia which is a comparatively small district has as many as 104 houseless schools. The tuitional work carried on in such schools can better be imagined than described. There is hardly anywhere a proper systemized scheme of maintenance and boards do not carry out their duty in this matter. The Inspector of Schools, Fyzabad Circle, reports that the condition of buildings which was already bad has become worse during the year under report owing to heavy floods.

Schools are generally badly off in the matter of equipment. Most of the schools stand in great need of teaching materials and text-books. Boards as a whole seem to have no conception of their duty in this respect.

Compulsory
Primary
Education.

The following table gives the statistics of compulsion :

Acts	Number of areas under compulsion in 1938-39		
	Urban	Rur	Number of villages in rural areas under compulsion
1. United Provinces Primary Education Act, 1919.	36		
2. United Provinces District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926.	..	In 357 selected areas of 25 districts.	1,224 including town areas and 4 notified areas.

Compulsory primary education for girls is also in force in selected areas of three municipalities (Cawnpore, Mirzapur and Muttra) and two district boards (Etawah and Lucknow) where it is also in force for boys. For want of funds and expectations of wide changes in the system of education, no new scheme or development in the existing scheme took place during the year under report.

The efficiency of the working in municipalities may be judged from the following figures. The number of children enrolled in schools of those liable was 70,520 out of a possible 87,349 or 80 per cent. The average attendance was 79.3. These figures are better than in preceding years. The percentage reaching Class III—the fourth class of the primary school—and presumable permanent literacy is, however, only 22.6 as against 20.7 in 1937. In the bigger municipalities Lucknow shows 98 per cent. of children enrolled but only 14.8 reaching Class III which is a serious descent from the 21.8 of 1937. Hardoi, however, gives 62.2 per cent. reaching Class III, while Benares shows a decrease from 24.8 to 20.4 and 73 per cent. regularly attending. Mirzapur has only 62 per cent. attending regularly and thus the figures of 12.9 only reaching Class III are hardly a surprise. Allahabad's attendance is 80 per cent. and there has been a slight increase from 15.4 to 16 per cent. in the numbers reaching Class III. Cawnpore shows 85 per cent. attendances and a marked increase from 16.8 to 28

per cent. in the number reaching Class III. Bareilly continues its melancholy record—only 57 per cent. attendance and 8 per cent. as against 14·5 per cent. reaching Class III. Budaun is more encouraging with an 81·3 per cent. attendance and 37·6 per cent. reaching Class III. Moradabad has gone back from 15 per cent. to 8·7 per cent. a very disappointing record. Naini Tal maintains its high figures of 89 per cent. attendance and 64 per cent. reaching Class III. Agra has gone down from 28·6 per cent. to 23·4 in numbers reaching Class III. Hathras shows an encouraging 35 per cent., Muttra has degenerated from 37·2 per cent. to 21·7 per cent. but Soron has a 95 per cent. attendance and 40 per cent. reach Class III.

As regards rural areas the scheme continued to be in force in selected areas of 25 district boards. The ultimate additional recurring cost of the scheme is Rs.3,76,700 per annum of which Rs.3,55,970 per annum is met from provincial revenues. Here the average attendance is 84·8 but the number of those reaching Class III is only 12·27 per cent. of those who started. In 1937, however, it was only 10 per cent. So there is a gradual improvement. Some characteristic figures are: Gonda with 25·7 per cent. this year reaching Class III. Lucknow is still stagnant with 9 per cent. Unao has gone down from 13 per cent. to 9 per cent. Sitapur where a whole pargana is under compulsion has an attendance of 86 per cent. as against 76, while 17 per cent. as compared to 12·5 reached Class III. Bara Banki the other district where compulsion is applied over a whole pargana continues to show the most disappointing figures of all 4·9 per cent. in other words of the 2,078 children who were in the infants in 1935-36 only 101 reached Class III in 1938-39. The figures in 1937 were 3 per cent. Benares has only an average attendance of 67 per cent. while 26·9 reached Class III. Allahabad has showed remarkable improvement. The percentage attending has improved from 70 per cent. to 77 per cent. and the numbers reaching Class III from 5 per cent. to 21·7 per cent. Cawnpore remains at 5 per cent. very poor figures. Moradabad has advanced from 11 per cent. to 14 per cent. The figures make dismal reading. It is not necessary to recapitulate the reasons here—they were given in full in the last quinquennial report—suffice it to say that the whole scheme needs revision and the experimental areas closed and the money better applied. The local education authorities are largely responsible for the poor results as they will not enforce compulsion and are apathetic, but the economic condition of the people has been a great obstacle to success—the children's labour cannot be spared and nothing but economic betterment will remove this.

Scouting continues to be popular and the number of scouts and cubs is still increasing. Most of the inspectors of schools report that the efficiency of the work does not keep pace with the numbers. But it is gratifying to note that most of the schools have cubs and some have scouts and that the lessons which scouting teaches are being followed. Scouting.

Very few schools have playing-fields. Thus the activities of boys in this respect is restricted. The new Physical Training Syllabus in Urdu and Hindi compiled by the department is proving to be useful and the standard is improving and everywhere the teaching is being given with much better results and much more life. Physical training and games.

In almost all schools some kind of handwork is taught. The following are most important crafts which are practised: Spinning, weaving, Handicraft

ropo-making, basket-making, *sutti*-spinning, mat-making and toy-making. The Inspector of Schools, Agra, reports that a refresher course in art and handwork as laid down in the new curriculum for primary schools was held in every district. A new syllabus for art and handicrafts has been prescribed and better and more modern standards set.

Junior Red
Cross.

The Junior Red Cross has taken root in the schools. The numbers enrolled were 119,496.

Rural welfare
work.

The departmental experimental scheme of rural welfare work is being carried on by teachers since 1935 in three tahsils and reports received from the circle inspectors show that there has been appreciable improvement in the social and moral conditions of the residents of the villages where the scheme is being carried on.

Adult night
schools.

The number of adult night schools has risen from 391 to 2,834 and scholars reading in them from 10,594 to 83,552 during the year. In addition to these there are adult schools run by the Rural Development Department. This abrupt increase in the number of schools and scholars is due to the adult education scheme launched by the United Provinces Government to liquidate illiteracy from the province. The beginning has been distinctly promising but the test will be the success of the follow up organization. The present district inspecting staff is so overworked that it can do little to assist.

CHAPTER V
EDUCATION OF GIRLS

THE number of institutions for girls and women in these provinces and their enrolment on 31st March, 1939 is shown below :

Number of
Institution
and
Scholars.

Kind of institution	Number of institutions			Enrolment		
	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease
Colleges	9	10	+1	499	580	+81
High schools	24	23	-1	8,245	8,927	+682
English middle schools ..	63	67	+4	9,409	10,444	+1,035
Vernacular middle schools ..	272	292	+20	41,987	46,839	+4,852
Primary schools	1,725	1,705	-20	80,489	77,747	-2,742
Other schools	56	60	+4	828	957	+129
Total	2,149	2,157	+8	141,457	145,494	+4,037
Unrecognized schools ..	152	166	+14	3,541	4,554	+1,013
GRAND TOTAL	2,301	2,323	+22	144,998	150,048	+5,050

The table above shows a steady increase both in enrolment as well as in the number of each kind of institution, except under primary schools. The decrease in primary schools started last year and it still continues with a corresponding decrease in enrolment; but this is counterbalanced by an increase in mixed schools and represents a migration of girls from girls' schools to boys' schools. Some primary schools were converted into middle schools; and a fair number of new schools were opened as middle schools. Out of the decrease of 20 primary schools reported, thirteen municipal board primary schools were closed completely. The remaining schools were converted into vernacular middle schools.

The largest increase this year as last year is in vernacular middle schools. Out of the total increase of 22 institutions, 20 are vernacular middle schools, and out of a total increase of 5,050 girl scholars, the increase reported in vernacular middles is 4,852. The falling off of girls from schools after the primary stage, which has been the cause of alarm to the department for some time has begun to show signs of adjustment. Not only are there more girls reading in middle schools, where there is the possibility of their going beyond the primary stage, but there is an appreciable increase in the total number enrolled in the middle section.

Stages of instruction in girls' schools.

The table below gives the distribution of girls in girls' schools stage-wise, showing increase or decrease for the year under report :

	Secondary stage		Primary stage		
	High school	Middle school	Upper primary	Lower primary	Preparatory
1938-39	1060	12315	18,333	33,996	73,253
1937-38	881	10510	17,317	36,769	74,653
Increase or decrease ..	+179	+1,805	+1016	+2,227	-1,400

The falling off in the preparatory section is due largely to the migration of little girls to boys' schools. An increase of 5,002 girls is reported in boys' primary schools.

The number of girls and women reading in institutions meant for boys and men is 93,977 showing an increase of 5,801 as compared with 88,176 of the year previous.

Details of girls and women reading in such institutions is given below :

Statement showing number of girl students reading in various stages of instruction

Institutions	1938-39	1937-38	Increase or decrease
University	248	205	+43
Degree colleges	90	25	+65
Medical College, Lucknow	5	3	+2
Law classes	1	..	+1
Training institutions	66	31	+35
Intermediate colleges	68	61	+7
High schools	861	270	+591
English middle schools	229	165	+64
Vernacular middle schools	102	296	-194
Primary schools	897	82,895	+5,002
Specials schools	5	5	..
Art Schools .. .. .	..	..	..
Technical schools	49	57	-8
School for adults	373	57	+316
Schools for defectives	2	4	-
Other schools	316	340	-24
Unrecognized schools	4,225	3822	+403
Total	93,977	88,176	+5,801

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

33

The total number of girls in all kinds of institutions during the year was 244,025 showing a total increase of 10,851 when compared with the figures of the previous report.

There were 2,455 little boys reading in girls' schools on 31st March, 1939.

The table below shows the number and types of institutions maintained by Government, district and municipal boards and private bodies :

Statement showing number of girls' schools

Maintained by—	Intermediate colleges		High schools		English middle schools		Vernacular middle schools		Primary schools		Training schools		Other schools		Total	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
Government .. ..	..	..	1	1	3	3	78	79	7	6	37	40	..	..	126	129
District boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	61	76	903	895	..	..	..	..	964	972
Municipal boards ..	..	..	1	2	8	8	45	45	242	229	3	3	..	..	299	287
Aided	8	9	22	20	49	51	86	89	564	565	14	14	..	1	748	749
Unaided recognized ..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	3	9	10	..	..	2	2	16	19
Unrecognized and unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	166
Total	8	9	24	23	63	67	272	292	1,725	1,705	54	57	2	3	2,300	2,322

Five institutions shown against unrecognized schools are aided by the Rural Development Scheme.

The provision for university education for girls remained unchanged during the year. There is one degree college at Lucknow meant exclusively for women students. Hostels are attached to the teaching Universities of Allahabad and Benares which offer facilities to women students, who wish to secure degrees from these Universities. A similar arrangement is made by the St. John's College, Agra, for Christian women students. The Muslim Girls' Intermediate College, Aligarh, entertained hopes of expansion during the year, but was not found ready to be declared a degree college. A number of girls, however, who do not observe *purdah* attend the University classes along with men students at Aligarh.

University
and Inter-
mediate
Colleges.

The number of intermediate colleges for girls in the province has risen from 8 to 9. The Gokul Das Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad, was granted provisional recognition for the intermediate examination of 1940, though it had, already functioned as an unrecognized intermediate college for some time. The number of women students in university classes in all institutions was 384 and in intermediate colleges for both men and women was 511.

The total figure is 895 women above the high school stage as compared with 705 in the previous year, showing an increase of 190 women students. This figure does not include women under training as teachers.

The number of high schools for girls in the province is 23. One of these, the Bareilly High School is a Government institution. Two are municipal girls' school, aided by Government. These are the Muzaffarnagar Girls' High School and the Kashmiri Mohalla Girls' High School, Lucknow. This last-mentioned school was granted recognition by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for the examination of 1940. The Arya Kanya Pathshala, Hardoi, was wrongly reported as a high school in the last report. It has been granted recognition for the examination of 1941, though it has maintained high school classes for some years. The remaining 20 high schools for girls are aided institutions run by private bodies. The total enrolment of girls reported in high schools is 8,927, which shows an increase of 682 when compared to 8,245 girls in high schools on 31st March, 1938.

High
Schools.

Sixty-seven English middle schools were reported on 31st March, 1939, showing an increase of four English middle schools for girls during the year. All four schools existed previously as primary schools. The total enrolment of the existing 67 English middle schools is 10,444 showing an increase of 1,035 for the year. The number of girls reading in the middle stage is 12,315.

English
middle
schools

The number of vernacular middle schools for girls increased from 272 to 292, and the enrolment of girls in these schools from 41,987 to 46,839, showing an increase of 4,852 girls and 20 new schools. When compared with the total increase of 5,050 girls in all institutions for girls in the province for the year, the increase of 4,852 girls in the vernacular middle schools is outstanding. Seventy-nine vernacular middle schools are maintained by Government. One Government vernacular middle school in the Cawnpore Circle reverted to primary status and two Government primary

Vernacular
middle
schools.

schools in the Bareilly Circle were raised to the vernacular middle stage, thus registering one more Government vernacular middle school for the year. The number of such schools reported by municipal boards last year was 45 and it has remained constant. The largest increase in vernacular middle schools for the year has been in district board schools. Fifteen out of twenty new vernacular middle schools are district board schools. One new school was opened as a girls' vernacular middle school at Kahir by the District Board of Moradabad. Fourteen other primary district board schools were converted into vernacular middle schools in the various districts of the province. The largest number of vernacular middle schools for girls are aided institutions, receiving aid for the most part from provincial revenues. These number 89 in all. There are a few aided schools helped by district or municipal boards. A new Muslim girls' vernacular middle school was opened at Sultanpur to which the Municipality of Sultanpur gives aid. There are three unaided vernacular middle girls' schools in the province, which get aid from no public source. Two of these are in Agra and the third in the Cawnpore Circle.

primary
schools.

There has been a further decrease in the number as well as in the enrolment in primary girls' schools. The number is now 1,705 as compared with 1,725 primary schools reported in March, 1938. The decrease is spread over all kinds of institutions. In some cases, the decrease is due to the conversion of primary schools into middle schools as in Government and district board primary schools. The decrease in the enrolment of municipal primary schools is due to the closing of 13 municipal primary girls' schools. Even in aided primary schools, where a slight increase in number is reported, the decrease in enrolment is over a thousand girls. There is a total decrease of 2,742 girls in all primary girls' schools. All other kinds of girls' institutions show an appreciable increase. On the other hand, the largest increase of girls in boys' schools is in the primary stage, showing an increase of 86 per cent. of the total increase of girls in all boys' schools. It is obvious from these figures that co-education is not only possible, but is fast becoming popular at the primary stage. It is a condition to be welcomed, because of a lack of proper school-houses and equipment and staff in most village girls' schools. It is also becoming more and more obvious that the department will have to provide for the training of women teachers in far larger numbers than is now done. Women have been acknowledged all over the world as more suited than men to teach little children, both boys and girls. As a first step Government has sanctioned and provided for 150 women teachers for primary boys' schools. This needs expansion as the number of little girls in primary boys' schools at present is 87,897.

her
schools.

There are 57 training classes for women, details of which are supplied in another chapter. There are only three schools in this province, which do not fall under the usual category of girls' schools. One of these is maintained by the Municipal Board of Mirzapur for adults. There are two unaided schools of a special character in the Meerut Circle. One of these is a school for defective children, the other is a technical school for women.

