

GENERAL REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
UNITED PROVINCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
March 31, 1938



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

This report on public instruction in the United Provinces has been drafted by Dr. Dhar with the assistance of the other officers at headquarters, and I have to thank him and them for the care and trouble they have taken in the preparation of the report. My editorial duties have been reduced by their labours to a minimum.

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General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces for the year ending March 31, 1938

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SUMMARY

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

Kind of institution	Number of institutions			Enrolment		
	1936-37	1937-38	Variation	1936-37	1937-38	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government ..	275	272	- 3	46,058	46,396	+ 338
District Board ..	14,967	14,770	-197	1,038,472	1,059,875	+21,403
Municipal Board ..	1,288	1,277	- 11	146,040	151,144	+5,104
Aided ..	5,723	5,790	+67	334,017	343,491	+9,474
Unaided ..	310	299	- 11	19,328	19,816	+488
Total ..	22,563	22,408	- 155	1,538,915	1,620,722	+86,807
Unrecognized schools	2,081	2,264	+183	65,254	72,412	+7,158
GRAND TOTAL ..	24,644	24,672	+28	1,649,169	1,693,134	+43,965

As the statement above shows there has been a decrease in the number of institutions under all heads except aided and unrecognized schools. A welcome decrease is that under district board schools for it means the further elimination of small uneconomical schools. The wisdom of this measure which was advocated in the Weir Report is apparent from the rise in enrolment, the total increase which may be directly attributed to this measure being 21,403. The total increase, as the statement above shows, is 43,965, the main increases being in round figures 19,640 in primary schools, 8,320 in secondary schools and 6,720 in girls' schools.

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The table below shows the percentage of scholars under instruction to the total population in all institutions.

Percentage of scholars to the total population

	Recognized Institutions ¹		All institutions	
	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37
Males	5.48	5.36	5.7	5.6
Females	1.99	1.9	1.02	0.98
Total	3.34	3.27	3.49	3.29

The total population on which these figures are calculated is that of the 1931 census, viz. 25,445,006 males and 22,963,157 females. There is an increase in the percentage under both males and females.

The following table shows the expenditure from different heads:

Heads	1936-37	1937-38	Difference	Percentage to the total	
				1936-37	1937-38
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Government Fund ..	2,12,18,989	2,12,46,557	+27,569	52.6	52.02
District Board Fund ..	33,51,644	34,55,679	+1,04,035	8.3	8.46
Municipal Board Fund ..	13,38,070	19,23,382	+85,312	4.6	4.78
Fees	82,93,502	85,54,541	+2,60,639	20.5	20.90
Other Sources.. ..	56,54,664	66,61,624	+6,960	14.0	13.84
Total	4,03,57,269	4,08,41,783	+4,84,514	100	100

There has been an increase under all heads of expenditure the most striking being that under fees which has gone up by Rs 2,60,639. This is a step in the right direction.

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

Heads					1936-37	1937-38
					Per cent	Per cent.
University Education	..	..	..	..	12·8	12·8
College Education..	..	..	..	..	2·6	2·6
Secondary Education	..	..	..	..	83·6	84·1
Primary Education	..	..	..	..	23·6	23·4
Special Education, Training, Engineering, etc.	..	..	..	..	6·6	6·0
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	5·5	5·6
Direction	..	..	..	..	·7	·7
Inspection	..	..	..	..	3·5	3·6
Miscellaneous (Scholarship, etc.)	..	..	..	..	11·1	11·2
				Total	100	100

The markedly high expenditure on secondary education as contrasted with that on primary merits attention. Hitherto the expenditure on the higher branches has not exceeded twice that on primary education but it will be seen that University, College and secondary education now secure 49·5 per cent. of the expenditure as compared with 23·4 per cent. on primary. These figures could be reversed with profit to the United Provinces where illiteracy still confronts those who aim at the uplift of the masses.

CHAPTER II

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Number of Universities and enrolment.

Of the five universities in the province the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities are all-India Universities and denominational in character.

The total enrolment in the five universities was as follows :

1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	13,417
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	13,631

The enrolment in the Lucknow University declined, but the number rose in the other four universities. There is a steady increase in the number of women students in all the universities. In the Engineering Department also there is a decrease.

Owing to financial stringency it was not possible to revive the system of block grants to the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. These universities received grants based on the year's estimates.

Allahabad University.

The number of students increased from 2,056 to 2,118. The increase is under Faculties of Arts and Commerce.

The number of resident students was 1,117 and the remaining 1,001 were attached to the Delegacy.

Ordinances for the Diploma Examination in Drawing and Painting have been framed. Geography will be taught as an optional subject to the B.A. Classes from the next session. Provision for teaching Experimental Psychology and Child Psychology as an optional subject for girl students in the B.A. has also been made. The research work continued to be satisfactory. The number of scholars doing research work increased from 34 to 41. The degree of D.Sc. was conferred on three scholars and D. Phil. on seven scholars.

The number of volumes in the library increased from 94,177 to 96,191.

The health and discipline of resident students was quite satisfactory.

The University Training Corps maintained its full strength of 146 members. The Company attended the Battalion Annual Training Camp at Allahabad from 1st to 15th November, 1937, and won many prizes. Capt. Tara Chandra was awarded the King-Emperor's Coronation medal at a presentation parade.

The total income of the University from sources other than Government grant was Rs.4,33,615 as against Rs.4,16,457 during the preceding year. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the number of students and the fees received for the enrolment of registered graduates. The total expenditure during the year 1937-38 was Rs.11,75,635 as against Rs.12,68,476 during the preceding year.

Rupees 10,450 were offered by different persons for awards of medals.

The University celebrated its Golden Jubilee in December, 1937. The Chancellor, His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, attended the Convoca-

tions and other functions connected with the Jubilee. Seventy-six messages were received and read by the respective delegates on the occasion of the Special Convocation. The University conferred honorary degrees of D.Sc., D. Litt. and LL.D. on distinguished scientists, lawyers and public men.

The total enrolment was 2,008 as against 2,172 last year. The decrease was in the Faculties of Arts and Law. Of these 391 were Law students and 38 women students.

Lucknow
University.

Seven hundred and twenty-two students lived in hostels.

Physical training has been made compulsory for resident students. A new playground was acquired.

The University Training Corps record of training was good.

The discipline of the University has not improved and there was an unfortunate display of indiscipline at a cinema in the city.

Important research publications were made by the staff and students of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine. Forty-seven students registered themselves for research degrees of Ph. D. and D. Sc.

Two candidates were awarded the Ph. D. and two the D. Sc. degree. Dr. K. N. Bahl was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji a member of the International Institute of Sociology.

The number of books in the Library increased by 6,026 to 57,645. A new library building estimated to cost about Rs.2 lakhs is under construction.

An Appointment Committee was constituted to bring new avenues of employment to the notice of the students.

The total income of the University from all sources was Rs.15,30,870 against Rs.14,57,455 in 1935-36. The total expenditure was Rs.14,28,221 this included Rs.62,777 non-recurring.

This is the women's college of the Lucknow University. The enrolment was 76 distributed as follows :

B. A. I—80	..	..	..	..	B. A. II—80
B. Sc. I—9	..	..	..	..	B. Sc. II—7

All reside in hostels.

In B. A. Classes Economics, Political Science and Indian History were popular subjects while Mathematics and Oriental Language were offered by some. All the B. Sc. students offered Zoology, Botany and Chemistry.

The enrolment rose from 3,385 in 1936-37 to 3,411 this year. There was an increase in the enrolment of women students also from 118 in 1936-37 to 152 in 1937-38. The enrolment in the Engineering College and Law College were 417 and 240 respectively.

Hindu
University,
Benares.

The progress of the University Training Corps continued to be satisfactory. The Corps won the Efficiency Cup for the 11th time and was declared the most efficient company in the whole of the Battalion.

The progress of the University Library was satisfactory, 3,753 were added. A big reading Hall has been added to the Library.

Donations worth Rs.69,049 were received during the year.

Muslim
University,
Aligarh.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research made a grant of Rs.67,000 for research on the Physiology of Wheat and Cane.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur was elected Pro-Chancellor, The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. B. A. Haleem, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Khan Bahadur Mohd. Obaidur Rahman Khan as Treasurer. The departments of English, Chemistry and Law have been strengthened by new appointments.

The admission to the University was satisfactory. The number rose from 1,672 in 1936-37 to 1,822 in 1937-38; an increase of 150.

Activity was shown in carrying on research work.

The Department of Philosophy has opened classes in Experimental Psychology. Department of Geography is doing well.

The annual grant for books and periodical for 1937-38 was Rs.14,000 as against Rs.13,000 in the previous year.

The University budget showed a surplus of Rs.40,899. This satisfactory state of the finances was the result of careful husbanding of resources.

The sporting activities of the University were satisfactory. The Afghan Olympic Football Team played a friendly game with the University this year.

The University Training Corps though working under serious disadvantages came first in Compass March in the students camp.

Notable and distinguished visitors, both Indians and foreigners, visited the University this year. His Highness the Nawab of Rampur was awarded the Degree of Doctor in Literature Honoris Causa. The Hon'ble His Highness the Agha Khan attended the Annual Convocation this year.

Agra Uni-
versity.

The number of constituent colleges rose from 16 to 17, while enrolment increased from 4,132 to 4,274.

The number of candidates appearing at the various examinations was 3,690 of whom 428 were teachers, 12 inspectors and 35 women.

The income and expenditure during the year 1937-38 were Rs.1,71,562 and Rs.1,80,923 respectively. The year closed with a deficit balance of Rs.5,006.

As usual arrangements were made for a series of University extension lectures at each of the affiliated colleges. Dr. K. C. Mehta continued his research on rusts of wheat and barley under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Statutes for the award of a B. T. Degree were framed.

Dr. P. Basu was re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for a further term of 3 years.

The Affiliated Colleges

Agra College.

The enrolment was 967 including 200 in the Law classes. In the post-graduate classes it was 72 as compared to 74 in 1936-37. In the Law classes it rose from 174 to 200. While there is an increase from 346 to 355 in the degree classes it has gone down in the Intermediate from 371 in 1936-37 to 340 this year.

Income and expenditure were Rs. 2,72,346 and Rs.2,73,942 respectively.

Physical training was in charge of a whole-time teacher trained at the Y. M. C. A., Madras.

The examination results were satisfactory. The students won several scholarships in B. A. and B.Sc., classes. The percentage of passes in M.A., and M.Sc. Final was fairly high—93 per cent. in M.A. Final and 100 per cent. in M.Sc. Final.

About half of the students lived in hostels, the "guided autonomy" of which was a feature of life in the college.

The health of the students was unusually good and there were no breaches of discipline during the year.

The total number of students has decreased from 480 in 1937 to 476 this year. The number of women students has also increased from 24 to 31. One hundred and forty-eight students reside in hostels.

St. John's
College, Agra.

The college staff numbers 48 and included 13 professors of European qualifications. Fifteen members of the staff actually resided within the college premises.

The number of books in the library was 14,971 against 13,580 in the previous year.

A new class has been opened for women students taking the combined 3 years' course for the Intermediate and Teacher's Certificate.

Rural economic research work started in 1935 in co-operation with Government was progressing.

The percentage of passes was : B.A. 55.6 ; B.Sc. 70.0 ; B. Com. II 73.9 ; Intermediate Arts 70.2 ; Intermediate Science 51.7 ; Intermediate Commerce 73.0.

The work of the Social Service League continued along the lines of last year. Nine students appeared for the examination for the St. John Ambulance Certificate in First Aid.

The number on roll increased from 727 to 732. Of these 82 were in Law, 390 in the Intermediate classes and the rest in the degree classes. There were 4 girl students—1 in B. A. and 3 in Intermediate. There were 80 students in the hostel and the hostel activities are satisfactory.

Bareilly
College.

Various indoor and outdoor games were played regularly.

The library has grown steadily, 633 volumes were added making the total 11,516.

General health and discipline were good.

The results of the examinations were on the whole satisfactory. One hundred and twenty-eight students received scholarships.

Income and expenditure were 1,05,245 and 1,17,840 respectively.

The enrolment has increased from 257 to 261. The number of women students rose to 25.

Christ
Church
College,
Cawnpore.

The examination results were satisfactory. Seven women students passed in the Intermediate examination.

The college kept up its meritorious record in games and sports but the discipline of the students deteriorated.

Various social and literary societies worked with full vigour.

The library was progressing and had about 8,000 volumes.

D. A.-V.
College,
Cawnpore.

The number of students increased by 36 to 766, of whom 279 were in Intermediate classes, 128 in Law and the rest in degree classes.

Two hundred and fifty-seven students resided in hostels.

The results of the college were generally satisfactory being over 63 per cent. in all examinations except in the B.A. which registered 55 per cent.

The old yellow Bungalow in the hostel was pulled down and a new block constructed in its place.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs.1,27,574.

The number on the roll was 635 as against 466 in 1936.

Sanatan
Dharma
College,
Cawnpore.

Government gave a recurring grant of Rs 29,381.

The examination results of the college were satisfactory but there was an unfortunate episode in the examinations. A number of students got merit scholarships.

The playfield continued to be a centre of interest and attraction to the students. The college won a number of distinctions in the local Inter-Collegiate tournament.

About 500 books were added to the library.

The various literary and social associations of the college continued their activities. All-India and Provincial Debates were organized by the College Literary Association.

St. Andrew's
College,
Gorakhpur.

There was no substantial change in the management of the College or in the teaching staff.

The number of students was 297 as against 269 in the previous year; of these 89 were in degree classes and the rest in Intermediate classes.

The examination results showed an improvement in B.A. and Inter. Science.

The college has been able to maintain its finances in fairly satisfactory condition.

The number of books in the library was 7,333 as against 6,400 in the previous year.

The usual activities of various college societies were maintained during the year.

Meerut
College.

The enrolment rose from 1,210 to 1,236. Of these 715 were in Arts, 257 in Science, 87 in Commerce, 159 in Law and 18 in Business Department.

The number of hostellers in the Hindu and Muslim Hostels was 257 and 69 respectively.

The tutorial activities were more successful this year.

The results of the examinations were extraordinarily good.

During the period under review no building was constructed but a provision of Rs.15 000 and Rs.45,000 has been made for the construction of a Swimming Tank and a Hall respectively.

Students took a keen interest in the Physical Training parades and exercises. The College platoon of the University Training Corps went through the usual course of Annual Training and Musketry with success.

The finances are in a satisfactory condition. The total expenditure was Rs.1,95,001 and the total income Rs.1,93,616.

The Principal and members of the staff prepared a revised syllabus and course of study for the Civil Engineering Class which was accepted by the Advisory Council with a few minor alterations.

Thomason
College,
Roorkee.

The departments of the college were not changed in any way during the session. The number of candidates who competed for the three entrance examinations and the number successful are given below :

					Number competing	Number successful
1. Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	118	38
2. Overseer class	..	..	..	..	278	74
3. Draughtsman class	..	..	..	..	14	

This shows that the college is regaining its popularity.

Out of the 18 students, who passed of the Civil Engineering Class 13 are now undergoing practical training in the Public Works Department of the United Provinces, two in the Punjab and one in Delhi and two have secured appointments. Out of the 22 students, who passed out of the Overseer Class, 19 obtained paid apprenticeships and three unpaid.

Three commissioned officers passed the Final Examination this year for the first time.

The health of the students was satisfactory.

The discipline was well maintained during the year.

The college platoon of the University Training Corps was transferred to the Delhi Battalion which enabled the college platoon to attend the annual camp. Physical training was made compulsory. There was a marked improvement in the general physique of all students.

Government sanctioned the revision of College Manuals.

Cataloguing of library books on the Dewey system showed marked progress. The library had over 30,000 books and latest works on all subjects have been added to the library as far as the funds permitted.

The buildings and grounds were well maintained. Rupees 25,000 were given as grant for building including Rs.2,000 for repairs to electric installation. The electric installation worked satisfactorily.

Sir William Stampe presented to the College a challenge cup for inter-class athletics and Mr. Puran Mal, retired Assistant Engineer, Public Health Department, created a trust to provide two silver medals

annually—one for the Civil Engineer class and the other for the Overseer Class.

All students were encouraged to play games, and matches in all were played with neighbouring teams. Boating which on account of expenses was restricted to Civil Engineering class last year was extended to the Overseer Class also.

CHAPTER III
SECONDARY EDUCATION

Special features.—Two sub-committees each with separate terms of reference were appointed by a Government *Communiqué* dated the 28th March, 1938, to recommend to Government what practical steps should be adopted for the re-organization of secondary and higher education up to the first University degree and on other matters cognate thereto. These sub-committees took up the work at the stage it had been left incomplete owing to the departure from India on private business of the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sparu, P.C., K.C.S.I., LL.D, who was the Chairman of the Committee originally appointed in January, 1937.

Number and enrolment.—The table below gives the number of Secondary institutions and their enrolment :

Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular institution

Kind of institution	Institution		Variation	Enrolment		Variation
	1936-37	1937-38		1936-37	1937-38	
Government ..	65	65	..	24,510	24,504	—6
District Board ..	660	662	+2	78,150	81,436	+3,286
Municipal Board ..	42	44	+2	7,763	8,396	+633
Aided	286	298	+12	81,090	84,439	+3,349
Unaided	81	94	+13	8,841	9,902	+1,061
Total	1,134	1,163	+29	200,354	208,677	+8,323

The figures include both Anglo-vernacular and vernacular secondary institutions. There is an increase of 29 in the number of institutions and of 8,323 in enrolment. The increase in the number of institutions is partly due to the opening of new vernacular middle schools.

Expenditure on Secondary Education

Heads	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenue	53,21,977	53,44,853	+22,876
District Board Funds	3,53,394	3,37,280	—16,114
Municipal Board	2,59,371	2,65,627	+6,256
Fees	33,83,085	35,44,906	+1,56,821
Other sources	9,93,600	10,30,498	+36,898
Total	1,03,16,427	1,05,22,659	+2,06,232

The table above shows the expenditure under different heads. The proportion of expenditure from provincial funds to the total is 57.8. There is an appreciable increase of over 1½ lakhs under fees and of nearly 37,000 from other sources which is welcome. It is clear that the amount available from Government funds for this section of education cannot be greatly enhanced.

A—English Education

Intermediate Education.

Enrolment and expenditure in intermediate colleges are shown in the table given below :

Kind of Institution	Year	Number of—		Expenditure from—		Fees	Other sources	Total
		Inter colleges	Scholars	Provincial revenue	District or Municipal funds			
Government	1936-37	8	1,286	6,00,936	..	1,62,762	5,152	7,68,850
	1937-38	8	1,245	5,99,148	..	1,62,274	5,008	7,66,430
Aided ..	1936-37	27	4,874	4,18,482	7,535	6,17,987	2,86,482	12,83,486
	1937-38	28	5,266	4,41,348	7,590	6,71,081	2,53,179	13,73,148
Unaided ..	1936-37	1	115	..	..	18,005	38,574	56,579
	1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1936-37	36	6,225	10,19,418	7,535	7,98,754	2,80,208	21,05,915
	1937-38	36	6,511	10,40,496	7,590	8,33,305	2,58,187	21,33,578
Increase or decrease.	..	..	+286	+21,078	+55	+34,551	-22,021	+33,663

There is no change in the number of Intermediate colleges, viz. 36 and an inappreciable increase in enrolment. The increase in expenditure is confined to expenditure from provincial revenues and fees.

Tuition.

There has been no marked improvement in teaching which unfortunately still continues to be dominated by the needs of the examination. The results are, however, on the whole satisfactory and it is hoped that the growing interest on the part of teachers and students in extra-curricular activities will bear fruit.

High and middle schools.

The tables below show the number of high and English middle schools and enrolment under different heads :

Anglo-Vernacular High Schools

Kind of institution				Year	Schools	Scholars
Government	..	..	..	1936-37	48	21,410
				1937-38	48	21,393

Kind of institution				Year	Schools	Scholars
Municipal Board	..	..	..	1986-87	6	2,946
				1987-88	6	2,861
Aided	..	..	..	1986-87	158	64,599
				1987-88	157	66,857
Unaided	..	..	..	1986-87	3	1,068
				1987-88	6	1,281
			Total	1986-87	210	89,423
				1987-88	217	91,898
Increase or decrease	..	..	..	..	+7	+2,476

Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools

Kind of institution				Year	Schools	Scholars
Government	..	..	..	1986-87	1	117
				1987-88	1	111
Municipal	..	..	..	1986-87	4	475
				1987-88	5	546
Aided	..	..	..	1986-87	45	6,076
				1987-88	46	6,049
Unaided	..	..	..	1986-87	59	5,940
				1987-88	68	6,789
			Total	1986-87	109	12,608
				1987-88	115	13,495
Increase or decrease	..	..	..	..	+6	+887

The number of high schools increased by seven, four aided and three unaided, and their enrolment by 2,475. There was an increase of six English middle schools with an increase in enrolment of 887. The total enrolment in the middle, high and intermediate stages of English education was 111,904 against 108,256 last year.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular High Schools

—	Year	Provincial	District	Municipal	Fees	Other	Total
		revenues	board	board		sources	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	1986-87	16,79,197	..	..	4,29,191	10,189	21,12,547
	1987-88	16,81,717	..	..	4,30,176	8,817	21,20,710
Municipal ..	1986-87	80,876	..	77,984	49,474	29	1,57,863
	1987-88	30,480	..	79,664	51,196	..	1,61,340
Aided ..	1986-87	14,06,546	16,425	55,279	14,65,412	4,41,759	38,85,421
	1987-88	14,19,332	5,084	57,417	15,13,584	4,62,220	34,57,637
Unaided ..	1986-87	..	..	..	15,981	12,097	27,478
	1987-88	..	..	..	30,023	25,065	55,088
Total ..	1986-87	31,10,039	16,425	1,38,268	19,59,458	4,64,074	56,83,309
	1987-88	31,31,529	5,084	1,37,081	20,24,979	4,96,102	57,94,775
Increase or decrease.	..	+21,440	-11,241	+3,818	+65,521	+32,028	+1,11,466

Expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools

Kind of institution	Year	Provincial	District	Municipal	Fees	Other	Total
		revenues	board	board		sources	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ..	1986-87	12,102	..	..	2,325	38	14,465
	1987-88	12,927	..	..	2,272	18	15,212
Municipal ..	1986-87	2,616	..	9,743	9,385	54	21,698
	1987-88	2,760	..	10,586	10,308	50	23,654
Aided ..	1986-87	1,26,569	800	8,653	1,15,607	74,132	8,25,761
	1987-88	1,27,481	1,150	9,495	1,21,931	84,114	8,44,171
Unaided ..	1986-87	..	..	..	1,01,178	1,82,460	2,83,638
	1987-88	..	..	..	1,12,623	1,43,598	2,56,221
Total ..	1986-87	1,41,287	800	18,396	2,28,895	2,06,684	5,95,562
	1987-88	1,43,168	1,150	20,031	2,47,134	2,27,775	6,89,258
Increase or decrease.	..	+1,881	+350	+1,635	+18,739	+21,091	+43,696
Total Anglo-vernacular high and Middle schools.	1986-87	32,51,876	17,225	1,51,659	21,87,853	6,70,758	62,73,871
	1987-88	32,74,697	6,204	157,112	22,72,118	7,23,877	64,94,088
Total increase or decrease.	..	+22,821	-10,991	+5,453	+84,260	+53,119	+1,55,162

There was an increase of Rs.1,55,162 in expenditure on Anglo-vernacular high and middle schools of which Rs.23,321 was from provincial revenues, Rs.84,260 from fees and Rs.53,119 from other sources.

