

# EDUCATION IN INDIA

1950-51

**Vol. I—Report**



सत्यमेव जयते

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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## PREFACE

EDUCATION IN INDIA, 1950-51 gives an account of the progress achieved in the field of education in the country during the year. Based on the material supplied by the State educational authorities, the report deals with all aspects of education and contains detailed statistics. The consolidated All-India Tables will form Volume II of the publication.

I take this opportunity to thank all the State governments for their valuable help and co-operation in the compilation of the report. I have also to thank Mr. R. S. Chitkara, Mr. N. T. Karnani and their colleagues of the Statistical Section of this Ministry for the hard work they have done in preparing this report.

NEW DELHI,  
*The 22nd Oct. 1954.*

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Government of India*

## CONTENTS

Explanations	...	...	...	...	viii
Chapter					
I—General Survey	...	...	...	...	1
II—Educational Organisation and Personnel	...	...	...	...	26
III—Primary Education	...	...	...	...	34
IV—Basic Education	...	...	...	...	66
V—Secondary Education	...	...	...	...	79
VI—University Education	...	...	...	...	108
VII—Training of Teachers	...	...	...	...	143
VIII—Professional and Technical Education	...	...	...	...	162
IX—Social Education	...	...	...	...	203
X—Miscellaneous :					
1. Pre-Primary Education...	...	...	...	...	219
2. Aesthetic Education	...	...	...	...	219
3. Education of the Handicapped	...	...	...	...	224
4. Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities	...	...	...	...	228
5. Education of Girls	...	...	...	...	229
6. Physical Education	...	...	...	...	233
7. Scout and Guide Activities	...	...	...	...	236
8. National Cadet Corps	...	...	...	...	236
9. Extra-Curricular Activities	...	...	...	...	237
10. School Meals	...	...	...	...	237
11. Medical Examination of School Children	...	...	...	...	238
12. Education of Displaced Students	...	...	...	...	241
13. Indian Students Abroad	...	...	...	...	243
<i>Appendix A—Jammu and Kashmir</i>	...	...	...	...	245
<i>Appendix B—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate</i>	...	...	...	...	247

## **List of Illustrations**

			<b>Facing Page</b>
1.	Recognised Institutions by Managements	...	7
2.	Expenditure on Education by Sources	...	18
3.	Expenditure on Education by Heads of Charge	...	20
4.	Cost per Capita on Education	...	25
5.	Percentage of Trained Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools	...	56
6.	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	...	98
7.	Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional Education	...	168

## List of Statistical Tables in the Report

	Pages
I—Number of Institutions by Type ...	4-6
II—Number of Recognised Institutions by Managements ...	7
III—Number of Institutions by States ...	8-9
IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions ...	10-11
V—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Managements ...	13
VI—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Stages of Instruction ...	15
VII—Number of Pupils by States ...	16-17
VIII—Expenditure on Education by Sources ...	18
IX—Expenditure on Education According to Heads of Charge ...	19
X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by Sources...	20
XI—Direct Expenditure on Institutions by Managements ...	20
XII—Distribution of Government Expenditure on Education ...	21
XIII—Expenditure on Education by States ...	22-23
XIV—Distribution of State Educational Service according to Branches ...	26
XV—State Educational Service—Classes I and II ...	27-30
XVI—Expenditure on Direction and Inspection ...	32-33
XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage ...	36
XVIII—Number of Primary Schools ...	38-39
XIX—Number of Pupils in Primary Schools ...	42-43
XX—Number of Pupils in Primary Classes ...	44-45
XXI—Girls in Primary Schools ...	47
XXII—Number of and Enrolment in Single-Teacher Primary Schools ...	49
XXIII—Compulsory Primary Education in States ...	50-51
XXIV—Number of Teachers in Primary Schools ...	54-55
XXV—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Middle Passed and Trained Primary Teachers in Government Schools ...	58
XXVI—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources ...	59
XXVII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Managements ...	60
XXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States ...	61-63
XXIX—Number of Basic Schools ...	68

## List of Statistical Tables in the Report—(Contd.)

	Pages
XXX—Number of Pupils in Basic Schools ...	70
XXXI—Number of Teachers in Basic Schools ...	72-73
XXXII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by Sources ...	75
XXXIII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by States...	76
XXXIV—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage ...	82
XXXV—Number of Middle and High Schools by Managements . ... ..	83
XXXVI—Number of Secondary Schools by States ...	84-85
XXXVII—Managements of Secondary Schools by States ...	87-89
XXXVIII—Number of Pupils in Secondary Schools ...	90-91
XXXIX—Number of Pupils in Secondary Classes ...	93
XL—Girls in Secondary Schools ...	94
XLI—Number of Teachers in Secondary Schools ...	95-97
XLII—Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Secondary Schools ...	99
XLIII—Minimum and Maximum of Pay Scales of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government Schools ...	100
XLIV—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by Sources ... ..	101
XLV—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by States ... ..	102-104
XLVI—Results of Matriculation and equivalent Exami- nations ... ..	106
XLVII—Universities in India (Type and Faculties) ...	113-116
XLVIII—Number of Colleges by Managements ...	118
XLIX—Number of Colleges by States ...	120-121
L—Number of Pupils in Universities and Colleges ...	122
LI—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage ..	124-125
LII—Number of Pupils receiving General, Profe- ssional and Special Education at University Stage ... ..	126-127
LIII—Number of Girls Studying for Higher Education ...	128
LIV—Number of Teachers in Universities and Colleges ... ..	130
LV—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments ... ..	131-132
LVI—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources ... ..	133
LVII—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by States ... ..	134-137
LVIII—Results of University Examinations ...	139
LIX—Number of Passes in Different University Examinations by States ...	140-141