The number of unrecognized schools has risen from 152 to 166 and the enrolment in them from 3,541 to 4,554.

The results of the various public examinations are given in the table below : Examination results.

Examinations	1937-38			1938-39		
	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage
Intermediate arts and science.	258	180	69	371	250	67
High school ..	689	345	50	873	458	52
Vernacular upper middle.	1,794	952	53	2,290	1,387	60
Vernacular lower middle.	3,929	2,334	59	4,406	2,664	60
Anglo-vernacular middle.	1,283	313	63	1,491	1,058	70
English teachers' certificate.	55	42	76	50	35	70
Vernacular teachers' certificate.	158	112	70	177	129	72
Primary teachers' certificate.	174	129	74	164	110	67

The following statement shows expenditure under different heads spent on girls' education, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, equipment, inspection and miscellaneous : Expenditure.

Source	1937-38	1938-39	Increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government revenue	13,16,172	13,44,358	+28,186
District board funds	1,66,571	1,72,856	+6,285
Municipal board funds	5,00,805	5,04,484	+3,679
Fees	3,27,055	3,52,563	+25,508
Other sources	3,62,483	3,85,053	+22,570
Total	26,73,086	27,59,314	+86,228

There has been an appreciable increase under each head. The rate of increase, however, is lower than that reported last year, except under expenditure from other sources. There was a marked falling off under this head last year, so the large increase this year is gratifying.

The total amount spent on buildings, inspection and miscellaneous shows a decrease of Rs.45,734 when compared with the figures of last year the total expenditure from all sources under this head is Rs.8,71,802 which is not included in the table above. Under miscellaneous is reported

Rs.5,08,979 and covers expenditure under rent, boarding-house charges, furniture, repairs to buildings, rates and taxes, scholarships and other minor details. Rs.2,27,394 was spent on buildings from all sources and Rs.1,35,429 on inspection, which includes the salaries and travelling allowances of the entire inspectorate.

Buildings.

There were extensions made to the Government girls' schools at Khairabad and Basti and a new hostel was built for the Government Normal School, Budaun. All other construction work undertaken in Government schools was of a minor nature. The total amount spent on Government buildings was Rs.25,564. Government grants for buildings to district boards under the District Board Expansion Scheme amounted to Rs.65,110 and to other aided schools to Rs.12,975. The balance of the expenditure reported under buildings was met from district board, municipal board and private resources.

Equipment and furniture.

Rs.1,743 was sanctioned by Government during the year for equipment and furniture for Government schools and Rs.1,886 for aided schools. Rs.11,000 was sanctioned towards the purchase of buses for aided schools. More money for equipment is needed in almost all girls' schools, particularly in primary schools, where the teaching in infant classes could be more effective with kindergarten and other material for handwork.

Compulsory education.

The scheme for compulsory primary education has made no great headway since its inception in 1935. No new centres have been opened since then. A proposal for a new centre was made by the District Board of Partabgarh, but consideration of the scheme was postponed for lack of funds. The compulsory centres at Kakori and Itanuja in Lucknow District have buildings of their own, but for lack of a lady supervisor do not reap the benefit intended by the scheme. The municipal compulsory centres at Mirzapur, Muttra and Cawnpore have reported the commencement of building plans, but these buildings have not yet been completed. Details of enrolment and expenditure for each centre is given in the table below :

Compulsory centre		Enrolment			Expenditure		
		1937-38	1938-39	Increase	1937-38	1938-39	Increase
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cawnpore Board.	Municipal	5,676	5,745	+ 59	97,045	97,832	+ 787
Mirzapur Board.	Municipal	700	744	+ 44	10,711	11,188	+ 477
Muttra Board.	Municipal	581	617	+ 36	7,084	7,701	+ 617
Lucknow Board.	District	201	188	- 13	4,948	5,001	+ 53
Etawah Board.	District	241	194	- 47	3,154	3,772	+ 618
Total ..		7,409	7,488	+ 79	1,24,892	1,25,494	+ 2,602

Building grants were paid to the following district board schools for the extension of their school-houses or for the building of new ones :

District Board Expansion Scheme.

District			Schools			Amount
Rs.						
Meerut	..	..	Khakra	..	..	1,500
Saharanpur	..	..	Gango	..	..	2,000
Agra	..	..	Shamshabad	..	..	6,000
Mainpuri	..	..	Karauli	..	..	6,000
Shahjahanpur	..	..	Jalalabad	..	..	6,000
Budaun	..	..	Bisauli	..	..	6,000
Jaunpur	..	..	Machhlishahr	..	..	6,000
Ballia	..	..	Rasra	..	..	6,000
Gorakhpur	..	..	Pali	..	..	6,000
Kheri	..	..	Gola	..	..	6,000
Gonda	..	..	Utrauli	..	..	8,000
Bahraich	..	..	Nanpara	..	..	5,610

The object of this provision was to furnish sufficient accommodation for the conversion of these primary schools into vernacular middle schools. Only Meerut and Budaun Districts completed their buildings during the year. Recurring grants will be paid to the above schools and to other district board schools that have already adequate accommodation, when middle sections are opened in them.

The interest stimulated in games and out-door sport by annual district and provincial meets continues to grow. Physical training is on the time-table of all the bigger schools of the Province. Unfortunately, the interest in physical culture is limited to large towns. The organization of teams for competitive games has not reached village schools. The backwardness of the village teacher, unsuitable school houses, the limited enrolment of girls in village schools all operate against the introduction of the scheme in rural areas. On the other hand the open outdoor life of the village child protects her from the epidemics that often threaten children in town. During the year under report there was an outbreak of plague in Mirzapur Town. Schools were closed for more than a month, and the programme for public examinations was interfered with. Fortunately the epidemic did not spread to any marked degree to the neighbouring towns.

Physical training as health.

General medical supervision of schools is still a matter for consideration. Schools make their own arrangements for medical attention during times of sickness, and since most schools are mainly day schools this difficulty is reduced to a minimum. It is also noticed, that older women, reading in schools, are more apt to seek help from hospitals near at hand, than they did before. But a real need exists for visiting doctors, who

would examine children in normal health and help to eradicate those weaknesses that tend to become permanent for lack of proper attention.

extra
irregular
activities.

Where these exist, some or all of the following activities are fostered; girl-guiding, Junior Red Cross or St. John's Ambulance Courses. Some flourish in one place and some in another, wherever there are enthusiastic people to carry them through. Usually the greater part of the time and attention, which has to be given to them is demanded of teachers in schools. Organized team games, which are considered a part of every secondary school are played outside school hours. The enthusiasm shown at the Annual Olympic Sports is a testimony to the growth of interest in this direction. An effort was made to introduce a short course in gardening and fruit-preserving for the benefit of students training as teachers in the Government Girls' Normal School, Allahabad. Instruction was offered by an outside agency. The result was very satisfactory. Even the teachers on the staff joined the class enthusiastically.

The interest shown in girl-guiding all over the province was sustained by the organization of several camps, which were visited by Lady Haig. The province is indebted to Miss Hayman from Australia for her services as a guide trainer.

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES

A—Education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans

The number of recognized institutions including the five Intermediate colleges decreased from 50 to 49 owing to the closing of the primary Bengal and North-Western Railway School, Benares. The enrolment has risen from 6,999 to 7,063. During the year under review there has been a decrease of 6 in the number of Anglo-Indians and Europeans and an increase of 70 in the number of non-Europeans. The number of Anglo-Indian and European boys increased by 47 while the number of girls decreased by 53. The number of non-European boys and girls increased by 38 and 32 respectively. The total number of non-Europeans in these schools is now 1,323 against 1,253 in the preceding year. The enrolment of the Training College attached to the All Saints' Diocesan college, Naiñi Tal, was 33 as compared with 32 in the preceding year.

Number of institutions and enrolment.

The total expenditure increased from Rs.26,05,596 to Rs.26,69,311, of which 35.6 per cent. was met from Government funds as against 36.1 per cent. in 1937-38. The increase has been mainly in expenditure from sources other than public revenues. Government grant towards buildings and equipment amounted to Rs.25,695, against Rs.19,173, in the preceding year. The total expenditure on boarding houses decreased from Rs.7,10,047 to Rs.7,02,452. Expenditure from public funds on boarding-houses was Rs.1,00,154, as compared to Rs.1,00,083, in the preceding year.

Expenditure

The total number of teachers has decreased from 508 to 507. The percentage of trained teachers was 80, the same as in the previous year:

Teachers

Year	Trained		Untrained		Graduates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1938-39	145	263	26	73	86	51
1937-38	142	263	26	72	83	61

Examinations

	Intermediate		Higher certificate		School certificate		Junior certificate	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of examinees for year under report.	50	..	..	4	179	84	203	132
Number of examinees for the preceding year.	40	..	7	7	174	101	212	111

The percentage of passes in the intermediate was 80 against 67 in the previous year. In the school certificate and junior certificate examinations the percentage was 68 and 80 as compared with 70 and 82, respectively, in 1937. Four girls in the advanced training class attached to All Saints' Diocesan College, Naini Tal, appeared for the Cambridge higher certificate examination, all of whom passed.

Training of
teachers.

The training class attached to All Saints' Diocesan College, Naini Tal, presented 16 candidates including 8 kindergarten teachers for the Women Teachers' Certificate Examination, all of whom passed.

Provincial
Board.

The ninth and tenth meetings of the Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education, United Provinces, were held in Naini Tal and Allahabad on 24th June, 1938 and 9th January, 1939, respectively.

At the ninth meeting the Board recommended that a trained teachers' register be maintained and printed and that copies be supplied to schools. It also recommended that Government be asked to take steps to bring the definition of the term "Anglo-Indian" into line with section 26 of the First Schedule of the Government of India Act of 1935.

At the tenth meeting the Board considered the system of awarding stipends under Chapter X of the Code on the basis of a "Means Test" and recommended that 25 per cent. of the stipends should be awarded on merit irrespective of means.

B—Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow

The college continued to make steady progress. The enrolment has gone up to 119: of whom 67 were boarders and 52 day scholars. The new wing of the college costing over Rs.60,000 the whole of which was raised among the taluqdars, was completed during the year. The college has been achieving very good results for the last several years in the intermediate and high school examinations. During the year under report the percentage of passes in the Intermediate was among the highest in the province, namely about 90 per cent. and in the High School examination it was the highest of any boys' school in Lucknow as in the preceding year. Great attention is paid to the physical side of students' education. Every boy is required to play games daily unless exempted by a doctor. A special feature of the college is that each scholar maintains a personal hygiene diary which is supervised by the Hygiene and Athletic Director. Riding, football, hockey, tennis and physical training are provided for the students. Scouting is also popular. The wave of indiscipline and strikes which caused a good deal of trouble in Lucknow had had no repercussions in the college.

C—Muslim Education

Secondary Education

Anglo
Vernacular
Schools.

The total enrolment in anglo-vernacular middle and high schools (including classes up to X of the intermediate colleges) and the number of Muslim scholars in them were 109,793 and 23,645 respectively. Thus the percentage of Muslim students was 21.5 against 21.3 in the previous year. Out of 9,268 male candidates passing the high school examination, 1,756 or 18.9 per cent. were Muslims, the corresponding percentage for 1937-38 being 18.7.

The Inspector of Schools, Bareilly Circle, makes the following observation in his report: "The general level of the quality of students has been raised, and the Muslim lad can hold his against any other lad in the field of intellect. In games Muslim students are found to excel."

The total number of scholars in these institutions rose by 7,039 to 103,625 and that of the Muslim students by 1,340 to 14,515, the percentage being 14 in 1938-39, against 13.6 in 1937-38,

Vernacular
Middle
Schools.

The opinion expressed by the Inspector of Schools, Bareilly Circle, in this connexion, which is quoted below, deserves attention of the district boards in the province in general. He says " . . . It is desirable that more encouragement may be given to separate Muslim kitchens so that Muslim boys may get meals accordingly to their taste . . . The proportion of Muslim boarders cannot be called satisfactory and it is hoped that if more Muslim kitchens be started the number would go up. Hostel life develops the character of scholars and makes them, fit for society by broadening their angle of vision."

Vernacular Primary Education

Statement showing the number of Muslim scholars in different types of vernacular primary institutions

Year	Number of Muslim scholars in ordinary primary schools maintained or aided by boards	Islamia schools		Aided maktabas		Unaided institutions		Grand total of Muslim scholars
		Number of schools	Number of Muslim scholars	Number of Schools	Number of Muslim scholars	Number of schools	Number of Muslim scholars	
1938-39 ..	118,965	680	29,091	1,671	66,854	1,778	29,331	243,141
1937-38 ..	119,542	639	30,067	1,597	62,952	1,528	27,559	240,120
Increase or decrease,	-577	-9	-976	+74	+3,902	+145	+672	+3,021

The total number of Muslim scholars increased by 3,021.

The proportion of Muslim students in different institutions was as follows:

Year	Ordinary primary schools	Islamia schools	Aided maktabas	Unaided institutions
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1938-39 ..	48.9	12.0	04.5	11.6
1937-38 ..	49.8	12.5	26.2	11.5

The expenditure on Islamia schools and maktabs rose by Rs.929 to Rs.4,79,952 mainly due to increase in the number of maktabs. The Inspector of Muhammadan Schools considers that an increase in present allotments is needed to improve the efficiency of the existing Muhammadan schools and to meet the demand for new schools. The proportion of Muslim scholars to the total enrolment in Islamia schools was 85.3 per cent. and in maktabs 94.2 per cent. Of the Muslim scholars reading in the public primary schools, 55.3 per cent. were enrolled in ordinary primary schools, 13.5 per cent. in Islamia schools, and 31.2 per cent. in aided maktabs. The special Muslim schools in Fyzabad, Benares and Allahabad Circles continued to attract a large number of Muslim girls.

The percentage of trained teachers in Islamia schools was 75.9. In maktabs only 4.3 per cent. of the teachers were trained, while 53.4 per cent. have passed the vernacular final or other departmental examinations. In ordinary primary schools maintained by the boards and in ordinary aided schools the percentages of Muslim teachers were 12.1 and 4.3 against 11.9 and 4.2 respectively, in the preceding year. The proportion of Muslim candidates deputed to training institutions was 22.2 per cent. in 1938-39 as compared with 24.8 in 1937-38.

The standard of tuition in Islamia schools was generally on a level with that in ordinary primary schools. Handwork and extra curricular activities have been introduced and sound methods of teaching are used in many of these institutions. Physical training also receives due attention in them and scout troops have also been formed in selected schools. Religious education is also imparted outside school hours in some of the Islamia schools in each circle. The tuitional efficiency of maktabs was generally below the standard, such of the institutions, however, as had certificated teachers on their staff, showed an improvement. Religious instruction is imparted in all maktabs, but physical training is generally neglected.

Twenty-six per cent. of Islamia schools were housed in boards' buildings, 44 per cent. in rented houses, and 30 per cent. in borrowed ones. In the case of maktabs, only about 23 per cent. had their own buildings, the rest were held in borrowed quarters of all sorts, which were insufficient or unsuitable.

The district Muslim education committees continued to advise the education committees of district boards, in the administration of Islamia schools and maktabs. Some of them were also alive to the general needs of Muslims in the sphere of vernacular education. The education committees of district boards, generally, paid due consideration to the recommendations made by the Muslim education committees. The education committees of Agra and Meerut District Boards deserve special mention in this respect. The former sanctioned a grant of Rs.275 over and above the minimum standard allotment for Islamia schools and maktabs and the latter agreed to pay out of its own resources, the cost of a supervisor for maktabs, appointed on the recommendation of the District Muslim Education Committee, Meerut, during the year under review.