The cost of education in an institution with classes III to XII was Rs.76-9-10 per student per annum and in a school with classes III to X Rs.61-0-9 as against Rs.77-3-3 and Rs.62-8-6 per annum respectively in the previous year.

The table below shows what the examination results were in the year under report as compared with those of the year before. Result of High School and Intermediate Examinations :

Examination results.

Year	High School Examination		Intermediate		Intermediate in Commerce		Intermediate in Agriculture		Indian Music	
	Candidates	Percentage of passes	Candidates	Percentage of passes	Candidates	Percentage of passes	Candidates	Percentage of passes	Candidates	Percentage of passes
1986-87 ..	14,392	58.28	4,142	60.4	447	66.6	89	91.6	16	68.8
1987-88 ..	14,878	62.5	4,587	66.5	497	72.2	90	86.7	27	95.2

There is a marked improvement in the percentage of passes :

The financial condition of the majority of schools continues to be unsatisfactory. All aided schools appear as hitherto to depend almost entirely on Government contributions and fees. Salaries of teachers are still very low in many aided institutions and increments have in most cases been denied for years. This state of affairs is reported to have had an adverse effect on recruitment of teachers. There is also a tendency on the part of some aided institutions to show on paper more than what is actually paid to members of the teaching staff, a tendency which is viewed with considerable disfavour by the Department and cannot be tolerated. One Inspector remarks that members of managing bodies hamper administration and discipline by interfering in admissions, and promotions.

Management and finances of Anglo-vernacular schools.

Need for additional equipment is felt both in Government and aided institutions. Much remains to be done in this matter particularly in aided schools. Few managers realize the need for good furniture, bright rooms with artistic pictures and a modern library.

Equipment.

Most inspectors report that there is an inadequacy of class room accommodation which is due more or less to want of funds. In two circles, however, all Government schools and most non-Government schools are reported to have decent buildings.

Buildings.

Government spent Rs.49,040 on its own buildings of boys' schools in addition to the amounts spent on annual repairs, rates and taxes, and gave grants-in-aid to private schools amounting to Rs.22,488. There was practically no other source from which building grants to private school could be allotted than the normal allotment.

A few of the main items were—

(1) Construction of Chemistry block of the new Science building in the Government Intermediate College, Almora, Rs.9,445.

(2) Improving the site of the new playing field in the Government Intermediate College, Almora, Rs.3,500.

(3) Construction of an additional room for Class VI in the King George Government High School, Lansdowne, Rs.2,600.

(4) Hindu English School, Ajodhya, Rs.1,800.

(5) L. D. Meston High School, Ballia, Rs.1,800.

(6) Islamia High School, Allahabad, Rs.1,000.

In the Meerut Circle, Government hostels are reported to be well built, airy and well ventilated but aided school hostels are unsatisfactory. From most places, however, comes a report that hostels are not full owing to the tendency of boys to live in cities with unauthorized guardians where they find the cost of living cheaper than in hostels. As one Inspector remarks "parents prefer to send their children to some relative's house in the bazar where they can subsist on a few rupees a month." This is indeed false economy as the co-operative life of a hostel with the society of other students and the regular participation in games cannot but have a healthy influence on the student, and all parents should stretch a point and get their children admitted into recognized hostels.

The following statement gives the number of trained and untrained teachers in Anglo-Vernacular institutions, viz. intermediate colleges, high and middle schools :

Teachers
and their
efficiency.

Circle	Government Anglo-vernacular schools			Non-Government Anglo-vernacular schools		
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
I Circle, Meerut ..	138	..	138	519	100	619
II Circle, Agra ..	108	5	108	472	67	539
III Circle, Bareilly ..	120	7	127	366	29	395
IV Circle, Allahabad ..	125	5	130	476	117	593
V Circle, Benares ..	78	6	84	469	31	500
VI Circle, Lucknow ..	109	..	109	320	77	397
VII Circle, Faazabad ..	102	4	106	323	49	377
Total ..	775	27	802	2,950	470	3,420

The teaching of English is reported to be generally unsatisfactory and that the standard instead of improving has actually deteriorated. In the Meerut Circle, however, improvement was noticed where the lower classes were given to freshly-trained teachers and where the heads of institutions were personally interested. The deterioration of the standard of English is attributed generally to the vernacular being the medium of instruction. This, as the Inspector, Lucknow Circle, remarks, may be responsible to some extent but defective teaching is also responsible in a fairly large measure. The Inspector, Bareilly Circle, has made some useful suggestions for the improvement of English teaching, which are :

(i) Graduates with good accent may be given classes III and IV to handle.

(ii) In High schools and Intermediate classes the teacher should not be content to give only the meanings of words and expressions. These should always be used by boys in their own sentences then and there.

(iii) Composition should be given more attention and time.

(iv) Outside reading should be systematically done by the students and they should be given credit for it in their examination results.

Mathematics are fairly well taught in most institutions. There has been a distinct improvement all round in the teaching of *History* and *Geography* which are reported to be gaining in popularity. As one Inspector remarks both the teachers and the taught have now begun to attach importance to the human side of *Geography* and he advocates geographical excursions and greater familiarity with the students' immediate surroundings. While there is much room for improvement in the teaching of *Science*, it is gratifying to record that the subject is becoming more popular, specially *General Science*, and that it is attracting a large number of pupils. The remarks of one Inspector regarding the teaching of *Science* is worth quoting. He says—

“ Observations made only once are not sufficient in Science. It is necessary that an experiment must be repeated before an inference is drawn. Most of the teachers seem to be in a hurry to draw inferences from insufficient data.”

The teaching of *classical languages*, *Hindi* and *Urdu*, continue to be of a stereotyped nature which is still done mostly in the old manner by Moulvis and Pandits about whom the Inspector, Benares, has included an interesting paragraph in his report which reads :

“ Whatever changes in thought and outlook modern psychological developments may have brought about in the teachers of today, they have left the Pandit and the Maulvi almost unaffected. They are practically where they were when the famous minute of Lord Macaulay on India Education was written. Inspections and instructions cannot change their methods appreciably, so tenaciously they cling to the past and its traditions. They go at their own pace and work in their own peculiar style. They may be likened to the village bullock cart which jogs merrily on practically undisturbed by the fast

vehicular traffic which steam and electricity have rendered so cheap and yet so easy. If any class of teachers more than any other needs the benefit of a refresher course, it is the Pandit and the Moulvi of anglo-vernacular schools and colleges."

A better type of teacher, a graduate or a trained teacher, is now available for recruitment and it is hoped that there will be a marked improvement in the teaching of Urdu and Hindi in the near future. *Drawing* and *Manual Training* are reported to be popular except in one circle and are said to be well taught. In some cases the work produced by students of Manual Training is said to be excellent though it is difficult to say whether the articles are the students' own unaided production. Commerce was popular as compared with Agriculture. There have been efforts to make farms self-supporting; one Inspector has suggested the introduction of a practical examination in Agriculture for the High School Examination as in the Vernacular Final Examination.

Music.

Music as a school subject is gradually gaining in popularity though one inspector reports that there is some prejudice amongst guardians against the subject and they do not regard it as of any importance in the general culture of the student. The Government Intermediate College, Fyzabad, organized, an All-India Music Conference during the year under report which was opened by the Hon'ble Minister for Education. It proved a great success and was attended by a large number of people from outside. The Kanya Kuber Inter College, Lucknow, has got itself recognized in Music up to the High School standard. There is at Lucknow the Marris College of Hindustani Music which caters for the needs of all classes of persons and for all standards. The facilities afforded are excellent and it should not be long before other educational institutions in Lucknow get themselves recognized in this subject.

Spinning and weaving.

Are taught as an optional subject in two high schools of the Benares Circle. The subject is reported to be fairly popular at one of these schools, viz., the Jai Narain High School, Benares, where the quantity and quality of the work done has been appreciated by distinguished visitors.

Examinations.

These continue to come in for a considerable amount of criticism and it is suggested by some Inspectors that the number of examinations might be reduced by the elimination of all but public examinations, promotions being given from section to section by the head of an institution on the basis of the whole year's record.

Discipline.

Considering the unsettled times, discipline has on the whole been satisfactory though there have been regrettable instances of indiscipline, some of a serious nature. In the Meerut Circle there were cases of conflict between the boys and the staff on the one hand and the guardians and the staff on the other. There were also cases of defiance of authority on the part of the students. In the Agra Circle minor incidents of a communal nature took place in the Government High Schools, Etah and Fatehgarh. In the Bareilly Circle the boys of the Chet Ram Sah Thulgharia High School, Naini Tal, went on strike over a trivial matter, and there was trouble at the Government High School, Pilibhit. The students of the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, went on strike in connexion with the flag hoisting in the College. The

students of Agarwal Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Allahabad, went on strike in connexion with their request for not charging certain fees. There was some discontent among the students of the Vidya Mandir High School, Allahabad, also but matters were amicably settled.

There was communal trouble at the Government High School, Fatehpur, in September, 1937, and as a result the entire staff was changed.

There was also a communal riot at Government High School, Hamirpur, in October, 1937, and as a result one teacher was dismissed and two teachers were reduced for two years, and one boy was rusticated.

In the Benares Circle there were strikes, though not of a long duration, in two high schools and in a third a teacher was assaulted by a student. In the Lucknow Circle there was a four-day strike in the Christian College, and an attempt was made to have one in the Shia College. In the Fyzabad Circle the authorities had to intervene in controlling the situation at the Thompson High School, Gonda, and the formation of students' federation caused trouble in Bahraich, Akbarpur, Tanda and Chittaputti. On the question of discipline the remarks made by the Inspectors are illuminating, particularly those of two Inspectors which are here quoted. One says: "The discipline in some schools was not of the same standard as in the past. There was a tendency seen among students to clamour for their privileges. Certain organizations of students came into existence and wanted to treat on equal terms with their teachers, and interfere unreasonably in matters not within their province. It may be that a new orientation has to be made, but care should be taken to re-establish the traditional relation of *guru* and disciple which are getting strained. In this the co-operation of both the teachers and the taught is necessary; the former have to create respectful regard for themselves by a high standard of conduct and duty and the latter have to treat the teachers as their well-wishers like their parents. Love should be the basis of discipline." Another says: "These signs are alarming and do not augur well for the future though it is hoped that things will improve next year. The modern psychologists may vehemently espouse the cause of the inner discipline of boys and decry external discipline as ineffective and eventually useless. But the question is whether it is possible to develop inner discipline which is based on self-control in an atmosphere where there are strikes, lawlessness and insubordination. Personally, I feel that the maintenance of what is known as outer discipline is a condition precedent to the cultivation of inner discipline."

"Some heads of institutions doubt the wisdom of the order prohibiting corporal punishment in all kinds of schools including high schools. They feel that it is premature and does not suit the conditions of the existing Indian schools."

These lapses on the part of the student world have caused the Department considerable anxiety and in the interests of the students the Department is determined to eradicate this evil by every means in its power. It is, however, realized that outside influences have been brought to bear on the students resulting in displays on the part of the latter which have sullied the fair name of education. These

outside influences have not helped the institutions or the students and their tendency has been to foment trouble and incite the students to strike. But whatever may have happened in the past, the Department does not believe in the tail wagging the dog and very stringent action will be taken in all cases of lawlessness in future. Teachers can do much to influence students for good and the Department expects them to do so. Teachers can win their way to the hearts of our young men and thus shape the future of our people. The demands which the past have made are small in comparison with those which the future will require of us, and the student of today will be the ruler of tomorrow. It is therefore imperative that teachers should exercise a more healthy influence over their wards and see that they are so moulded as to become persons of sterling character.

Physical training and games.

Reports received from the several circles regarding physical training are encouraging except that from the Bareilly Circle where it is said the physical development of the students is sadly neglected. This is due in the main to want of playgrounds but Bareilly is not the only circle which suffers from this disability and it is hoped in time as funds become available to provide institutions with adequate playing fields. Schools are now alive to the necessity of paying greater attention to games, and so long as this attitude continues, there is no fear of this very essential feature of a student's education being neglected by those who are responsible for his physical, social and moral uplift. The reports received from the three Superintendents of Physical Training, Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra are a record of useful work done during the year and contain suggestions for improvement. Two physical training courses were held at the Normal School, Allahabad, which were attended by 37 teachers. One training course was held at Lucknow and one at Fyzabad at which 30 teachers attended. A special physical training class conducted in vernacular for teachers and assistant masters was held at Agra and a second at Bareilly.

Scouting.

Scouting is reported to be growing more and more popular and scouts have in several places rendered excellent social services. In the Bareilly Circle, however, it is reported that numbers are increasing but that the quality is rather poor. Real scout training is wanting and guardians do not co-operate fully. Scout masters are said to be as much responsible for this state of affairs as the guardians.

School meals.

Sprouting gram as a midday meal was popular except in the Meerut Circle and was not altogether successful in the Bareilly Circle. Other articles of diet in the form of fresh and dried fruits, milk, *halva*, etc., have also been introduced but these have proved costly and had to be discontinued in many schools for want of funds. The ideal meal for growing children is pasteurized milk and every school should endeavour to secure this for its pupils.

St. John Ambulance and Junior Red Cross.

The Mackenzie School Course in First Aid and Hygiene was a striking feature in most schools. In the Lucknow Circle, however, the work of St. John Ambulance and Junior Red Cross is reported to have slackened in all types of secondary schools but to have gained force in vernacular primary schools. In the Agra Circle, Red Cross groups are reported to have been very active but work done in the Bareilly Circle is said to have been of an indifferent nature.

The reports show that there have been regular periodical inspections and that the health of the students has been generally satisfactory. Inspectors are high in their praise of school clinics. The Central School Clinic has fulfilled a long-felt want at Agra for the treatment of students where the average attendance per day was 61. All the refraction work is done here and glasses are prescribed, abnormal cases being referred to the hospital. All the dental cases were also dealt with at the Central School Clinic and not a single case had to be sent to hospital. In Lucknow also Central School Clinics are reported to be doing very useful work. There are no school clinics in the Bareilly Circle and ordinary medical inspections have produced no tangible results. In the Benares Circle three Anglo-vernacular schools are inspected by the District Medical Officer of Health, viz. Azamgarh, Ballia and Partabgarh. The headmasters of the first two districts complain that the medical inspection of schools during the year was either not made at all or if done once was hasty and perfunctory and limited only to a few boys. Partabgarh is, however, fortunate in having at its headquarters a health unit functioning under the auspices of the Rockefeller Scheme and the medical officer in charge of this unit inspects all Anglo-vernacular schools of the locality.

Medical inspection of schools.

It is reported that 866 girls were reading in boys' institutions during the year under report.

Co-education.

B. — Vernacular Middle Schools

The statement below shows the number of vernacular middle schools and their enrolment:

Kind of institution	Number		Variation	Enrolment		Variation
	1936—37	1937—38		1936-37	1937-38	
Government ..	8	8	..	1,737	1,749	+12
District Board ..	660	662	+2	78,150	81,436	+3,286
Municipal Board ..	32	33	+1	4,942	5,489	+547
Aided	62	67	+5	5,541	6,267	+726
Unaided	18	25	+7	1,718	1,832	+114
Total ..	780	795	+15	92,038	96,778	4,685

The 795 schools had an enrolment of 96,773 giving an average of 121 scholars per school. The number of aided and unaided schools increased by 5 and 7 respectively. Other variations are negligible.

Expenditure. The expenditure on the vernacular middle schools is given in the statement below:

Expenditure on Vernacular Middle Schools

Heads	1936-37	1937-38	Variation
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenue	10,51,188	10,29,160	—22,028
District board funds	3,86,169	3,81,046	—5,123
Municipal board funds	1,00,177	1,00,925	+748
Fees	4,01,478	4,39,438	+38,010
Other sources	42,694	48,429	+5,735
Total	19,31,641	19,49,048	+10,407

Government and district board expenditure show a decrease of Rs.22,023 and Rs.5,123 respectively otherwise there was an increase all round.

The total cost of educating 96,773 scholars was Rs.19,49,048, giving a cost per head of about Rs.20-2. Last year it was Rs.20-15-7. This is due to the increase in the number of scholars. The number of scholars increased by 4,685 and the expenditure by Rs.17,407.

Teachers. In vernacular middle schools the teachers are almost all trained. There were 4,240 teachers employed in vernacular middle schools as against 4,245 teachers employed last year.

The work of teachers employed in vernacular middle school was on the whole satisfactory. The teachers work hard with their pupils and produced satisfactory results at the Vernacular Final Examination. They are generally sincere and willing workers.

The Inspector of Schools, Meerut, reports "Teachers conferences are held periodically in each circle now and teachers are getting alive to their responsibilities." All this indicate that there is a general desire among these teachers for improvement.

Tuition. The percentage of passes in Vernacular Final Examination was 65. This is satisfactory. Generally speaking the tuitional standard achieved in the vernacular middle schools is fairly good and the improvement reported last year was maintained during the year under report.

Language. A perceptible change for the better is being brought by means of creating a taste in students for literature. The Inspector of Schools, Meerut, remarks that in many vernacular middle schools children have acquired a taste for literature. But this opinion is not shared by other Inspectors of schools. Some of them report that old defects continue. The Inspector of Schools, Benares says that "Barring exceptional cases the teaching of language is mechanical and lifeless." The Inspector of Schools, Allahabad, reports in the same strain.

The teaching of Mathematics is satisfactory. It has always been the most popular subject in the vernacular middle schools and few boys fail in this subject.

Mathematics.

History and Geography, especially the latter, are fairly well taught, considering the equipment and apparatus at the disposal of teachers.

History and Geography.

Manual Training, Agriculture, Rural Knowledge and English are the optional subjects. The following table shows the number of schools in which these optional subjects are taught : *

Year	Number of schools taking Manual Training	Number of schools taking Agriculture	Number of schools taking English	Number of schools taking Rural Knowledge
1936-37	34	39	230	121
1937-38	37	45	250	125
Variation	+3	+6	+20	+4

The teaching of English as an optional subject was introduced in vernacular middle schools in 1921. English classes are started where there is genuine local demand for such classes. Government give aid for the maintenance of English teacher.

English.

There are at present 120 English classes maintained by district boards with the aid of Government grant. The total cost to Government on account of these classes is Rs.44,160 per annum recurring.

The result of this subject in the vernacular final examination was satisfactory but the standard of tuitional condition is reported not to be satisfactory. Fluency in reading and accuracy in pronunciation is rare. The Inspector of Schools, Lucknow, remarks " although examination results in the subject are thoroughly satisfactory, yet the teaching is much below the mark, as regards pronunciation and penmanship."

Up to June, 1937 there were 134 Rural Knowledge classes but from July, 1937, nine Rural Knowledge classes have been converted into Agricultural classes. Now there are only 125 Rural Knowledge classes. The classes are maintained with the help of Government grant. The teachers of Rural Knowledge in vernacular middle schools are in the grade of Rs.30—2— 60 per mensem and to cover the expenditure on their pay a recurring grant is given by Government and a recurring grant of Rs.180 per annum per class is also given for contingencies. The boards are encouraged to fence the farms of Rural Knowledge and to provide quarters for the teachers. Agricultural journals, pamphlets and bulletins are distributed from time to time.

Rural Knowledge.

The subject is very popular. The villagers are benefited by the experiments made in the farms of these classes. The Inspector of Schools, Meerut, says that " the subject has retained its popularity and many Rural Knowledge masters are establishing fruitful contact with the farmers round about."

Agriculture. There are 45 agricultural classes as against 36 in the previous year. The increase in the number of classes is due to the conversion of nine Rural Knowledge classes into Agricultural ones. In order to extend further the scheme of teaching of agriculture to nine more vernacular middle schools for boys, 10 teachers (one teacher to be kept on reserve) have been deputed for training at the Agriculture School, Bulandshahr. When they return after training, nine more Agricultural classes will be opened.

The teachers in Agriculture get an allowance of Rs.10 per mensem in addition to their grade pay. Agricultural journals, pamphlets and bulletins are distributed from time to time in order to enable the teachers to impart better education in the subject.

A special officer supervises these classes. He reports that on the whole the Agricultural Schools are improving every year and can be said to be doing satisfactory work. Most of the farms are running with profits. The classes are a source of inspiration to the rural population. The subject is growing popular. But there is still ample room for improvement.

Manual Training. There are Manual Training classes at 36 district board vernacular middle schools. Twenty-nine of these classes are run with the aid of grants from Government. Twenty-nine boards received non-recurring grants for the construction of Manual Training blocks and for the purchase of equipment and also received recurring grants of Rs.460 per annum per class towards maintenance. Government has given non-recurring grants to four out of the remaining Manual Training classes but does not give recurring grant to them. Last year a sum of Rs.300 was sanctioned to District Board, Jaunpur, out of the remaining three boards for equipment of Manual Training class at Bhawaniganj. The recurring cost to Government for the maintenance of Manual Training class is Rs.13,340. The Assistant Inspector of Drawing and Manual Training inspects these classes. He inspected all these classes in the year under review. Assistance in class work, purchase of tools and materials, etc. were given by the Assistant Inspector.

The subject is popular in most of the vernacular middle schools.

Vernacular Final Examination. The number of candidates registered was 38,526 as against 37,530 of the last session. The percentage of passes is 65; last year it was 66. Agriculture was offered by 972 and Manual Training by 702. In the previous year, the figures were 905 and 660 respectively. Four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight candidates offered English as an alternative subject as against 4,038 in the previous year. Rural Knowledge was taken up by 3,072 candidates as against 2,792 in the previous year.

Six hundred and seventy candidates who had passed the Vernacular Final Examination in the previous year entered for the English paper only.

Buildings. The buildings in most of the vernacular middle schools do not provide enough accommodation and congestion is the rule rather than exception. The rush and pressure for admission in middle schools is generally so great that headmasters usually have to disregard the space limit provided in the rules and admit scholars over and above the limitation fixed by the accommodation available. Moreover the

repairs to these buildings are not taken in hand in time and are sadly neglected.

The Inspector of Schools, Bareilly, reports that a new building at Okhalkanda in the Naini Tal District was constructed from private sources. The Inspector of Schools, Fyzabad, states that the District Board, Gorakhpur, constructed a new building for Dumri Newas Vernacular Middle School and spent Rs.3,135. The school building Goshainganj of the Fyzabad Board is under construction. The two new vernacular middle schools of the sub-board, Deoria, viz. Nagowa and Narainpur have got decent and commodious buildings which were constructed by the public of the locality. Other Inspectors of Schools have reported that no new school building was constructed in their circle during the year under report. But extension to many of the existing buildings and the construction of several new ones is reported to be the pressing needs of the vernacular middle schools but the boards are not in a position to do anything in the matter without financial aid from the Government.

Equipment is generally reported not to be adequate. There is also a need for more up-to-date reference books on literature and methods of teaching. Equipment

During the year under review Government sanctioned a further grant of Rs 20,000 for opening 40 libraries in addition to 199 already in existence. They are used by students, teachers and other literates in the locality. Most of the Inspectors of Schools report that these libraries are not well equipped. They need fresh stock badly as the existing books are mostly out of date. No local board is willing to spend more on them and all of them have been subsisting on the Government grant which initiated them. For expansion of literacy in rural areas more libraries are needed. The importance of libraries in rural areas is well recognized but this fact is unfortunately overlooked by local boards. Libraries.