## List of Statistical Tables In the Report—(Contd.)

	Pages
•LX—Number of Teachers' Training Schools ...	146-147
LXI—Number of Pupils in Teachers' Training Schools	148-149
LXII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources ...	... 151
LXIII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by States ...	... 152-153
LXIV—Number of Teachers' Training Colleges ...	155
LXV—Number of Pupils in Teachers' Training Colleges	156-157
LXVI—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources ...	... 158
LXVII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by States ...	... 160-161
LXVIII—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Type ...	... 170-171
LXIX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by States ...	... 172-173
LXX—Statistics of Engineering Schools ...	174
LXXI—Statistics of Technical and Industrial Schools	175
LXXII—Statistics of Arts and Crafts Schools ...	176
LXXIII—Statistics of Medical Schools ...	177
LXXIV—Statistics of Agricultural Schools ...	178
LXXV—Statistics of Commercial Schools ...	179
LXXVI—Statistics of Schools for Physical Education ...	180
LXXVII—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by Type ...	... 182-183
LXXVIII—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by States ...	... 184-185
LXXIX—Statistics of Agriculture Colleges ...	190-191
LXXX—Statistics of Commerce Colleges ...	192-193
LXXXI—Statistics of Engineering Colleges ...	194
LXXXII—Statistics of Forestry Colleges ...	195
LXXXIII—Statistics of Law Colleges ...	196-197
LXXXIV—Statistics of Medical Colleges ...	198-199
LXXXV—Statistics of Physical Education Colleges ...	200
LXXXVI—Statistics of Technological Colleges ...	201
LXXXVII—Statistics of Veterinary Science Colleges ...	202
LXXXVIII—Statistics of Social Education ...	216-217
LXXXIX—Statistics of Pre-Primary Schools ...	220-221
XC—Statistics of Education of the Handicapped ...	226-227
XCI—Statistics of Education of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	230-231
XCII—Distribution of Girls in Recognised Institutions	232



## EXPLANATIONS

1. **Academic Year**—For the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year *i. e.*, 1st April, 1950 to 31st March, 1951.
2. **Recognised Institutions** are those in which the course of study followed is that prescribed or recognised by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Government or the University or the Board.
3. **Unrecognised Institutions** are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions.
4. **Enrolment**—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institution on 31st March, 1951 is taken.
5. **Expenditure**—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds all payments or contributions from fees and other sources, which are credited to such funds, are deducted.
6. **Local Boards** include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as Town Area Committees.
7. **Certificated Teachers** are those who have obtained any kind of Teachers' Certificate other than the one granted on the basis of public examination of a Teachers' Training Institution.
8. **Examination Results** refer to those students who were educated during the current year, *i. e.* the year for which the statistics are being given in this publication. These include results of private candidates also.
9. **Indirect Expenditure** represents the amount incurred on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Furniture, Scholarships and other Miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institution.
10. **All Statistics** refer to Recognised Institutions only, except where side-headings for Unrecognised Institutions are entered.
11. *Statistics relating to the State of Jammu and Kashmir have not been included in the main report as the same were not available in complete form. A brief account of the progress in the State is, however, given in Appendix A.*

## CHAPTER I GENERAL SURVEY

During the year under report, all-round progress in the sphere of education was maintained, but the rate of progress was short of what the people wanted. Shortage of personnel and resources could not, however, be removed except on the basis of a long term programme. Besides, the Central and State governments had to face serious difficulties of finance during the year. These difficulties were aggravated by scarcity conditions created by failure of monsoons in different parts of the country, floods, an earthquake in Assam and the need to rehabilitate millions of displaced persons.

In the field of primary education, there was progress both in quantity and quality. The programme of gradually converting existing primary schools into basic schools was continued. With the growth of experience, new crafts were adopted in the basic schools. This helped to bring the system into closer contact with the community and local conditions. The re-orientation of courses and institutions for the training of teachers to meet the needs of basic education was continued.

The demand for secondary education continued to expand. The Central Advisory Board of Education in its eighteenth meeting held at Trivandrum reiterated the demand for the appointment of a Secondary Education Commission. Growing recognition of the need for diversification of courses led some of the States to provide new types of schools devoted to technical, agricultural or commercial education. Attempts were also made at enriching the curriculum by introducing new subjects like civics, craft and agriculture.

University education in the country recorded steady progress. The recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission were approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education in a special meeting held at New Delhi in April, 1950. The Government of India in their turn accepted these recommendations and decided to implement them progressively. Visva-Bharati was declared an institution of national importance and a Bill to give it statutory recognition was introduced in Parliament. The new University of Gujarat in Bombay State started functioning during the year.

The All-India Council for Technical Education continued to play an important role in the co-ordination of technical education in the country. The various Boards of the Council made considerable progress in the preparation of all-India courses in different branches of engineering, technology and commerce. In accordance with a scheme approved by the Council, grants and loans amounting to nearly Rs. 33 lakhs were paid to 4 universities and 7 institutions for improvement and expansion of engineering and technical education. The scheme of Practical Training Stipends, Research Training Scholarships and Development of Research Facilities in the universities, initiated by the Ministry of Education in 1949-50, were continued during the year. Further progress was made in the appointment of staff and construction of buildings for the

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. The Delhi Polytechnic, which is another all-India institute under the control of the Central Ministry of Education, expanded the facilities in its Department of Technology. Liberal grants from the Central Government enabled the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to implement the schemes for its all-round development.

In the field of social education substantial progress was made in the implementation of the State schemes. Apart from the increase in numbers, there was a significant improvement in the quality of education imparted. The Government of India launched a scheme for intensification of literacy work in rural areas of Delhi. The new campaign aimed at complete and quick eradication of illiteracy. Its features were: holding of educational melas, literacy campaigns, establishment of post literacy centres and starting of Janata College. The scheme introduced a new plan of education through audio-visual aids by the help of 'educational caravans'. These caravans are units of three or four jeeps with trailers. They include a mobile stage, a small travelling library, an exhibition van and a projector.

The project of Janata College owes its inspiration directly to the international Seminar on Rural Adult Education to which a reference was made in the last report. The college was opened in December, 1950 at Alipur, 11 miles north-west of Delhi, with the object of training village leaders. Besides instruction in civics, health and sanitation, agriculture and animal husbandry, training was given in leather and canvas work, soapmaking, tanning, masonry and carpentry. During the training, which covers a period of 2 to 3 months, each student is expected to plan a practical programme for his village. On completing their training, students return to their villages and carry out a programme of social education.