There were seven supervisors for maktabs in the districts of Bareilly, Hardoi, Basti, Bijnor, Allahabad, Meerut and Jaunpur. The cost of the first three was borne by Government and of the rest by the boards concerned. Their work is reported to be satisfactory. There is a demand for supervisors in some other districts also.

D—Education of Depressed Classes

The education of the depressed classes continued to receive particular attention as in the preceding year.

An additional recurring grant of Rs.65,000 was sanctioned for depressed class education during the year and was utilized on the following items: Expenditure

	Rs.
1. Additional stipends and scholarships	52,428
2. Additional supply of free text-books, etc.	1,225
3. Additional supervisors of depressed class schools	1,800
4. Additional grants to non-official bodies for maintenance of depressed class institutions	4,547
5. Recurring grant to the Harijan Sewak Sangh, Allahabad, for the Harijan Ashram, Allahabad	5,000
Total	65,000

A non-recurring grant of Rs.5,000 was also given to the Harijan Ashram, Allahabad, for building workshops and godowns as a part of their industrial school for Harijan children.

The total expenditure on depressed class education from provincial revenues including the above additional grants rose during the year to Rs.3,10,728 as against Rs.2,41,328 in the preceding year. The expenditure was incurred on the following objects:

Grants to—

	Rs.
District boards for depressed class education	1,64,540
Municipal boards for depressed class education	7,479
Non-official bodies for depressed class education	39,858
Harijan Ashram, Allahabad, for depressed class education	10,000
Allotment for award of depressed class scholarships	75,351
Allotment for appointment of depressed class supervisors	13,500
Total	3,10,728

Most of the old schemes of awarding scholarships to depressed class students were revised during the year, both in respect of their number and value, in order to make them more attractive and to bring them into line with other scholarships for similar courses of study. Also the period of award of the high school scholarships for vernacular final examination passed depressed class students was extended from four to five years, to enable them to carry on with scholarships up to the high school examination. A further provision of Rs.5,200 was made for the award of stipends to depressed class students undergoing training in industrial and technical schools who for want of such assistance were not taking advantage of the training offered in spite of all the encouragement given to them to join these institutions.

Stipends and
scholarships

With the revision of the old schemes and the introduction of new ones during the year, the total number of scholarships meant exclusively for the children of the scheduled castes reached 7,500 involving an annual expenditure of Rs.1,08,180 as against 4,761 stipends of the annual value of Rs. 91,500 in the preceding year. There is now a fair sprinkling of depressed class students in all the classes of high schools, colleges and universities.

Free supply
of text-
books.

The scheme of free supply of text-books and writing materials to poor and deserving depressed class students was extended to the 49 municipal boards which had not introduced compulsory primary education for boys, and Rs.1,225 was sanctioned for this purpose during the year. The total expenditure of this item thus rose to Rs.8,725 and provided about 40,000 depressed class students with free text-books and writing materials during the year. Besides these regular scholarships and supply of free text-books, etc., over one hundred depressed class students who could not be helped out of the normal allotment, were also given scholarships or books, as a non-recurring measure, at a cost of Rs.6,000 as shown below :

Class	M. A.	Degree	Inter- mediate	High school	Middle	Primary	Training	Total
Number of depressed class students given assistance.	2	13	28	6	16	1	50	118

Exemption
from fees.

The United Provinces Legislative Assembly passed a resolution in September, 1938, that depressed class students of all classes except those who could afford to pay should be exempt from payment of fees. This resolution was implemented in Government institutions and non-Government institutions including the universities were strongly advised to follow suit. Consequently a large number of depressed class students reading in English institutions were exempted from payment of fees during the year. Government further directed that district boards, which so desired, could exempt depressed class boys from the payment of fees prescribed for teaching English in vernacular middle schools. Many depressed class students reading English as an optional subject in vernacular middle schools were thus exempted from the payment of that special fee also. In regard to the payment of ordinary tuition fees in vernacular schools all the district boards of the United Provinces except Almora and Ghazipur have already made the education of depressed class students free in their respective jurisdictions; the District Boards of Agra, Etawah, Naini Tal and Pilibhit which formerly charged fees from depressed class students reading in vernacular middle schools were persuaded to grant wholesale exemption like the other 42 districts.

Admission
to English
institutions.

There was no restriction on the admission of scheduled caste students into all kinds of anglo-vernacular institutions except at (1) the Kayastha Pathshala Intermediate College, Allahabad, (2) the Hewett Kshatriya Intermediate College and School, Benares, and (3) the Sanatan Dharma High School, Benares. The last named has since thrown its doors open to the scheduled castes, but the other two are still considering the matter, there being some difficulty in amending the terms of their trust deeds.

Admission
to training
institutions.

Steps were also taken to secure a regular admission of depressed class candidates into vernacular training institutions. Government made it a rule that each district will send at least three scheduled caste candidates to training schools annually. This meant a regular supply of about 150 trained scheduled caste candidates for appointment as teachers in vernacular schools annually, and it is to be hoped that within a few years, the existing representation of these men on the staff of vernacular schools of district and municipal boards would rise to a reasonable proportion.

Representation of depressed class candidates on the staff of anglo-vernacular institutions continued to be meagre, as shown below ;

Kind of institution	Total staff	Number of depressed classes
Government English institutions	1,530	1
Aided English institutions	5,802	15
Unaided English institutions	923	4
Total ..	8,255	20 or 2½ per 1,000

Among the district inspecting officers and teachers of Government normal schools, there were two officers belonging to the depressed classes. The chief reason for this poor representation seemed to be the apathy of the depressed class candidates themselves to enter the educational services. Very few of them offered for admission to Government training colleges, in spite of all the encouragement given to them for admission to these institutions. Government issued special instructions to the Public Service Commission and to all the appointing authorities to give particular consideration to the qualified depressed class candidates seeking employment.

The number of supervisors for depressed class schools increased from 58 to 62, during the year, four additional men having been appointed in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur, Azamgarh and Garhwal. Twenty-nine of these men were in district board service and 33 in Government non-pensionable service. The post of supervisor of Garhwal District Board was transferred from the control of the District Board to that of the Education Department. Fifty-five of these men belonged to the scheduled castes, two to the backward classes and the remaining five were caste Hindus. Three vacancies occurred during the year and were filled up by scheduled caste men.

Supervisors
of depressed
class
schools.

The term of appointment of the district depressed class education committees which expired during the year was further extended for a year. The main object of having these committees was to secure an awakening among the depressed classes and to carry on propaganda among them for their educational uplift. This object was fairly well achieved.

District
Depressed
Class
Education
Committee

The Provincial Depressed Class Education Committee, United Provinces, was reconstituted towards the close of the year, and the new personnel was appointed with effect from 1st February, 1939, for a period of three years. The revised personnel consists of Shri Karan Singh Kane, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, as Chairman, ten other M. L. A.'s and M. L. C.'s belonging to the scheduled castes, four other members (non-M. L. A.'s) belonging to the scheduled castes, and five members of the general public not belonging to the scheduled castes, but interested and engaged in work among the depressed classes. The special officer for depressed class education continued to be the secretary of the Committee.

Provincial
Depressed
Class
Education
Committee

Schools and
Scholars.

The following table shows the comparative figures for the current and preceding years :

Years	Number of schools	Number of scholars		Total	Total number of depressed class scholars in all kinds of schools
		Depressed classes			
1937-38 ..	655	18,445	9,806	28,251	166,535
1938-39 ..	659	19,857	10,579	30,436	183,181
Increase or decrease.	+4	+1,412	+773	+2,185	+15,646

The number of depressed class schools increased by four and the enrolment increased by about 8 per cent. This shows that the schools were better attended than in the previous years. The number of depressed class children attending ordinary schools also continued to increase as in previous years. "

E - Reformatory School, Chunar

The year opened with 84 inmates against 83 in the previous year. There were 26 fresh admissions and one was transferred from the Yarvada Industrial School, while 23 were released during the year. Thus at the end of the year there were 83 inmates on the rolls of the institution. Of these 83 inmates, 53 were Hindus, 29 Muhammadans and one Christian. Of the 27 new inmates —

- six had one previous conviction;
- two had two previous convictions;
- one had three previous convictions;
- one had 12 previous convictions;
- seventeen had no convictions and all were illiterate;
- fifteen were received from urban, and
- twelve from rural areas.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs.40,627 as against Rs.39,612 for the last year. The increase is due to the repairs of the second pumping plant and also to other causes. The high cost of maintenance is unavoidable, owing to the peculiar nature of the charge and the number of buildings which have to be kept in good condition including the massive walls of the old fort of Chunar within which the Reformatory School is situated.

The number of boys who received training in crafts was as follows :

Shoe-making ..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Carpentry ..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Weaving ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Tailoring ..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Gardening ..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Masons ..	..	..	..	..	..	6

During the last three years, 63 boys were released. Reports on these boys show that 14 followed the trades taught at this school, 12 followed other professions, three remained unemployed, three relapsed into crime, two shifted to other places and no definite reports were available about 28 boys.

The discipline and education of the inmates was satisfactory. Fourteen appeared for the examination at the end of Class IV and all were successful. One attended the local vernacular middle school and passed his Class VI with credit. Games and exercises continued to be popular. Scouting activities are taking root. Instruction in First-Aid was also imparted to boys and ten were awarded the First-Aid Certificate. Boys on the whole enjoyed sound health. Measures for the prevention of infectious diseases were taken and the Civil Surgeon visited the dispensary twice during the year.

The Board of Visitors which is made up of three officials and three non-officials met twelve times during the year. The school was visited during the year by the Collector, Mirzapur, the Inspector General of Prisons, United Provinces, along with other members of the Jail Expert Committee, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, and His Excellency the Governor, United Provinces. They were all favourably impressed with the work of the institution.

The second set of pumps was successfully repaired by the members of the staff employed at the pumping station at a cost of Rs.445-15.

Pumping
station.

CHAPTER VII
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

A—For men

There are seven colleges for training teachers, four meant for graduates only and three for under-graduates. The graduate Training Colleges are the two training institutions attached to the Benares Hindu University and the Muslim University, Aligarh, the Government Training College, Allahabad, and the Government Basic Training College, Allahabad, which was started during the year under review in accordance with the interim report of the Education Re-organization Committee. The three Training Colleges for under-graduates are the Government Training Colleges of Lucknow and Agra and Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow. Teachers of lower grades are trained at the Government Normal Schools, Central Schools and Training classes.

The following statement shows the number and enrolment of the various types of training institutions during the year under review :

Kind of institution	Institutions			Enrolment		
	Number of institutions in 1937-38	Number of institutions in 1938-39	Increase or decrease	Number of enrolments in 1937-38	Number of enrolments in 1938-39	Increase or decrease
College for graduates	3	4	+1	207	296	+89
College for under-graduates.	3	3	..	183	197	+14
Normal Schools ..	8	8	..	720	726	+6
Central Training Schools.	13	11	-2	429	398	-31
Training classes ..	24	19	-5	214	178	-36
Total ..	51	45	-6	1,753	1,795	+42

Training classes are being gradually abolished as the number of untrained teachers diminishes and also because the central training schools now largely supply the trained teachers required.

The college session extends over ten calendar months. As last year, admission to the college was made by a board appointed by the Government. The board selected 65 candidates including 7 women, and 13 were nominated by Government including one woman and a nominee of the Fiji Government. Three men, however, left the college, to take up other employment. The hostels attached to the college have accommodation for 60 men students.

Training colleges for graduates—Government Training College, Allahabad.

The academic qualifications of the candidates admitted during the year is given below :

Division			M.A.	M.Sc.	B.A.	B.Sc.	Total
I	..	..	6	6	1	..	13
II	..	..	18 (one woman)	9	11 (4 women)	9	42 (5 women)
III	..	..	12 (two women)	2	7 (one woman)	2	23 (3 women)
Total			36 (3 women)	17	19 (5 women)	6	78 (8 women)

The number of students having previous teaching experience was 44 as compared to 28 of the previous year. Seventeen came from rural areas.

The following statement shows the caste or religion of the students admitted during the year under report :

Caste or religion	Number of students				
Hindus (higher caste)	57 (6 women)
Muslims	14 (1 woman)
Christians	5 (1 woman)
Depressed classes	1
Jains	1
Total					78

Stipends—Twenty-two stipends at Rs.15 per mensem and 48 at Rs 12 per mensem each were given during the year.

Forty-six students who completed courses in special subjects were distributed as follows :

Mathematics 8, General Science 2, Science 5, History 6, Geography 4, and Physical Training 21.

Handwork formed the basic foundation for work in various subjects, cardboard, clay, plasticine, cotton, wood and soap were the materials used for making the models and other teaching devices.

A class in spinning was started in January last and continued for two months. All the students learnt the use of the *takli*. Lectures on Physiology, Hygiene and Infectious Diseases were given to all the students. Out of 72 examinees in the First-Aid Examination 64 passed.

In Geography practical training in survey work (plane table and chain and tape) was given. Each student prepared a regional survey of a tahsil. An excursion to Benares to study the relics of Sarnath was made. Students also visited the Montessori department of the Theosophical School at Rajghat. Graphical charts of the various aspects of Indian History were prepared. Special attention was given to the teaching of English, but the standard of teaching English was not satisfactory, the cause

for which seemed to be that in the majority of cases the students' command over the language was not good. In Mathematics special attention was paid to the practical work, e.g. experiments with machines and making of graphical charts and models like slide rule and Montessori apparatus.

Tutorial groups continued to work successfully during the year. The literary society continued to function satisfactorily and in addition to debates, lectures were given by experts on different subjects.

Excursions were organized as in previous years. Places of historical geographical, industrial, and scientific interest were visited.

Seventy-five appeared at the final examination and 74 passed, the failure being in theory only.

The total expenditure on the college was Rs.80,027 including expenditure on stipends as compared to Rs.69,994 in the previous year.

Government
Basic Training
College,
Allahabad.

The college is maintained by the Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces. It prepares candidates for the Licentiate of Teaching Examination.

In accordance with the interim report of the Education Re-organization Committee Government decided to open a training college for training teachers in basic education to provide instructors for circle refresher courses for primary school teachers.

The college was opened on 22nd August, 1938.

Forty-five students were admitted, 30 of whom were stipendiary and 15 non-stipendiary. Later on in the month of January, 1939, 28 women students were transferred from the Women's Basic College, Benares.

Men students were accommodated in the college hostel which was a part of the college building, while the women students lived in the women's hostel in a rented building.

Academical qualifications of the candidates admitted were :

	Men students	Women students
M.A.	14	..
M. Sc	5	..
B.A.	18	4
B. Sc.	5	..
B.A. (Hons.)	2	..
B. Com.	1	..
Under-graduates .. .. .	..	24
	—	—
Total	45	28
	—	—

In addition to the general training in all the subjects prescribed for basic education in Classes I and II, students were encouraged to specialize in Art, Handicrafts and Spinning.

All subjects for the theory and practical examinations for the Licentiate of Teaching were done with special emphasis on the three crafts, handwork co-ordinated with Art, Gardening and Spinning. General Science and Civics were also taught in accordance with the syllabus laid down for basic schools.

Forty-five students appeared at the examination for the theory and practice of teaching in the same compulsory papers as the other training college. In addition all the students had to be examined in Carding, Piecing, Spinning, Handwork including cardboard and bookcrafts and in Art. All passed in practice but one failed in theory. Twenty-eight women appeared in theory and practice for the C. T. Examination and all passed.