They were established in 1926 in five districts, viz., Pilibhit, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Budaun and Etawah with Government assistance. Travelling and circulating libraries.

It is reported that they worked satisfactorily during the year under review. They had 14,130 books on April 1, 1937, and 414 books were added during the year. The expenditure on these libraries during the year was Rs.3,982. New books are needed.

Discipline, on the whole, was satisfactory. No breach of discipline is reported to have occurred during the year. Discipline.

Physical training is becoming popular in vernacular schools. Scientific physical exercises including marching are regularly practised. Lezum and lathi exercises are also popular in some districts. Regular drill masters are employed by some local boards. There is a general and wide awakening regarding physical training. Physical training and games.

In addition to country games, modern games like football, hockey and volley-ball are becoming popular. In most of the circles tournaments were held and prizes were given to best players.

The movement is on the increase. Both Baden-Powell and Seva Samiti are flourishing in the vernacular middle schools but the latter Scouting.

has a grater hold. Useful work is done by scouts on the occasion of mela and other fairs.

Training camps were held practically in all the circles. At Hardoi a scout rally was held during the education week. In Unao the services of a district organizing scout master were utilized during the year under report till December. Rover scout training camp was held at Hooey Park, Gorakhpur. Some of the scouts attended the Calcutta Jamborie. The team of the Model School, Jhansi, topped the list for the second time in the All-India Jardine Boy Scout Shield Competition held at Delhi.

First-aid and Hygiene

The Mackenzie school course of the St. John Ambulance Association is becoming popular. Informal talks on health and hygiene were occasionally given by school teachers. The officers of the Public Health Department also sometimes visited the school and gave useful lectures for the guidance of the boys and teachers in this direction.

The annual competitions in First-aid for 1937 were held early in January, 1938, in Benares. Thirteen teams from the vernacular middle schools participated in the competition. The Junior Red Cross movement is also steadily progressing.

Extra curricular activities.

There are few schools which do not now engage in such activities in one form or the other. In some schools hemp weaving, tats-mats, and rope-making are carried on. Not only is the activity carried on, it is a source of enjoyment to the pupils and much of the material is well made. Boys learn many valuable crafts.

Debates and elocution societies have been formed in some schools. Gardening has been taken up in many districts.

The subordinate staff of the Civil Veterinary Department delivered a number of interesting lectures on live-stock welfare and epidemic diseases in different vernacular schools and training classes.

CHAPTER IV

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Local bodies continue to be responsible for the administration of primary education. A few schools attached to training institutions are maintained by Government. Administration.

The following table shows the number of primary schools of all kinds and their enrolment in 1937-38 and the year ? previous to it : Number of schools and enrolment.

Kind of institution	Number of schools			Enrolment		
	1936-37	1937-38	Variation	1936-37	1937-38	Variation
Government	15	15	..	1,019	1,100	+81
District Board	13,295	13,090	-205	920,612	937,730	+17,118
Municipal Board	825	831	+2	106,128	107,105	+977
Aided	4,220	4,226	+6	166,586	169,946	+3,360
Unaided	147	112	-35	7,195	6,801	-394
Total	18,506	18,274	-232	1,201,540	1,221,182	+19,642

There was a decline of 232 in the number of institutions but, there was an increase of 19,642 scholars. The fact that there is actually an increase of scholars notwithstanding a fall in the number of institutions clearly demonstrates the wisdom of the measure advocated in the Weir Report that uneconomical schools should be closed by district boards. It is satisfactory to note that the boards have been following this advice much to their own benefit for it has enabled some to balance their budgets and others to lay-out savings effected by the closure of schools on more profitable expenditure. The closure of schools has not, however, resulted in an increase in enrolment in every case. In the Benares Circle there was a decline of 141 schools with a decrease in enrolment of 5,007 chiefly in Azamgarh and Jaunpur; Ghazipur closed 14 schools but enrolment went up by 441. In Lucknow four municipal schools were closed in the year under report but enrolment has shown a steady tendency to rise. Reports from circles regarding *aided schools* are discouraging. The Inspector, Fyzabad Circle, says that these schools have made hardly any progress and that the condition of *unaided schools* is hopeless. The aided schools of the Benares Circle are described as inefficient. In the Agra Circle the number of aided schools has increased by 17. These, the Inspector says, are mostly opened in the interests of untrained teachers but are not uneconomical. In the Meerut Circle aided schools are growing in popularity because they seem to satisfy popular demands better than schools maintained by the district boards.

Expendi-
ture.

The following statement shows the expenditure on primary education :

Head				1936-37	1937-38	Variation
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue	..	..	..	58,07,980	57,57,537	-50,998
District Board Fund	..	..	..	18,16,160	18,59,041	+36,881
Municipal Board Fund	..	..	..	6,52,844	6,75,475	+22,631
Fees	..	..	..	8,09,782	8,19,690	+9,848
Other Sources	..	..	..	1,96,167	2,18,536	+22,369
			Total	87,83,983	88,24,219	+41,336

The decrease of just over half a lakh under the head provincial revenue is due in the main to district and municipal boards having received less in the way of non-recurring grants for buildings as compared with the previous year.

There is a welcome increase of Rs.22,369 under the heads "Other Sources" and also of Rs.9,848 under fees. District boards have lost a considerable amount of money in the past by their failure to levy fees and they are coming to realize the utter futility of not charging fees. Fees in primary schools are low enough and cannot possibly tax the capacity of the parent whereas by the wholesale remission of fees boards lose large sums in the aggregate resulting as it has in the past in unbalanced budgets. The cost per annum of educating a boy in a vernacular primary school was Rs.7-3-7 in the year under report as against Rs.7-4-11 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is due to an increase in enrolment and is therefore not uneconomical. The cost of educating a child in a primary school may well be remembered by those who advocate enhanced grants for Secondary Education.

Teachers.

The total number of trained and untrained teachers is shown in the statement below :

						1936-37	1937-38
Trained	..	..	..	..	..	23,584	29,928
Untrained	..	..	..	..	..	10,219	7,831
					Total	33,753	37,254

The percentage of trained teachers was 80.3 as against 73.6 in the previous year. Aided schools still continue to employ untrained teachers but it is hoped that in a measureable period of time the untrained teacher will entirely disappear :

Unfortunately the quality of teachers in primary schools still leaves much to be desired. The Inspector, Meerut Circle, says that they are still the worst equipped professionally. But as the Inspector, Benares, points out teachers are not altogether to blame for the present unsatisfactory condition of tuition. This is due to several causes such as lack of proper accommodation, inadequate equipment and poor attendance. If the boards were to exert themselves to remedy these defects, there would undoubtedly be a marked improvement in tuition. There should be more concentration of effort on the infant classes as a grounding for literacy. Tuition in these classes is reported to be unsatisfactory in the Bareilly and Allahabad circles though in the Benares Circle it is said to be slowly receiving greater attention. The following quotation from the report of the Inspector of Schools, Meerut Circle, is of interest :

Tuition.

" I am glad to note that the zeal and energy of the Assistant Inspector for brighter and better teaching in the infant classes has brought about a change in the mentality of the District Inspecting staff and the teachers and even of the Education Committees—quite a few of which were addressed by the Assistant Inspector of Schools on the importance of this class. More attention is being paid to the infant classes now and if this is kept up at least for five years more, the infant class teaching in the Circle would be completely revolutionized."

There is a general complaint that *Play-Way* methods are not adopted in the teaching of the infant classes except in the Fyzabad Circle where it is reported to have gained some popularity. In the Meerut Circle, infant classes are getting more attention and the interest which teachers are taking in these classes is evinced by the fact that they have devised their own equipment for teaching in these classes.

There is a general complaint of late payment of salaries and the Almora teachers complain of inefficiency of pay. The boards should remember that teachers like others have to live and their pay being the only source of income should be regularly disbursed :

Pay of teachers.

Buildings are reported to be inadequate almost everywhere and repairs to buildings are badly neglected except in the Allahabad Circle where, the Department is pleased to note, efforts are being made to keep buildings in proper repair. Equipment in the schools of this Circle is also reported to be satisfactory and also in Meerut Circle where it is said equipment has improved. Almora in the Bareilly Circle is said to be the principal defaulter in the matter of buildings. Ballia in Benares Circle is reported to lag behind the other districts in this respect while in Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur of the same Circle buildings have tumbled down and many are in a tottering condition. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is attributed to the fact that these boards have spent little or nothing in the past on repairs to buildings, Azamgarh being the principal defaulter. In the Lucknow Circle buildings are still wanting in 32 schools. The condition of buildings in the Fyzabad Circle is unsatisfactory except in Gorakhpur where there was some improvement. Schools are generally badly off in the matter of equipment and many of the boards do not supply their teachers with text-books. Tats for students are also said to be wanting in some schools.

Buildings and equipment.

Compulsory Primary Education

The following table shows the areas under compulsion in 1937-38:

Acts	Number of areas in compulsion in 1937-38		
	Urban	Rural	Number of villages in rural areas under compulsion
1. United Provinces Primary Education Act, 1919.	86	..	..
2. United Provinces District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926.	..	In 957 selected areas of 25 districts.	1,224 including 5 town areas and 4 notified areas.

Compulsory primary education for girls is also in force in selected areas of the Cawnpore, Mirzapur and Muttra municipalities and in selected areas of the Etawah and Lucknow district boards where compulsory primary education for boys is already in force.

Compulsory primary education in municipalities and district board areas.

There are 64,751 boys enrolled in compulsory areas in municipalities between the ages of 6 and 11 years. Compulsory primary education has unfortunately not been a success in municipal areas. In Meerut Circle, however, the percentage of attendance has reached 80 per cent, in some municipalities. This happy result is due partly to the infant class having become more attractive and to rigorous propaganda on the part of the Assistant Inspector of Schools who has taken special interest in making the scheme of compulsion successful in municipalities. In the Agra Circle attendance has been poor, Agra having the greatest number of defaulters owing it is said to the area under compulsion being unmanageable. The Muttra Municipality has, however, shown better results than other municipalities in the Circle. Attendance is still below 80 per cent. in compulsory schools of the Bareilly Circle and the condition of compulsion in district board schools of the Circle is reported to be better than in municipal schools. Wastage continues in all areas under compulsion both under municipal and district boards. The Inspector, Bareilly Circle, however, reports that one circle of Kanth, district Moradabad, has made genuine efforts to remedy this wastage. The following is quoted from the Inspector's report:

"They have introduced the system of intensive teaching of newly admitted boys under compulsion and by a special method they bring them on to a common level of mental growth and when they have finished six months with one teacher they are given to another teacher for six months who drills them in the 3 Rs regularly. The first teacher is the ablest the school can provide and he has three departments. Those who are weak in language are kept in one, those who are weak in arithmetic go

in the 2nd and those who are weak in writing are placed in the 3rd department. When a boy passes this class he is expected to have less chances of lapsing into illiteracy."

There has been a deterioration in the working of the scheme of compulsion in the Balrampur Municipality of the Fyzabad Circle where the scheme of compulsion has been dubbed a total failure. School committees there are reported to be useless and might well, the Inspector says, be abolished. In the Benares Circle the percentage of literacy is lower in municipal areas than it is in rural areas; in Mirzapur Municipality it was as low as 9 per cent. It is significant that the percentage of literates in non-compulsory areas in the Benares Circle was 24.5 while in compulsory areas it was only 20.7. These figures are eloquent of the wastage of money and human material that is going on in the so-called compulsory primary schools of the Circle. It is, however, pleasing to note that in the Allahabad Circle improvements are noticeable. It is depressing to learn from the reports of all the Inspectors that no efforts are being made by school committees and attendance officers to enforce attendance. District and municipal boards should make a determined effort to infuse some enthusiasm into their attendance officers. If school committees are not functioning as they should, immediate steps should be taken by the boards to reconstitute the committees and to have on them members who will take a real interest in making the schemes of compulsory primary education successful. If attendance is not enforced, wastage must necessarily result and the whole object of compulsory primary education namely to impart literacy to the masses is almost entirely frustrated. At present compulsory primary education is giving practically no return for the money spent on it.

The primary examination is now conducted every where by the head teachers under the supervision of the circle sub-deputy inspector of schools and has proved satisfactory. The Inspector, Benares Circle, says that since the new system came into force, the tuition and efficiency of primary schools has been slowly but steadily increasing.

Examina-
tions.

There have been no cases of breaches of discipline. One Inspector remarks that the primary school child is too docile to give the teacher any trouble. In the Benares Circle discipline is reported to have been satisfactory amongst students but to have been lax amongst teachers.

Discipline.

School gardens are maintained in every school. The Inspector, Bareilly Circle, reports that both teachers and students take an interest in gardens. He advocates the need for a "Tree Day" to be fixed in the last week of July when every student should plant a tree and maintain it. This appears to be an excellent idea and might well be adopted by all district and municipal boards. The Inspector, Allahabad Circle, says that there has been a marked improvement in gardening specially in Allahabad, Fatehpur and Cawnpore. Scarcity of water is, however, a serious handicap in the dry months of the year. The Inspector, Benares Circle, reports that every school has a garden but that there are none worthy of the name. The gardens of the Fyzabad Circle are reported to be of better quality.

School
gardens.

Scouting is said to be on the increase in the Meerut Circle. It is said to be universally popular in the Agra Circle, Aligarh having trained

Scouting.

all its teachers in scouting and has the largest number of troops, cubs and scouts. The Scout Movement continues to flourish in the Fyzabad Circle. The Basti District in that circle has shown a remarkable improvement in the quality of scouts. Scouting has gained ground in the schools of the Allahabad Circle.

Physical training and games.

Drill and games now form part of the regular activities of primary schools. But the Inspector, Benares Circle, reports that games such as football and cricket are practically unknown owing to paucity of funds. Other exercises are indulged in but there is, the Inspector says, a great want of system in physical exercises.

Extra curricula activities.

The Inspector, Meerut Circle, reports that extra curricula activities have found a real corner in the primary schools of the Circle. The Inspector, Bareilly Circle, says that nearly all the schools in the Circle are now alive to the necessity of teaching some handwork or industrial pursuit to the scholars. The following crafts are indulged in: Rope-making, wool carding, clay modelling, newar making, carpet and durrie making, paper cutting, soap making and match making. Almora is the only district where production in wool is carried on in a systematic way and is financed by the district board. In the Benares Circle, spinning, rope-making, clay modelling, basket making, cot and mat weaving are indulged in. In the schools of the Fyzabad Circle newars, kalin, etc. are prepared.

Junior Red Cross.

The report from the Agra Circle is to the effect that schools excel in this activity owing to the efforts of the Deputy Inspector of Schools. Junior Red Cross is very popular in the primary schools of the Bareilly Circle, Bareilly being foremost in its activities in this line. The movement has gained ground in the schools in the Allahabad Circle and active interest in the Junior Red Cross was evident in all schools of the Fyzabad Circle.

Night schools.

Some of the night schools of the Agra Circle admit adults as well as children of 12 years of age or over. Tuition in these schools is reported to be as yet in a very elementary stage. Tuition and accommodation in the night schools of the Bareilly Circle are reported to be fairly satisfactory but the lighting arrangements in some of the schools is not good. The Bareilly Municipality is said to admit boys of tender years into night schools which is wrong. In the Benares Circle the experiment of night schools has not proved a success owing to these schools being put in charge of teachers of day schools. After a full day's work in a day school a teacher cannot possibly have the energy for night school work and more satisfactory arrangements should be made by the boards. Most of the boards in the Fyzabad circle are said to have no night schools. Housing, lighting and seating arrangements in existing schools are also inadequate.

Primary education in cantonments

Education in cantonment schools is reported to be generally satisfactory. The chief feature of these schools is that they teach English also.

Libraries.

The Inspector, Bareilly Circle, reports that there is great need for libraries in the Circle. Pilibhit is the only district which has a circulating library with 20 centres which has proved of considerable benefit to teachers. Circulating libraries are a very effective means of encouraging literacy in the masses and money spent on such libraries is bound to bring about good results.

The Inspector, Bareilly, reports that schools were regularly inspected by officers of the Health Department. The Inspector, Fyzabad Circle recommends the free distribution of medicines and regular medical inspections. He, however, remarks that poor nourishment stands in the way of progress of students.

Medical inspection.

It is reported that there is one Mission school at Bareilly which is run by the Mission. The experiment was useful and encouraging. One male and one female teachers were employed and both boys and girls study side by side. The house for the school was given by Government at a nominal rent.

Co-education

The Bahjoi Glass Works Factory has a private primary school of its own. Boy workers meet at night and learn the 3 Rs. Tuition in this school is however below the ordinary level. There is also a primary school attached to the Army and Clothing Factory at Shahjahanpur where the standard of teaching corresponds to that of an ordinary primary school. There is one factory primary school run by Government Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore. It had 80 students on roll on 31st March, 1938. It is reported to do efficient work.

Factory schools.

CHAPTER V

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS

The number of institutions for girls and women in this province and their enrolment on 31st March, 1938, is given in the statement below :

Kind of institution	Number of institutions			Enrolment		
	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease
Colleges	9	10	+1	879	499	+120
High Schools	19	24	+5	7,081	8,245	+1,164
English Middle Schools ..	64	63	-1	9,542	9,409	-133
Vernacular Middle Schools ..	249	272	+23	38,920	41,987	+3,067
Primary Middle Schools ..	1,785	1,725	-60	78,860	80,489	+1,629
Other Schools	58	58	..	782	828	+46
Total	2,184	2,152	-32	135,564	141,457	+5,893
Unrecognized Schools ..	119	152	+33	2,716	3,541	+825
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,303	2,304	+1	138,280	144,998	+6,718

The table above shows a decrease of 60 primary schools. Of these 24 developed into vernacular middle schools. The remaining 36 were closed. The latter were for the most part one-teacher schools, existing for the benefit of the teacher rather than for the pupils. When the scanty aid given by the district boards to such schools is withdrawn, their precarious existence comes to an end. The teacher finds occupation elsewhere. In spite of the decrease in the number of primary schools there was an encouraging increase of 1629 girls reading in girls' primary schools. This was due mainly to the provision made by Government for the construction of 26 new good buildings in rural areas, where formerly the school-houses were unsatisfactory and inadequate.

The largest increase for the year is recorded in vernacular middle schools. The total increase of scholars in these schools represent nearly 50 per cent. of the total increase in all institutions. The decrease shown against English middle schools is only a virtual one, and can be accounted for by the appreciable increase in the number of high schools. In 1937 there were 19 high schools. One of them, the Mahadevi Kanya

Pathsalā, Dehrā Dun, was given provisional recognition as an Intermediate college. Six new schools were added to the list of existing high schools in the province. These were:

1. The Tika Ram Girls' High School, Aligarh.
2. The Kishori Raman Girls' High School, Muttra.
3. The Theosophical Girls' High School, Gorakhpur.
4. The Durga Bari Anglo-Bengali Girls' High School, Meerut.
5. The Vedic Kanya Pathshala, Ghaziabad.
6. The Arya Kanya Pathshala, Hardoi.

The Arya Kanya Pathshala, Hardoi, opened as a high school during the year under report, but recognition has not been given to it as yet. One of these high schools, opened as a new school in 1936. This was the Tika Ram Girls' High School at Aligarh. All the others developed gradually from English middle schools into high schools. Government help in the form of grants has been given to all of them.

In addition to the figures already reported, there were 88176 girls and women reading in institutions meant for boys and men. Compared with the number reported last year the increase in such institutions is 2611 during the year under report. The number of girls in boys' institutions now is more than one-third the number under instruction in all institutions, which argues well for co-education in the future. Details of the different types of institutions for men and boys in which women and girls are reading and their enrolment on the 31st March, 1938, are given below:

Universities	..	..	..	..	205
Degree Colleges	..	..	..	..	25
Medical College, Lucknow	..	..	..	..	8
Training Institutions for teachers		..	..	..	31
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	61
High Schools	..	..	..	..	270
English Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	165
Vernacular Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	236
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	82,895
In Specials Schools—					..
Art Schools	..	..	..	..	5
Technical and Industrial Schools		..	..	..	57
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	57
In other schools	..	..	..	..	340
Schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	4
In unrecognized schools	..	..	..	..	3,522
					Total
					.. 88,176

The number of little boys reading in girls' schools is 2,253.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS

The number in the various stages of instruction in girls' schools is given below, showing in each case the increase for the year :

Stage	Enrolments in		Increase	Percentage of increase
	1936-37	1937-38		
Colleges	379	499	120	31·7
High School Section	828	831	58	7
Middle Section	9,154	10,510	1,356	14·8
Upper Primary Section	16,117	17,317	1,200	1·8
Lower Primary Section	34,697	36,769	2,072	5·9
Preparatory Section	73,612	74,653	1,041	1·4

The progress made by the different communities is shown in the table below :

Community	Enrolment in		Increase or decrease
	1936-37	1937-38	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	25	34	+9
Indian Christians	5,173	5,271	+98
Hindus high caste	100,910	105,543	+4,633
Hindus Depressed Class	3,636	4,050	+414
Mohammadans	22,476	23,404	+928
Buddhists	39	10	-29
Parsis	195	364	+179
Sikhs	376	368	-8
Others*	1,348	1,467	+119

(*Jains are included here.)

The largest increase still continues to be among high caste Hindu girls. The rate of increase among Muslim girls is more or less the average rate maintained during the last quinquennium; whereas the increase among the depressed classes is one half the total increase made during the past five years. Among the minority communities, Sikhs and Jains show a steady falling off, while Parsis, a large percentage of increase though their total number is still small.

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

Maintained by	Intermediate Colleges		High Schools		English Middle Schools		Vernacular Middle Schools		Primary Schools		Training Schools		Other Schools		Total		
	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	
Government	1	1	3	3	76	78	9	7	87	97	..	..	126	126	
District Board	1	..	..	..	50	61	906	908	..	..	..	..	957	964	
Municipal Board	1	6	8	38	45	252	242	2	8	..	..	298	299	
Aided	7	8	17	22	52	49	82	86	600	564	14	14	1	..	773	743
Unaided recognized	3	3	3	2	18	9	..	..	1	2	25	16	
Unrecognized and unaided..	119	152	
Total	7	8	19	24	64	63	249	273	1,785	1,785	53	54	2	2	2,298	2,800	

It will be seen from the figures quoted above that Government in general holds itself responsible for secondary and English education, while municipal and district boards provide mainly for primary and vernacular education. Grants-in-aid, therefore, to middle schools, high schools and colleges are disbursed from provincial revenues, while aided primary institutions get their grants from district boards and municipal funds. Large grants also are given by Government to the local boards for the maintenance of their educational work.

The table below gives the expenditure from these various sources :

Source	1936-37	1937-38	Increase or decrease
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenue	12,73,899	13,16,172	+42,273
District Board Funds	1,57,893	1,66,571	+8,678
Municipal Board Funds.. ..	4,42,731	5,00,805	+58,074
Fees	2,95,131	3,27,055	+31,924
Other sources	4,08,673	3,62,483	-46,190
Total	25,78,327	26,73,036	+94,759

The additional expenditure from the provincial revenues was mostly on buildings, on additional staff, and grants-in-aid. No new Government schools were opened during the year. The large increase of expenditure from municipal funds is accounted for by the taking over by the Municipal Board of Muzaffarnagar, the high school which was formerly run at Muzaffarnagar by the district board there. Two more English middle schools and seven more vernacular middle schools run by municipal boards considerably increased the municipal expenditure, inspite of the closing of ten primary municipal girls' schools. One new P. T. C. training class also was opened by the Municipal Board of Cawnpore at Karachi Khana. The large increase from fees is due to the increase of enrolment in colleges, high schools and English middle schools. Some vernacular middle schools also began to charge tuition fees to become eligible for Government grant.