The production of suitable literature for the neo-literates engaged the attention of both the Central and State governments. The Ministry of Education published through the agency of the Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi (Jamia Millia, Delhi), 43 pamphlets in simple Hindi. Each pamphlet was published in an edition of 10,000 copies, which were distributed to the States. Some of the State governments, particularly Madhya Pradesh, also published useful literature for neo-literates.

A most important development in the field of education of the handicapped was the evolution of Bharati Braille. The Government of India had taken the initiative in asking Unesco to investigate the possibility of evolving a common Braille for all languages. Bharati Braille was developed in accordance with the principles enunciated by an international body of experts appointed by Unesco to study the problem. Some of India's neighbours adopted, with minor modifications, the Bharati Braille. Further progress was made in the establishment of a Central Braille Printing Press at Dehra Dun for producing braille literature in Indian languages. The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, started by the Central Ministry of Education in January 1950, continued to make good progress in imparting vocational training to the adult blind.

During the year under review, the following Government of India schemes of scholarships for university and higher education

were in force :

- (a) The Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme under which university teachers were offered facilities for further study and research in foreign countries ;
- (b) The Central Scholarships Scheme for study abroad for students from Part C and D States ;
- (c) The scheme for the award of scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes pursuing post-matriculation education ;
- (d) The Cultural Scholarships Scheme for awarding scholarships to students of Indian origin or indigenous students from commonwealth and other foreign countries for higher studies in India ; and
- (e) Research Training Scholarships for research in scientific and technical subjects in universities and other institutions of higher learning.

In addition, stipends were awarded to graduates and diploma holders in engineering and technology for practical training in approved establishments.

The Government of India helped, both directly and indirectly, in the promotion of art and culture within the country. The Prime Minister of India inaugurated in February, 1951, the National Art Treasure Fund set up by the Central Government in co-operation with State governments. The object of this fund is to acquire pieces of ancient and contemporary art that are worthy of being preserved for the nation in the National Museum or the proposed National Art Gallery. A Central Advisory Committee on Art was set up. Two important conferences, one on Letters and the other on Dance, Drama and Music were held in New Delhi in March, 1951. The Conference on Letters resolved that a National Academy of Letters should be established. The Conference of Dance, Drama and Music recommended the establishment of an Academy of Dance, Drama and Music for promotion of these arts.

India continued to play an important role in the Unesco. In the Fifth General Conference held at Florence in May, 1950, the Indian delegation took a prominent part in the deliberations. The Government of India with the co-operation of the Unesco decided to establish a Public Library in Delhi. The Library is to take the form of a Pilot Project which would serve as a model not only for the States of the Indian Union, but also for other Asian countries. A study of group tensions was made by Dr. Gardner Murphy of New York, whose services were placed at the disposal of Government of India by the Unesco. The Director-General of Unesco, Dr. Torres Bodet paid an official visit to India from 21st to 26th March, 1951 and addressed a special session of the Indian National Commission.

The Central Advisory Board of Education continued to give guidance to the educational authorities in the country. The Board held during the year two meetings—one at New Delhi and the other at Trivandrum. The meeting at New Delhi was convened specially to consider the Indian University Education Commission Report. In the Trivandrum meeting, the Board, besides reviewing the progress made in the Central and State development schemes, considered the

**Table I—Number of Institutions by Type**

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Recognised</b>							
Universities ... ..	25	26	1	1	26	27	1
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education ... ..	6	7	...	...	6	7	+1
Research Institutions ... ..	17	18	...	...	17	18	+1
Arts and Science Colleges ... ..	401	429	66	69	467	498	+31
<b>Colleges for Professional and Technical Education</b>							
Agriculture ... ..	15	16	...	...	15	16	+1
Commerce ... ..	21	26	...	...	21	26	+5
Education (Teachers' Training) ... ..	34	39	14	14	48	53	+5
Engineering ... ..	23	27	...	...	23	27	+4
Forestry ... ..	4	4	...	...	4	4	...
Law ... ..	20	19	...	...	20	19	-1
Medicine ... ..	32	36	3	3	35	39	+4
Physical Education ... ..	5	7	...	...	5	7	+2
Technology ... ..	5	6	...	...	5	6	+1
Veterinary Science ... ..	10	10	...	...	10	10	...
Others ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	+1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>+22</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Colleges for Special Education</b>							
Home Science ...	...	...	1	2	1	2	+1
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	6	11	3	3	9	14	+5
Oriental Studies ...	52	71	2	2	54	73	+19
Sociology ...	2	3	...	...	2	3	+1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>+26</b>
<b>Schools for General Education</b>							
High/Higher Secondary ...	5,685	6,224	997	1,064	6,682	7,288	+606
Middle ...	11,332	11,922	1,588	1,674	12,920	13,596	+676
Primary ...	1,90,854	1,95,770	13,972	13,901	2,04,826	2,09,671	+4,845
Pre-Primary ...	210	222	65	81	275	303	+28
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,08,081</b>	<b>2,14,138</b>	<b>16,622</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>2,24,703</b>	<b>2,30,858</b>	<b>+6,155</b>
<b>Schools for Vocational and Technical Education</b>							
Agriculture ...	38	34	1	1	39	35	-4
Arts and Crafts ...	40	150	97	149	137	299	+162
Commerce ...	409	547	3	2	412	549	+137
Engineering ...	19	31	...	...	19	31	+12
Forestry ...	2	1	...	...	2	1	-1
Medicine ...	19	17	20	22	39	39	...
Physical Education ...	164	175	10	7	174	182	+8
Teachers' Training ...	509	567	211	215	720	782	+62
Technical and Industrial ...	390	356	96	64	486	420	-66
Others ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	+1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>+311</b>