Much emphasis was laid on the co-ordination of Art and Handicrafts and their co-relation with the subjects of the curriculum—the object aimed at being to make the craft the basis to illustrate and introduce the various subjects of the normal curriculum. At the same time the college and its practising school became a laboratory for experiments in working out the implications of basic education and for trying out methods and syllabus. The work carried out in the college has caused considerable interest and His Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble Premier and many other distinguished visitors showed great sympathy with its aims.

Dr. Zakir Husain, the Chairman of the Wardha Education Committee, very kindly acted as one of the practical examiners in the L. T. Examination. Educationists from other provinces in India also visited this college to see the working of this modified Wardha Scheme of education. The college has felt its way carefully and has not adopted any method without careful experiment and testing. It makes no special claims, but is ready to adapt and adopt any fruitful methods to brighten and improve instruction.

Seventy students were admitted to the college after an intelligence test and personal interview as compared to 53 students admitted in the previous year. Out of 70, six were women, and this is the first time in the history of the college that women students were admitted. For them strict *purdah* arrangements were made. Candidates came from various provinces all over India and some were deputed by the Indian States. With the exception of Rampur and Hyderabad States, all Indian States and provinces who deputed their candidates for training paid a deputation allowance of Rs.500 per candidate.

The Principal reports that a special feature of this year's time table was the provision of periods for the discussion of plans and schemes of work of pupil teachers. This has resulted in a noticeable improvement in the level of the teaching done by students.

The Education Society of the college continued to maintain its good record of intellectual and social activities. Lectures were given by experts on different interesting topics.

Educational excursions were arranged to the training centres opened at Wardha and Allahabad.

The examination results were satisfactory. Sixty-eight appeared at the final examination and 67 passed, the failure was in theory only. A sum of Rs.4,000 which is given annually by Government for the award of stipends to students was paid to the Aligarh Muslim University.

The college prepares candidates for the B. T. examination of the Benares Hindu University. Students are admitted from all over India. During the year under review 83 students were admitted to the college.

Training
College's
attached to
Universi-
ties—
Aligarh
Muslim
University
Training
College.

Benares
Hindu
University
Training
College.

Admission was made by a college committee nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

The academic qualification of the students admitted was as follows:

Degree				I division	II division	III division
M. A.	..	..	..	1	11	12
M. Sc.	..	..	..	1	10	1
B. A.	"	..	..	..	16	21
B. Sc.	..	..	..	1	4	4
B. Com.	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total				3	42	38
				83		

Twenty stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem each tenable for 10 months were awarded by the United Provinces Government. In addition 16 stipends of different values ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 per mensem, were awarded by various Indian States and schools who sent their candidates for training.

A special course in Hindi was started at the College. During the year under review primary and rural education, experimental education and infant education were introduced as special subjects. A special class for training adult education teachers was conducted by the college.

Sports and other extra curricular activities continued to claim the usual attention. The college stood first in the all-Benares Teachers' Football Tournament and won the Wanchoo Trophy Cup. Sixty-nine students underwent the scout master's training under the Hindustan Scouting Association.

The result of the B. T. examination was as follows:

				I division	II division	III division	Total
Theory	..	..	..	7	59	17	83
Practice	..	..	..	6	55	23	83

The total expenditure during the year amounts to Rs. 34,851-12 as against Rs. 32,665-4. In each case the Government grant of Rs. 4,000 for award of stipends has been included.

The college re-opened after the summer vacation with 80 students on the rolls distributed as follows:

Final class 39 (including 3 girls).
Preparatory class 41 (including 3 girls).

There were 56 Hindus, 1 depressed class, 19 Muslims, 3 Christians and 1 Jain in the college.

Games and extra curricular activities continued to receive the usual attention. The health of the students has generally been good.

Thirty-nine appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination in 1939 of whom 38 passed. Thirty-five out of 39 students appeared at the Physical Training final examination and 29 passed.

A refresher course was held from 17th to 23rd December, 1938, in Mathematics and Nature Study. Nineteen teachers attended the course.

The college re-opened on 12th July, 1938, with 83 students on roll, of whom 39 were in the final class and 44 in the preparatory class. One student of the final class died during the year.

Government
Training
College,
Lucknow.

All male students were required to undergo the special course in physical training. Out of 34 students in the final class towards the end of the session only 26 took the final examination, 12 were successful. All students were given training in First Aid. The college got second prize in the Provincial First Aid Competition held at Aligarh. An Ambulance Brigade Division was also formed in the college. An excursion to visit Agra was organized. Gardening and music continued to be popular with students.

A marked improvement in the results over that of last year is noticed. Thirty-eight candidates sat for Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination and 36 passed.

The total expenditure for the year under report amounts to Rs.56,063 as against Rs.58,346 in the previous year.

The session opened with 35 students on roll, 20 in the junior and 15 in the senior class. The Government gave permission to the college authorities to increase the enrolment from 15 to 20 in the junior class.

Teachers'
Christian
Training
College,
Lucknow.

There were 12 Hindus, 3 Muslims and 20 Christians.

The academic qualification of the students admitted is as follows :

High School	..	..	..	..	..	12
Intermediate	..	..	..	..	..	15
Graduates	..	..	..	..	..	8

The result was very satisfactory. Fifteen students sat for the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination and 13 passed.

As usual, the college conducted the summer school of education for teachers during May and June. Forty-five persons attended the school. A night school for children and adults has also been started. Students of the college use Dr. Laubach's method for teaching adult illiterates. The school is well spoken of.

This is in abeyance.

The number of Government normal schools remained eight. The total enrolment was 726 as compared to 720 in the previous year. They prepare for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate after a two years' course. These schools continue to do good work and efforts have been intensified to improve the training given in them. Special attention is given to the teaching of rural knowledge which is now a compulsory subject. Physical training is imparted on modern lines. Handwork and playway methods of teaching are emphasized. Training in spinning and its processes was introduced during the year. The teachers all go through a course in physical training and are trained to instruct a class and to organize games and athletic meetings. They are all trained as scouts.

The Inter-Normal School Tournament which is held every year at one or other of the normal schools was held during the year under review at Allahabad and was the usual success.

Central
Training
Schools.

The number was 11 against 13 of the last year. The total enrolment was 398. These schools continue to do useful work in training teachers for primary schools. They have a trained under-graduate headmaster and are staffed with selected instructors from among district board teachers. They have a one-year course and prepare for the Primary Teachers' Certificate.

Refreshet courses and the usual activities like physical training first aid and scouting continued.

Training
Classes.

The training classes run by the local boards are gradually decreasing with the increase in the number of trained teachers. They are now 19 as compared with 24 last year. They will before long all disappear. At a time when few teachers were trained they filled a useful purpose but the Central Training Schools have now taken their place.

The Ingra-
ham Insti-
tute, Ghazi-
bad.

This training school continued to do well and maintained its standard. It has started experiments in correlation of school subjects with handwork.

B—Women

There are four colleges which prepare women graduates for a degree or diploma in teaching: The Aligarh University for the first time admitted women graduates for a course in teaching. Five women students secured their diplomas in teaching this year from this University. The Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, continues to be the only women's college in the province which provides for the training of women graduates. Women graduates are admitted, in a limited number, to the Government Training College, Allahabad, and the University Training College, Benares. The output of trained women graduates from the above four centres was 34 this year.

The number of women who secured certificates in teaching from the men's C. T. Training Colleges at Agra and Lucknow were 7.

Twenty-eight women were admitted in the Basic Training Class opened in Benares in September, 1938. These were later transferred to the Basic Training College, Allahabad. Four of these women were graduates and 24 were High School passed candidates. On the completion of their course, all 28 secured the C. T. Training Certificates.

The following table gives details of the number of training classes of various grades maintained exclusively for women, together with their enrolment on 31st March, 1939:

Kind of training class	Government	Government aided	Municipal Board	Enrolment	
				1937-38	1938-39
English Teachers' Certificate.	1	4	..	} 607	718
Vernacular Teachers' Certificate.	4	8	1		
Primary Teachers' Certificate.	35	2	2		
	40	14	3	607	718

The number of training classes has been increased by 3 by the opening of the new Primary Teachers' Certificate classes attached to the Government Girls' Schools at Naini Tal, Muzaffarnagar and Gorakhpur. The enrolment in the above 57 training classes is 718, and registers an increase of 111 more teachers under training than the year before in women's training classes.

The table below gives details of the number of women candidates examined and passed in the various training centres. Statistic.

Kind of training class	1937-38		1938-39	
	Number examined	Number passed	Number examined	Number passed
Graduate Training College ..	28	27	35	34
Men's C. T. Training College ..	7	5	9	7
Basic Training College ..	..	..	28	28
English Teachers' Certificate ..	55	42	50	35
Vernacular Teachers' Certificate ..	158	112	177	129
Primary Teachers' Certificate ..	174	129	161	110
Total ..	422	315	463	343

The number of women teachers in girls' schools during the year rose from 5,212 to 5,408. Of the increase of 196 teachers 127 were trained women teachers. There are besides 245 men teachers in girls' schools, only 64 of whom are trained. The total number of trained women teachers in girls' schools is 2,051 and the number of untrained women teachers is 3,357. More training institutions for women or wider provision for the admission of more candidates in those that exist, is obviously needed.

CHAPTER VIII
ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS

A—Sanskrit

Government
Sanskrit
College,
Benares.

There were 610 students on the rolls of the College on 31st March, 1939, as against 719 on the same date last year. The fall in enrolment is stated to be due to the retirement of some senior professors. Five hundred and ten candidates sat in the Acharya, Shastri Madhyama and Prathama examinations, and 458 passed. The percentages of passes in the aforesaid examinations is shown from the following comparative statement :

Examination	Percentage of passes	
	1937-38	1938-39
1. Acharya	81.0	83.3
2. Shastri	65.1	63.4
3. Madhyama	58.2	55.7
4. Prathama	34.0	42.5

In the Anglo-Sanskrit Department there were 72 students, as compared with 78 in the previous year. The annual examinations, which were to be held towards the end of the year were, owing to serious communal disturbances at Benares, postponed till July. The post-Acharya scholars numbered 16. They carried on advanced studies and research work in different branches of Indian Philosophy and Sanskrit literature under the college staff. There were ten Sadho Lal scholars. A majority of them was given research work in connexion with the different Puranas. The rest carried on work in Grammar and Vedas. The work of these scholars was generally satisfactory. The number of students deputed to the college by other provinces and states, namely Central Provinces, Dharwar, Indore, Bhavanagar and Balrampur was 10. No new work was undertaken in connexion with the Saraswati Bhavana publications. However, of the books which had already been in the press, six were published under the general editorial supervision of the Principal, and two were ready for publication. Printed books relating to oriental studies worth Rs.636 and Sanskrit manuscripts worth about Rs.1,000 were purchased during the year. The manuscripts include some rare and hitherto unknown works.

The literary and debating society for students started last year, continued to do useful work. It also organized a number of important lectures by prominent scholars who visited Benares.

In July, 1938, a strong and representative committee was appointed to advise Government as to the changes that should be introduced in the syllabus of studies for the various examinations conducted by the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, as well as the scheme of examinations, with a view to economize time and modernize the curriculum without in any way lowering the standard of knowledge of the scholars specializing in the various branches of Sanskrit studies. This Committee began its

work in August, 1938, and was engaged in it throughout the rest of the year.

The number of recognized pathshalas rose by 64 to 990 and that of the candidates sent up by them for the various Sanskrit examinations by 551 to 12,855. The pathshalas receiving grants-in-aid numbered, as before, 103. The Inspector inspected during the year 56 pathshalas as against 55 in 1937-38. The tuitional condition is said to be improving, but for the reasons that many of these institutions are staffed with low-paid and untrained teachers or are inadequately staffed, the progress is rather slow. Unless the financial condition of the pathshalas is strengthened so as to enable them to have adequate and properly qualified teachers on the staff these difficulties will be accentuated on the introduction of modern subjects such as Hindi, History, Geography, etc. in the Sanskrit examinations from the next year. Very few of the managing committees are registered bodies. The relations between the management and teachers are not always cordial. The buildings are generally not suitable. Due again to financial difficulties, most of these institutions are unable to maintain suitable libraries. Efforts were made to encourage modern games and open air exercises in the few pathshalas having play-grounds. Discipline was, during the year under review, satisfactory.

Sanskrit Pathshalas

The Board met thrice during the year 1938-39. Besides considering a number of books received for inclusion in the courses of studies for the Sanskrit College examinations and taking disciplinary action against defaulting candidates, the Board granted permanent or temporary recognition to 36 pathshalas in and 11 outside the United Provinces and sanctioned the introduction of general subjects of History, Geography, Hindi and Arithmetic in the Prathama, Madhyama and Shastri examinations and of Prachina Vyakaran and Veda (Nairukta school) in the Madhyama and Shastri examinations.

Board of Sanskrit studies.]

These examinations were held at 47 centres—33 in and 14 outside the United Provinces. A new centre exclusively for women candidates was, for the first time in the history of the Sanskrit College Examination, opened this year at the Gokul Das Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad. The number of pathshalas sending up candidates was 1,304. Of these 990 were in the United Provinces and 314 outside the Province. The total number of candidates registered for these examinations from all parts of the country (including Nepal and the Indian States) increased by 600 to 15,743. The results of the different examinations are given below :

Sanskrit examinations.

Serial number	Name of examination	Number of candidate		Percentage passed	
		1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
1	Prathama	5,532	5,714	45.1	45.85
2	Madhyama	6,882	7,173	59.0*	65.1
3	Shastri	2,074	2,166	47.09†	66.6
4	Acharya	665	690	62.02	76.9

* Madhyama (Khanda).
 † Madhyama (Sampurna).

Eighty-eight girls appeared in the Prathama, Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya examinations and 65 passed. Twenty-four blind candidates were enrolled for the various examinations, of whom 17 appeared and 14 passed; non-Brahmin candidates, who were successful in different examinations, numbered 513. As is obvious from the above table, the percentages of passes in all the examinations were better than in the previous year. The examination fees realized in 1938-39 amounted to Rs.44,064 as against Rs.42,443-4 in 1937-38.

B—Arabic and Persian

The number of institutions receiving grants-in-aid remained the same, i.e. 32. The grant-in-aid paid to them in 1938-39 amounted to Rs.48,396. Many of the recognized private institutions want state help, but for lack of funds it has not so far been possible to grant their requests. The Inspector inspected only 17 institutions during the year. The shortage of inspections is ascribed to increase in examination work. The tuitional condition of the madrasas is reported to need much improvement. The curriculum, though modernized to a great extent, could not be taught efficiently for want of adequate staff. Discipline has also suffered in them for the same reason. The reforms in the traditional Arabic and Persian courses introduced by the Board of Arabic and Persian studies of these Provinces have been adopted in the Punjab and Bihar also.