The large decrease in expenditure from private sources is marked. The decrease is reported under intermediate colleges, English middle schools, and primary schools and schools for blind and defective children. Foreign money in Christian mission institutions is not as plentiful now as it once was. An effort is being made everywhere to counter-balance the deficiency by a legitimate increase in tuition fees.

University and Intermediate Colleges

There is only one degree college for women in the province. This is the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow, which prepares candidates for the degree courses of the Lucknow University. A hostel at Allahabad

and at Benares is provided for women students, who receive instruction at these teaching universities. Degree classes for women used formerly to be attached to the Crosthwaite Girls' Intermediate College at Allahabad; but arrangements were made in July 1937 for the opening of a separate hostel for women within easy reach of the University. The women students admitted here are under the direct control and supervision of the University authorities. At Agra, a small hostel has been provided by missionary effort of girls reading in the St. John's College. The hostel is attached to a girls' school, and is supervised by women. There were 118 women students reading in these different university hostels on 31st March, 1938.

There are now 9 Intermediate colleges against 8 reported the year before. Provisional recognition was granted to the Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehra Dun, as an Intermediate College. The institution has shown excellent results and steady general progress for some time now, but constant changes and quarrels among the members of the governing body must eventually have an adverse effect upon the college. The future of the institution, therefore, is a matter for grave consideration.

Details of enrolment in the nine Intermediate colleges are shown in the table below :

Name of institution	Class XII		Class XI		Class X		Class IX		Classes A—XII		
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	
Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	82	71	46	64	..	..	..	..	78	185
Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad.	24	33	44	41	25	27	81	26	305	352	
Theosophical Girls' College, Benares.	9	14	15	27	22	22	17	17	301	308	
Muslim Girls' College, Aligarh.	17	21	21	25	29	19	19	19	237	251	
Balika Vidyalaya, Cawnpore	7	6	7	19	14	13	13	19	432	454	
Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow	7	17	20	25	28	21	24	27	568	572	
Muslim Girls' College, Lucknow.	..	3	4	5	12	13	13	11	186	171	
Gokuldas Girls' College, Moradabad.	6	7	6	19	35	23	24	24	454	454	
Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehra Dun.	..	..	..	14	..	8	..	17	..	350
Total	..	102	172	163	239	165	146	141	160	2,688	3,037

It will be noticed from the above table that the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, which is not a collegiate school like the remaining eight institutions draws the largest enrolment in the Intermediate section. Most of the students enrolled in these classes usually go on for further study.

**High
Schools.**

There is one Government high school and 23 aided high schools for girls in this province. One of these aided institutions is a high school for Muslim girls. There are 16 high schools for Hindus, five for Christians, and three for Bengalis. Schools are not intended to be sectarian; but when aided institutions come into existence by the efforts of private bodies, language difficulties and an insufficiency of funds tend to limit them. Parallel classes in Hindi and Urdu cannot often be provided. Muslim girls, therefore, are handicapped for not having more schools established by their own community. About 40 per cent. of the entire enrolment of the Government Girls' High School at Bareilly is Muslim. No other high school has such a large percentage of Muslim girls. Even the Muhammadan Jubilee Girls' High School, Cawnpore, which was being run by Christian missionaries had a large majority of Christian girls. The school was to be closed last year for lack of mission funds; but the Muslim community of Cawnpore came forward, took over the school, and is now running it. Among the other aided high schools, the Theosophical Girls' High School at Gorakhpur and the A. P. Mission Girls' High School at Dehra Dun have a fair enrolment of Muslim girls. The number of Muslim girls in other aided high schools is a negligible figure. Only 422 girls are enrolled in the two Muslim Intermediate Colleges for girls at Aligarh and Lucknow and not all of these are Muslims. The Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow and Crosthwaite Girls' Intermediate College, Allahabad, are two secondary non-Muslim institutions which have done good services to the Muslim community by way of providing higher education for a large number of Muslim girls.

**English
Middle
Schools.**

Sixty-four English middle schools were reported at the close of 1937. Six of these were converted into high schools during the year under report; and six new English middle schools were added to the list. One unaided school at Cawnpore, the Mary A. Meriman Girls' School which has from time to time failed to send in figures, has been excluded from the list. Of the new English middle schools, the Government aided Inderbhan Girls' School at Agra was converted from a vernacular school into an anglo-vernacular middle school. The Nari Shilp Mandir at Dehra Dun aided by district board funds underwent the same change. One new anglo-vernacular middle school at Bareilly and one at Mussoorie were opened by the municipal boards there. Two new schools at Lucknow were opened as English middle schools. The Talimgah Niswan, Maulviganj, Lucknow, was given aid by Government. The Khun-Khunji Anglo-Vernacular School was given recognition but not aid. The total enrolment in the 63 existing schools is 9,409 as compared with 9,542 of the year before. The decrease of 135 girls is accounted for by the conversion of some of the larger middle schools into high schools and the exclusion of the enrolment of the Mary A. Meriman Girls' School, Cawnpore, from the returns.

Vernacular Education

The number of vernacular middle schools increased from 249 to 272, and the enrolment in these schools from 38,920 to 41,987 scholars. The increase of 3,067 scholars is the largest increase in any one particular type of school reported for the year. Two vernacular schools were converted into anglo-vernacular schools. Two more vernacular middle schools, the Lilawati Kanya Pathshala and the Gauri Pathshala at Allahabad amalgamated into one school. Both these schools were aided by Government, 26 more schools came into existence as vernacular middle schools; 3 were new schools and 23 developed into vernacular middle schools from primary schools. Eleven of these were district board schools; 7 were municipal schools, 4 were Government aided schools, 2 were Government schools and 2 more were unaided institutions.

Vernacular
Middle
Schools.

In 1936-37 there were 1,785 primary schools. Twenty-three developed into vernacular middle schools. Fifty schools, mostly aided by district and municipal boards, were closed as unsatisfactory schools. This left a balance of 1,712 schools. Nine new schools were opened by district boards and four by municipal boards. This brings the figure for the year to 1,725 primary girls' schools, showing a decrease of 60 primary schools for the year. Effort, however, has been made to improve the standard of these institutions rather than their number. Despite the decrease in the number of these institutions, the increase in the number of pupils in these primary schools is 1,629, total enrolment being 80,489. The District Board Expansion Scheme has not only provided for 26 new district board school-houses during the year under report, but will go on displacing the present unsatisfactory buildings, till a more tolerable condition of affairs prevails. Co-education also is becoming more popular. Boys' schools are not only better equipped, but are better staffed. When women teachers are engaged on the staff of boys' schools, the number of girls primary schools will perforce decrease. Since adequate funds cannot be found to improve the unsatisfactory condition of all existing primary schools for girls, the influx of little girls, into boys' schools is a reasonable and desirable move to encourage. The number of little girls now reading in boys' primary schools is 82,895 which shows an increase of 1,542 girls in such institutions.

Primary
Schools.

There are 54 training classes for women teachers, details of which are reported in a separate chapter. There are 152 unrecognized schools which follow their own curriculum. The enrolment in these unrecognized schools is seldom more than 25 children per school. The entire enrolment in 152 schools is reported to be 3,541 pupils. The standard attainment here is below the primary grade. There are two schools of a unique type that need particular mention. These are: the school for blind children at Rajpur (Dehra Dun) and the school for the untrained children of lepers at Naini. The special feature at Rajpur is the expert training in all sorts of handicrafts taught to the blind, besides reading and writing. The children at Naini are treated, more or less, like average children; but they are segregated from their parents and are carefully watched over by a doctor. The school was not recognized by the Department till recently; but the school was able to send up two girls for the last Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination,

Other
Schools.

of which one passed. Neither of these two schools received any grant from the Department, but support for the maintenance of the children was given by Government through other channels. A grant is under contemplation. In addition to the schools mentioned, there are two technical schools for women and girls. These are under the control of the Industries Department. The total enrolment in these two schools is 155.

Examination Results. The results of the various public examinations are given in the table below with the figures for the previous year :

Examination	1986-87		1987-88	
	Number enrolled	Number passed	Number enrolled	Number passed
Intermediate Arts and Science ..	179	181	258	180
High School	582	943	689	945
Vernacular Upper Middle for girls ..	1,321	726	1,794	952
Vernacular Lower Middle for girls ..	3,422	2,020	3,929	2,334
Anglo-Vernacular Middle for girls ..	1,176	809	1,233	813
English Teachers' Certificate for women ..	50	31	55	42
Vernacular Teachers' Certificate for women	168	128	158	112

Buildings and equipment.

Rupees 3,03,836 was spent on buildings and equipment from all sources. This is more than double the amount spent on this item the year before. The surplus expenditure was spent from the three and a quarter lakh of rupees earmarked for the District Board Expansion Scheme. Of Rs.3,03,836 only Rs.12,295 was sanctioned as building grant to Government aided schools, with Rs.4,943 for furniture and Rs.3,800 for buses. Rupees 12,840 was spent on Government buildings. Rupees 4,000 out of this amount was paid for the acquisition of land adjoining the Government Girls' School at Bijnor, and Rs.7,920 was spent on the erection of a school-house and teachers' quarters for the Government Girls' School at Khairabad. The small sum of Rs.920 was sanctioned for petty repairs done to seven Government girls' schools. The total expenditure over equipment for Government girls' schools for the year was Rs.6,695.

Expansion of District Board Schools.

Rupees 1,22,000 was spent on the construction of 26 new school-houses for primary district board girls' schools to provide for their expansion into middle schools. This amount of money was paid out of the three and a quarter lakhs put aside for the purpose. Aided schools in large towns were given grants from this same source on the recommendations of the district boards of the areas, where they were situated. The object of this was to provide for rural girls in urban areas in the near future. Such schools are expected to maintain hostels for village children wishing to read in a high school at head-

quarters. The schools which were benefitted with such grants and the amounts paid to them are shown below :

	Building grant	Equipment grant	Recurring grant
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>High Schools</i>			
Theosophical Girls' School, Gorakhpur ..	18,874	866	1,787
Kanya Vedic Vidyalaya, Ghaziabad ..	12,710	866	1,786
Kishori Raman Girls' School, Muttra ..	..	870	1,539
Total ..	26,084	1,102	5,162
<i>Upper Middle Schools</i>			
Arya Kanya Pathshala, Hardoi ..	15,000	466	1,747
King Edward's Girls' School, Saharanpur ..	10,000	466	989
Islamia Girls' School, Bareilly ..	1,884	866	1,225
Hindu Kanya Pathshala, Sitapur ..	17,664	480	..
Total ..	43,998	1,778	3,961
GRAND TOTAL ..	70,082	2,880	9,123

There was no extension of the compulsory education scheme introduced during 1935-36. The municipalities of Cawnpore, Mirzapur and Muttra and the district boards of Lucknow and Etawah continue to maintain their compulsory areas. Partabgarh District is contemplating introducing compulsion in some of its villages, but no steps have been taken in this direction yet.

Compulsory Education.

A distinct improvement is marked in high schools and colleges, and even in some of the middle schools in the attitude of girls towards team-games and sports in general. Some of the Inspectresses have taken a keen interest in organizing annual inter-school sports in the larger towns of the province, and the provincial meet continues to provide stimulus for contests between school and college teams of different towns.

Physical Training and Health.

There is no general system of medical examination. There is plenty of room here for improvement. Schools make their own arrangements when medical attention becomes necessary. The Government High School at Bareilly and the four Government normal schools in the province have access to the Dufferin or Mission female hospital in town on the payment of an honoraria of Rs.200 per annum to the doctor-in-charge, who also give in return, in addition to her attention to sick girls, a course of lectures in first aid and home-nursing to the bigger girls of the school. Last year a special effort was made to test the eyes of all the girls enrolled in the Girls' High School, Bareilly and the Normal School, Meerut, when Dr. Mohan Lal of Aligarh placed his services as an eye-specialist at the disposal of

Medical supervision.

the department, free of charge. Teachers were shown how to test the vision of their pupils with the object of sending them to opticians when necessary. Clinics to examine and correct defective vision and other children's ailments would be a great boon in the country.

Hygiene is taught as a compulsory subject in all girls' schools up to the middle grade. Even in the high school and intermediate examinations where domestic science, which includes information of this nature, is an optional subject, it is offered by a large majority of girls sitting for these examinations.

Other activities,

Girl-guiding is now dividing the field of ultra curricula interests with the Seva Samiti. A Seva Samiti guide trainer has been appointed and she now goes about with as much zeal which was hitherto shown by the Baden-Powell guides. The new enthusiasm is to clothe guidecraft in national guise.

The junior red cross and the Mackenzie School Course continue to be advocated by inspecting officers; but because the nature of the instruction included in these courses of study are already taught in one form or another, in hygiene classes, in first aid courses and in girl-guiding the heads of institutions are usually not keen to introduce them into their schools as they do not wish to duplicate work.

Inspecting agency.

Miss Linda May Greene, Inspectress of Agra Circle, proceeded on leave prior to retirement in July, 1937. Miss Shanti Marjorie Khan, Inspectress of Bareilly Circle, resigned in April, 1937, in order to be married. Miss Patience L. Clement was appointed to the Agra Circle and Miss Cecilia Phillips was appointed to officiate in the Bareilly Circle. There were no other changes in the inspectorate.

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES

A—Education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans

The number of recognized institutions including the five intermediate colleges was 50 the same as in the preceding year. The enrolment has risen from 6,853 to 6,999. The increase of 146 is made up of 43 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 103 non-Europeans. Among Europeans and Anglo-Indians there was an increase of 12 boys and 31 girls. The total number of non-Europeans in these schools is now 1,253 against 1,150 in the preceding year. The enrolment of the training class for women teachers attached to All Saints' Diocesan College, Naini Tal, is 32, which is one less than that of the previous year.

Number of institutions and enrolment.

The total expenditure decreased from Rs.26,12,134 to Rs.26,05,596 of which 36.1 per cent. was met from Government funds as against 35.8 per cent. in 1936-37. The decrease has been mainly in expenditure from sources other than public revenues. Government grant towards buildings and equipment amounted to Rs.19,178 against Rs.33,547 in the preceding year. St. Patrick's School, Agra, St. George's School, Agra, Girls' High School, Cawnpore and Girls' High School, Allahabad, were given building grants of Rs.5,493 Rs.2,500 Rs.4,500 and Rs.1,000 respectively. The expenditure on boarding houses decreased from Rs.7,31,625 to Rs.7,10,040.

Expenditure

There has been an increase of 27 teachers during the year, the total number being 508 as against 481 in the preceding year. The increase is made up of 25 trained and 2 untrained teachers. The percentage of trained teachers was 80, the same as in the preceding year :

Teachers.

Year	Trained		Untrained		Graduates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1937-38 ..	142	268	2	72	88	61
1936-37 ..	130	255	2	70	79	54

Examination 1937-38

	Intermediate		Higher certificate		School certificate		Junior certificate	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of examinations.	40	..	7	7	174	101	212	114

The percentage of passes in the Intermediate was 67 against 70 in the previous year. The Cambridge School Certificate Examination results showed a fall from 75 per cent. to 70 per cent. while the Cambridge Junior Examination results increased from 82 to 84. In both the examinations the girls did better than boys. The percentage of passes being 69 for boys and 72 for girls in the School Certificate and 80 and 84 respectively in the Junior Certificate.

Six girls in the Advanced Training Class attached to All Saints' Diocesan Training 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 17 candidates including 5 kindergarten teachers for Women Teachers Certificate examination, of whom 16 passed.

Provincial
Board,

The seventh and eighth meetings of the Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education, United Provinces, were held in Naini Tal and Allahabad on Tuesday, June 8, 1937, and February 7 1938 respectively. At the seventh meeting, the Board pointed out that there was a need for Anglo-Indian Urdu teachers and recommended that provision should be made for Urdu to be taken as a special subject in every training college. Arrangements are in progress with a view to introduce the teaching of Urdu in the 'teachers' Training Class attached to All Saints' Diocesan College, Naini Tal. It also recommended that the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, Delhi, should appoint a sub-committee of headmasters and headmistresses of recognized schools with instructions to frame a common syllabus for general adoption in Mathematics, History and Geography in the first instance for classes I to VI in all European schools in India.

At the eighth meeting the board considered the question of Inter-Provincial co-operation in the training of teachers for European schools, and made detailed recommendations in the matter for the consideration of the Inter-Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education, Delhi.

Mr. W. G. P. Wall, M.Sc, I.E.S., was on leave from 17th April to 2nd December, 1937, Mr. H. W. M. Sædleir, M.A., officiated as Inspector during the period.

B.—Colvin Taluqdars' Intermediate College, Lucknow

The enrolment has gone up from 97 to 105. This rise in numbers has resulted in the total cost per boy being brought down to Rs.590-8 per annum against Rs.607 per annum in the previous year. The College which has established its reputation as the "Public School" of Oudh has a strong staff, most of the members being M.A's. The need for additional accommodation is being met by the provision of new buildings which are estimated to cost Rs.60,000 including electric lighting and other necessary equipment. A very promising feature is the high percentage of passes in the High School and Intermediate Examination which is 91 per cent. The students and the teachers are alike to be congratulated on these excellent results. Great attention is paid to the physical side of the students' education. Every boy must play games daily unless exempted by a doctor. Riding,

hockey, football, tennis, swimming and physical training are provided for both boarders and day scholars and special attention is devoted to the smaller boys. Games are controlled by an instructor who has been trained in Madras. Scouting is also very popular at the College and keen interest is taken in the Mackenzie School Course and First Aid Examinations. Excursions to places of historic interest were a special feature of the year.

C—Muslim education

The numbers and proportion of Muslim scholars in different branches of University education were, on 31st March, 1938, as follows: University education.

Department	Total enrolment	Number of Muslim scholars	Proportion of Muslim scholars to the total
			Per cent.
1. Arts and Science	(a) 7,742	1,488	19.2
2. Law	1,702	383	22.5
3. Medicine	(b) 542	115	21.0
4. Commerce	1,391	72	5.2
5. Agriculture	577	33	5.8
6. Education	(c) 478	140	29.7
7. Engineering	(d) 690	16	2.3
8. Technology	(e) 25	..	..
9. Forestry	33	12	36.0
Total	5,228	771	14.8

(a) Includes the statistics of the Oriental Departments of the Lucknow and Benares Universities and the Sanskrit College, Benares.

(b) Includes the figures for the Tibbia College, Aligarh and the Ayurvedic College, Benares.

(c) Includes the figures for the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

(d) Includes the figures for the Benares Hindu University.

(e) Figure for the Benares Hindu University.

The proportion of Muslim scholars of this Province in the University stage, taken as a whole, is not satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that the Aligarh Muslim University, being an All-India institution, has on its rolls a large number of Muslim scholars hailing from the other provinces of India and the Indian States. Considering the various departments separately, the percentages of Muslims in Education and Forestry are satisfactory, and in Law, Medicine (mostly due to the Tibbia College, Aligarh) and the Arts and Sciences are fairly good. But in Technology there was not a single Muslim scholar, while in Engineering, Commerce and Agriculture the percentages are miserably low.

The Aligarh Muslim University adopted the syllabus of Physics, Chemistry and Zoology suggested by the Medical Council of India for the Intermediate students intending to sit for the Pre-Medical Test and instituted, during the year, a separate section in the F. Sc. Class. The syllabus and examination have, therefore, been recognized by the Lucknow University for the purposes of admission to the Pre-Medical Test. The Aligarh University has also been made a centre for the London City and Guild Technological Examinations. The other measures of reform adopted by the said University were—

(1) The approval by the Academic Council of the introduction of the Degree of Master of Education, and

(2) further strengthening of the Department of Education by the appointment of a Reader and two Lecturers and the provision of a whole-time Drawing and Educational Handwork Instructor in place of part-time, Drawing and Handwork Teacher and Manual Training Instructor, in order to co-ordinate more effectively the educational handwork of different kinds.

In the Thomason College, Roorkee, 5 out of 30 vacancies in the Civil Engineer class and 8 vacancies out of a total of 40 in the overseer class were reserved for United Provinces Muslims. As reported, three Muslims qualified for the former and 8 for the latter, during the year under report, and thus became eligible for the admission into the respective classes.

The percentages of the male Muslim candidates passing the various University and departmental examinations will be shown from the following statements:

Number of
Muslim
(male)
candidates.

	Doctorate	M. A.	M. Sc.	B. A. (Hons. and pass)	B. Sc. (Hons. and pass)	B. Agri.	B. Com.	L.L. B.	B. T. or L. T.
Number of Muslim (male) candidates passed.	3	114	30	405	80	1	4	126	63
Percentage	50	21.8	16	20.9	13.9	2.8	2.3	14.8	36.8

	M.B., B.S.	Civil Engineer	Vocational and Technical	B. Th. (Aligarh Day)	Fazil	Alim	Maulvi	Kamil	Munshi
Number of Muslim (male) candidates passed.	1	33	55	44	86	246
Percentage	100	100	100	100	83.5	86.1

N. B.—The figures for the degree examinations of Agra University and the Departmental Oriental Examinations, on the basis of which the above percentages have been worked out, include candidates of some Indian States also.

The Muslim scholars in the Intermediate classes numbered 1,778 out of a total enrolment of 7,933, giving a percentage of 22·4. Out of a total number of 3,578 male candidates passing the Intermediate Examination in all subjects, 650, or 18·2 per cent. were Muslims. The number and proportion of the Muslim candidates passing the examination in Commerce, Agriculture and Music were as follows :

Intermediate Education.

	Total number of candidates passed	Number of Muslims passed	Percentage of Muslims
Intermediate Examination in Commerce ..	343	14	4·1
Intermediate Examination in Agriculture ..	78	7	9
Diploma in Music	14	1	7·1

(a) *Anglo-Vernacular schools*—The total number of scholars enrolled in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle and High schools and in classes up to X of the Intermediate Colleges was 1,04,451. Out of these, 22,288 were Muslims. This gives a percentage of 21·3. Of the male candidates passing the High School Examination held in the United Provinces 1,718 or 18·7 per cent. were Muslims.

Secondary Education.

The observations made by the Inspector of Schools Bareilly Circle, in this connexion, though based on assumption, seem worth quoting. They are as follows :

“ The present condition of unemployment might also be surmised as one of the causes of seeming stagnation in this (i.e. Muslim) community which is more practical in outlook than other communities and may not be believing in seeking an education which no longer opens avenues of employment and may be diverting its young boys and men to learn useful crafts giving a better monetary return than purely literary education.”