**Table I—Number of Institutions by Type—contd.**

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Schools for Special Education</b>							
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	39	46	30	44	69	90	+21
Oriental Studies ... ..	3,441	3,298	24	21	3,465	3,319	-146
For the Handicapped ... ..	68	78	5	5	73	83	+10
For Social Workers ... ..	8	5	4	5	12	10	-2
Social (Adult) Education ...	40,642	41,115	6,822	7,441	47,464	48,556	+1,092
Reformatory ... ..	17	19	2	2	19	21	+2
Others ... ..	678	697	30	37	708	734	+26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,893</b>	<b>45,258</b>	<b>6,917</b>	<b>7,555</b>	<b>51,810</b>	<b>52,813</b>	<b>+1,003</b>
<b>TOTAL (Recognised)</b>	<b>2,55,242</b>	<b>2,62,031</b>	<b>24,067</b>	<b>24,829</b>	<b>2,79,309</b>	<b>2,86,860</b>	<b>+7,551</b>
<b>TOTAL (Unrecognised)</b>	<b>8,229</b>	<b>7,847</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>8,913</b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>-405</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,63,471</b>	<b>2,69,878</b>	<b>24,751</b>	<b>25,490</b>	<b>2,88,222</b>	<b>2,95,368</b>	<b>+7,146</b>

# RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGERMENTS

THOUSANDS

1950-51

120

100

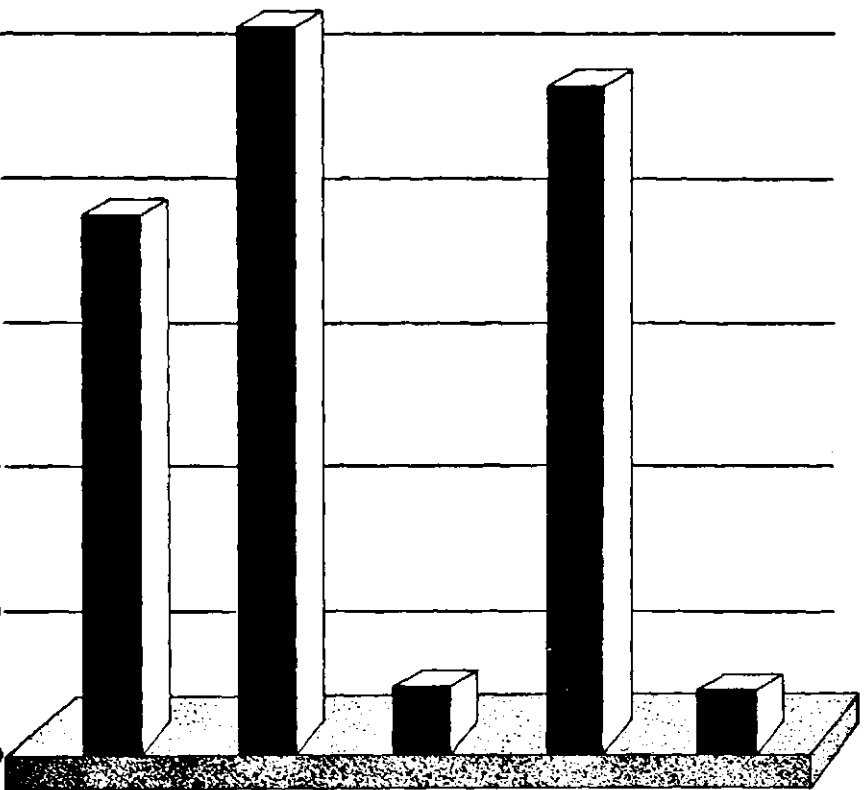
80

60

40

20

0



GOVERNMENT

DIST. BOARDS

MUNICIPAL  
BOARDS

AIDED  
PRIVATE BODIES

UNAIDED  
BODIES



reports of the various committees appointed by the Government of India and made important recommendations.

### Institutions

During the year under review, there were 2,86,860 recognised educational institutions in the country, as compared to 2,79,309 in 1949-50. Their classification by type of education is given in table I. It will be observed that the increase in numbers was shared by almost all types of institutions. Primary schools increased by 4,845 to 2,09,671, while there was a rise of 1,282 (from 19,602 to 20,884) in the case of secondary schools. The number of vocational and technical schools advanced from 2,028 to 2,339. There were 52,813 schools for special education (fine arts, oriental studies, for the handicapped, for adults, etc.)—an increase of 1,003 over the previous year's figure. The number of arts and science college increased from 467 to 498, of professional and technical colleges from 186 to 208 and of special education colleges from 66 to 92. With the establishment of the university of Gujarat, during the year, the number of universities rose to 27.

The number of institutions for girls also increased from 24,067 to 24,829 but their proportion to the total number of institutions remained almost stationary.

The total number of unrecognised schools and colleges decreased from 8,913 to 8,508 and constituted about 3 per cent of the total number of institutions, both recognised and unrecognised.

Table II distributes recognised institutions, according to managements for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. Of the total of 2,86,860 institutions, 74,940 (26.1 per cent) were controlled by the government, 1,10,174 (38.4 per cent) were managed by local boards, and the remaining 1,01,746 (35.5 per cent) were run by private agencies. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 30.5, 33.1 and 36.4 respectively. During 1950-51, the number of local board institutions increased by 19.3 per cent, while that of government institutions decreased by 12.1 per cent. The rise and fall are more apparent than real and were due mainly to the transfer of government primary schools in Uttar Pradesh to the administrative control of district boards. The aided private institutions recorded an increase of 1.9 per cent. With the liberalisation of grants-in-aid rules, the number of unaided institutions decreased from 10,775 to 9,096.