The results of the various examinations are given below :

Serial number	Name of examinations	Number appeared		Percentage passed	
		1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
<i>Arabic</i>					
1	Maulvi	93	94	48·4	78·4
2	Alim	100	84	55	63·1
3	Fazil	53	53	62·3	60·4
<i>Persian</i>					
4	Munshi	530	560	57·9	57·7
5	Kamil	187	191	56·7	52·3
	Total	963	984		

CHAPTER IX
MISCELLANEOUS

In April, 1938, a resolution was moved in the Legislative Assembly by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasih Uddin asking that effect might be given to the resolutions of the Muslim Educational Conference held in 1934. So far as the resolution related to the question of grants to Muslim Anglo-Veruacular institutions, Government issued orders that Muslim institutions should continue to enjoy the same sympathetic consideration that they had enjoyed in past years and that the rules may be worked with sympathy in their case. Regarding the allotment of additional funds for aiding Arabic and Persian Madrasas, Government have provided a sum of Rs.7,000 (Rs.5,000 recurring and Rs 2,000 non-re-curring) in 1939-40 for grants to new madrasas. Another resolution was moved in April, 1938, by Shri Vishwanath Prasad asking for an increase in the expenditure provided for the education of depressed classes and Government sanctioned an additional grant of Rs.75,000 recurring from 1939-40 onwards for the purpose. In the same month two Bills were also introduced in the Legislative Assembly, one by Mr. Chandra Bhanu Gupta to amend the Lucknow University Act (V of 1920) and the other by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri to amend the Allahabad University Act (III of 1921). Both the Bills were forwarded to the Universities Re-organization Committee for consideration. In August, 1938, two resolutions were moved in the Legislative Assembly regarding education, one by Mr. Sita Ram Shukla regarding appointment in future of female teachers instead of male teachers in lower primary and primary schools on which Government issued orders to the chairmen of the municipal and district boards through the Commissioners to appoint in future as many female teachers as possible in their preparatory and primary schools. The other resolution was moved by Mr. Dayal Das regarding the exemption of depressed class students from payment of tuition and examination fees. Orders issued to the effect that the resolution should be complied with so far as Government institutions were concerned and non-Government schools were advised to fall into line with Government schools. In September, 1938 a resolution was moved by Lala Har Sahai Gupta in the Legislative Council urging appointment of a committee to inquire into the administration of the Agra University. In reply it was said that this had already been done. In February, 1939, a resolution was moved by Rai Sahib Lala Mathura Das in the Legislative Council regarding the introduction in the Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee of training in engineering trades—such as carpentry, furniture manufacture, smithy, etc. A Re-organization Committee was appointed to go into all matters of the College re-organization.

Education
in the
United Pro-
vinces Legis-
lature.

As literature on the subject of observing 4th October of each year as the "World Day for Animals" was received in this province long after that date, heads of Government and aided High Schools and Intermediate Colleges were instructed to set aside one day before 23rd December, 1938, and to observe the day in whatever way they considered suitable. The reports received indicate that there was a ready response to the appeal of the Indian Humane Education Society, Toppakulam, Trichinopoly,

World Da-
for Anima

which initiated this idea. Some 110 institutions observed the day in various ways. Generally lectures on prevention of cruelty to animals were delivered. In some schools discourses and debates were held, and in others, posters, slogans, and mottos were prepared and hung in prominent places. Poems were recited and essays were written and read out to the audience.

Board of
Vernacular
Education.

During the year 1938-39 there was no meeting of the Board of Vernacular Education as its reconstitution was under the consideration of Government.

Un-
der-
endowments.

Nine endowments were created during the year, one of which exceeded Rs.5,000 in value.

The Sundar Maharajin Endowments Trust Fund, Benares, was created for daily distribution of gram or other articles of food to students of the Nityanand Vedic Vidyalaya, Kashi, and for the award of as many scholarships of Rs.5 per mensem each, as the trust funds might permit to the Arya students studying Sanskrit in the Nityanand Vedic Vidyalaya, Kashi. Government securities of the value of Rs.6,600 were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, United Provinces, for this purpose.

Of the remaining endowments, two of the value of Rs.5,000 each, one of Rs.3,600 and one of Rs.700 were created for the award of scholarships. Three whose value is less than Rs.1,000 were created for the award of medals.

United
Provinces
Guides
Association.

Steady progress was maintained by the Association during the year under review. The numbers—all ranks—increased by 460 making a total of 5,844 up to December, 1938. The First Extension Company of Guides in the Lepet Asylum near Allahabad was organized and a promising flock in the Blind School at Rajpur near Dehra Dun was started. Twelve guides were deputed to the All-India Training Camp. There are now four Local Advisers and three Camp Advisers of this Association. The annual training camp was held at Naini Tal. A camp for guides in the Agra District was run successfully. In January a District Commissioners and Secretaries' Conference combined with a Provincial rally was held at Lucknow. In March, 1939, Miss Hayman, the Trainer of the Association arrived in this country and visited most of the districts and an increase in the number is anticipated.

the Hindus-
Scout
Association.

The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association merged into the Hindustan Scout Association from September, 1938. The Association is in receipt of the Government grant of Rs.19,700 including Rs.1,500 for the Girl Scout Section a new department and Rs.3,200 for rural work.

The Association is said to be expanding. Nine hundred and sixty-two scout masters and 560 workers for rural areas were trained. The annual intensive training camp was held at Simla. The number of rallies held during the year under review was 128. The provincial rally was held at Basti during Christmas week. It was attended by 3,000 boy scouts and girl guides from all over the Province. Scouts were encouraged to take an active part in the St. John's Ambulance and Mackenzie Course Competition.

Three hundred girl guides and patrol leaders were trained during the year under review. Training classes were held at different places such as Dehra Dun, Bareilly, Benares, Moradabad, Hardoi and Allahabad. Rallies of girls-guides were held at Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad.

The numbers have decreased from 64,442 to 32,419. This fall is due to the fact that some of the District Boards issued orders that their school troops should join the other association as it was considered to be more national in outlook, the Government grant was withdrawn and given to the other association. The association, however, continued to function with success. It was decided to devote special attention to training and a satisfactory organization has been evolved. Several members have received training at the training centre at Gilwel Park, England, and their knowledge and experience have proved most useful in the organization and running of Wood Badge courses and training camps. His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces, continued to be Chief Scout, the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Executive Council and Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad, Provincial Commissioner.

Boy Scouts
Association

The Samiti continued to make steady progress during the year under review. The enrolment was 108. The amount of tuition fee realized was Rs.2,310-8 as against Rs.2,017-8 realized in the previous year. The Samiti holds its own diploma and degree examinations in music and also sends up candidates for the diploma examination in music conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces. The Samiti organized two special demonstrations in addition to the annual demonstrations.

Prayag
Sangit
Samiti.

The college continued to do useful work in music. The total number on the roll at the close of the session was 508 as compared to 341 in the previous year. The number of women students was 168 as compared to 97. The demand for admission continues to increase.

Marris
College of
Hindustan
Music,
Lucknow.

The total expenditure of the college was Rs.18,908, the Government grant being Rs.6,996 for maintenance, Rs.11,594 was received from fees.

The college held its usual demonstrations from time to time. Talks were given at the Lucknow All-India Radio Station by the staff and students of the college.

There was no marked change in the finances of the Academy during the year under review. It continued to get a Government grant of Rs.25,000. There was an increase on the income side of the Academy due to the increased sale of its publications. The total receipt was Rs.5,282 as against Rs.4,017 of the last year.

Hindustan
Academy.

The Academy continued to make steady progress both as regards its membership and the standard of its publications. The Academy has now on its rolls 176 members. A Government grant of Rs.2,000 was paid to the Academy. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, also gave a grant of Rs.500. His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman gave donations of Rs.1,000 and Rs.200 respectively, during the year.

National
Academy
Sciences.

The scheme of school clinics was extended during the year under report to eight more cities. Formerly school clinics were at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow now in addition to these, they are also at Shahjahanpur, Meerut, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Saharanpur, Moradabad, Fyzabad and Bareilly. The opening of school clinics in the smaller cities has added considerably to the usefulness of the scheme of medical inspection of schools. In Shahjahanpur, Bareilly and Moradabad

School
Clinics.

these clinics are located in rented buildings and in the other five places accommodation has been provided by the department either in a school building or in a hostel. The total number of cases treated at the school dispensaries during the year under review was 66,500 as compared with 50,000 of the last year. Maximum daily attendance was 62 as compared with 61 in 1937-38. Boys with defective vision were paid special attention in the clinics at Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Benares which are equipped with necessary appliances for the examination of the eye-sight. Two hundred and sixty-seven pairs of spectacles were supplied free to poor boys and 30 boys purchased glasses at their own cost. All the five dispensaries in the bigger centres had the benefit of the services of honorary dentists. In the Lucknow clinic which is equipped with a microscope, 29 special examinations were carried out.

St. John's
Ambulance.

The Mackenzie Scheme continued to make steady progress. The following certificates for the Mackenzie Course in First-Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation were obtained from the Indian Headquarters for scholars in Anglo-Vernacular, Vernacular, European and Girls' schools.

Pass certificate	..	..	..	..	5,659
First re-examination	..	..	..	..	1,148
Second re-examination	..	..	..	..	302

In order to maintain a good standard in the Mackenzie School Course, refresher classes were held in many of the districts. A new centre was opened at Jaunpur.

The St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas in no. VII United Provinces District is making good progress with the organization of Ambulance, Cadet and Nursing Divisions. Two more Ambulance Brigade Divisions were formed at Lucknow and Farrukhabad, making a total of seven Ambulance Divisions. Two new Cadet Divisions were opened at the Government High School, Fatehgarh, and Christian High School, Farrukhabad, making a total of 13 in the United Provinces District. A grant of Rs.100 per division was given to six institutions.

The annual Provincial Ambulance Competitions for 1938 were held at Aligarh early in January, 1939. The Jagmal Raja Challenge Shield for boys from anglo-vernacular schools and intermediate colleges was won by East Indian Railway Indian Boys School, Moghal Sarai. The Mackenzie School Shield Competition for the Mustajab Khan Shield for boys of vernacular schools was taken by the Government Model School, Muzaffarnagar. The Government Normal School, Jhansi, won the Kanhaiya Lal Bhargava Challenge Shield and the Christian High School, Farrukhabad "B" team won the Sahu Ram Bharose Pedley-Misra Cadet Division. The Triloki Nath Bhargava Shield for Girls' Schools was taken by Muslim Girls' College "A" team. The Lady Kendall First Aid Challenge Shield was won by Miss Amna Hyder of the Muslim University, Aligarh.

Adminis-
tration.

Mr. R. S. Weir, M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S., held charge of the duties of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, and Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education Department, during the year under report. Mr. J. C. Powell-Price, M.A., I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, and Under Secretary to Government in the Education Department, proceeded on six and half months' leave from 20th

April, 1938, and on return from leave resumed his duties on 6th November 1938. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., on reversion to Government service from Allahabad University officiated as the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, and Under Secretary to Government in the Education Department, United Provinces, from 20th April to 5th November 1939. He was placed on special duty from 6th November, to 12th December, 1938, and officiated as Assistant Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, from 13th December, 1938. The post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction was held by Mr. Nepal Singh up to 2nd May, 1938, when he proceeded on four months' leave. Rai Bahadur Chunni Lal Sahney, Inspector of Schools, VI Circle, Lucknow, officiated as Assistant Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, from 2nd May to 1st September, 1938. Mr. Nepal Singh again resumed the duties of the Assistant Director on 2nd September and continued till 12th December, 1938. Mr. W. R. S. Jervis continued to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, till 15th February, 1939, when he was confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. W. G. P. Wall, I.E.S., Principal, Government Training College, Allahabad, held charge of the office of Inspector of European Schools, United Provinces, in addition to his own duties.

Two appointments were made in the United Provinces Educational Service, Class I, by direct appointment during the year under review.

Mr. Sanjiva Rao, I.E.S., Principal, Queen's College, Benares, retired from 12th December, 1938.

J. C. POWELL-PRICE, M.A., I.E.S.,

The 30th December, 1939.

*Director of Public Instruction,
United Provinces*

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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GENERAL SUMMARY

3A

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1938-39

Area in squaremiles— 106,248				Percentage of scholars to total population*			
				Recognized institutions		All institutions	
				1939†	1938‡	1939†	1938‡
Population—							
Males ..	.. 26,445,006	Males ..	5.98	5.48	6.31	5.73	
Females ..	.. 22,963,757	Females ..	1.03	.99	1.06	1.02	
Total	.. 48,408,763	Total ..	3.63	3.34	3.83	3.49	

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4§
	1939†	1938‡	Increase or decrease	1939†	1938‡	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS For Males							
Universities ..	5	5	..	6,892	9,700	+192	§(a) 4,914 (b) 1,400
Arts Colleges..	54	50	+4	9,478	9,265	+213	¶(a) 1,991 (b) 6,859
Professional Colleges.	10	8	+2	5,612**	5,262	+380	(a) 2,997 (b) 1,586
High Schools ..	234	225	+9	98,110	94,455	+3,655	(c) 80,686 (d) 17,424.
Middle Schools	938	912	+26	118,047	110,464	+7,583	(c) 110,581 (d) 7,466
Primary Schools	18,517	18,275	+272	1,268,706	1,221,215	+47,491	(d) 1,268,706.
Special Schools	3,078	745	+2,333	100,697	27,694	+73,003	
Total ..	22,866	20,220	+2,644	1,607,572	1,475,055	+132,517	

* Percentage of scholars to population has been calculated on the basis of the following number of male and female scholars separately :

	Recognized institutions		All institutions	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
	Males ..	1,521,082	1,393,881	1,606,817	1,458,993
Females ..	236,100	226,841	244,757	234,141
Total	1,757,182	1,620,722	1,851,574	1,693,134

† Year under report.

‡ Previous year.

§(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(b) In intermediate classes.

(c) In secondary stages.

(d) In primary stages.

¶ The number does not include 578 scholars reading in the Oriental Departments of the Benares Hindu and Lucknow Universities.

† The number does not include 623 scholars of the Benares Sanskrit College.

** The number includes also students reading in the professional departments attached to the teaching Universities and to degree colleges. The distribution into Intermediate and post-intermediate classes of all the classes in the professional institutions is not possible owing to the nature and duration of courses.

GENERAL SUMMARY

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4
	1939†	1938‡	Increase or decrease	1939†	1938‡	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS							
<i>For Females</i>							
Arts Colleges ..	10	10	..	519	499	+20	(a) 76 (b) 443
Professional Colleges.	..	..	..	9	10	-1	
High Schools ..	38	39	-1	11,717	10,951	+766	(c) 5,135 (d) 6,582
Middle Schools	368	344	+24	53,214	52,355	+859	(c) 9,607 (d) 48,607
Primary Schools	1,713	1,734	-21	78,104	80,924	-2,820	(d) 78,104
Special Schools	64	60	+4	1,047	928	+119	
Total ..	2,193	2,187	+6	149,610	145,667	+3,943	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS							
<i>For Males ..</i>	2,711	2,112	+599	89,838	68,871	+20,967	
<i>For Females ..</i>	166	152	+14	4,554	3,541	+1,013	
Total ..	2,877	2,264	+613	94,392	72,412	+21,980	
GRAND TOTAL	27,936	24,671	+3,265	1,851,574	1,693,134	+158,440	

† Year under report.

‡ Previous year.

§(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(b) Intermediate classes.

(c) In secondary stages.