The percentages of Muslim scholars in proportion to the total enrolment in each class of Anglo-vernacular and Vernacular secondary schools, taken together, as well as the relative proportion in each class will be shown from the following statement :

Classes	Proportion of Muslim scholars to the total number of scholars	Proportion of scholars of all creeds in the class to the total enrolment of classes V to X	Proportion of Muslim scholars in the class to the total number of Muslims in classes V to X
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
V	16·8	29·1	27·0
VI	16·2	25·2	24·2
VII	15·6	24·2	22·4
VIII	19·0	8·2	9·2
IX	20·0	7·5	8·9
X	20·7	6·8	8·8
In all classes	16·9	100	100

The percentage of Muslim scholars in the secondary stage, as a whole, being 16·9 only, is not quite satisfactory. Due, however, to the concentration of Muslim population largely in towns and quicker rate of progress of Muslim boys, their proportion in classes VIII, IX and X is, as compared with that of boys of all creeds, slightly higher.

(b) *Vernacular Middle schools*—In these schools, there were 13,175 Muslims out of a total number of 96,586 scholars on 31st March, 1938. Thus the percentage of Muslim scholars in them was 13·6.

The number and proportion of Muslim (male) candidates including private candidates passing the Vernacular Final Examination in 1937-38 were 2,716 and 11·4 per cent., respectively.

The following suggestion made by the Inspector of Schools, Agra Circle, to remove the paucity of Muslim students in Vernacular Middle schools applies more or less to the whole Province and deserves serious consideration. "The number of Muslim students is likely to go up if special arrangement for their board and lodging is made in hostels attached to schools in rural areas."

Vernacular Primary Education

The following statement shows 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 board	Islamia schools		Aided maktabas		Un-aided 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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1937-38 ..	119,542	689	80,067	1,597	62,952	1,528	27,569	240,120
1936-37 ..	117,319	659	80,465	1,542	60,313	1,493	26,775	234,762
Increase or decrease.	+2,223	-17	-398	+55	+2,739	+35	+784	+5,448

The total number of Muslim scholars increased by 5,448. There was a slight decrease in the number of Islamia schools and the scholars in them, but in other types of institutions there was an appreciable increase. An average Islamia school has an enrolment of 50; an aided maktab of 40; an unaided institution of 20 only.

The percentages of Muslim scholars in different kinds of schools was as follows :

Year				Ordinary primary schools	Islamia schools	Aided maktabas	Un-aided maktabas
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1937-38	..	..	..	49.8	12.5	26.2	11.5
1936-37	..	..	..	49.9	13.0	25.7	11.4

The total expenditure on special Muslim schools rose by Rs 9,897 to Rs.4,79,023. The increase was generally due to the opening of new Islamia schools and maktabas, the enhancement of grants to existing maktabas by some boards and the employment of trained teachers on higher salaries. As reported by the Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, the need for additional funds, continues to be keenly felt in practically all the districts of the province to meet the pressing demands for the expansion and improvement of the special Muslim schools. The percentages of Muslim scholars enrolled in Islamia schools and maktabas were 86.8 and 96.7 respectively. Considering the relative proportions of Muslim scholars in public primary schools, the percentages in ordinary primary schools, maktabas and Islamia schools were, in order, 56.3, 29.6 and 14.1. Three hundred and thirty-three Islamia schools (or 52.1 per cent.) and 197 maktabas (or 12.3 per cent.) taught the full primary course. The percentage of scholars in upper primary classes in either were 15.6 and 4.7 respectively. The number of Muslim girls attending special Muslim schools in the Benares, Allahabad and Fyzabad circles was considerable. The percentages of Muslim girls in proportion to the total number of Muslim scholars enrolled in them being, respectively, 12.5, 12.2 and 10.8.

The proportion of trained teachers in Islamia schools was 75 per cent. In maktabas 4.6 per cent. of the teachers are trained and 50.6 per cent. hold the certificates of the Vernacular Final Examination or other Departmental examinations. The total number of Muslim teachers in the ordinary primary schools managed by the boards increased by 19 to 3,786, but the percentage remained the same as last year, i.e. 11.9. The percentage of Muslim teachers in ordinary aided schools was 4.2 against 3.9 in the previous year. The proportion of Muslim candidates deputed to the various training institutions rose from 20.2 in 1936-37 to 24.8 in 1937-38.

The tuitional efficiency of Islamia schools, in general continued to be equal in standard to that of boards' ordinary primary schools. The Inspector of Muhammadan Schools reports that intelligent methods of teaching and extra curricular activities, such as gardening, handicrafts, Junior Red Cross Works, etc. were introduced in Islamia schools with fair success in a number of districts. Physical training is properly attended to in Islamia schools. In selected schools, boy scouting has also been introduced. Religious education is imparted outside schools hours in certain Islamia schools. In maktabas having a qualified

staff the tuitional standard was generally improving. The Holy Quran is taught and elementary religious instruction imparted in all the maktabs.

Out of 639 Islamia schools, 155 (or 24·3)—were accommodated in boards' buildings, 287 or 44·9 per cent.) in rented houses and 191 (or 29·9) in borrowed ones. Of the maktabs about 25·8 per cent. of maktabs had their own buildings, 4·7 per cent. were accommodated in the rented houses and the remaining, 69·5 per cent. meet in all sorts of borrowed accommodations, which were mostly inadequate or unsuitable for teaching purposes.

The district Muslim Education Committees continued to do useful work. They advised the District Boards' Education Committees in matters relating to the administration of Islamia schools and maktabs. Some of them passed resolutions regarding other important matters also. The attitude of the Education Committees of District Boards towards Muslim education was in general sympathetic. The proposals of the Muslim Education Committee were, however, approved only so far as the grant of additional funds was not involved. The members of the Muslim Education Committees did very little to popularize education among the Muslim masses. But many of them inspected the special Muslim schools in the circles assigned to them. As reported, the total number of inspections made by members was 213, out of which 74 stand to the credit of Fyzabad Circle and 63 to that of Allahabad Circle. The record for Sultanpur District being 60 was the highest. The number of supervisors for maktabs remained the same, i.e. 6. Three of them—at Basti, Hardoi and Bareilly were as usual, maintained out of Government funds and those at Bijnor, Allahabad and Jaunpur by the District Boards concerned. The work of the supervisors in Allahabad, Bijnor, Basti and Hardoi districts is reported to be satisfactory. There is a demand for the appointment of supervisors for maktabs in Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Farrukhabad and Shahjahanpur districts.

DEPRESSED CLASSES

General.

The uplift of the depressed classes coupled with the removal of untouchability has been one of the main items of the programme of Government of the United Provinces during the year under report. Both by precept and practice Government are doing every thing possible to achieve the desired objectives. The various measures adopted for the amelioration of the depressed classes were explained at length in the last report for the quinquennium ending 31st March, 1937, and there is not much to add to that exhaustive report. But the salient features of the year under review are given in the following paragraphs.

Special department.

2. The temporary special department established for the dissemination of education among the depressed classes in July, 1934, continued to function throughout the year, with Rai Bahadur Babu Asharfi Lal, as Special Officer, and Babu Dularey Lal Jatav as his Assistant. The continuance of this special agency helped a good deal in keeping

pace with the growing demands of the depressed classes who have shown remarkable zeal since their election to the twenty seats reserved for them in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. The activities of the special department were further stimulated and extended by further recurring Government grants of Rs.5,000 for 1937-38, and Rs.70,000 for subsequent years. Fresh concessions have been granted and many important reforms are contemplated, all of which will find a detailed mention in the next report, for the year 1938-39. The schemes introduced during the year 1937-38, are mentioned in this report.

3. The prejudices of the caste Hindus against the depressed classes are fast disappearing. Except in the case of sweepers, no distinction of caste or creed is now noticeable in the schools, particularly in the western districts of the province. The awakening amongst the depressed classes and the consciousness to rise higher in the social scale, especially amongst the Jatavas, is increasing, followed by a general demand for the provision of greater educational facilities and of more funds for the purpose. It has been the policy of Government to encourage voluntary efforts in the matter of the uplift of the scheduled castes, as far as possible; and every encouragement and assistance is given to non-official bodies interested in the work.

Caste prejudices.

4. The numerical strength of depressed class schools and scholars for the year 1937-38, with comparative figures for the preceding year is shown in the table below :

Schools and scholars.

Years	Number of schools	Number of scholars		Total	Total number of depressed class scholars in all kinds of schools
		Depressed classes	Others		
1936-37 ..	667	19,090	8,702	27,792	152,705
1937-38 ..	655	18,445	9,306	28,251	166,535
Increase or decrease	-12	-645	+ 1,104	+ 459	+ 13,830

In keeping with the policy of Government to do away with the segregated schools for the depressed classes in course of time, the number of such schools should have gone down still further, but the desire of the people to have schools which they could call their own and with which they measure their strength in comparison to other communities, could not be too strongly resisted; and it was necessary to keep the zeal for work living and let the schools continue.

The total expenditure from provincial revenues on the education of the depressed classes during the year amounted to Rs.2,41,328, or Rs.5,000 more than in the preceding year. A sum of Rs.1,58,575 was allotted to District and Municipal Boards, and the remainder Rs 83,000 (approximately spent direct through non-official and local agencies, or on the award of scholarships, stipends, etc to depressed class students reading in Anglo-Vernacular institutions.

Expenditure

Special stipends and scholarships for their children and the supply of free text-books and writing materials serve as the best means to

Scholarships

attract depressed class students to school. The schemes so far sanctioned provided for the relief of depressed class students including both boys and girls, but in practice mostly the boys only got the benefit to the detriment of girls who however required equal, if not more liberal, treatment. To meet this, a scheme for separate stipends to depressed class girls reading in primary and middle sections was sanctioned during the year. It provided for 260 stipends at an annual ultimate cost of Rs.1,980 as shown below :

Stage	Number	Cost
		Rs.
Vernacular primary	200	1,200
Vernacular middle	80	360
English primary	20	240
English Middle	10	180
Total	260	1,980

Another scheme of stipends was sanctioned for depressed classes students reading in Government vernacular middle schools (more properly called Government Model schools (attached to Government Normal schools and in Vernacular Middle schools under Municipal Boards. All told there are 40 stipends of Rs.2 per mensem each tenable for three years, and involve a recurring expenditure of Rs.2,880 per annum.

The total number of special scholarships and stipends for the children of depressed classes rose to 4,761 involving a total expenditure of Rs.91,500 per annum, as against 4,461 stipends involving an expenditure of Rs.87,500 in the preceding year. The total ultimate cost of these stipends and scholarships would be still higher and amount to about Rs.1½ lakhs per annum.

In addition to these recurring stipends, a large number of non-recurring stipends for a period of six to eight months each were awarded during the year to deserving depressed class students who could not find a place in the regular list of awards. This was done to meet the wishes of prominent members of the scheduled castes and to utilize the savings under the allotment for other kinds of scholarships.

Assistance was also given for the purchase of text-books and for the payment of examination fees of public examinations in deserving cases.

The term of appointment of the committee expired on 31st March, 1937, and the reconstitution of the committee had to be postponed until the election of the scheduled caste members to the 20 seats reserved for them in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly was completed. The matter remained under consideration throughout the year, and no decision was arrived at until July, 1938. There was therefore no committee functioning during the year under report.

These continued to function throughout the year and were instrumental in stimulating the demand for education among the depressed class community. With the experience that they are gaining, the committees have begun to deal with important matters concerning the education of their children, and promise to prove useful advisory agents to the department in this respect. The committees are still provisional and the question of making them permanent bodies will be taken up next year. It must, however, be mentioned that they are not satisfied with merely the advisory functions for which these committees were set up but they are now eagerly aspiring for administrative powers.

District depressed class educational committees.

All the districts of the United Provinces have a supervisor, 30 under District Board service and 18 in non-pensionable Government service. All the latter and 23 of the former belonged to the scheduled castes themselves, 2 to the backward classes, and the remaining 5 to other castes. In addition to these, 9 selected Municipal Boards have a supervisor each and 8 of them belong to the scheduled castes and one to the backward classes. All are in non-pensionable Government service. The 28 supervisors in Government service are still temporary and the question of making them permanent is engaging the attention of Government.

Depressed class supervisors.

The scheduled caste M. L. As. in the United Provinces Legislature have evinced great interest in the education of the depressed classes, and tabled a number of questions and some resolutions concerning the educational uplift of their children.

Depressed class education in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly.

Two more depressed class libraries were opened at Agra and Jhansi respectively, bringing the number of such libraries to 12 as against 10 in the previous year. Such libraries are still more wanted—at least one in each district and more than one in bigger places.

Depressed class libraries.

E—REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHUNAR

The year opened with 83 inmates as in the previous year. There were 18 new entrants including two received from Yarvada and 16 were discharged on having served their term of detention. One boy escaped and could not be traced. The number on rolls of the school at the close of the year was 84. Out of this 55 were Hindus, 28 Muhammadaus and 1 Christian. The decline in numbers continued this year also.

2. The total expenditure during the year was Rs.39,612-12-3 as against Rs.40,778-14-9 in 1936-37. The decrease in expenditure is due to constant efforts towards economy.

The value of the articles made in the factory during the year amounted to Rs.1,865-2-9 as against Rs.1,958-11-4 in the previous year.

Manufactured goods worth Rs.723-11-3 were sold as against Rs 805-2 in 1936-37. The amount of miscellaneous receipts was Rs.181-7-9 as against Rs.217-0-6 in the previous year.

The boys received industrial training during the year in various vocations. The following table shows the average number of boys

imparted vocational training in various trades during the year excepting 3 attending Vernacular Middle School, Chunar:

Carpentry	31
Shoe-making.. .. .	9
Cloth weaving	17
Tailoring	14
Gardening	6
Masonry	4
Total	<u>81</u>

During the last three years 63 boys were released after having served their terms of confinement. Of these 12 followed the trade taught to them at the school, 17 followed other professions, 4 remained unemployed, 5 relapsed into crime or were reported as bad characters and 3 shifted to other places. No definite reports were available about 22 boys.

As in the previous year the standard of education remained the same. Fourteen appeared for the examination at the end of Class IV and 12 were successful. Three attended the local vernacular middle schools.

Health of boys continued to be satisfactory during the year under report.

The Civil Surgeon, Mirzapur, visited twice during the year.

Magic lantern shows and music were also arranged.

The Commissioner, Benares Division, Collector, Mirzapur, and the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, also paid visits to this institution during the course of the year. These officers were favourably impressed with the work of the institution.

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

A—Training institutions for men teachers

There are six colleges for training teachers in anglo-vernacular schools, three being for under-graduate teachers and three for graduates. The graduate training colleges are the two attached to the Benares Hindu University and the Muslim University, Aligarh, and the Government Training College, Allahabad. The under-graduate training colleges are Government Training Colleges, at Lucknow and Agra, and the Christian Training College, Lucknow. There is a great rush for admission in these institutions and the total enrolment is steadily increasing. The applicants for admission in these colleges possess much better qualifications than in the past.

This college offers a course of training in the theory and practice of teaching extending over one academic session of 10 months, at the end of which students take the Licentiate of Teaching Examination controlled by the Education Department. The total enrolment was 77, including 7 women students against 73 of the last year. Out of the total selected for admission 6 did not attend the college on the opening day, while two of the admitted candidates, who had applied for leave, did not rejoin after their leave had expired. Thus the enrolment in the beginning of the session was 69. One student left a few days after joining on account of ill-health and 4 others left college to take up employment.

Government
Training
College,
Allahabad.

The academic qualifications of the candidates admitted are shown below :

Division	M. A.	M. Sc.	B. A.	B. Sc.	Total
I	8	7 (1 woman).	1	2	18
II	14	8	14 (8 women)	5	41
III	7	..	10 (8 women).	1	18

Twenty-eight of those admitted had previous teaching experience, 17 came from the rural areas. There were 9 Indian Christians, 15 Muslims, 36 higher caste Hindus, 3 depressed classes and 1 Jain.

Twenty-two stipends at the rate of Rs.15 per mensem and 41 at Rs.12 per mensem were sanctioned for 10 months.

As a measure of economy no special short classes were held during the year under report.

Twenty-six out of 31 students who completed courses in special subjects were successful in special papers. The following table shows in what special subjects the students passed:

Mathematics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4
General Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
History .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5
Geography .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5
Physical Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6
						26
					Total	.. 26

Special attention is being paid to handwork. Nearly all the students taking up special subjects prepared models and other useful articles.

Lectures on Physiology, Hygiene and Infectious diseases and First Aid were delivered to all students by the school health officer. Sixty-two candidates appeared in the First Aid Examination and all of them passed the test.

A course of instruction in Moral and Social Hygiene, which was started in 1936-37 continued to be delivered. Six lectures were delivered to men students only. Special emphasis was laid on the principles and method of sex teaching.

Attention was given to outdoor and indoor games as in the past.

Excursions were organized as in previous years. Places of historical, geographical, industrial and scientific interest were visited. The aim was to widen the general outlook.

The literary society of the college continued to function effectively—debates and papers on important topics of the day were discussed.

Sixty-four appeared at the final examination and 58 passed; the failures were in theory only.

The total expenditure for the college was Rs.69 994 which includes Rs. 8,409 for stipends. The decrease in expenditure in comparison with that of last year on salaries was due to the permanent Principal having been on leave ex-India.

Training colleges attached to Universities

Benares
Hindu Uni-
versity
Training
College.

The college prepares candidates for the B. T. examination of the Benares Hindu University. Students are recruited from all over India. The enrolment was 77. Of these 40 belonged to the United Provinces and the rest came either from Indian States or other province. The academic qualifications of the students admitted were as shown below:

Degree				1st division	2nd division	3rd division	Compart- mental	Total	
M. A.	..	..	..	1	5	11	..	17
M. Sc.	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	6
B. A.	..	..	..	1	20	17	2	40
B. Sc.	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	14
Total				..	2	38	35	2	77

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

		1st division	2nd division	3rd division
Theory	..	9	50	18
Practice	..	10	57	10
		Appeared	Special subjects passed	Distinction
English	..	15	15	4
Mathematics	..	7	5	..
History	..	4	4	1
Geography	..	14	12	..
Science	..	5	3	1
Hindi	..	2	2	..

The Principal reports that the result of the B. T. Examination during the year under report beat the record of the past.

Physical training and games continued to claim attention. Forty-eight students underwent the Seva Samiti Scouting course and completed the training. Music was a popular subject as in the past.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.32,665-4 as against Rs.38,692-14-6 last year. In each case the Government grant of Rs.4,000 for award of stipends has been included.

Fifty-three students were admitted to the college after the entrance test and interview. The academic qualifications of these students were as follows :

M. A.	..	..	..	..	16
M. Sc.	..	..	..	..	2
B. A.	..	..	..	..	33
B. Sc.	..	..	..	..	2
				Total	53

Aligarh
Muslim
University
Training
College.

Of these 53 students, 28 were from the United Provinces, the rest coming from either the Indian States or other provinces.

Professor Saiyidain was appointed a member of the Wardha Education Committee and several important meetings attended by the Training College staff as well as by outside members were held in the Training College in which the details of the scheme were discussed and syllabuses drawn up.

The result of the annual examination was satisfactory. The following tabular statement gives an idea of the B. T. result :

	1st division	2nd division	3rd division
Theory	2	26	23
Practice	5	44	4

Lower grade Training colleges

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

Final class	..	..	..	40 (including 4 girls students),
Preparatory class	..	..	..	40 (including 3 girls students),

Government
Training
College,
Agra.

The academic qualifications of these students are given below :

Degree	Final class	Preparatory class	Total
M. A.	1	..	1
B. A., B. Com. or B. So., 2nd division.	..	3	3
B. A., B. Com. or B. So., 3rd division.	5	5	10
Compartmental	2	1	3
Intermediate 2nd	17	15	32
Intermediate 3rd	8	10	18
High School 1st	1	1	2
High School 2nd	3	3	6
High School 3rd	3	1	4
Cambridge Senior Examination ..	..	1	1
Total ..	40	40	80

There were 57 Hindus, 2 depressed class students, 18 Muslims, and 2 Christians.

Out of 40 students in the final class one student died and another proceeded on long leave. Thus only 38 students sat for the final Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination. Their result was as follows :

	1st division	2nd division	3rd division	Failure	Total
Theory	1	22	13	2	38
Practice	2	25	11	..	38

All the students followed a course of physical training. The ordinary games were played. The health of the students remained satisfactory. A training camp of the Boy Scouts Association was held. Excursions to places of interest were organized.

Eighteen students attended the Refresher Course in Geography and Nature Study.

The Mackenzie Music Competition could not be held, but the college Musical Society functioned as usual and was popular.

The college began session with 79 students on roll, 39 in the final class and 40 in the preparatory class. One student of the preparatory class left the college during the session.

Thirty-nine sat for Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination and 34 passed as shown below :

Practice of teaching					Theory
First Division	..	..	..	3	..
Second Division	..	..	..	22	17
Third Division	..	..	..	18	18
Failures	..	..	..	1	4
Total				39	39

All the men students were required to undergo the special course in physical training, but only 19 out of 30 students came out successful in the final examination at the end of two years course, General health was satisfactory. All students were given training in First Aid and 33 passed the First Aid Certificate Examination.

Twenty-four teachers attended the Refresher Course which was held in English and Elementary Science including Nature Study.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.58,346 as against Rs.65,192 in 1936-37.

The session opened with 30, 15 in the junior and 15 in the senior. Students are prepared for the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination conducted by the department. The result was very satisfactory; 93 per cent, in 1936-37 and also in 1937-38. The summer class at Sat Tal was held as before and 60 persons attended.

Teacher's
Christian
Training
College,
Lucknow.

This centre was started for imparting instruction in Manual Training. But owing to lack of funds no class of Manual Training Instructors is now held. The last batch of Manual Training Instructors passed out in 1936. During the year under report a number of Manual, Training Instructors and Drawing Masters of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools visited the above centre for taking blue prints of class models and copies of useful charts.

Government
Drawing and
Handicraft
Training
Centre,
Allahabad.

There are now 83 Anglo-Vernacular High and Middle schools and 35 Vernacular Middle schools having Manual Training classes. The total number of students taking this subject in the Anglo-Vernacular High schools was 14,500 and in Vernacular Middle Schools was 3,000. In 1938, 390 boys from 47 Anglo-Vernacular High schools and 702 boys from Vernacular Middle schools appeared in the High school examination and Vernacular Final Examination, respectively.

The number of normal schools remained 8. The total enrolment was 720 as compared to 705 of the previous year. The normal schools continued to do good work.

Normal
schools,

The Inter-Normal School Tournament was held as in past years.

Central
Training
schools.

The number was 13 against 14 of the last year. The total enrolment was 429. One school after another is disappearing under the stress of financial difficulty. The Inspector, VI Circle, Lucknow, remarks about these schools as :

“ With the change in the angle of vision of teaching in the Vernacular schools it is essential that these city schools be also gradually raised to the status of normal schools little justice can be done in the short space of nine months. The course and syllabus should be enlarged so as to include training hand-work, etc. In other words the period of training be extended from one to two ”

Training classes—The number of training classes was 24 against 28 in last year. These schools are inefficient and the training imparted in them is distinctly inferior to that given in normal schools.

The
Ingraham
Institute,
Ghaziabad.

Private training institutions—The Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad, as usual did well and maintained its standard. Experimental work to improve the methods in Infant class teaching was carried in the institute.