**Table II—Number of Recognised Institutions by Managements**

Management	1949-50		1950-51	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	85,281	30.5	74,940	26.1
District Boards	83,537	29.9	1,00,886	35.2
Municipal Board	8,813	3.2	9,288	3.2
Private Bodies :				
Aided	90,903	32.5	92,650	32.3
Unaided	10,775	3.9	9,096	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,79,309</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,86,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table III—Number of

State	Recognised Institutions						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	For Boys		For Girls		Total		
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	11,412	11,918	1,563	1,536	12,975	13,454	+479
Bihar	25,319	27,718	2,269	2,320	27,588	30,038	+2,450
Bombay	36,795	40,273	4,006	4,829	40,801	45,102	+4,301
Madhya Pradesh	27,870	25,925	5,622	5,185	33,492	31,110	-2,382
Madras	40,442	41,394	425	460	40,867	41,854	+987
Orissa	12,141	11,399	358	273	12,499	11,672	-827
Punjab	4,544	4,731	1,199	1,233	5,743	5,964	+221
Uttar Pradesh	35,513	35,581	3,132	3,284	38,645	38,865	+220
West Bengal	17,665	18,009	1,400	1,204	19,265	19,213	-52
Hyderabad	7,936	8,573	1,152	1,180	9,088	9,753	+665
Madhya Bharat	4,289	4,458	373	381	4,662	4,839	+177
Mysore	14,025	12,858	1,005	1,014	15,030	13,872	-1,158
Pepsu	988	1,148	142	158	1,130	1,306	+176
Rajasthan	4,139	5,005	429	496	4,568	5,501	+933
Saurashtra	2,360	2,530	245	246	2,605	2,776	+171
Travancore-Cochin	5,107	5,267	200	266	5,307	5,533	+226
Ajmer	329	417	98	106	427	523	+96
A. and N. Islands	21	20	...	...	21	20	-1
Bhopal	218	268	31	37	24	305	+56
Bilaspur	32	35	1	1	33	36	+3
Coorg	128	135	3	3	131	138	+7
Delhi	585	859	203	356	788	1,215	+427
Himachal Pradesh	458	479	35	34	493	513	+20
Chhatisgarh	271	257	38	44	309	301	-8
Manipur	470	533	29	29	498	562	+64
Tripura	447	455	21	21	468	476	+8
Vindhya Pradesh	1,538	1,786	89	133	1,627	1,919	+292
India	2,55,242	2,62,031	24,067	24,829	2,79,309	2,86,860	+7,551

## Institutions by States

Unrecognised institutions						Increase (+) Decrease (-)	State
For Boys		For Girls		Total			
1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,003	1,248	105	81	1,108	1,322	+221	Assam
1,285	1,295	115	120	1,400	1,415	+15	Bihar
540	383	12	16	552	399	-153	Bombay
849	806	61	56	910	862	-48	Madhya Pradesh
108	...	...	...	108	...	-108	Madras
1,329	1,588	1	4	1,330	1,592	+262	Orissa
164	135	134	130	298	265	-33	Punjab
869	915	30	41	899	956	+57	Utter Pradesh
359	338	54	59	413	397	-16	West Bengal
817	546	...	1	817	547	-270	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
208	...	...	...	208	...	-208	Mysore
57	8	10	12	67	20	-47	Pepsu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajasthan
97	...	12	...	109	...	-109	Saurashtra
139	182	15	11	154	193	+39	Travancore-Cochin
5	2	...	...	5	2	-3	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. and N. Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
7	13	...	...	7	13	+6	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi
25	40	...	...	25	40	+15	Himachal Pradesh
365	345	135	130	500	475	-25	Kutch
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manipura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tripura
3	3	...	...	3	3	...	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>8,229</b>	<b>7,847</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>8,913</b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>-405</b>	<b>India</b>