(d) In primary stages.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR, 1938-39

	Total expenditure			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar	
	1939	1938	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	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Direction and Inspection ..	17,25,190	17,30,003	-4,813	80.8	18.9	..	0.3
Universities ..	52,22,552	52,09,837	+12,715	48.5	..	23.5	28.0
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	2,78,667	2,69,192	+7,475	99.8	0.2
Miscellaneous*	64,70,150	66,01,752	-1,31,602	31.1	17.5	22.4	29.0
Total ..	1,36,94,559	1,38,10,784	-1,16,225	43.4	10.6	21.6	24.4
<i>Institutions for males</i>													
Arts colleges including Associated Intermediate colleges.	10,56,777	10,48,884	+7,893	43.9	0.8	43.0	12.3	79 0 10	1 8 0	77 6 3	23 3 4	180 2 5	
Professional colleges ..	8,46,955	7,53,666	+93,289	66.8	0.2	27.9	5.1	539 3 7	1 15 3	224 14 1	41 5 4	307 6 3	
High schools including Intermediate colleges.	90,20,641	87,16,802	+3,03,839	51.6	1.8	36.0	10.6	44 14 0	1 8 11	31 4 3	9 3 4	86 14 6	
Middle schools ..	26,07,975	26,13,418	-5,443	45.6	17.6	27.5	9.3	10 1 1	3 14 1	6 1 3	2 1 1	22 1 6	
Primary schools ..	88,82,385	88,41,667	+40,718	64.8	28.8	3.9	2.5	4 8 7	2 0 3	0 4 4	0 2 10	7 0 0	
Special schools ..	15,22,474	14,85,764	+36,710	75.4	7.0	2.3	15.3	11 6 4	1 1 0	0 5 6	2 5 1	15 1 11	
Total ..	2,39,37,207	2,34,60,201	+4,77,006	57.6	13.8	21.0	7.6	8 9 11	2 1 0	3 2 5	1 2 4	14 15 8	
<i>Institutions for females</i>													
Arts colleges ..	32,496	28,752	+3,744	40.2	..	26.3	33.5	153 14 1	..	100 8 1	127 14 8	382 4 10	
Professional colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools including Intermediate colleges.	13,28,834	12,66,471	+62,363	45.8	2.6	33.3	18.3	50 0 5	2 13 6	36 6 0	20 0 7	109 4 6	
Middle schools ..	13,53,726	13,23,377	+30,349	50.9	18.7	13.7	16.7	11 13 3	4 5 8	3 2 10	3 14 4	23 4 1	
Primary schools ..	6,76,539	7,20,880	-44 341	32.7	57.6	2.7	7.0	2 13 4	4 15 9	0 3 10	0 9 8	8 10 7	
Special schools ..	2,69,164	2,31,318	-37,846	85.4	1.3	4.5	8.8	219 7 2	3 5 4	11 9 3	22 11 7	257 1 4	
Total ..	36,80,759	35,70,798	+89,961	48.1	18.6	18.2	15.1	11 12 4	4 8 10	4 7 3	3 11 1	24 7 6	
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,12,92,525	4,08,41,783	+4,50,742	52.0	13.2	20.9	13.9	8 14 3	2 4 5	3 4 2	1 5 10	15 12 8	

* Includes expenditure on buildings.

GENERAL SUMMARY

GENERAL TABLE I

Classification of Educational Institutions for the official year 1938-39

GA

	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
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS												
Universities .. ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science*	1	..	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	1
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges.	8	..	..	37	..	45	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total ..	19	..	..	51	..	70	..	..	..	10	..	10

GENERAL TABLES

High Schools	48	..	6	167	13	234	1	..	2	34	1	38
Middle Schools ..	1	..	5	44	66	116	3	1	8	60	4	76
Middle Schools ..	8	671	36	73	34	822	79	76	45	89	3	292
Primary Schools	17	12,923	834	4,610	163	18,547	6	895	229	572	11	1,713
Total	74	13,594	881	4,894	276	19,719	89	972	234	755	19	2,119
Special schools—												
Art Schools	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training Schools ..	15	14	6	2	1	38	40	..	3	15	..	58
Engineering Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	23	8	1	57	1	90	..	..	..	2	1	3
Commercial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Schools for Adults	790	6	100	419	1,373	2,688	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Schools	11	15	3	212	13	254	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	843	44	110	693	1,388	3,078	41	..	3	18	2	64
Total for Recognized Institutions	936	13,638	991	5,638	1,664	22,867	130	972	237	783	21	2,193
Unrecognized Institutions	..	..	1	40	2,670	2,711	..	..	..	5	161	166
GRAND TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS..	936	13,638	992	5,678	4,334	25,578	130	972	237	788	182	2,359

* Includes one Oriental College maintained by Government.

† The number includes the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, and Government Basic Training College, Allahabad.

GENERAL

Distribution of Scholars attending Educational Institutions

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>									
Arts and Science † ‡	628	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	1,291	1,150	211	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	440	430	388	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	200	190	189	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	214	185	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	48	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,821	2,493	1,032	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education</i>									
In High Schools ..	21,382	19,230	1,401	..	..	..	2,392	2,231	..
" Middle Schools (English ..	109	99	47	..	..	..	598	52)	..
" Middle Schools (Vernacular ..	1,672	1,469	150	86,714	75,029	13,620	6,214	5,513	113
" Primary Schools ..	1,357	1,050	3	962,411	753,197	..	109,818	84,962	..
Checked Total ..	24,500	21,848	1,601	1,049,156	828,226	13,620	110,012	93,229	113
In Art Schools ..	258	249	34	63	65	..	..	..	..
" Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Medical Schools ..	267	242	155	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Normal and Training School ..	1,010	971	1,010	197	193	188	56	56	38
" Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Technical and Industrial Schools ..	1,800	1,396	352	112	88	..	12	10	..
" Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Agricultural Schools ..	114	92	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Reformatory Schools ..	78	74	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for Adults ..	30,061	23,147	..	179	119	..	2,727	1,882	..
" Other Schools ..	677	611	..	556	481	9	249	182	..
Total ..	34,265	28,782	1,743	1,107	936	197	3,044	2,130	38
Total for Recognized Institutions.	61,586	51,033	4,376	1,050,262	829,162	13,817	122,056	95,359	151
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
GRAND TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	61,586	51,033	4,376	1,050,262	829,162	13,817	122,056	95,359	151

*Total number of scholars reading Arts and Science in the Teaching Universities. The number includes 167 students reading Law along with Arts and Science and 578 scholars of the Oriental Departments of the Lucknow and Benares Universities.

†Includes 628 scholars of Benares Sanskrit College and 1,991 scholars reading Arts and Science in the degree colleges.

TABLE II-A

for Males for the official year 1938-39

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of—			Number of females included in column 16
Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll	Average attendance	Residents in approved hostels	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
6,892	5,549	2,986	..	..	..	6,892	5,549	2,986	5309
1,091	1,692	586	..	..	..	+2,619	2,092	586	30
5,568	4,806	1,428	..	..	..	16,859	5,956	1,639	68
1,410	1,192	586	..	..	..	1,410	1,192	586	1
503	573	402	..	..	..	593	576	402	5
1183	160	158	..	..	..	623	590	546	66
539	480	448	..	..	..	739	670	617	..
278	247	247	..	..	..	492	432	443	..
1,663	1,459	507	..	..	..	1,663	1,459	507	..
74	56	37	..	..	..	74	56	37	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	48	..
..
19,191	16,217	7,385	..	..	..	22,012	18,620	8,417	479
71,980	64,947	5,960	2,386	2,049	529	98,110	88,460	7,890	435
6,122	5,245	224	7,651	6,485	261	14,430	12,340	532	301
6,770	5,771	950	2,197	1,910	96	103,567	89,682	19,929	102
186,876	146,952	197	8,214	6,621	..	1,268,706	992,782	200	87,902
271,748	222,915	7,331	20,448	17,065	886	1,484,863	1,183,283	28,551	88,740
..	..	..	..	..	..	321	304	34	5
..
79	62	..	..	..	..	343	304	155	..
70	66	47	16	15	16	1,349	1,301	1,299	..
..
1,925	1,557	549	12	10	..	3,861	3,061	901	49
17	15	..	..	..	..	17	15	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	114	92	114	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	78	74	78	..
17	15	..	..	..	..	17	15	..	2
13,166	9,969	..	36,435	29,831	..	82,568	6,4948	..	373
9,922	8,033	366	622	425	129	12,026	9,732	504	316
25,196	19,717	692	37,085	30,281	145	100,697	79,846	3,085	745
316,135	258,849	15,678	57,533	47,346	1,031	1,607,572	1,281,749	49,053	89,964
1,729	1,356	..	80,059	53,314	25	89,838	54,709	25	4,225
317,864	260,205	15,678	145,602	105,660	1,056	1,697,410	1,341,458	49,078	94,189

†The number of scholars in the Intermediate classes.

§The number includes 13 girls reading in the Oriental Department of the Lucknow University.

||The enrolment of training departments attached to Benares Hindu and Aligarh Muslim Universities and the Christian College, Lucknow.

¶Number of students reading Agriculture in the Allahabad and Benares Universities, Agricultural Institute, Allahabad and K. E. M. Udai Bhan Jat Intermediate College, Lakhoti.

GENERAL

Distribution of Scholars attending Educational

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>									
Arts and Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools and Special Education</i>									
In High Schools ..	413	374	23	..	..	..	416	343	..
In Middle Schools { English ..	400	325	..	98	77	..	1,106	917	..
{ Vernacular ..	14,407	11,185	136	7,065	5,262	1	8,066	5,835	..
In Primary schools ..	342	254	..	33,167	25,077	..	23,750	16,233	..
Total ..	15,562	12,138	159	40,330	30,416	1	33,338	23,328	..
In Medical Schools ..	57	67	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Normal and Training Schools.	410	388	251	..	..	..	74	72	29
" Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Commercial Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	467	455	308	..	..	..	74	72	29
Total for Recognized Institutions.	16,029	12,593	467	40,330	30,416	1	33,412	23,400	29
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	16,029	12,593	467	40,330	30,416	1	33,412	23,400	29
GRAND TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS—MALES AND FEMALES.	77,615	53,626	4,843	1,090,592	859,578	18,818	155,508	118,798	180

Graduate students.

| Intermediate class students;

TABLE II-B

Institutions for Females for the official year 1938-39

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of—			Number of males included in column 16
Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	No. of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on rolls	Average attendance	Residents in approved hostels	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
76	73	44	..	..	..	76	73	44	..
443	398	122	..	..	..	443	398	122	..
9	9	9	..	..	..	9	9	9	..
528	480	175	..	..	..	528	480	175	..
10,729	8,774	2,117	159	170	159	11,717	9,661	2,299	1,219
9,093	7,414	1,800	678	490	..	11,375	9,223	1,800	963
16,873	12,911	347	428	348	80	46,839	35,541	564	92
20,330	15,862	..	515	349	33	78,104	57,775	33	1,193
57,025	44,961	4,264	1,780	1,357	272	148,035	112,200	4,696	3,467
267	254	186	..	..	..	57	67	57	..
141	117	126	6	6	6	751	714	466	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	147	123	132	7
22	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	..	..
..	..	..	70	70	70	70	70	70	..
430	389	312	76	76	76	1,047	992	725	7
57,983	45,830	4,751	1,856	1,433	348	149,610	113,672	5,596	3,474
120	95	..	4,434	3,412	..	4,554	3,507	..	122
58,103	45,925	4,751	6,290	4,845	348	154,164	117,179	5,596	3,596
375,907	306,130	20,429	151,892	110,505	1,404	1,851,574	1,458,637	45,674	197,785

†Number of males and females included in column 16 of General Tables II-A and II-B.

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR MALES

[Expenditure on buildings includes Rs.1,00,177, spent by

["Miscellaneous" includes the

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

	Government institutions						District	
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Government funds	Board funds
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>University* and Intermediate Education</i>								
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	2,76,220	447	2,76,667	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	51,050	..	..	..	..	51,050	..	..
Professional Colleges :								
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	2,00,881	..	..	1,35,145	92	3,36,118	..	..
Engineering ..	1,04,865	..	..	89,315	..	1,94,180	..	..
Agriculture ..	1,51,247	..	..	..	..	1,51,247	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	87,952	..	..	..	..	87,952	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	6,02,111	..	..	1,63,597	5,480	7,71,188	..	..
Total ..	11,98,106	..	..	6,64,277	6,019	18,68,402	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>								
<i>General</i>								
High Schools ..	17,28,925	..	..	4,23,448	8,372	21,60,745	..	..
Middle Schools, { English ..	13,059	..	..	2,117	11	15,187	..	..
{ Vernacular ..	35,170	..	..	1,327	..	36,497	10,01,425	3,09,589
Primary Schools ..	10,024	..	..	111	..	10,135	51,15,114	16,57,562
Total ..	17,87,178	..	..	4,27,003	8,383	22,22,564	61,16,539	19,67,151
<i>Special</i>								
Arts Schools ..	53,622	..	..	3,443	..	57,065	..	4,293
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	87,129	..	..	11,882	3,589	1,02,600	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	2,54,112	4,189	516	..	459	2,59,276	30,509	15,359
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	4,73,505	..	106	1,866	25,056	4,99,533	2,055	6,204
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	33,003	..	..	..	..	33,003	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	40,627	..	..	..	..	40,627	..	..
Schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults ..	43,141	..	..	..	..	43,141	3,722	648
Other schools ..	13,471	..	..	2,637	1,406	17,514	..	1,333
Total ..	9,97,610	4,189	622	19,828	30,510	10,52,759	36,286	27,842
GRAND TOTAL ..	39,82,894	4,189	622	11,11,108	44,912	51,43,725	61,52,825	19,94,993

GENERAL
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR
[Expenditure on buildings includes Rs.2,19,365 spent by
[“ Miscellaneous ” includes the

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

	Aided institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	19	20	21	22	23	24
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Universities ..	Rd. 24,98,254	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 8,10,052	Rs. 89,902	Rs. 33,98,238
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	4,12,673	1,350	7,442	4,53,970	1,30,292	10,05,727
Professional Colleges :						
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	700	2,047	..	4,908	400	8,055
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	20,000	..	..	6,534	42,869	69,403
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	6,74,203	..	11,955	9,20,592	3,31,866	19,38,616
Total ..	36,05,860	3,397	19,397	21,96,056	5,95,329	64,20,039
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
General						
High Schools ..	16,23,706	2,803	63,085	16,00,191	4,84,746	37,74,531
Middle Schools { English ..	1,25,477	1,430	10,398	1,18,036	79,422	3,34,763
{ Vernacular ..	10,428	16,725	1,740	21,447	19,797	70,137
Primary Schools ..	2,42,958	1,93,513	1,01,172	33,622	1,70,836	7,42,101
Total ..	20,02,569	2,14,471	1,76,395	17,73,296	7,54,801	49,21,532
Special						
Arts Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	540	280	..	..	820
Normal and Training Schools ..	1,351	1,133	..	508	2,716	5,709
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools. ..	64,649	7,948	10,060	9,568	76,050	1,68,275
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	66	..	..	66
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives ..	2,000	..	175	270	583	3,028
Schools for adults ..	6,835	2,894	4,527	..	4,962	19,218
Other schools ..	27,025	20,668	8,048	345	87,732	1,43,818
Total ..	1,01,860	33,183	23,156	10,691	1,72,043	3,40,933
GRAND TOTAL ..	57,10,289	2,51,051	2,18,948	39,80,043	15,22,173	1,16,82,504

TABLE III-A (concluded)

MALES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1937-38

the Public Works Department on educational buildings.]

following main items :

recurring), 4—Petty repairs to school buildings, 5—Educational Gazette charges, 6—Cost
11—Rates and taxes, 12—Other miscellaneous expenses.]