The total number and enrolment of the various types of training institutions were as follows :

Kind of institutions	1936-37		1937-38	
	Institutions	Enrolment	Institutions	Enrolment
College for graduates	3	179	3	207
Colleges for under-graduates ..	3	183	3	188
Normal school	8	705	8	720
Central training school	14	458	18	429
Training classes	28	251	24	214

B—Women

There are three colleges, which prepare women graduates for a degree in teaching. The Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, prepares ten candidates annually for the Diploma of Teaching, conferred by the Lucknow University. Women candidates who are admitted into the Government Training College, Allahabad, secure the Licentiate of Teaching; and the Benares University confers the degree of Bachelor of Teaching to women candidates, attached to the Men's Training College in Benares. The general output of trained women graduates in the province was 27 for the year 1937-33. A few women were admitted into the Men's C. T. Colleges at Agra and Lucknow on stipends reserved for them. The number of trained women who passed out of these lower grade colleges during the year under report was five. The number of women reading in men's training colleges of all grades was 31 and the number that passed was 22.

The table below gives details of the number of training classes maintained exclusively for women in this province and their enrolment on 31st March, 1938.

Kind of training class	Government	Government aided	Municipal Board	Enrolment	
				1936-37	1937-38
English Teachers' Certificate..	1	4	..	} 601	607
Vernacular ditto ..	4	8	1		
Primary ditto ..	32	2	2		
Total ..	37	14	3	601	607

The total number of training classes for women has now risen from 53 to 54. The addition is a Primary Teachers' Certificate class opened at Cawnpore by the Municipal Board. The total number of candidates examined was 387 and the number that passed was 283. The period of training in the above three types of training classes is two years. The remaining 320 pupil teachers shown enrolled in training classes were in the 1st year class.

The table below gives details of the number examined and passed in each type of training class compared with the figures of the previous year.

Kind of Training Class	1936-1937		1937-1938	
	Number examined	Number passed	Number examined	Number passed
English Teachers' Certificate..	50	31	55	42
Vernacular Teachers' Certificate ..	169	128	158	112
Primary ditto ..	161	96	174	129
Total	380	255	387	283

It is interesting to note that with a better out-put of trained women teachers, there is a marked decrease in the number of men teachers in girls' schools. The number of women teachers in girls' schools increased from 4,989 to 5,212 during the year, showing an increase of 223 teachers. Of these 109 were trained teachers. The number of men employed in girls' schools was accordingly reduced from 476 to 245. The value of a trained woman teacher in the primary classes is every where recognized and a scheme for the establishment of large central training schools and normal schools where these women can be trained is urgently needed.

CHAPTER VIII
ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS

A—Sanskrit

Government
Sanskrit
College,
Benares.

The total number of students on rolls rose from 653 by 66 to 719 of whom 571 were enrolled for the Benares Sanskrit College Examinations. The following table will show the details of enrolment and results of various examinations :

Serial number	Name of examination	Number of students on rolls	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes
1	Acharya	122	116	94	81
2	Shastri	210	192	125	65·1
3	Madhyama	188	165	96	58·2
4	Prathama	56	58	18	94

The Anglo-Sanskrit Department had 78 students on rolls against 65 last year. The results of the annual examinations of these students were generally satisfactory. There had been a general complaint in past years that the Sanskrit students showed no keenness for English education. An effort was consequently made to impress the importance of English education on these students, with the result that both the enrolment and results improved. Necessity is, however, felt that the Department should be reorganized and its working systematized.

The total number of Part Acharya scholars was 18. As usual, they carried on research work in different branches of Indian Philosophy, Astronomy and Astrology with Mathematics, Rig-Vedic Hymns and Nirukta, Poetic Literature and Rhetoric, Pali Language and Dharma Shastra, beside a special subject assigned to each student according to his individual taste and capacity. The annual test showed that the scholars were progressing satisfactorily.

The Sadho Lal scholars numbered 8, most of whom were Acharyas, one being an M. A. They too prosecuted their advanced studies, and the majority employed themselves in researches in connexion with the different Puranas—a branch which has not yet been so popular among research scholars. Other subjects offered for research were Vedic, Tantric, Nyay and the Sanskrit dramatic literature. The work of these scholars too was likewise satisfactory.

The students coming from different parts of the country and receiving stipends from the bodies deputing them were 12. They came from Indore, Holkar State, Dharwar, Central Provinces, Kashmir, Kheri and Balrampur and Bhaynagar States.

Some Sanskrit manuscripts of rare literary value were purchased for about Rs.950. Printed books were also purchased for the library at a total cost of Rs.1,098. Different oriental journals of India numbering 21, were subscribed to. Financial stringency stood in the way of the library being supplied with some important oriental journals of Europe and America. Ten original books on Shankar Vedant and its philosophy, Kashmer Shaivism, philosophy of Bhakti; vedic sacrifices, Dharma Shastra, commentary on the Bhakti Sutra Shandillya, Drama and Tantric ceremonials were printed under the editorial supervision of the Principal. The annual volume of the Saraswati Bhavana "Studies" was drafted and got ready for publication, while no issue of it had been published since 1934. The special feature of this volume was that unlike previous issues it contained important research papers by old type Sanskrit scholars.

The chief requirements of the College are (1) the construction of a separate hostel building to accommodate at least 200 students and (2) an adequate increase in the number of stipends.

There was only one change in the teaching staff in the course of the year. Pandit Haran Chandra Bhattacharya, Assistant Professor of Vyakaran, was on his transfer to the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, replaced by Pandit Murlī Dhar Misra.

For the first time in the history of the College, a students' Magazine was being issued in manuscript by the hostel students.

The librarian, Pandit Narayan Shastri, Khiste, besides classifying and cataloguing the newly-acquired manuscript collections, continued to prepare the alphabetical catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts which was started year before last.

The total number of recognized Pathshalas was 926, or 163 less than previous year. The fall may be ascribed to the abolition of some of the elementary pathshalas due to financial difficulties. Aided pathshalas increased in number from 97 to 203, grants-in-aid having been withdrawn from 4 institutions and 10 new ones having been added to the list. There is a large number of pathshalas deserving of grants-in-aid, but their cases cannot be favourably considered for want of funds. The enrolment too has been gradually on the increase, and the number of examinees was 12,304, or 553 more than last year.

Sanskrit
Pathshalas.

The number of pathshalas inspected during the year was 55, as against 59 in the previous year, the decrease being due to pressure of office work.

The tuitional condition of these institutions showed but slight improvement, and it will take time before it is satisfactorily improved. Inadequacy of the teaching staff both as regards the number as well as the educational attainments is the main cause of the tardy progress. In most cases, these institutions though teaching four classes, viz. Praveshika, Prathama, Madhyama and Shastri, have only one teacher or two on their staff, and it is physically impossible for them to teach so many classes efficiently. What they really do is that they generally neglect the beginners, the Praveshika students, and concentrate their attention on the higher classes.

The Inspector recommends the following measures to improve matters :

(a) Pathshalas should be recognized only up to that standard for which there is adequate staff.

(b) Rates of grants-in-aid should be revised in order to enable the management to engage better qualified teachers.

(c) Some suitable arrangement should be made to train the teachers in methods of teaching.

(d) Official control should be exercised over the endowments from which some pathshalas are maintained so as to guard against the misuse of money.

(e) An assistant should be given to the Inspector to ensure more frequent inspections.

Barring a few instances, the pathshalas are as a rule inadequately accommodated owing to lack of funds.

The condition of libraries is no better, they being in an impoverished state. The provision of modern games and open air exercises is rather the exception than the rule. There has been no breach of discipline in these institutions.

Board of
Sanskrit
Studies.

The Principal Sanskrit College, Benares, who is also the Chairman of the Board, reports no change in the constitution or personnel of the Board. The chief activities of the Board may be summarized as under.

The Board and the examination committee, each met twice during the year. It accorded recognition for the different examinations to 57 institutions in the United Provinces and to 18 outside.

Disciplinary action was taken against 5 candidates reported to have used unfair means at the examinations of 1937, and also against those examinees who had appeared in violation of the Sanskrit College Examination rules 13 and 39. Several books were considered for inclusion in the courses of studies. The Boards also considered various suggestions regarding the rules and the curricula and decided to introduce certain changes in the courses of studies for 1938, with a view to improving the Pandit's methods of teaching the Board recommended the institution of an examination to be called the Sanskrit Teachers' Diploma Examination.

Sanskrit
Examina-
tions

The examinations were held at 46 centres,—32 in the United Provinces and 14 outside. The Banda Centre was replaced by Karwi Centre in the same district, and a new centre was opened at Hardwar. The old centre at Fatehpur (Jaipur) which had remained closed for two years was revived. There is a proposal to create more centres both inside as well as outside the United Provinces. But as each case has to be scrutinized very carefully in order that the conduct of the examinations may not be placed in the hands of irresponsible authorities, the Registrar is cautious in making recommendations. His reluctance to be generous in such recommendations is partly due to the fact that his office will find difficulty in coping with the increased pressure of work which new centres will, as a matter of course, entail.

At present the only centre for the conduct of the Acharya and Shastri examinations is Benares. The desirability of opening two or three more centres for these examinations has been mentioned not only in these provinces, but also outside, because the candidates from remote places like Kathiawar, Bombay, Poona, etc. find it very expensive to come up to this place.

The total number of pathshalas which sent up candidates for the various examinations was 1,246, Out of them 926 belonged to the United Provinces and 320 to outside. The number of candidates registered for the various examinations from the United Provinces and outside including the States of Rajputana, Nepal, etc., totalled 15,143 or 765 more than last year. The following comparative statement will show the number of candidates enrolled for the various examinations and the percentage of passes :

Serial number	Name of examinations	Number of candidates		Percentage of passes	
		1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88
1	Prathama	5,576	5,592	43.8	45.1
2	Madhyama	6,281	6,882	57.9	59.0*
3	Shastri	1,966	2,074	64.7	62.02
4	Acharya	605	655	68.8	70.05

*Madhyama (Khanda).

†Madhyama (Sampurna).

The number of girls registered for examinations at various centres totalled 92, as compared to 94 last year. Of these, 89 actually took the examinations, 8 sitting for the Sampurna Madhyama and Shastri Examinations and 68 or 76.4 per cent. passed. This in fact shows a genuine desire on the part of girls to study Sanskrit, and if the revised special syllabus for girls recommended by the Board of Sanskrit Studies is approved, it will serve as a further impetus to girls to take to Sanskrit education.

Of the 24 blind candidates enrolled, as against 23 in the previous year, 21 appeared and 17 or about 81 per cent. came out successful.

Non-Brahmin candidates also did not lag behind in their zeal for Sanskrit education, and 480 or 101 more than previous year, passed the various examinations.

In view of the existing unsatisfactory conditions of management and supervision, the results of these examinations were, on the whole, satisfactory.

The total amount of examination fees realized during the year was Rs.42,443.4, as compared to Rs.40,271 last year, an increase of Rs.2,172.4.

B.—Arabic and Persian

The number of institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the Department remained 32 as in previous years. A large number of Madrasas have been brought on the list of recognized institutions, and though they fully deserve grants-in-aid, no monetary assistance can be given to them for lack of funds. This seems in fact to be most discouraging both to the institutions as well as to the Inspector who recommends an enhancement of the Government allotment for these schools.

The total number of Madrasas inspected during the year was 37. The tuitional condition requires improvement in many aspects. The results given at the end will show that there has been a marked deterioration in the efficiency and standard of work at all stages barring only the Alim course in which there has been an appreciable improvement. The Inspector ascribes the slow progress to financial difficulties due to which the managers find themselves handicapped in their efforts to run their institutions on modern times. However, as these institutions cater for oriental studies simultaneously with modern subjects including English in a majority of cases, they are gradually becoming more and more popular and there is, in consequence, a great rush of students to them.

There being at present only two examinations in Persian, the Board proposes to add one more, an intermediary between Munshi and Kamil, and to bring their total to 3 as is the case with Arabic.

The total number of candidates taking the various examinations was 963, as against 1,023 last year, and that of successful ones 546 as compared to 615 in the previous year as specified below :

Serial number	Name of Examination	Number appeared		Number passed		Percentage of passes	
		1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
	<i>Arabic</i>						
1	Maulvi ..	98	93	60	45	61.2	48.4
2	Alim ..	86	100	44	55	51.2	55
3	Fasil ..	62	58	44	33	71	62.8
	<i>Persian</i>						
4	Munshi ..	570	580	340	307	59.6	57.9
5	Kamil ..	207	187	127	106	61.4	56.7

CHAPTER IX MISCELLANEOUS

In September, 1937, a Resolution was moved by Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta in the Legislative Assembly regarding appointment of a committee to revise the present Educational Policy of Government in regard to Primary, Secondary, University and Technical education. As a result Government have appointed a Committee to examine and report on the present primary and secondary stages of education in the United Provinces. The question of appointing a committee to examine the working of the Provincial Universities with a view to suggest such changes as may appear necessary for their expansion, better control and administration, is under consideration.

Education
in the
United
Provinces
Legislature.

During the year 1937-38 there was no meeting of the Board of Vernacular Education as its reconstitution was under the consideration of Government. There was also no meeting of its Books Committees (A.-G.) as no new text-books came under consideration of the Education Department. This was due partly to the introduction of a five-year working plan whereby all books on the same subject for the same curriculum were to come on and go off the curriculum in a given year and rendered the submission of new text-books by publishers in the year under report unnecessary, and partly to the decision of Government not to call for new text-books. A small committee consisting of five local members was formed to suggest lines for the fixing of uniform prices of all kinds of text-books. It met in August, 1937 and submitted its proposals which could not, however, be considered by the Department as the question of a change in the policy for the preparation of text-books was then under the consideration of Government.

Board of
Vernacular
Education.

Three endowments were created during the year, one of which exceeded Rs.5,000 in value, as noted below. Government securities of the value of Rs.10,500 donated by Rai Sahib Pandit Narain Datta Chimwal of Dhikauli, post office, Ramnagar, district Naini Tal, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the award of two or three scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs.30 per mensem annually to scholars of village Pajena, patti Kariarkhana, district Almora, receiving English education in recognized schools.

Educational
Endow-
ments.

Government stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 of the value of Rs.1,000 were purchased out of the savings of the Harrop Farewell contributions and were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the award of prizes to girls who obtain the highest marks in Domestic Science in certain examinations.

An endowment of the value of Rs.300 was vested in the name of "The Lakshmi Devi Medal Endowment Trust Fund, Almora" for the award of a silver medal of the value of Rs.10 annually to the student obtaining the highest percentage of marks in all the home examinations held during the two years training of V. T. C. classes at the Government Normal School, Almora.

A display of an attractive exhibition of photographs and diagrams showing the tendency of education in schools of all grades in England

Exhibition.

prepared by the Board of Education, London, was shown at Agra, Aligarh, Lucknow and Benares. The exhibition was prepared in connexion with the International Conference on Education in New Zealand and Australia arranged by the New Education Fellowship.

State
Scholarship.

A Foreign scholarship of £ 216 per annum (exclusive of tuition fees which will be borne by Government) was awarded during 1937-38 to Mrs. Madhuri Devi Dasania, B.A., B.T. for the study of Western methods of education for nineteen months with effect from 1st September, 1937 to 31st March, 1939.

Provincial
Muslim
Education
Committee.

The annual meeting of the Committee was held at Etawah on 29th and 30th January, 1938. The Committee made certain important recommendations which are under consideration.

Prayag
Sangit
Samiti.

The Samiti made steady progress during the year. The number of students has increased considerably and the amount of tuition fee realized during the year was Rs.2,017-8 as against Rs.1,738 in the previous year. A library containing books on music has been opened with the aid given by His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur. Besides the usual periodical demonstrations three special demonstrations were also organized by the Samiti.

Marris
College of
Hindustani
Music,
Lucknow.

The College is a pioneer institution of music in this province. It is making a steady progress and the number of admissions is increasing which shows that it is becoming popular.

The college opened its 12th session on 1st August, 1937. There were 311 students on the roll when the classes closed for the summer vacation. The total new admissions during the session were 295. Two hundred and sixty-seven students of the college appeared at the annual examination of whom 208 passed. Besides these, six private candidates from Agra, Allahabad and Indore appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the College and one each from Agra, Allahabad and Bombay sat for the Degree of Sangeet Visharad.

The financial position of the college is reported not to be satisfactory. The income of the college was Rs.15,757 including Government grant and the expenditure was Rs.15,757. The college needs a building of its own. Public support is, however, meagre and the college needs increased funds for expansion. His Highness Maharana of Dharampur and Hon'ble Sri Sampurnanandji and others paid visit to the college.

Music
Conference
of the
University
of Allahabad.
Boy Scouts
Association.

A music conference of an all-India nature was held under the auspices of the Allahabad University, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. S. Weir who emphasized the great value and power of music.

The Boy Scouts Association aims to help the youth of India to become good citizens. Since 1914 it has been progressing steadily.

A Scout Wood Badge camp was conducted by the Assistant Provincial Commissioner, Training, at Musscorie. A number of social service camps were organized by various District Associations during the year. Scouts rendered valuable services to the pilgrims during the Magh Mela, Allahabad and Hardwar, Garhmukteswar, Ajmer Urs, Moharram and other festivals.

Rallies were held on several occasions in district and at Provincial headquarters, which were visited by many distinguished scouters from various parts of India during the year.

There were 92,849 cubs, scouts, movers and their officers as against 85,398 during the previous year.

Seva Samiti
Boy Scouts
Association,
India.

One hundred and twenty-four rallies were held during the year. The 9th All-India Scout Mela was held at Calcutta from the 26th to 30th December, 1937. It was attended by about 5,000 scouts; two-thirds of its total strength having come from the different parts of the United Provinces.

Twenty-four training camps to train scout masters belonging to educational institutions and seven training camps to train workers of the co-operative societies and Rural Development Department were held during the year. The total number of candidates trained was 482.

Patrol leaders training camp were also held to train boys.

Four Refreshers training classes and three special camps to train pupil teachers at Benares and Agra were held. A special training camp to train village adult workers in rural service activities was arranged at Gorakhpur.

General training of St. John Ambulance and Mackenzie course was encouraged in the United Provinces. Home Nursing classes were also organized.

Since its foundation the Academy has been making steady progress both as regards its membership and the standard of its publication. The Academy has now on its rolls 204 members of whom 36 were elected during the year under review.

The National
Academy of
Sciences,
India.

The Academy receives a grant of Rs.2,000 from the United Provinces Government and for the last two years has been receiving Rs.500 from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi. The Allahabad Municipal Board also gave a grant of Rs.80 and Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman gave a donation of Rs.250 to the Academy.

The Academy needs more funds to enlarge its activities.

During the year under review the finances of the Academy underwent no marked change. However, there was considerable increase on the income side of the Academy due to the increased sale of publications of the Academy. Two prizes of Rs 500 each were awarded for the two best books one in Hindi and one in Urdu prose literature.

Hindustani
Academy.

The Hindi scholar continued to work on the Hindi Anthology, two volumes of which have been published. The remaining four volumes have been completed for the press.

The new Urdu scholar was busy in revising the remaining volumes of Urdu Anthology.

Seven books were published during the year. The total number of books in the Hindi and Urdu sections of the Academy is over 8,000.

In view of the fact that the Academy has not fulfilled the high hopes which were entertained at its inception, Government have appointed a committee to look into affairs and to suggest improvement.

St. John
Ambulance.

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

Pass certificate	..	..	..	..	4,861
First re-examination certificate	..	..	..	..	859
Second re-examination certificate	..	..	..	..	932

The centre at Rae Bareilly was revived. Inquiries about the opening of centres at Meerut and Mussoorie were made and necessary literature and instructions were forwarded.

In addition to the two St. John Ambulance Brigade Divisions formed last year two more have been organized at Cawnpore and Agra and the third at Etawah is in the course of formation, thus making the total of five Brigade Divisions in these provinces.

Last year 12 cadet divisions were opened and four cadet divisions were started during the year under review.

The annual competitions in First Aid for 1937 were held early in January, 1938, at Benares. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares presided and gave away the prizes.

There were 68 teams participating in different categories of Ambulance competitions and 32 groups for Junior Red Cross Trophy; for the Cadet Division competition there were 7 teams; for the First Aid Competition there were 7 teams from schools and Colleges and 4 from the Police; there were 27 teams from the Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Colleges, 13 teams from the Vernacular Schools and 3 teams from the Girls Schools for the Mackenzie school competition and for the Lady Kendall Shield there were 18 individual competitors.

The Sir Malcolm Hailey shield for Brigade Divisions has been won by the Bareilly Ambulance Brigade Division—A team. The Sahu-Ram-Bharose-Pedley-Misra Cadet Division Shield was taken by the Government Intermediate College, Moradabad. The Kanhaiya Lal Bhargava First Aid challenge shield for teams from Schools and Colleges was won by the Government Training College, Agra. The Jagmal Raja challenge shield for Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Intermediate Colleges was won by the Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Basti. The Mustajab Khan challenge shield for teams from the Vernacular Schools was captured by the Government Model School, Agra. The Triloki Nath Bhargava Shield for Girls' Schools was won by Hindu Girls' High School, Benares. B—Team. The Lady Kendall First Aid challenge shield was won by Miss Tara Bai Savor of the Theosophical National Girls' School, Benares. Numerous officers of various departments and private practitioners gave their service free of cost in training boys and in judging at the contest and our thanks are due to them.

School
Clinics.

School clinics at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow continued to work. The total number of cases treated at these clinics was over 50,000 as compared with 43,000 of the last year. The maximum daily average attendance in a clinic was 61 as compared with 57 in 1936-37. Boys with defective vision received particular attention 366 pairs of spectacles were supplied free to the poor boys

clinics enjoyed the benefit of the services of honorary dentist. Lucknow clinic is equipped with a small clinical laboratory with a microscope. Thirty-seven different specimen of urine, stool, blood and sputum were examined. Seven minor surgical operations were also performed at this clinic.

Several private medical practitioners worked at these clinics without any remuneration at a sacrifice of their practice and the Department is thankful to them.

Mr. R. S. Weir, M.A., B.S.O., I.E.S., officiated as Director and Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education Department from 1st April to 18th October, 1937 and Mr. J. C. Powell-Price, M.A., I.E.S., officiated as Deputy Director and Under Secretary to Government in the Education Department during this period. Both these officers were confirmed in their appointments with effect from 19th October, 1937. The post of Assistant Director was held by Rai Bahadur Babu Asharfi Lal, Officer on Special Duty (Depressed class Education) in addition to his own duties during the periods 1st to 18th April, 1937, and 7th to 23rd December, 1937, Mr. Nehpal Singh, B.A. (Oxon) I.E.S., officiated as Assistant Director from 19th April to 18th October, 1937, and was confirmed in the appointment from 19th October, 1937. Mr. W. R. S. Jervis continued to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, *vice* Rai Bahadur Babu Asharfi Lal, Administration.

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 from 1st to 16th April, 1937. He proceeded on leave from 17th April, 1937. During his absence, Mr. H. W. M. Sadlier, Head Master, Henry Allen Boys' Memorial School, Mussoorie was appointed as Inspector of European schools in a temporarily created post in the United Provinces Educational Service, Class I. On return from leave, Mr. Wall continued to hold charge of the post of the Inspector of European schools in addition to his own duties.

Seven appointments were made (by promotion as well as by direct appointment) in the United Provinces Educational Service, Class I during the year under report.

The Department sustained loss of two able educationists of the province during the year owing to the death of Khan Bahadur Said Uddin Khan, Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces and Mr. H. N. Wanchoo, Circle Inspector of Schools

Two officials, Mr. H. R. Harrop and Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Gopinath Kaviraj, Principal, Government Sanskrit College, retired during the year.