Table IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions

Type	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Recognised</b>							
Arts and Science Colleges (including Research Institutions and University Departments) ... ..	2,77,996	3,01,234	38,376	40,754	3,16,372	3,41,988	+ 25,616
<b>Colleges for Professional and Technical Education.</b>							
Agriculture ... ..	3,074	2,936	8	20	3,082	2,956	- 126
Commerce ... ..	8,098	9,811	89	145	8,187	9,956	+ 1,769
Education (Teachers' Training) ... ..	2,423	2,600	1,358	1,344	3,781	3,944	+ 163
Engineering ... ..	9,403	10,612	8	21	9,411	10,633	+ 1,222
Forestry ... ..	389	313	...	...	389	313	- 76
Law ... ..	6,537	7,364	142	179	6,679	7,543	+ 864
Medicine ... ..	9,840	12,433	1,932	2,325	11,772	14,758	+ 2,986
Physical Education ... ..	155	502	37	97	192	599	+ 407
Technology ... ..	1,514	1,928	27	25	1,541	1,953	+ 412
Veterinary Science ... ..	1,481	1,446	5	6	1,486	1,452	- 34
Others ... ..	...	43	...	...	...	43	+ 43
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>42,914</b>	<b>49,988</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>46,520</b>	<b>54,150</b>	<b>+ 7,630</b>
<b>Colleges for Special Education</b>							
Home Science ... ..	...	...	272	347	272	347	+ 75
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ... ..	644	1,244	337	1,115	981	2,359	+ 1,375
Oriental Studies ... ..	3,790	4,302	152	245	3,942	4,547	+ 606
Sociology ... ..	67	78	60	50	117	128	+ 11
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>5,624</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>7,381</b>	<b>+ 2,069</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3
<b>Schools for General Education</b>							
High/Higher Secondary ... ..	22,89,069	26,09,345	4,98,227	5,50,156	27,87,296	31,59,501	+ 3,72,205
Middle ... ..	15,44,271	16,75,461	3,94,952	3,97,047	19,39,223	20,72,508	+ 1,33,285
Primary ... ..	1,25,66,985	1,31,55,593	48,51,559	51,38,374	1,74,18,544	1,82,93,967	+ 8,75,423
Pre-Primary ... ..	9,485	11,833	8,570	9,807	18,055	21,640	+ 3,585
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,64,09,810</b>	<b>1,74,52,232</b>	<b>57,53,308</b>	<b>60,98,384</b>	<b>2,21,63,118</b>	<b>5,35,47,616</b>	<b>+ 13,84,498</b>
<b>Schools for Vocational and Technical Education</b>							
Agriculture ... ..	1,867	1,845	15	9	1,882	1,854	- 28
Arts and Crafts ... ..	3,524	6,059	6,353	8,747	9,877	14,806	+ 4,929
Commerce ... ..	25,636	34,106	1,985	3,280	27,621	37,386	+ 9,765
Engineering ... ..	3,090	5,538	6	1	3,096	5,539	+ 2,443
Forestry ... ..	53	27	...	...	53	27	- 26
Medicine ... ..	2,438	1,982	1,352	1,362	3,790	3,344	- 446
Physical Education ... ..	12,704	18,743	1,292	3,851	13,996	22,594	+ 8,598
Teachers' Training ... ..	49,008	51,523	16,934	17,893	66,842	69,416	+ 2,574
Technical and Industrial ... ..	26,549	26,367	7,777	5,745	34,326	32,112	- 2,214
Others ... ..	...	116	...	...	...	116	+ 116
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,25,769</b>	<b>1,46,308</b>	<b>35,714</b>	<b>40,888</b>	<b>1,61,483</b>	<b>1,87,194</b>	<b>+ 25,711</b>
<b>Schools for Special Education</b>							
For the Handicapped ... ..	2,313	2,770	750	845	3,063	3,615	+ 552
For Social Workers ... ..	651	227	110	130	761	357	- 404
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts ... ..	2,563	5,567	2,443	4,773	5,006	10,340	+ 5,334
Oriental Studies ... ..	94,068	86,702	4,691	5,368	98,759	92,070	- 6,689
Reformatory ... ..	3,492	3,918	346	520	3,838	4,438	+ 600
Social (Adult) Education ... ..	9,84,588	10,55,983	1,66,478	2,00,028	11,51,066	12,56,011	+ 1,04,945
Others ... ..	28,624	31,458	4,687	6,154	33,311	37,612	+ 4,301
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11,16,299</b>	<b>11,86,625</b>	<b>1,79,505</b>	<b>2,17,818</b>	<b>12,95,804</b>	<b>14,04,443</b>	<b>+ 1,08,639</b>
<b>Total (Recognised) ... ..</b>	<b>1,79,77,289</b>	<b>1,91,42,009</b>	<b>60,11,320</b>	<b>64,00,763</b>	<b>2,39,88,609</b>	<b>2,55,42,772</b>	<b>+ 15,54,163</b>
<b>Total (Unrecognised) ... ..</b>	<b>3,13,552</b>	<b>3,01,888</b>	<b>80,474</b>	<b>77,340</b>	<b>3,94,026</b>	<b>3,79,228</b>	<b>- 14,798</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,82,90,841</b>	<b>1,94,43,897</b>	<b>60,91,794</b>	<b>64,78,103</b>	<b>2,43,82,635</b>	<b>2,59,22,000</b>	<b>+ 15,39,365</b>

Of the total number of recognised institutions, 2,05,864 or 71.8 per cent were situated in rural areas. Their number during 1949-50 was 1,99,926 and their proportion to the total 71.6 per cent. The distribution of these institutions, according to the main types, is shown below :

	1949-50	1950-51
Primary Schools ...	1,66,908	1,76,027
Secondary Schools ...	12,565	13,240
Vocational and Technical Schools	338	293
Social (Adult) Education Schools	17,567	13,803
Other Special Education Schools	2,511	2,443
Arts and Science Colleges	27	33
Professional and Special Education Colleges ...	10	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,99,926</b>	<b>2,05,864</b>

Table III compares the number of institutions in different States for the two years 1949-50 and 1950-51. The number of recognised institutions increased in all the States, except in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Mysore, A. and N. Islands and Kutch, where it decreased by 2,382 ; 827 ; 52 ; 1,158 ; 1 and 8 respectively. In Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Mysore and Kutch, the fall was due to the closing of social education schools and centres, while in West Bengal it was caused by the elimination of inefficient and uneconomic primary schools. Bombay recorded the highest increase of 4,301 followed by Bihar with 2,450 new institutions. The rise in both the cases was mainly due to the starting of new social education schools.

### Pupils

The total enrolment, from the pre-primary school to the university, in recognised institutions alone, amounted to 2,55,42,772. This is an increase of 15,54,163 or 6.5 per cent over 1949-50. In 1950-51, girls constituted 25.1 per cent of the total number of pupils under institution almost the same as in the previous year. The increase in the enrolment extended to almost all types of institutions but the rate of increase varied considerably. In the primary schools, the number of pupils increased by 5.0 per cent, as against a rise of 1.7 per cent shown by secondary schools, 15.9 per cent by vocational and technical schools and 8.4 per cent by schools providing special education. The universities and colleges enrolled 9.6 per cent more pupils than in 1949-50 ; separate figures for arts and science colleges (including universities and research institutions), professional and technical colleges and special education colleges being 8.1, 16.4 and 38.9 per cent respectively.

The unrecognised institutions reported a total enrolment of 3,79,228, which is less by 14,798 than the corresponding figure in 1949-50.

The distribution of the total enrolment in recognised institutions during the year was : arts and science colleges (including universities and research institutions) 3,41,988, professional and technical colleges 54,150, special education colleges 7,381, secondary schools 52,32,009 primary (including pre-primary) schools 1,83,15,607, vocational and technical schools 1,87,194, social (adult) education schools and centres 12,56,011 and other special education schools 1,48,432. For further details, reference may be made to table IV, which compares enrolment of different classes of institutions during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

The classification of pupils in recognised institutions, according to their managements is tabulated below :

**Table V—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Managements**

Management	1949-50		1950-51		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government ...	57,67,636	24.0	52,21,414	20.4	-5,46,222	-9.5
District Boards ...	80,00,600	33.4	95,75,855	37.5	+15,75,255	19.7
Municipal Boards ...	18,08,128	7.5	19,80,790	7.8	+1,72,662	9.5
Private Bodies -						
Aided ...	74,78,860	31.2	78,68,707	30.8	+3,89,847	5.2
Unaided ...	9,33,385	3.9	8,96,006	3.5	-37,379	-4.0
Total	2,39,38,609	100.0	2,55,42,772	100.0	15,54,163	6.5

The fall in the number of pupils reading in government institutions was, as already explained in case of all institutions taken as a whole, due to the transfer of government primary schools in Uttar Pradesh to the control of district boards.