			Total Indirect Expenditure from—					
			Government funds	District funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
			28	29	30	31	32	33
			Rs.	Its.	Rs.	Its.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction .. ..	..	..	3,17,787	..	..	..	194	3,17,981
Inspection .. ..	..	..	9,60,430	2,15,786	89,580	1,075	4,929	12,71,800
Buildings, etc.	..	..	5,70,620	3,11,699	91,839	21,300	9,44,749	19,40,207
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	10,19,208	3,71,878	1,61,284	16,34,077	19,93,766	51,80,203
Total .. ..	..	..	28,08,026	8,99,363	3,42,703	16,56,452	20,43,628	87,10,171
Recognized unaided institutions								
Fees	Other sources	Totals	Total direct Expenditure from—					
25	26	27						
..	..	..	24,98,284	..	..	8,10,052	89,902	33,98,238
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,76,220	447	2,76,667
..	..	..	4,03,723	1,350	7,442	4,53,970	1,30,292	10,56,777
..
..	..	..	2,01,581	2,047	..	1,40,053	492	3,44,173
..	..	..	1,04,863	..	..	89,315	..	1,04,180
..	..	..	1,71,247	..	..	3,534	42,860	2,20,650
..
..	..	..	87,052	..	..	..	..	87,052
..
..	..	..	12,76,314	..	11,955	10,84,180	3,37,946	27,00,804
..	..	..	48,03,906	3,307	19,397	28,60,333	6,01,348	82,68,411
90,117	1,08,300	1,98,417	33,81,530	2,803	1,46,745	21,61,119	6,18,640	63,10,837
1,27,312	1,22,875	2,50,187	1,41,512	1,430	21,178	2,57,927	2,02,380	6,24,427
5,132	14,309	19,441	10,47,063	3,26,314	1,09,340	4,59,684	41,147	10,83,648
1,761	35,894	37,645	57,56,551	18,51,075	7,05,649	3,44,480	2,24,630	88,82,385
2,24,322	2,81,368	5,05,690	1,03,26,656	21,81,822	9,82,912	32,23,210	10,86,797	1,78,01,197
..	..	..	53,622	4,293	..	3,443	4,147	65,505
..	..	..	87,129	540	280	11,882	3,589	1,03,420
..	3658	3,658	2,86,933	20,681	12,983	508	6,833	3,27,938
360	128	488	5,30,209	14,152	10,935	12,137	1,01,454	6,77,887
..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	66
..	..	..	33,003	..	..	..	..	33,003
..	..	..	40,627	..	..	..	..	40,627
..	..	..	2,000	..	175	270	583	3,028
..	4,312	4,312	64,341	3,636	6,725	..	9,274	83,976
507	15,837	16,344	40,496	22,006	10,636	6,433	1,07,453	1,87,024
867	23,935	24,802	11,47,360	65,308	41,800	34,673	2,33,333	16,22,474
2,25,189	3,05,303	5,30,492	1,62,77,982	22,50,327	10,44,109	61,18,216	19,21,478	2,76,12,112
Grand totals (Direct and Indirect)			1,91,46,007	31,49,690	13,86,812	77,64,663	48,66,106	3,63,22,283

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR FEMALES

[Expenditure on buildings includes nil spent by the

["Miscellaneous" includes the

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

	Government institutions						District	
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Government funds	Board funds
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education.</i>								
<i>General</i>								
High Schools ..	28,384	..	..	6,806	1,010	36,200	..	..
Middle English ..	28,593	..	..	3,519	..	32,112	1,960	..
Schools. Vernacular ..	2,59,856	..	..	25,330	..	2,85,186	34,841	34,429
Primary Schools ..	5,638	..	..	512	..	6,150	1,52,048	1,00,917
Total ..	3,22,471	..	..	36,167	1,010	3,59,648	1,88,849	1,35,346
<i>Special</i>								
Medical Schools ..	34,560	..	..	..	..	34,560	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	1,33,108	..	..	836	120	1,39,064	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,72,668	..	..	836	120	1,73,624	..	..
Grand Total (direct), Females.	4,95,139	..	..	37,003	1,130	5,33,272	1,88,849	1,35,346
Grand Total (direct), Males.	39,82,894	4,189	622	11,11,108	44,912	51,43,725	31,52,825	19,94,993
Grand Total (direct), for all.	44,78,033	4,189	622	11,48,111	43,042	56,76,997	63,41,674	21,30,339

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR

[Expenditure on Buildings includes nil spent by

["Miscellaneous" includes the

[1—Scholarships, 2—Examinations charges, 3—Boarding house charges (recurring and non-books purchased, 7—Prizes, 8—Rent of school buildings, 9—Games charges]

	Aided institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Arts Colleges	13,080	..	..	8,543	10,873	32,496
Professional Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	1,38,201	800	5,120	1,01,818	44,011	2,89,950
Total	1,51,281	800	5,120	1,10,361	51,884	3,22,446
<i>School Education. General</i>						
High Schools	4,28,238	..	10,408	3,14,577	1,72,861	9,26,084
Middle Schools { English	2,35,847	1,236	22,143	1,10,184	1,30,720	5,00,130
{ Vernacular	1,18,137	7,623	47,997	31,604	81,015	2,86,376
Primary Schools	56,828	23,293	27,638	17,423	41,088	1,66,275
Total	8,39,050	32,157	1,08,186	4,73,788	4,25,634	18,78,865
<i>Special</i>						
Medical Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	53,840	..	..	11,285	21,094	86,219
Technical and Industrial Schools	1,080	..	..	..	1,620	2,700
Commercial Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	20	..	..	..	..	20
Other Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	54,940	..	..	11,285	22,714	88,939
Grand Total (direct), Females	10,45,271	32,957	1,13,306	5,95,434	5,03,282	22,90,250
Grand Total (direct), Males	57,10,289	2,51,051	2,18,948	39,80,043	15,22,173	1,16,82,504
Grand Total (direct), for all	67,55,560	2,84,008	3,32,254	45,75,477	20,25,455	1,39,72,754

TABLE III-B—(concluded)

FEMALES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1938-39

the Public Works Department on educational buildings]

following main items :

recurring), 4—Petty repairs to school buildings, 5—Educational Gazette charges, 6—Cost of 10—Medicines, 11—Rates and taxes, 12—Other miscellaneous expenses.]

			Total indirect expenditure from—					
			Government funds	District funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
			28	29	30	31	32	33
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ..	..	..	1,16,086	4,317	15,007	..	19	1,35,429
Buildings, etc. ..	..	..	1,69,102	22,434	20,938	7,725	45,696	2,65,795
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	2,88,996	29,331	1,22,319	2,07,222	2,60,361	9,08,259
Total (Indirect) ..	..	..	5,74,184	56,082	1,58,294	2,14,947	3,05,976	13,09,483
Recognized Unaided Institutions								
Fees	Other sources	Totals						
25	26	27						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
..	..	..	13,080	..	..	8,543	10,873	32,496
..	..	..	1,38,201	800	5,120	1,01,818	4,411	2,89,950
..	..	..	1,51,281	800	5,120	1,10,361	54,884	3,22,446
14,876	24,191	39,067	4,70,136	..	28,655	3,40,433	1,99,610	10,38,884
2,396	2,095	4,491	2,71,440	1,236	51,504	1,24,087	1,33,459	5,81,786
944	11,284	12,228	4,17,131	42,052	1,58,663	60,765	93,329	7,71,940
200	5,048	5,248	2,21,214	1,28,763	2,60,691	18,674	47,192	6,76,539
18,416	42,618	61,034	13,79,921	1,72,056	4,99,573	5,44,009	4,73,590	30,69,149
..	..	..	34,560	..	..	..	..	34,560
..	..	..	1,94,100	..	3,489	12,121	21,214	2,30,924
..	360	360	1,080	..	..	..	1,980	3,060
..
..	600	600	..	..	..	..	600	600
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
..
..	960	960	3,29,760	..	3,489	12,121	23,794	2,69,164
18,416	43,578	61,994	17,60,962	1,72,856	5,08,182	6,66,491	5,52,268	36,60,769
225,189	3,05,303	5,30,492	1,62,77,982	22,50,327	10,44,109	61,18,216	19,21,478	2,76,12,112
2,43,605	3,48,881	5,92,486	1,80,38,944	24,23,183	15,52,291	67,84,707	24,73,746	3,12,72,871
Grand Total (direct and indirect), for Females.			23,35,146	2,28,938	6,66,476	8,81,438	8,58,244	49,70,242
Grand Total (direct and indirect), for Males.			1,91,46,007	31,40,690	13,86,812	77,74,668	48,65,106	3,63,22,283
Grand Total (direct and indirect), for all.			2,14,81,153	33,78,628	20,53,288	86,56,106	57,23,350	4,12,92,525

GENERAL

Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving

	Classes	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammadians
		1	2	Higher castes	Depressed classes	5
Total population ..		23,416	88,231	21,488,425		3,780,453
<i>School Education</i>						
Primary ..	Infants	528	1,316	315,179	82,908	94,910
	I	248	632	196,054	36,178	41,110
	II	272	470	135,183	19,754	29,852
	III	303	511	105,378	11,239	21,917
	IV	310	492	81,470	6,174	16,833
Middle ..	V	281	389	41,783	2,371	8,603
	VI	294	328	37,448	1,746	7,861
	VII	276	307	36,610	1,347	7,429
	VIII	216	197	11,631	206	3,082
High ..	IX	175	176	10,795	169	2,789
	X	165	139	9,218	101	2,685
Intermediate ..	XI					
	XII					
<i>Vide entries made against</i>						
Ditto						
Total ..		3,068	4,957	980,749	162,191	240,071
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Intermediate classes ..	1st year	60	62	3,119	25	872
	2nd year	29	52	2,883	12	950
Degree classes ..	1st year	4	18	1,756	7	491
	2nd year	9	29	1,858	10	540
	3rd year	..	2	45	..	31
Post-graduate classes ..	1st year	1	13	709	2	205
	2nd year	5	11	493	1	161
Research students ..	..	..	3	91	..	19
Total ..		108	190	10,959	57	3,275
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.		3,176	5,147	991,708	162,248	243,346
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.		9	903	45,830	11,136	27,115
GRAND TOTAL ..		3,185	6,055	1,037,547	173,384	270,461

TABLE IV-A

General Education for the official year 1938-39

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	*Others	Total	Pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
400	563	26,662	36,856	25,445,006	..		
..	13	349	1,744	496,945	380,283	16,045	689
2	20	192	1,120	278,556	217,993	16,042	268
3	10	134	905	186,583	146,180	16,192	386
4	17	129	701	140,279	105,042	15,796	415
1	10	139	700	106,129	77,076	15,288	492
3	15	93	361	53,899	31,981	6,694	621
..	14	72	380	48,143	28,418	7,056	995
19	..	94	346	46,428	27,237	7,744	1,567
3	24	59	251	15,669	5,733	193	141
..	1 ¹	45	193	14,356	5,302	356	273
1	11	31	163	12,514	4,302	500	478
Intermediate Class, 1st year.							
ditto				2nd year.			
36	148	1,337	6,944	1,399,501	1,029,547	100,906	6,225
..	3	11	45	†4,197	1,342	413	376
..	4	17	44	‡3,996	1,314	502	477
..	2	6	43	2,327	791	593	581
..	2	4	52	2,510	790	742	730
..	..	..	78	78	27	25	25
..	..	4	17	951	253	266	254
..	3	1	11	686	184	240	240
..	..	..	1	114	2	70	70
..	14	43	213	§16,052	||6,217	2,851	2,753
36	162	1,380	7,157	1,415,553	1,034,764	103,757	8,978
1	..	56	671	85,735	54,996	9,787	5,765
37	162	1,436	7,828	1,501,288	1,089,760	113,544	14,743

*The column includes figures of Jain scholars also.

†The number includes 3,591 boys reading in class XI of Intermediate Colleges.

‡The number includes 3,289 boys reading in class XII of Intermediate Colleges.

§The number includes 1,065 Hindus and 125 Muhammadans and 3 others reading in the Benares Sanskrit College and in the Oriental Departments of Lucknow and Benares Hindu Universities.

||Includes 247 students of Benares Sanskrit College, 247 students of Benares Hindu University and 20 students of Lucknow University who reside in rural areas.

GENERAL
Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General

		Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammadians
				Higher castes	Depressed classes	
		1	2	3	4	5
Total, population ..		11,328	82,031	19,417,161		3,401,474
<i>School Education</i>						
		Classes				
Primary ..	Infants	500	1,341	91,676	5,578	22,553
	I	230	652	34,946	1,342	5,449
	II	239	554	21,320	679	3,160
	III	272	601	12,630	364	1,405
	IV	251	492	8,033	185	1,011
Middle ..	V	283	446	4,164	103	513
	VI	219	398	3,180	55	452
	VII	190	257	1,314	6	238
	VIII	172	199	961	3	179
High ..	IX	116	59	435	1	72
	X	90	74	329	1	85
Intermediate ..	XI	<i>Vide entries against</i>				
	XII	<i>Ditto</i>				
Total ..		2,562	5,103	178,958	8,317	35,117
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Intermediate classes ..	1st year	15	42	217	1	50
	2nd year	3	53	185	..	36
Degree classes ..	1st year	1	22	81	..	20
	2nd year	..	14	85	..	9
	3rd year	..	..	1	..	..
Post-graduate classes ..	1st year	3	7	14	..	2
	2nd year	1	9	29	..	3
Research students ..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Total ..		23	150	615	1	120
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.		2,585	5,253	170,573	8,318	35,237
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.		..	256	4,485	479	3,116
GRAND TOTAL ..		2,585	5,509	184,058	8,797	38,353

TABLE IV-B
Education for the official year 1933-39

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	*Others	Total	Pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
330	428	19,838	31,167	22,003,757	..	..	..
65	18	284	1,138	123,153	60,901	2,103	118
36	5	108	432	43,170	24,027	1,228	106
30	14	97	265	26,358	12,867	1,083	115
16	19	59	186	19,552	5,178	661	157
17	8	39	106	10,142	2,755	488	239
10	13	23	87	5,647	478	261	195
1	7	11	52	4,375	309	335	333
..	9	9	17	2,040	79	88	72
..	8	6	10	1,533	76	76	69
..	6	2	7	727	31	22	24
..	4	5	3	591	13	33	30
Intermediate class, 1st year.							
ditto		2nd year.					
175	110	648	2,303	233,293	112,714	6,378	1,493
..	..	5	1	†331	3	12	9
..	1	2	2	†282	1	13	12
..	1	1	1	127	1	6	5
..	2	2	..	112	..	13	13
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	27	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	42	..	14	14
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
..	4	11	4	§941	5	63	58
175	114	659	2,307	234,234	112,719	6,441	1,551
..	..	3	318	8,657	4,768	526	232
175	114	662	2,625	242,891	117,487	6,937	1,783

*This column includes number of Jam scholars also.
 †The number includes 43 girls reading in the Benares Hindu University.
 ‡ Ditto 44 ditto ditto
 §The number includes 13 girls reading in the Oriental Department of the Lucknow University.