R. S. WEIR, M.A., B.S.O., I.E.S.,
Director of Education, United Provinces.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars for the official year 1937-38

Area in square miles—106,248				Percentage of scholars to total population (1)			
				Recognized institutions		All institutions	
				1938*	1937†	1938*	1937†
Population—							
Males ..	25,445,006	Males ..	5.48	5.36	5.78	5.6	
Females ..	22,963,757	Females ..	.99	.9	1.02	.98	
Total ..	48,408,763	Total ..	3.34	3.27	3.49	3.4	

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages§ of instruction of scholars entered in column 4
	1938*	1937†	Increase or decrease	1938*	1937†	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS							
<i>For Males</i>							(2)
Universities ..	5	5	..	6,700	6,606	+94	(a) 4,617 (b) 1,465
Arts Colleges..	50	49	+1	9,265	8,932	+333	(3) (a) 1,964 (b) 6,592
Professional Colleges.	8	8	..	5,282	4,788	+474	(a) 2,776 (b) 1,240
High Schools ..	225	219	+6	94,455	91,980	+2,475	(c) 78,226 (d) 16,229.
Middle Schools	912	891	+21	110,464	104,874	+5,590	(c) 104,816 (d) 5,648
Primary Schools	18,275	18,507	-232	1,221,215	1,201,577	+19,638	(d) 1,221,215.
Special Schools	745	665	+80	27,694	25,528	+2,166	
Total ..	20,220	20,344	-124	1,475,055	1,444,285	+30,770	
<i>For Females</i>							
Arts Colleges ..	10	9	+1	499	379	+120	(a) 118 (b) 381
Professional Colleges.	..	..	..	10	9	+1	
High Schools ..	39	34	+5	10,951	9,691	+1,260	(c) 4,759 (d) 6,192
Middle Schools	344	322	+22	52,355	49,357	+2,998	(c) 8,054 (d) 44,301
Primary Schools	1,734	1,794	-60	80,924	79,306	+1,618	(d) 80,924
Special Schools	60	60	..	928	888	+40	
Total ..	2,187	2,219	-32	145,667	139,630	+6,037	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS							
For Males ..	2,112	1,962	+150	68,871	62,538	+6,333	
For Females ..	152	119	+33	3,541	2,716	+825	
Total ..	2,264	2,081	+183	72,412	65,254	+7,158	
GRAND TOTAL	24,671	24,644	+27	1,693,134	1,649,169	+43,965	

* Year under report.

† Previous year.

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

(c) In secondary stages.
(d) In primary stages.

GENERAL SUMMARY

(1) 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	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Males	1,393,881	1,364,989	1,458,993	1,424,481
Females	226,841	218,926	234,141	224,688
Total ..	1,620,722	1,583,915	1,693,134	1,649,169

(2) The number does not include 618 scholars reading in the Oriental Departments of the Benares Hindu and Lucknow Universities.

(3) The number does not include 719 scholars of the Benares Sanskrit College.

(4) 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 of expenditure on education for the official year 1937-38

	Total expenditure			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
	1938	1937	Increase or decrease	Government funds	Board funds	Fees	Other sources	Government funds	Board funds	Fees	Other sources	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Inspection ..	17,30,003	16,84,114	+45,889	80·7	19·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities ..	52,09,837	51,47,712	+62,125	49·3	..	23·6	27·1	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	2,69,192	2,83,752	-14,560	..	..	99·6	·4	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous* ..	66,01,752	64,17,708	+1,84,044	30·0	17·1	23·5	29·4	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,38,10,784	1,35,33,286	+2,77,498	43·0	10·6	22·1	24·3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Institutions for males</i>												
Arts colleges including Associated Intermediate colleges.	10,48,884	10,09,856	+39,028	48·5	1·0	43·0	7·5	85 14 0	1 11 3	76 2 1	13 3 9	176 15 1
Professional colleges ..	7,53,666	7,35,675	+17,991	61·0	·4	34·0	4·6	538 12 1	3 1 8	300 10 5	41 0 7	883 8 9
High schools including Intermediate colleges.	87,16,802	85,86,989	+1,29,813	51·9	1·7	35·8	10·6	45 6 5	1 8 1	31 4 6	9 4 0	87 7 0
Middle schools ..	26,13,418	25,49,831	+63,587	45·5	17·3	26·6	10·6	10 12 1	4 1 8	6 4 8	2 8 1	23 10 6
Primary schools ..	88,41,667	88,01,493	+40,174	65·2	28·6	3·7	2·5	4 11 6	2 1 2	0 4 3	0 2 11	7 3 10
Special schools ..	14,85,764	17,13,692	-2,27,928	75·3	6·8	2·2	15·7	40 5 11	3 10 10	1 2 10	8 6 8	53 10 3
Totals ..	2,34,60,201	2,33,97,536	+62,665	57·8	13·8	20·8	7·6	9 4 1	2 3 5	3 5 3	1 3 4	16 0 1
<i>Institutions for females</i>												
Arts colleges ..	28,762	29,853	-1,101	33·3	..	27·6	39·1	127 7 1	..	105 13 10	150 0 10	383 5 8
Professional colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools including Intermediate colleges.	12,66,471	11,74,255	+92,216	47·5	1·9	32·7	17·9	53 1 4	2 1 5	36 9 9	19 15 7	111 12 1
Middle schools ..	18,23,377	12,56,124	+67,253	51·7	19·2	12·8	16·3	13 1 3	4 13 9	3 3 10	4 1 7	25 4 5
Primary schools ..	7,20,880	7,21,047	-167	34·6	54·3	3·4	7·7	3 1 3	4 13 5	0 4 10	0 11 0	8 14 6
Special schools ..	2,31,318	2,45,168	-13,850	84·3	·6	4·4	10·7	209 15 11	1 9 1	11 1 0	26 10 3	249 4 3
Totals ..	35,70,798	34,29,447	+1,44,351	48·7	18·8	17·6	14·9	11 15 2	4 9 9	4 4 11	3 10 7	24 8 5
GRAND TOTALS ..	4,08,41,783	4,03,57,269	+4,84,514	52·2	13·1	20·9	13·8	9 7 11	2 6 11	3 6 8	1 6 10	16 12 4

* Includes expenditure on buildings.

NOTE—The amount of Rs.52,09,837 entered against the side heading "Universities" includes Rs.18,09,418 as miscellaneous expenditure of which Rs.44,980 was met from Government funds, Rs.4,29,141 from fees and Rs.13,34,297 from other sources.

GENERAL TABLE I

Classification of Educational Institutions for the official year 1937-38

	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	..	..	..	2	..	2
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	(a) 4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges.	8	..	..	33	..	41	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	17	..	..	47	..	64	..	..	..	10	..	10

High Schools	..	..	48	..	6	163	8	225	1	..	1	36	1	39
Middle Schools	..	{	English	5	47	64	117	3	..	8	58	3	72
			Vernacular	..	8	662	33	67	25	795	78	61	45	86	2	272
Primary Schools	..	..	15	13,090	831	4,227	112	18,275	7	903	242	572	10	1,734
Total	..	..	72	13,752	875	4,504	209	19,412	89	964	296	752	16	2,117
Special schools—															
Art Schools	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	15	21	7	3	..	46	37	..	3	15	..	55
Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	23	7	1	52	1	84	..	..	..	2	1	3
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	3	18	91	182	56	350	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	11	7	4	220	14	256	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	56	54	103	460	72	745	38	..	3	17	2	60
Total for Recognized Institutions			145	13,806	978	5,011	281	20,221	127	964	299	779	18	2,187	
Unrecognized Institutions			..	12	2	8	2,090	2,112	..	..	..	..	152	152
GRAND TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS..			145	13,818	980	5,019	2,371	22,333	127	964	299	779	170	2,339	

* Includes one Oriental College maintained by Government.

(a) The number includes the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

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 ..	719	708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	1,245	1,033	214	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	350	342	303	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	179	158	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	153	134	142	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	33	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,679	2,408	862	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education</i>									
In High Schools ..	21,399	19,467	1,512	..	..	..	2,361	2,170	..
„ Middle Schools (English ..	111	106	43	..	..	..	546	491	..
„ Middle Schools (Vernacular ..	1,749	1,533	205	81,436	69,983	18,405	5,439	4,937	141
„ Primary Schools ..	1,100	858	15	937,730	739,113	568	107,105	83,738	..
Total ..	24,559	21,964	1,775	1,019,166	809,096	18,973	116,601	91,336	141
In Art Schools ..	269	262	37	63	55	..	..	..	..
„ Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Medical Schools ..	270	251	184	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Normal and Training Schools ..	920	874	919	273	269	273	63	63	44
„ Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ..	1,618	1,315	339	80	72	13	9	10	..
„ Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Agricultural Schools ..	108	86	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Reformatory Schools ..	80	72	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Adults ..	102	90	..	481	378	..	2,629	1,790	..
„ Other Schools ..	713	661	..	306	248	10	496	333	..
Total ..	4,080	3,611	1,667	1,203	1,022	296	3,197	2,196	44
Totals for Recognized Institutions.	31,118	27,983	4,304	1,020,369	810,118	19,269	118,698	93,532	185
In Unrecognized Institutions	..	..	..	273	228	..	130	112	..
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	31,118	27,983	4,304	1,020,642	810,346	19,269	118,828	93,644	185

(a) Total number of scholars reading Arts and Science in the Teaching Universities. The number includes 184 students reading Law along with Arts and Science and 618 scholars of the Oriental Departments of the Lucknow and Benares Universities.

(b) Includes 719 scholars of Benares Sanskrit College and 1954 scholars reading Arts and Science in the degree colleges.

TABLE II-A

for males for the official year 1937-38

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
6,700	5,363	3,363	..	..	..	(a) 6,700	5,363	3,363	(d) 206
1,954	1,702	594	..	..	..	(b) 2,673	2,410	594	25
5,347	4,689	1,414	..	..	..	(c) 6,592	5,722	1,628	61
1,702	1,447	642	..	..	..	1,702	1,447	642	..
545	518	386	..	..	..	545	518	386	3
(e) 169	130	147	..	..	..	509	472	450	31
511	450	505	..	..	..	690	608	675	..
(f) 224	193	185	..	..	..	377	327	327	..
1,381	1,234	479	..	..	..	1,381	1,234	479	..
25	21	21	..	..	..	25	21	21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	33	..
..
18,548	15,747	7,736	..	..	..	21,227	18,155	8,598	325
69,030	62,379	6,290	1,665	1,446	506	94,455	85,462	8,308	324
6,230	5,414	234	6,804	5,791	317	13,691	11,802	594	245
6,267	5,418	722	1,832	1,561	122	96,773	83,432	19,595	236
168,979	133,699	200	6,301	4,957	..	1,221,215	962,265	783	82,901
250,508	208,810	7,446	16,802	13,755	945	1,426,134	1,142,961	29,800	83,706
..	..	..	..	..	..	332	317	37	5
..
45	41	..	..	..	..	315	292	184	..
118	113	95	..	..	..	1,374	1,319	1,331	..
..
1,844	1,530	573	8	8	..	3,559	2,935	925	57
20	15	..	..	..	..	20	15	..	..
..	..	..	43	39	32	151	125	140	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	80	72	80	..
17	14	..	..	..	..	17	14	..	4
5,486	3,727	..	1,187	943	..	9,885	6,928	..	57
9,780	7,679	615	666	480	140	11,961	9,401	765	340
17,310	13,119	1,283	1,904	1,470	172	27,694	21,418	3,462	463
286,364	235,676	16,465	18,506	15,225	1,117	1,476,055	1,182,534	41,340	84,494
528	422	..	67,940	50,854	..	68,871	51,616	..	3,822
286,892	236,098	16,465	86,446	66,079	1,117	1,543,926	1,234,150	41,340	88,316

(c) The number of scholars in the Intermediate classes.

(d) The number includes 6 girls reading in the Oriental Department of the Lucknow University.

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

(f) Number of students reading Agriculture in the Allahabad and Benares Hindu Universities, Agricultural Institute, Allahabad and K. E. M. Udai Bhan Jat Intermediate College Lakhaoti.

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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools and Special Education</i>									
In High Schools	387	348	25	..	..	..	94	79	..
In Middle Schools. { English	381	305	..	..	..	..	1,102	914	..
{ Vernacular	13,701	10,860	116	5,311	4,074	4	6,819	5,121	..
In Primary schools	373	300	..	34,195	25,650	2	24,415	17,485	..
Totals	14,842	11,813	141	39,506	29,724	6	32,430	23,599	..
In Medical Schools	68	78	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Normal and Training Schools,	308	349	198	..	..	..	16	16	6
„ Technical and Industrial Schools, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Commercial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	436	427	264	..	..	..	16	16	6
Totals for Recognized Institutions.	15,278	12,240	405	39,506	29,724	6	32,446	23,615	6
In Unrecognized Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand totals, all Institutions for females.	15,278	12,240	405	39,506	29,724	6	32,446	23,615	6
Grand totals, all Institutions—Males and Females.	46,396	40,223	4,709	1,060,148	840,070	19,275	151,274	117,259	191

(a) Graduate and post-graduate students.

(b) Intermediate class students.

TABLE II-B

Institutions for females for the official year 1937-38

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	Resi- dents in approved hostels	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
118	108	68	..	..	..	(a) 118	108	68	..
381	350	118	..	..	..	(b) 381	350	118	..
..
10	10	10	..	..	..	10	10	10	..
509	468	196	..	..	..	509	468	196	..
10,295	9,205	1,948	185	170	185	10,951	9,802	2,158	1,078
8,439	6,979	2,018	446	378	..	10,368	8,576	2,018	896
15,979	12,443	299	177	155	88	41,987	32,653	607	54
21,505	16,778	..	436	324	..	80,924	60,532	2	1,285
56,208	45,400	4,265	1,244	1,027	273	144,230	111,563	4,685	3,313
..	..	..	..	..	..	68	78	60	..
255	245	147	..	..	..	639	610	351	..
155	143	154	3	3	..	158	146	154	7
..
..
..	..	..	63	55	..	63	55	..	..
410	388	301	66	58	..	928	889	571	7
57,127	46,256	4,762	1,310	1,085	273	145,667	112,920	5,452	3,320
..	..	..	3,541	3,024	..	3,541	3,024	..	63
57,127	46,256	4,762	4,851	4,109	273	149,208	115,944	5,452	3,383
344,019	282,354	21,227	91,297	70,188	1,390	1,698,134	1,350,094	46,792	(c) 91,699

(c) 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.	..	..	..	2,68,015	1,177	2,69,192	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	68,603	..	..	..	..	68,603	..	..
Professional Colleges :								
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	1,78,849	..	..	1,32,673	67	3,11,539	..	..
Engineering ..	89,517	..	..	1,02,859	..	1,92,376	..	..
Agriculture ..	1,36,971	..	..	11,103	..	1,48,074	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	33,247	..	..	..	..	33,247	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	5,99,148	..	..	1,62,274	5,008	7,66,430	..	..
Totals ..	11,06,335	..	..	6,76,924	6,252	17,89,511	..	..
<i>School Education—General</i>								
High Schools ..	16,81,717	..	..	4,30,176	8,817	21,20,710	..	..
Middle Schools. { English ..	12,927	..	..	2,272	13	15,212	..	..
{ Vernacular ..	35,626	..	..	1,340	..	36,966	9,80,805	3,17,089
Primary Schools ..	9,949	..	..	96	..	10,045	51,29,730	16,58,173
Totals ..	17,40,219	..	..	4,33,884	8,830	21,82,933	61,10,535	19,75,262
<i>Special</i>								
Arts Schools ..	53,554	..	..	4,017	..	57,571	..	5,411
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	1,06,862	..	..	11,902	2,582	1,21,146	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	2,40,758	3,756	240	..	403	2,45,157	40,556	18,385
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	4,94,795	..	..	1,949	32,076	5,28,820	1,427	5,207
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	29,784	..	..	..	..	29,784	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	39,613	..	..	..	..	39,613	..	..
Schools for defectives..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults ..	207	..	..	..	..	207	1,115	950
Other schools ..	14,086	..	..	2,117	1,419	17,622	..	1,332
Totals ..	9,79,459	3,756	240	19,985	36,480	10,39,920	43,098	31,285
TOTALS (DIRECT) ..	38,26,013	3,756	240	11,80,793	51,562	50,12,364	61,53,633	20,06,54

GENERAL

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR
 [Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,00,177 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
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ..	25,22,975	..	..	8,00,876	77,768	34,01,419
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges ..	4,40,432	2,600	7,502	4,37,056	78,451	9,66,041
Professional Colleges :						
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	972	2,647	..	3,800	400	7,819
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	20,000	..	..	6,022	34,539	60,561
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	6,04,684	..	7,590	8,21,334	3,26,018	17,59,626
Totals ..	35,83,063	5,247	15,092	20,58,888	5,17,176	61,95,456
<i>School Education—General</i>						
High Schools ..	16,10,067	5,084	57,832	15,90,796	5,00,480	37,64,259
Middle Schools { English ..	1,43,256	1,150	9,495	1,28,685	84,521	3,67,407
{ Vernacular ..	12,713	13,957	1,440	18,960	20,188	67,258
Primary Schools ..	2,30,249	1,94,868	97,445	22,021	1,68,033	7,12,616
Total ..	19,96,285	2,16,059	1,66,212	17,60,462	7,73,522	49,11,540
<i>Special</i>						
Arts Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	540	400	..	..	940
Normal and Training Schools ..	2,194	1,013	..	482	719	4,408
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	58,605	6,734	8,310	5,998	94,637	1,74,284
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	72	..	..	72
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives ..	1,500	..	175	441	696	2,812
Schools for adults ..	3,995	3,143	3,773	..	3,521	14,432
Other schools ..	17,547	10,555	11,995	1,627	71,977	1,13,701
Totals ..	83,841	21,985	24,725	8,548	1,71,550	3,10,649
TOTALS DIRECT ..	56,69,185	2,42,291	2,06,029	38,37,898	14,62,248	1,14,17,655

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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction .. .. .	..	..	2,75,561	..	..	..	38	2,75,599
Inspection .. .. .	..	..	10,04,251	2,28,122	85,161	..	6	13,17,540
Buildings, etc. .. .	..	..	4,63,514	3,40,944	50,720	76,874	10,09,580	19,41,632
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	10,29,100	3,73,823	1,75,268	16,74,137	20,05,738	52,58,066
Total .. .. .	..	..	27,72,426	9,42,889	3,11,149	17,51,011	30,15,362	87,92,837
Recognized unaided institutions								
			Total direct expenditure from—					
Fees	Other sources	Totals						
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
..	..	..	25,22,975	..	..	8,00,676	77,768	34,01,419
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,68,015	1,177	2,69,192
14,240	..	14,240	5,09,035	2,800	7,502	4,51,296	78,451	10,48,884
..
..	..	..	1,79,821	2,647	..	1,36,473	467	3,19,408
..	..	..	89,517	..	..	1,02,859	..	1,92,376
..	..	..	1,56,971	..	..	17,125	34,539	2,08,635
..
..	..	..	33,247	..	..	..	..	33,247
..	..	..	12,03,832	..	7,590	9,83,608	3,31,026	25,26,056
14,240	..	14,240	46,95,398	5,247	15,092	27,80,052	5,23,428	79,99,217
62,825	81,612	1,44,437	33,22,264	5,084	1,37,496	21,34,993	5,90,909	61,90,746
1,14,499	1,43,598	2,58,097	1,58,943	1,150	20,031	2,55,764	2,28,482	6,64,370
5,484	21,920	27,404	10,29,160	3,31,046	1,00,925	4,39,488	48,429	19,49,048
2,023	39,809	41,832	57,62,221	18,53,041	6,75,475	3,26,226	2,24,704	88,41,667
1,84,831	2,86,939	4,71,770	1,02,72,588	21,90,321	9,33,927	31,56,471	10,92,524	1,76,45,831
..	..	..	53,554	5,411	..	4,017	3,662	66,644
..	..	..	1,06,662	540	400	11,902	2,582	1,22,086
..	..	..	2,84,887	23,154	12,635	1,357	1,122	3,23,155
..
360	215	575	5,54,827	11,941	9,240	8,433	1,27,338	7,11,779
..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	72
..	2,009	2,009	29,784	..	..	..	2,009	31,793
..	..	..	39,613	..	..	..	..	39,613
..	..	..	1,500	..	175	441	698	2,812
..	2,547	2,547	15,648	4,093	7,513	..	6,068	33,322
..	13,885	13,885	31,633	11,887	14,742	6,526	89,700	1,54,488
360	18,656	19,016	11,18,108	57,026	44,777	32,676	2,33,177	14,85,764
1,99,431	3,05,595	5,05,026	1,80,86,094	22,52,594	9,93,796	59,49,199	18,49,129	2,71,30,812
Grand totals (Direct and Indirect)			1,88,58,520	31,95,483	13,04,945	77,00,210	48,64,491	3,59,23,649

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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education—General</i>								
High Schools ..	29,187	..	..	6,995	1,079	37,261	..	..
Middle Schools ..	21,223	..	..	3,442	..	24,665	..	..
{ English ..	3,02,114	..	..	25,852	15	3,27,981	23,137	29,954
{ Vernacular ..	5,013	..	..	465	..	5,478	1,50,955	1,00,421
Primary Schools ..								
Totals ..	3,57,537	..	..	36,754	1,094	3,95,385	1,74,092	1,30,375
<i>Special</i>								
Medical Schools ..	34,795	..	..	..	..	34,795	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	1,03,859	..	86	687	150	1,04,782	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,38,654	..	86	687	150	1,39,577	..	..
Grand Totals, (direct) Females ..	4,96,191	..	86	37,441	1,244	5,34,962	1,74,092	1,30,375
Grand Totals, (direct) Males ..	38,26,013	3,756	240	11,30,793	51,562	50,12,364	61,53,633	20,06,547
Grand Totals, (direct) for all ..	43,22,204	3,756	326	11,68,234	52,806	55,47,326	63,27,725	21,36,922

TABLE III-B

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1937-38

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.]