Table VI shows the distribution of pupils studying in different stages of general education and for professional and special education courses. It will be seen that there was an increase in all stages and courses. Of the total number of pupils, 93.4 per cent were engaged in general education, as compared to 0.4 per cent in professional and special collegiate education and 5.2 per cent in vocational and special school education. The pupils for general education were further distributed as : primary stage 78.4 per cent, secondary stage 20.2 per cent and collegiate stage 1.4 per cent.

Of the total of 2,55,42,772 pupils in recognised institutions, nearly 63.1 per cent came from the rural areas. Their proportion in the primary schools was 73.2 per cent, as compared to 42.3 per cent in secondary schools and 2.8 per cent in colleges and universities.

Table VII compares the number of pupils in the several States for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. The rise in enrolment in recognised institutions was reported by all the States, except Orissa, Mysore and A. and N. Islands. In Orissa, it was caused by the closing of adult schools and centres. In Mysore, it was mainly due to the discontinuance of the scheme of compulsory attendance in force in 27 taluks. In A. and N. Islands, the closing of one primary school resulted in decreasing the enrolment by 27. Uttar Pradesh led all the Part A States in showing the highest increase of 3,69,305 i.e., 11.3 per cent. Next in order were Bihar (9.6 per cent), Assam (8.6 per cent), West Bengal (8.3 per cent), Bombay and Punjab (7.1 per cent each), Madras (2.9 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (2.6 per cent). In the case of Part B States, the percentage increase varied from 1.4 in Travancore-Cochin to 13.8 in Pepsu. Among Part C States, the increase was highest in Bhopal (20.1 per cent) followed closely by Delhi (19.1 per cent) and least in Kutch (4.1 per cent).

Figures in col. (18) of the table give the percentages of pupils to the total population in the different States.

### **Expenditure**

During the year under report, the total expenditure, direct as well as indirect, on education in recognised institutions amounted to Rs. 114.38 crores, 11.9 per cent more than in 1949-50. Its distribution



**Table VI—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Stages of Instruction**

Stage	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>General Education—</b>							
Pre-Primary Stage ... ..	13,459	15,002	12,306	13,307	25,765	28,309	2,544
Primary Stage ... ..	1,27,18,822	1,34,06,282	50,34,74	52,71,359	1,77,53,562	1,86,77,641	9,24,079
Secondary Stage ... ..	36,58,858	40,06,863	7,08,007	8,10,148	43,66,865	48,17,011	4,50,146
Intermediate ... ..	1,75,711	1,94,921	23,540	26,416	1,99,251	2,21,337	22,086
B.A./B.Sc. ... ..	74,301	75,032	10,759	11,636	85,060	86,668	1,608
M.A./M.Sc. ... ..	12,033	14,401	1,656	2,127	13,689	16,528	2,839
Research ... ..	837	1,051	85	139	922	1,190	268
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,66,54,021</b>	<b>1,77,13,562</b>	<b>57,91,093</b>	<b>61,35,132</b>	<b>2,24,45,114</b>	<b>2,38,48,684</b>	<b>14,03,570</b>
Professional and Technical Education (Collegiate) ...	7	85,595	4,055	4,668	79,101	90,263	11,162
Special Education (Collegiate.)	4,291	5,573	771	1,767	5,062	7,340	2,278
Vocational and Technical Education (School) ...	1,26,772	1,49,445	35,760	41,123	1,62,532	1,90,568	28,036
Social (Adult) Education ...	9,84,588	10,55,983	1,66,478	2,00,028	11,51,066	12,56,011	1,04,945
Special Education (School) ...	1,32,571	1,31,861	13,163	18,045	1,45,734	1,49,906	4,172
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,79,77,289</b>	<b>1,91,42,009</b>	<b>60,11,320</b>	<b>64,00,763</b>	<b>2,39,88,609</b>	<b>2,55,42,772</b>	<b>15,54,163</b>

Table VII—Number of

State	In Recognised Institutions						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Number	Percent- age
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	7,17,118	7,83,592	89,994	92,844	8,07,112	8,76,436	+69,324	+8.6
Bihar	16,75,619	18,41,661	1,07,398	1,13,308	17,83,017	19,54,969	+1,71,952	+9.6
Bombay	34,84,227	37,40,537	5,50,128	5,79,304	40,34,355	43,19,891	+2,85,536	+7.1
M. Pradesh	12,44,833	12,66,993	2,08,544	2,24,600	14,53,377	14,91,593	+38,216	+2.6
Madras	46,40,551	47,71,730	92,845	99,723	47,33,396	48,71,453	+1,38,057	+2.9
Orissa	5,79,238	5,80,403	20,308	16,985	5,99,606	5,97,388	-2,218	-0.4
Punjab	6,59,694	7,07,592	1,36,292	1,44,826	7,95,986	8,52,418	+56,432	+7.1
U. Pradesh	29,99,271	33,07,949	2,73,038	3,33,665	32,72,309	36,41,614	+3,69,305	+11.3
West Bengal	17,63,130	19,19,668	1,70,155	1,73,779	19,33,285	20,93,447	+1,60,162	+8.3
Hyderabad	5,55,839	6,24,209	1,01,599	1,08,442	6,57,438	7,32,651	+75,213	+11.4
M. Bharat	2,50,777	2,68,434	38,358	48,334	2,89,135	3,16,768	+27,633	+9.6
Mysore	8,27,469	8,14,796	1,00,130	1,04,564	9,27,599	9,19,360	-8,239	-0.9
Pepsu	1,17,791	1,33,530	15,547	18,255	1,33,338	1,51,785	+18,447	+13.8
Rajasthan	3,05,760	3,51,132	42,092	44,382	3,47,852	3,95,514	+47,662	+13.7
Saurashtra	2,03,912	2,30,201	50,220	53,000	2,54,132	2,83,201	+29,069	+11.4
Trav.-Cochin	13,90,969	13,80,878	1,05,162	1,35,797	14,96,131	15,16,675	+20,544	+1.4
Ajmer	38,983	41,787	9,230	9,970	48,213	51,757	+3,544	+7.4
A.&N. Islands	1,692	1,665	...	...	1,692	1,665	-27	-1.6
Bhopal	13,267	15,878	2,365	3,005	15,632	18,883	+3,251	+20.1
Bilaspur	4,451	4,766	209	216	4,660	4,982	+322	+6.9
Coorg	20,687	22,640	1,379	1,345	22,066	23,985	+1,919	+8.7
Delhi	1,14,902	1,36,159	44,518	53,684	1,59,420	1,89,843	+30,423	+19.1
H. Pradesh	29,448	31,686	3,432	3,197	32,880	34,883	+2,003	+6.1
Kutch	18,617	19,051	2,737	3,154	21,354	22,205	+851	+4.1
Manipur	38,577	40,775	2,363	2,667	40,940	43,442	+2,502	+6.1
Tripura	27,882	29,983	1,712	1,857	29,594	31,840	+2,246	+7.6
V. Pradesh	88,968	97,804	5,122	6,320	94,090	1,04,124	+10,034	+10.7
India	2,18,13,732	2,31,65,549	21,74,877	23,77,223	2,39,88,609	2,55,42,772	+15,54,163	+6.5