GENERAL TABLE V-A

*Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education
for the official year 1933-39*

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Caste- lings	Hindus		Mohammedans	Buddhists	Parsees	Sikhs	* Others	Total	Pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of mar- ried pupils of and above the age of 18 years
			Higher castes	Depressed classes									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>School Education</i>													
Arts schools ..	1	1	173	17	121	..	..	3	..	316	131	71	60
Law schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools ..	..	1	315	..	30	..	..	..	..	346	48	100	95
Normal and Train- ing schools.	..	10	82	162	291	..	..	1	3	1,319	1,197	1,136	1,132
Engineering and Surveying schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and In- dustrial schools.	53	108	2,253	319	882	1	3	33	62	3,819	9,559	736	594
Commercial schools	..	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	17	2	12	12
Agricultural schools	..	2	74	1	27	..	..	..	..	11	77	80	..
Reformatory schools	..	..	35	14	20	..	..	..	..	78	27	16	..
Schools for defec- tives.	..	1	6	..	7	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	29	49,341	24,632	8,152	..	..	1	10	82,185	73,863	54,640	43,740
Other schools ..	..	1	9,058	70	2,562	..	2	2	15	11,711	6,733	2,613	1,764
Total ..	54	253	62,154	25,215	12,116	1	5	10	121	99,951	83,627	59,404	47,397
<i>University and Inter- mediate Education</i>													
Law ..	..	5	1,100	3	245	..	1	9	46	1,409	567	824	848
Medicine ..	1	4	461	..	112	..	..	..	10	588	182	198	198
Education ..	2	30	335	7	168	..	4	18	3	557	155	212	232
Engineering ..	1	19	653	1	29	..	2	11	23	739	144	138	135
Agriculture ..	4	26	392	1	49	2	2	2	14	492	304	61	61
Commerce ..	..	19	1,457	8	113	..	1	2	63	1,663	603	541	540
Technology ..	..	1	69	..	..	..	..	..	4	74	16	15	15
Forestry ..	..	2	26	..	19	..	..	1	..	48	18	17	17
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	106	4,493	20	725	2	10	43	163	5,579	1,989	2,006	2,040
GRAND TOTAL ..	62	359	66,647	25,235	12,841	3	15	83	284	1,05,529	85,616	61,410	49,443

* The number of Jain students is included in column 9.

GENERAL TABLE V-B

Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education for the official year 1938-39

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others*	Total	Pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years	
	1	2	Higher castes	Depressed classes										3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>School Education</i>														
Art schools	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Law schools	
Medical schools	21	27	1	5	..	..	3	..	57	..	8	8	
Normal and Training schools.	35	208	394	5	108	..	..	1	..	751	214	313	255
Engineering and surveying schools.	
Technical and Industrial schools.	..	119	44	3	2	..	..	..	21	189	26	..	..
Commercial schools	
Agricultural schools	
Reformatory schools	
Schools for defectives	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Schools for adults	325	59	11	..	..	..	..	395	361	165	152	
Other schools	70	33	..	279	..	..	1	3	386	202	3	..	
Total ..	35	418	828	63	407	..	..	5	24	1,785	803	519	415
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>														
Law	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Medicine	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Education	18	49	..	8	..	..	..	..	75	..	18	18	
Agriculture	
Commerce	
Technology	
Forestry	
Veterinary science	
Total	21	52	..	8	..	..	..	..	81	..	19	19	
GRAND TOTAL ..	35	439	880	63	415	..	..	5	24	1,866	803	538	434

† The number of Jain students is included in column 9.

GENERAL TABLE VI-A

Men Teachers for the official year 1933-39

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications					Untrained teachers				Total, trained teachers	Total, untrained teachers	Grand total of teachers
	A degree	Passed intermediate, Matric or School Final	Passed middle school	Passed primary school	Lower qualifications	Possessing 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 ..	..	..	22	6	..	..	..	5	2	28	7	35
Local Board ..	..	9	22,201	4,281	10	9	..	444	1,879	26,501	2,332	28,833
Municipal Board ..	..	12	2,156	347	1	9	4	148	819	2,516	980	3,496
Aided ..	3	18	272	37	..	4	2	924	4,903	330	5,833	6,163
Unaided ..	1	..	16	4	..	5	2	25	493	21	525	546
Total ..	4	39	24,667	4,675	11	27	8	1,546	8,096	29,396	9,677	39,073
<i>Middle schools</i>												
Government ..	2	6	61	..	..	..	1	..	2	69	3	72
Local Board ..	12	199	3,259	3	1	4	22	30	104	3,474	160	3,634
Municipal Board ..	11	19	248	2	1	1	4	8	39	281	52	333
Aided ..	63	121	228	9	3	55	21	60	204	424	330	754
Unaided ..	72	103	105	13	11	26	40	26	320	304	412	716
Total ..	160	448	3,901	27	16	86	88	114	669	4,552	957	5,509
<i>High schools</i>												
Government ..	489	357	60	4	57	3	74	6	244	967	327	1,294
Local Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	34	24	5	..	4	11	4	8	31	67	54	121
Aided ..	1,276	547	128	19	59	107	21	411	988	2,059	2,127	4,186
Unaided ..	42	26	3	..	..	11	15	7	52	71	85	156
Total ..	1,841	954	198	23	150	132	114	432	1,315	3,164	2,593	5,757
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,005	1,441	28,764	4,723	177	345	510	2,092	10,080	32,112	13,227	50,339

GENERAL TABLE VI-B

Women Teachers for the official year 1938-39

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications					Untrained teachers				Total, Trained Teachers	Total, Untrained Teachers	Grand Total of Teachers
	A degree	Passed Intermediate, Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary school	Lower qualifications	Possessing 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 ..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	2	1	7	3	10
Local Board ..	..	..	123	76	5	33	3	198	701	204	935	1,139
Municipal Board ..	..	..	143	32	7	5	..	216	280	182	501	683
Aided ..	1	23	38	6	..	10	2	71	480	68	563	631
Unaided ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	26	5	28	33
Total ..	1	23	316	116	12	48	5	499	1,488	466	2,030	2,496
<i>Middle Schools</i>												
Government ..	13	40	274	64	..	..	1	76	89	391	166	557
Local Board ..	..	1	62	18	..	2	5	40	121	81	168	249
Municipal Board ..	8	9	96	17	6	7	1	58	123	136	189	325
Aided ..	42	147	436	55	3	20	16	136	406	683	578	1,261
Unaided ..	4	17	40	1	..	..	2	11	9	62	22	84
Total ..	67	214	908	156	9	29	25	321	748	1,353	1,123	2,476
<i>High Schools</i>												
Government ..	5	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
Local Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	6	5	9	..	..	..	3	..	6	20	9	29
Aided ..	138	202	69	10	3	28	68	49	117	422	262	684
Unaided ..	10	18	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	29	6	35
Total ..	159	231	88	10	3	28	73	50	126	491	277	768
GRAND TOTAL	227	468	1,311	280	24	105	103	860	2,362	2,310	3,430	5,740

GENERAL TABLE VII

Anglo-Indian and European Education, 1938-39

Total Anglo-Indian population.	European	Male .. 23,416		Total .. 34,744	Percentage to European population of those at school—						
		Female .. 11,328			Males 16.8	Females 27.6	Total 20.3				
Institutions	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa	*Number of non-Europeans on roll	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 ..	5	102	..	26	64	9	1,62,414	..	1,49,784	73,082	3,85,280
Training colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools ..	8	2,631	74	487	91	12	1,94,616	545	1,14,300	1,04,689	4,14,150
Middle schools ..	2	178	72	46	9	7	16,696	..	10,042	1,163	27,901
Primary schools ..	1	41	5	10	3	..	4,882	..	7,423	5,505	17,810
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	16	2,952	151	569	167	28	3,78,608	545	2,81,549	1,84,439	8,45,141
<i>Institutions for females</i>											
Arts colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools ..	15	2,790	661	507	169	51	2,62,333	2,020	2,39,763	1,25,883	6,30,004
Middle schools ..	9	931	302	170	45	10	74,942	1,678	53,378	24,479	1,54,477
Primary schools ..	8	357	171	77	23	10	25,149	..	16,437	15,228	56,864
Training schools ..	1	33	4	..	18,540	..	4,300	..	22,810
Technical and industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	33	4,111	1,134	754	241	71	3,80,964	3,698	3,13,928	1,65,595	8,64,185
GRAND TOTAL FOR INSTITUTIONS.	49	7,063	..	1,323	408	99	7,59,572	4,243	5,95,477	3,50,034	17,09,326
<i>Indirect expenditure</i>											
Inspection	14,752	14,752
Buildings, etc.	25,695	..	8,804	1,05,969	1,40,558
Miscellaneous	1,51,228	..	3,13,147	3,40,300	8,04,675
Expenditure on buildings includes nil spent by the Public Works Department.											
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items : (1) Stipends tenable at Ghoregali, (2) scholarships, (3) grant under article 45, (4) poor and deserving girls' grant, (5) poor and deserving scholars' grant, (6) war orphans' grant, (7) boarding house expenses, (8) examination charges.											
Totals (Indirect)						..	1,91,675	..	3,22,041	4,46,269	9,59,985
GRAND TOTALS (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)						..	9,51,247	4,243	9,17,518	7,96,303	26,69,311

* The term "non-European" does not include domiciled Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

GENERAL TABLE VIII

Examination Results for the official year 1938-39

Examinations	Male						Female					
	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, Arts and Science</i>												
D. Litt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D.	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc.	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	503	110	613	454	83	537	40	11	51	35	10	45
M.Sc.	178	3	181	166	2	168	6	..	6	6	..	6
B. A. (Honours) ..	95	1	96	80	..	80	1	1	2	1	1	2
B.Sc. (Honours) ..	30	..	30	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Pass)	2,554	341	2,895	1,726	135	1,861	118	73	191	100	46	146
B.Sc. (Pass)	710	16	726	510	9	528	7	..	7	6	..	6
<i>Law</i>												
Master of Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law ..	1,011	64	1,075	830	49	879	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine</i>												
M.D.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.B., B.S.	54	..	54	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.M.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Hyg. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.—Obstetrics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc.—(Sanitary) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.T.M.—(Calcutta) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. O. (Diploma Ophthalmology.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering</i>												
Master of E. E. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E. E. ..	89	..	89	82	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C. E. ..	21	..	21	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy. ..	32	..	32	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education</i>												
B. E. B. T. & L. T. ..	244	10	254	242	8	250	23	3	26	22	3	25
<i>Commerce</i>												
Master of Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce ..	271	3	274	214	2	216	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology</i>												
Master of Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture</i>												
Master of Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture ..	68	5	73	61	4	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Examinations</i>												
Intermediate in Arts†	3,727	1,089	4,819	2,578	398	2,976	257	214	471	202	128	330
Intermediate in Science	382	22	404	242	12	254	2	..	2	1	..	1
Licentiate of Civil Engrg.	38	..	38	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or certificate in Teaching.	86	13	99	83	9	92	44	2	46	43	1	44
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	530	49	579	334	17	351	..	..	..	..	..	..

* i.e. appearing from a recognized institution.

† This includes the number of Science candidates who appeared in the Intermediate Examination held by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces.

GENERAL TABLE VIII—(concluded)
 Examination Results for the official year 1938-39—(concluded)

Examinations	Male						Female					
	*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>Intermediate Examinations—(concluded).</i>												
Licentiates of Agriculture.	100	..	100	80	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Examinations</i>												
(a) On completion of High School Course.												
High School ..	12,437	2,617	15,054	8,749	1,028	9,777	443	643	1,086	356	271	627
School Final, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Higher Certificate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	1
Cambridge School Certificate.	177	117	294	114	52	166	84	..	84	65	..	65
(b) On completion of Middle School Course.												
Cambridge Junior Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	203	..	203	163	..	163	132	..	132	103	..	103
Anglo-Vernacular Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,174	109	1,283	848	62	910
Vernacular Middle..	30,233	8,705	38,938	19,895	5,147	25,042	..	45	45	..	23	23
(c) On completion of Primary Course.												
Upper Primary ..	80,335	11	80,346	68,578	9	68,587	8,849	400	9,249	7,349	201	7,550
Lower Primary ..	160,148	479	1,65,627	1,40,649	322	1,40,971	13,845	83	13,928	11,609	64	11,673
(d) On completion of Vocational Course.												
European Women Teachers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	16	..	16
For Teachers' Certificates.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Vernacular, Higher	435	541	976	403	274	657	112	25	137	87	20	107
(Vernacular, Lower	597	483	1,080	508	189	697	140	24	164	92	18	110
At Art Schools ..	42	..	42	4	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools	77	..	77	46	..	40	17	..	17	10	..	10
At Engineering schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	1,244	52	1,296	1,103	40	1,143	..	7	7	..	7	7
At Commercial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other Schools ..	90	29	119	78	22	100	..	..	..	..	..	..

* i.e. appearing from a recognized institution.

GENERAL TABLE IX

Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas, United Provinces, for the year 1938-39

13

Types of institutions	Number of institutions and scholars								Expenditure on institutions (direct and indirect)				Number of teachers			
	Government		District Board		Private		Total		From Government funds	From District Board funds	From other sources	Total expenditure	In Government schools	In District Board schools	In private schools	Total
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
<i>For Males</i>																
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	3	830	3	830	44,320	63	1,41,862	1,86,245	..	..	80	80
High Schools ..	1	309	..	..	16	3,937	17	4,246	1,41,053	223	1,29,097	3,30,373	17	..	243	260
Middle English	1	109	..	..	16	1,358	16	1,467	21,571	480	66,178	88,229	11	..	117	128
Schools Vernacular	1	208	406	56,335	92	6,602	499	63,145	6,85,972	3,33,639	1,31,959	11,51,570	9	1,982	408	2,399
Primary Schools ..	15	985	12,531	904,153	3,414	128,781	15,960	1,033,919	52,38,364	21,80,964	2,42,810	76,62,138	30	26,010	4,395	30,435
Training Schools ..	15	1,010	14	188	2	70	31	1,268	2,94,210	24,762	6,388	3,25,360	110	45	10	165
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	729	27,984	4	117	1,492	40,451	2,225	68,552	50,479	2,594	1,132	54,205	719	12	1,514	2,245
Other Schools*	7	443	13	429	156	6,002	176	6,874	33,709	21,976	54,170	1,09,855	13	9	239	261
Total ..	769	31,048	12,968	961,222	5,190	188,031	18,927	1,180,301	65,09,678	25,64,701	8,33,596	99,07,975	909	28,058	7,006	35,973

* Include medical schools, technical and industrial schools, commercial schools, etc.

GENERAL TABLES

31A

GENERAL TABLE IX—(concluded)

Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas, United Provinces, for the year 1938-39—(concluded)

32A

GENERAL TABLES

Types of institutions	Number of institutions and scholars								Expenditure on institutions (direct and indirect)				Number of teachers			
	Government		District Board		Private		Total		From Government funds	From District Board funds	From other sources	Total expenditure	In Government schools	In District Board schools	In private schools	Total
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>For Females</i>									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle { English	..	..	..	..	8	688	8	688	14,884	56	24,040	38,980	..	..	47	47
Schools. { Vernacular	1	171	33	2,476	3	208	37	2,855	28,352	18,759	6,928	54,039	6	99	14	119
Primary Schools ..	1	43	722	25,234	382	11,196	1,105	36,473	1,40,599	1,07,523	8,194	2,56,316	2	820	370	1,192
Training Schools ..	4	64	..	..	5	42	9	106	16,764	..	8,873	25,637	9	..	14	23
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	278	755	27,710	398	12,134	1,159	40,122	2,00,599	1,26,338	48,035	3,74,972	17	919	445	1,381
Grand total for all recognized institutions.	775	31,326	13,723	988,932	5,588	200,165	20,086	1,220,423	67,10,277	26,91,039	9,81,631	1,02,82,947	926	28,977	7,451	37,354

II—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS			
For Males	..	2,037	61,183
For Females	..	116	2,713
Total	..	2,153	63,896
GRAND TOTAL for all institutions.		22,239	1,284,319

Explanatory notes :

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

* Include medical schools, technical and industrial schools, commercial schools, etc.