Board institutions				Municipal Board institutions					
Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	5,076	..	3,130	..	..	8,206
..	..	..	..	12,636	..	53,502	7,036	1,823	74,987
..	40	535	53,666	5,860	..	99,080	2,101	..	1,07,041
780	165	1,388	2,53,709	29,271	777	2,34,731	381	..	2,65,160
780	205	1,923	3,07,375	52,843	777	3,90,443	9,518	1,823	4,55,404
..
..	..	..	..	2,689	..	1,369	..	..	4,057
..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	2,688	..	1,369	..	..	4,057
780	205	1,923	3,07,375	55,531	777	3,91,812	9,518	1,823	4,59,461
12,577	9,83,235	29,315	88,85,307	4,37,259	..	7,74,950	97,842	409	13,10,460
13,357	9,83,440	31,238	91,92,682	4,92,790	777	11,66,762	1,07,360	2,232	17,69,921

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	9,558	..	..	7,940	11,254	28,752
Professional Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	1,29,220	..	4,060	81,204	30,030	2,44,514
Totals	1,38,778	..	4,060	89,144	41,284	2,73,266
<i>School Education—General</i>						
High Schools	4,38,086	2,588	13,883	3,10,876	1,72,582	9,38,016
Middle Schools { English	2,13,760	3,199	16,818	1,07,764	1,37,611	4,79,152
{ Vernacular	1,05,990	5,930	45,874	22,799	63,942	2,44,535
Primary Schools	64,047	23,702	31,122	22,899	50,839	1,92,609
Totals	8,21,883	35,419	1,07,697	4,64,338	4,24,974	18,54,311
<i>Special</i>						
Medical Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	53,054	..	..	9,577	21,295	83,926
Technical and Industrial Schools	480	..	..	..	2,318	2,798
Commercial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	53,534	..	..	9,577	23,613	86,724
Grand Totals (direct) Females	10,14,195	35,419	1,11,757	5,63,059	4,89,871	22,14,301
Grand Totals (direct) Males	58,69,189	2,42,291	2,06,029	38,37,898	14,62,248	1,14,17,055
Grand Totals (direct) for all	68,83,384	2,77,710	3,17,786	44,00,957	19,52,119	1,36,31,956

TABLE III-B—(concluded)

FEMALES 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 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 ..	..	..	1,17,152	5,161	14,544	..	7	1,36,864
Buildings, etc.	..	..	2,12,417	69,942	8,352	9,494	40,979	3,41,184
Miscellaneous	..	..	3,18,459	18,522	91,106	2,17,561	2,23,650	8,69,288
Totals (Indirect)	..	..	6,48,028	93,625	1,14,002	2,27,045	2,64,636	13,47,336
Recognized Unaided Institutions								
Fees	Other sources	Totals						
25	26	27	Total direct expenditure from					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
..	..	..	9,558	..	..	7,940	11,254	28,752
..
..
..	..	..	1,29,220	..	4,060	81,204	30,030	2,44,514
..	..	..	1,38,778	..	4,060	89,144	41,284	2,73,266
15,832	22,643	38,475	4,72,349	2,588	17,013	3,33,703	1,96,304	10,21,957
218	3,675	3,893	2,47,619	3,199	70,320	1,18,460	1,43,109	5,82,707
293	7,154	7,447	4,37,101	35,884	1,44,954	51,085	71,646	7,40,670
720	3,204	3,924	2,49,286	1,24,900	2,66,833	24,630	55,431	7,20,880
17,063	36,676	53,739	14,06,355	1,66,571	4,98,920	5,27,878	4,66,490	30,66,214
..	..	..	34,795	..	..	..	..	34,795
..	..	..	1,59,601	..	1,455	10,264	21,445	1,92,765
..	360	360	480	..	..	..	2,678	3,158
..
..
..
..	600	600	..	..	..	..	600	600
..	960	960	1,94,876	..	1,455	10,264	24,723	2,31,318
17,063	37,636	54,699	17,40,009	1,66,571	5,04,435	6,27,286	5,32,497	36,70,798
1,99,431	3,05,595	5,05,026	1,60,86,094	22,52,594	9,93,796	59,49,199	18,49,129	2,71,30,812
2,16,494	3,43,231	5,59,725	1,78,26,103	24,19,165	14,98,231	65,76,485	23,81,626	3,07,01,610
Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for females.			23,88,037	2,80,196	6,18,437	8,54,331	7,97,133	49,18,134
Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for males.			1,88,58,520	31,95,483	13,04,945	77,00,210	48,64,401	3,59,23,649
Grand Totals (Direct and Indirect) for all.			2,12,46,557	34,55,679	19,23,382	85,54,541	56,61,624	4,08,41,783

GENERAL TABLE

Race or creed of male scholars receiving

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammadians	
			Higher castes	Depressed classes		
	1	2	3	4	5	
Total population ..	23,416	88,231	21,488,425		3,780,453	
<i>School Education</i>						
	Classes					
	Infants					
Primary ..	I	522	1,289	301,981	77,232	92,496
	II	244	590	191,694	35,255	43,799
	III	285	503	130,587	18,664	29,263
	IV	284	469	101,709	10,289	21,317
		300	402	77,377	5,812	15,848
Middle ..	V	294	369	39,464	2,103	8,285
	VI	293	510	35,559	1,653	7,429
	VII	236	286	34,842	1,240	6,860
	VIII	241	214	11,059	259	2,819
High ..	IX	175	160	10,086	270	2,722
	X	170	159	9,149	98	2,544
Intermediate ..	XI					
	XII					
<i>Vide entries made against</i>						
Ditto						
Totals ..	3,044	4,951	943,507	152,875	233,382	
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Intermediate classes ..	1st year	36	55	2,892	13	933
	2nd year	32	46	2,941	13	840
Degree classes ..	1st year	6	25	1,686	7	491
	2nd year	8	24	1,985	6	553
	3rd year	1	..	32	..	19
Post-graduate classes ..	1st year	6	11	559	..	135
	2nd year	6	12	478	1	106
Research students ..	..	..	1	93	..	21
Totals ..	95	174	10,666	40	3,098	
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	3,139	5,125	954,173	152,915	236,480	
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.	..	716	30,986	5,699	27,182	
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,139	5,841	985,159	158,614	263,662	

IV-A

General Education for the official year 1937-38

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	26,862	36,856	25,445,008	..		
2	30	333	1,553	475,438	376,669	14,619	368
1	12	163	1,174	272,932	220,475	15,356	408
2	9	100	862	180,275	140,777	15,507	417
28	9	142	781	135,028	100,856	15,091	386
1	21	102	658	100,521	77,061	15,773	2,497
1	13	62	386	50,977	29,378	5,174	687
2	11	66	319	45,842	25,804	5,104	994
4	16	75	367	43,928	25,546	6,914	1,954
..	20	50	196	14,858	5,445	271	178
2	8	36	171	13,630	5,000	512	428
4	15	25	150	12,314	4,020	741	633
Intermediate Class, 1st year.							
ditto		2nd year.					
47	164	1,154	6,617	1,345,741	1,010,821	95,062	8,850
..	3	17	47	(a)3,996	1,190	265	217
1	2	9	52	(b)3,936	1,233	505	455
..	2	4	41	2,262	630	411	379
..	3	3	50	2,632	725	744	708
..	..	..	..	52	3	14	14
..	2	3	16	732	148	187	155
..	1	3	11	618	98	120	97
..	..	..	..	115	10	51	44
1	13	39	217	(c)15,674	(d)4,951	2,297	2,069
48	177	1,193	6,834	1,361,415	1,015,772	97,359	10,919
..	..	12	517	65,112	36,012	4,596	601
48	177	1,205	7,351	1,426,527	1,051,784	101,955	11,520

* The column include figures of Jain scholars also.

(a) The number includes 3,260 boys reading in class XI of Intermediate Colleges.

(b) The number includes 3,271 boys reading in class XII of Intermediate Colleges.

(c) The number includes 1,164 Hindus and 163 Muhammadans and 4 others reading in the Benares Sanskrit College and in the Oriental Departments of Lucknow and Benares Hindu Universities.

(d) Includes 914 students of Benares Sanskrit College who reside in rural areas.

GENERAL

Race or creed of female scholars receiving General

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus		Muhammedans	
			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					
	Infants	511	1,467	90,332	5,402	22,053
Primary ..	I	236	624	33,768	1,208	5,091
	II	277	506	20,380	620	2,899
	III	246	514	11,832	253	1,250
	IV	298	448	7,921	135	778
Middle ..	V	245	440	3,360	32	513
	VI	240	322	2,798	25	377
	VII	195	249	1,204	6	179
	VIII	163	163	907	1	108
High ..	IX	106	126	292	8	65
	X	131	83	254	5	57
Intermediate ..	XI		<i>Vide entries made against</i>			
	XII		<i>Ditto</i>			
Totals ..	2,648	4,942	173,048	7,695	33,370	
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Intermediate classes ..	1st year	4	55	203	..	44
	2nd year	7	30	123	..	30
Degree classes ..	1st year	1	16	77	..	9
	2nd year	5	23	58	..	8
	3rd year	..	..	1	..	..
Post-graduate classes ..	1st year	1	8	32	..	2
	2nd year	..	5	18	..	2
Research students ..	..	..	2	3	..	..

Total ..	18	139	515	..	95	
Number of scholars in recognized institutions,	2,666	5,081	173,563	7,695	33,465	
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions,	..	220	3,640	296	2,926	
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,666	5,301	177,203	7,991	36,391	

TABLE IV-B

Education for the official year 1937-38

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	22,968,757	..	..	..
7	251	184	1,020	121,227	58,747	2,398	232
4	39	81	431	41,482	21,603	995	116
..	39	49	263	25,023	12,159	808	142
..	42	41	130	14,308	4,935	498	166
2	15	37	100	9,734	2,572	521	237
..	27	18	54	4,689	369	210	160
..	12	17	13	3,804	252	244	197
..	5	4	6	1,848	62	73	63
..	8	6	7	1,363	50	72	62
..	6	3	1	607	15	12	11
..	1	2	5	538	8	17	16
Intermediate class, 1st year.							
ditto 2nd year.							
13	445	442	2,020	224,623	100,772	5,848	1,402
..	2	1	2	(a) 311	..	13	11
..	1	2	2	(b) 195	..	7	7
..	1	2	2	108	..	7	6
..	..	..	..	95	..	8	8
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	..	1	1
..	..	..	1	26	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	5	5	7	(c) 790	..	41	38
13.	450	447	2,027	225,413	100,772	5,889	1,440
..	101	2	115	7,300	4,162	181	36
13	551	449	2,142	232,713	104,934	6,070	1,476

*This column includes number of Jain scholars also.
 (a) The number includes 41 girls reading in the Benares Hindu University.
 (b) Ditto 23 ditto.
 (c) The number includes 6 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 1937-38*

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Chris- tians	Hindus		Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	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>Schools</i>													
Arts schools ..	2	2	179	22	116	..	..	5	1	327	49	85	81
Law schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools ..	..	2	272	..	40	..	..	..	1	315	50	110	96
Normal and Train- ing schools.	..	10	960	112	287	1	..	..	4	1,374	1,058	1,046	1,040
Engineering and Surveying schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and In- dustrial schools.	57	228	2,025	281	843	..	4	19	52	3,509	1,396	617	459
Commercial schools	..	..	17	..	3	..	..	..	..	20	..	16	16
Agricultural schools	..	2	111	1	37	..	..	..	..	151	..	16	16
Reformatory schools	..	..	40	15	25	..	..	..	..	80	27	18	12
Schools for defec- tives.	..	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	13	3,784	3,839	2,167	..	..	3	22	9,828	3,706	4,526	3,141
Other schools ..	..	3	8,724	167	2,621	70	6	4	26	11,621	4,079	2,121	1,310
Totals ..	59	261	16,117	4,437	6,145	71	10	31	107	27,238	11,264	8,555	6,171
<i>University and Inter- mediate Education</i>													
Law ..	1	3	1,256	1	383	..	1	5	52	1,702	501	844	797
Medicine ..	..	4	414	..	115	..	..	..	9	542	186	88	56
Education ..	2	26	282	4	140	..	3	17	4	478	135	205	186
Engineering ..	2	16	605	8	16	..	4	17	22	690	107	85	82
Agriculture ..	5	33	290	..	33	2	5	2	7	377	215	59	58
Commerce ..	..	13	1,243	2	72	..	1	6	44	1,381	247	502	501
Technology ..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	1	3	25	4	3	3
Forestry ..	..	1	19	..	12	..	..	1	..	33	14	13	13
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	10	97	4,129	15	771	2	14	49	141	5,228	1,409	1,799	1,096
GRAND TOTAL ..	69	358	20,246	4,452	6,916	73	24	80	248	32,466	12,673	10,254	7,867

* 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 1937-38

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians		Hindus	Muhammadians	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
		Higher castes	Depressed classes.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>School (Education)</i>													
Art schools	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Medical schools	29	30	1	5	..	..	3	..	68	..	9	9
Normal and Training schools.	35	197	319	16	71	..	..	1	..	639	202	288	279
Technical and Industrial schools.	..	123	58	1	2	..	..	1	23	208	29	3	3
Commercial schools
Agricultural schools
Schools for adults	26	31	..	..	..	..	..	57	14	..	..
Other schools	63	51	..	283	..	1	5	..	403	194	23	23
Schools for defectives	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Total	35	412	490	49	364	..	1	10	23	1,384	439	323	314
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>													
Law
Medicine	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Education	18	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	41	6	12	12
Agriculture
Commerce
Technology
Total	20	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	6	12	12
GRAND TOTAL ..	35	432	513	49	365	..	1	10	23	1,428	445	335	326

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

GENERAL TABLE VI-A

Men teachers for the official year 1937-38

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 .. .. .	..	..	18	7	..	..	..	4	4	25	8	33
Local Board .. .. .	..	1	22,389	3,891	..	..	..	475	2,144	26,281	2,619	28,900
Municipal Board .. ..	..	10	2,080	331	1	..	2	93	883	2,422	978	3,400
Aided	2	7	273	37	..	..	4	708	4,567	319	5,279	5,598
Unaided .. .. .	..	..	37	1	..	..	..	31	179	38	210	248
Totals	2	18	24,797	4,267	1	..	6	1,311	7,777	29,085	9,094	38,179
<i>Middle Schools</i>												
Government	2	5	63	..	1	..	..	..	3	71	3	74
Local Board	10	87	3,315	6	1	3	24	27	112	3,419	166	3,585
Municipal Board	11	21	237	2	1	2	6	5	43	272	56	328
Aided	65	109	252	5	3	40	14	57	234	434	345	779
Unaided	57	71	62	2	1	24	33	26	266	193	349	542
Totals	145	293	3,929	15	7	69	77	115	658	4,389	919	5,308
<i>High Schools</i>												
Government	479	361	62	6	52	1	61	7	246	960	315	1,275
Local Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board	32	24	7	1	2	11	4	9	31	66	55	121
Aided	1,184	519	131	13	60	412	318	444	960	1,917	2,134	4,051
Unaided	25	19	1	..	..	3	18	7	29	45	57	102
Totals	1,730	923	201	20	114	427	401	467	1,266	2,988	2,561	5,549
GRAND TOTALS.. ..	1,877	1,234	28,927	4,302	122	496	484	1,893	9,701	36,462	12,574	49,036

GENERAL TABLE VI-B

Women teachers for the official year 1937-38

	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	
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS												
<i>Primary Schools</i>												
Government ..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	1	2	9	3	12
Local Board ..	..	2	100	102	7	11	2	246	638	211	897	1,108
Municipal Board ..	..	1	130	28	11	1	..	215	279	170	495	665
Aided ..	3	28	27	9	1	7	1	100	504	68	612	680
Unaided ..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	27	7	28	35
Totals ..	3	32	270	141	19	19	3	563	1,450	465	2,035	2,500
<i>Middle Schools</i>												
Government ..	13	36	261	61	..	..	1	89	93	371	183	554
Local Board ..	1	2	46	16	..	2	1	30	103	65	136	201
Municipal Board ..	5	12	67	16	..	6	4	55	109	100	174	274
Aided ..	36	130	430	53	5	24	12	145	349	654	630	1,184
Unaided ..	..	2	33	2	..	..	..	30	18	37	48	85
Totals ..	55	182	837	148	5	32	18	349	672	1,227	1,071	2,298
<i>High Schools</i>												
Government ..	4	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	21
Local Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	4	12
Aided ..	153	202	75	15	1	35	60	46	106	446	247	693
Unaided ..	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	2	28
Totals ..	168	228	88	15	1	35	61	46	112	500	254	754
GRAND TOTALS	226	442	1,195	304	25	86	82	958	2,234	2,192	3,360	5,552

GENERAL TABLE VII

Anglo-Indian and European Education, 1937-38

Total Anglo-Indian and European population.	Male			Female			Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school—				
	Male	Female	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
	.. 23,416	.. 11,323	.. 34,744	16·4	27·8	20·1					
	Institutions	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa	*Number of non-Europeans on roll	Teachers		Direct 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	81	..	24	69	8	1,63,336	..	1,50,303	72,839	3,86,478
Training colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools ..	8	2,557	54	460	89	14	1,90,735	415	1,10,014	94,807	3,95,971
Middle schools ..	2	196	80	49	8	7	15,775	..	8,630	707	25,112
Primary schools ..	1	33	6	9	3	..	4,634	..	6,596	6,168	17,448
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	16	2,867	140	542	169	29	3,74,530	415	2,75,543	1,74,521	8,25,009
<i>Institutions for females</i>											
Arts colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools ..	15	2,706	610	482	168	48	2,69,295	1,940	2,26,387	1,19,340	6,16,942
Middle schools ..	9	959	302	187	44	11	73,230	1,690	51,954	30,579	1,57,453
Primary schools ..	9	435	211	82	24	10	27,637	..	17,790	17,777	63,204
Training schools ..	1	32	..	..	5	..	18,400	..	4,120	..	22,520
Technical and industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	34	4,132	1,123	711	241	69	3,88,562	3,630	3,00,231	1,67,696	8,60,119
Grand totals for institutions.	50	6,999	..	1,253	410	98	7,63,092	4,045	5,75,774	3,42,217	16,85,128
<i>Indirect expenditure</i>											
Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,979	..	..	..	18,979
Buildings, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,178	..	10,881	89,093	1,19,152
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,40,701	..	3,91,885	2,49,751	7,82,337
Expenditure on buildings includes nil spent by the Public Works Department.											
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :											
(1) Stipends tenable at Ghoragali, (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.											
Total (Indirect) ..											
							1,78,858	..	4,02,766	3,38,844	9,20,468
GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) ..							9,41,050	4,045	9,78,540	6,81,061	26,05,596

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

GENERAL TABLE VIII

Examination Results for the official year 1937-38

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>Degrees Examinations, Arts and Science</i>												
D. Litt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc.	(a)4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	494	116	610	431	93	524	19	12	31	17	11	28
M.Sc.	200	2	202	187	2	189	4	..	4	4	..	4
B. A.—(Honours)	57	..	57	50	..	50	1	..	1	1	..	1
B.Sc.—(Honours)	15	..	15	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.—(Pass)	2,720	256	2,976	1,736	103	1,839	103	52	155	59	56	115
B.Sc.—(Pass)	814	5	819	550	4	554	10	..	10	9	..	9
<i>Law</i>												
Master of Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	1,076	..	1,076	840	..	840	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine</i>												
M.D.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.B., B.S.	75	..	75	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.M.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S.—(Bombay) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	1	..	1	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.	96	..	96	86	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C. E.	18	..	18	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	13	..	13	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education</i>												
B. E. B. T. & L. T.	176	10	186	169	6	175	18	1	19	17	1	18
<i>Commerce</i>												
Master of Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce	213	6	219	174	3	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology</i>												
Master of Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture</i>												
Master of Agriculture	7	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	57	..	57	44	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Examinations</i>												
Intermediate in Arts†	3,608	793	4,401	2,505	407	2,912	191	112	303	149	67	216
Intermediate in Science	388	20	408	214	17	231	2	..	2	2	..	2
Licentiate of Civil Engrg.	22	..	22	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or certificate in Teaching	89	17	106	80	6	86	48	23	71	40	17	57
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	443	32	475	321	22	343	..	..	..	..	..	..

* i.e. appearing from a recognized institution

(a) Result of 3 examinees appeared for D. Sc. from Lucknow University is not yet out.

† 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 1937-38—(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>												
Licentiate of Agriculture.	90	..	90	78	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Examinations</i>												
(a) On completion of High School Course.												
High School ..	12,183	2,717	14,900	8,184	1,009	9,193	374	533	907	226	267	533
School Final, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Higher certificate.	7	..	7	5	..	5	7	..	7	7	..	7
Cambridge School certificate.	173	134	307	120	43	163	100	6	106	73	1	74
(b) On completion of Middle School Course.												
Cambridge Junior Vernacular Upper Middle.	212	..	212	178	..	178	114	..	114	96	..	96
Anglo-Vernacular Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	1,285	1,706	350	577	927
Vernacular Middle..	..	..	..	..	..	..	933	161	1,094	680	59	739
Vernacular Lower Middle.	27,880	8,651	36,531	18,971	4,818	23,789	14	25	39	11	5	16
(c) On completion of Primary Course.												
Upper Primary ..	83,918	13	83,931	70,670	10	70,680	5,455	337	5,792	4,168	168	4,336
Lower Primary ..	156,468	436	156,904	127,317	354	127,671	13,730	68	13,798	11,078	55	11,133
(d) On completion of Vocational Course.												
European Women Teachers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	16	..	16
For Teachers' Certificates.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Vernacular, Higher	433	624	1,057	384	280	664	98	29	127	74	13	87
{ Vernacular, Lower	682	602	1,284	577	277	854	149	25	174	114	15	129
At Art schools ..	37	..	37	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Law schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical schools	103	..	103	56	..	56	24	..	24	16	..	16
At Engineering schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial schools.	1,324	12	1,336	1,184	4	1,188	12	..	12	8	..	8
At Commercial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other schools ..	98	59	157	85	36	121	..	..	..	..	..	..

* i.e. appearing from a recognized institution.

GENERAL TABLE IX

Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas, United Provinces, for the year 1937-38

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																
<i>For males</i>																
Arts colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	764	3	764	43,428	12	1,33,773	1,77,213	..	..	79	79
High schools	1	318	..	..	14	3,429	15	3,747	1,34,779	501	1,72,652	3,07,932	17	..	215	232
Middle schools, English ..	1	111	..	..	16	1,253	17	1,364	21,371	427	66,584	88,382	10	..	127	137
schools, Vernacular .. ..	..	..	405	54,504	74	6,495	479	60,999	6,54,428	3,99,978	1,40,243	11,94,649	..	2,030	259	2,289
Primary schools	13	820	12,670	879,510	3,350	124,284	16,033	1,004,614	50,01,061	23,70,752	2,27,387	75,99,200	23	27,078	3,983	31,084
Training schools	15	952	23	291	3	86	41	1,329	3,40,588	34,978	13,912	3,89,478	110	67	14	191
Agricultural schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	3	102	15	439	142	3,162	160	3,703	3,479	3,149	1,603	8,231	3	13	145	161
Other schools *	8	509	5	171	164	5,673	177	6,353	26,029	17,016	54,164	97,209	15	9	225	249
Total	41	2,812	13,118	934,915	3,766	145,146	16,925	1,082,873	62,25,163	28,26,813	8,10,318	98,62,294	178	29,197	5,047	34,422

GENERAL TABLE IX—(concluded)

Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas, United Provinces, for the year 1937-38—(concluded)

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 schools { English .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	354	5	354	9,369	..	13,841	23,210	..	..	40	40
{ Vernacular	1	194	24	1,588	4	368	31	2,150	19,645	10,994	9,486	40,125	6	61	21	88
Primary schools	1	37	718	25,073	383	12,129	1,102	37,239	1,55,032	1,14,796	6,305	2,76,133	2	844	408	1,254
Training schools	9	104	..	..	4	46	13	150	12,409	..	4,302	16,711	9	..	7	16
Agricultural schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	335	742	26,661	398	12,897	1,151	39,893	1,96,455	1,25,790	33,934	3,56,179	17	905	476	1,398
Grand total for all recognized institutions.	52	3,147	13,860	961,576	4,164	158,043	18,076	1,122,766	64,21,618	29,52,603	8,44,252	1,02,18,473	195	30,102	5,523	35,820

II—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS		
For males	2,122	39,545
For females	91	1,095
Total	2,213	41,540
GRAND TOTAL for all institutions.	20,289	1,164,306

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.