## Pupils by States

In Unrecognised Institutions								Percentage of Pupils to Population (1950-51)	State
For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	Number	Percentage		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
45,793	54,197	4,533	3,760	50,326	57,957	+7,631	+15.2	10.3	Assam
65,996	70,641	3,331	3,929	69,327	74,570	+5,243	+7.6	5.0	Bihar
25,311	16,748	529	813	25,840	17,561	-8,279	-32.0	12.1	Bombay
38,224	41,965	2,499	2,754	40,723	44,719	+3,996	+9.8	7.2	M. Pradesh
4,652	...	...	...	4,652	...	-4,652	-100.0	8.5	Madras
35,060	42,777	63	137	35,123	42,914	+7,791	+22.2	4.4	Orissa
9,264	9,374	10,321	12,343	19,585	21,717	+2,132	+10.9	6.9	Punjab
38,849	31,528	2,691	2,731	41,540	34,259	-7,281	-17.5	5.8	U. Pradesh
23,062	19,868	3,310	3,732	26,372	23,600	-2,772	-10.5	8.5	West Bengal
25,553	17,917	...	07	25,553	18,124	-7,429	-29.1	4.0	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	M. Bharat
4,208	...	...	...	4,208	...	-4,208	-100.0	10.1	Mysore
3,440	1,785	846	935	4,286	2,720	-1,566	-36.5	4.4	Pepsu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	Rajasthan
6,626	...	432	...	7,058	...	-7,058	-100.0	6.8	Saurashtra
15,940	18,419	1,636	398	17,576	18,817	+1,241	+7.1	16.5	Trav.-Cochin
85	83	...	...	85	83	-2	-2.4	7.5	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	A.&N. Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	Bilaspur
251	598	...	...	251	598	+347	+138.2	10.7	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9	Delhi
835	680	...	..	835	680	-155	-18.6	3.6	H. Pradesh
14,222	13,786	6,360	7,038	20,582	20,824	+242	+1.2	7.6	Kutch
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	Manipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	Tripura
104	85	...	...	104	85	-19	-18.3	2.9	V. Pradesh
3,57,475	3,40,451	36,551	38,777	3,94,026	3,79,228	-14,798	-3.8	7.3	India

according to the various sources of income, is shown below :

**Table VIII—Expenditure on Education by Sources**

Source	1949-50		1950-51	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	1	2	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	57,51,97,005	56.3	65,26,77,976	57.1
District Board Funds	7,42,08,217	7.3	7,86,01,729*	6.9
Municipal Board Funds	4,52,80,543	4.4	4,63,84,783†	4.0
Fees ...	20,66,07,439	20.2	23,32,71,665	20.4
Endowments ...	1,42,45,039	1.4	2,46,27,983	2.2
Other Sources ...	10,68,56,648	10.4	10,82,57,423	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,02,23 94,891</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,14,38,21,559</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be observed that (a) nearly three-fifths of the expenditure was met from government funds, one-fifth was accounted by fees and the rest of it was contributed almost equally by local board funds and other sources, including endowments and benefactions, (b) the increase was not uniformly spread over all the sources; it was 13.5 per cent in government funds, as against 5.9, 2.4, 12.9 and 9.7 per cent in district board funds, municipal board funds, fees and other sources and (c) there was no substantial change in the share of the various sources in the total expenditure.

The classification of expenditure, according to heads of charge, with a division between direct and indirect expenditure, for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 is shown in table IX. The total direct expenditure increased by Rs. 8.90 crores or 10.8 per cent. The increase was shared by all types of institutions. Nearly 46.1 per cent of it was devoted to secondary schools, 28.5 per cent to primary schools, 20.2 per cent to universities and colleges and the remaining 5.2 per cent to vocational and special education schools. According to heads of charge, the direct expenditure was distributed as: universities 5.4 per cent, boards 0.6 per cent, arts and science colleges 8.6 per cent, professional and technical colleges 4.6 per cent, special education colleges 0.3 per cent, vocational and technical schools 4.1 per cent and special education schools 1.8 per cent. The actual proportion of expenditure in primary education was much higher as the figures did not take into account the expenditure incurred on primary departments of secondary schools.

The total indirect expenditure increased by 16.1 per cent to Rs. 23.32 crores and formed 20.4 per cent of total expenditure on education. Of the increase, 64.8 per cent was accounted for by buildings, 30.4 per cent by miscellaneous items such as scholarships, hostel charges, etc., and the remaining 4.8 per cent by direction and

\* Includes in this and succeeding tables Rs. 77,41,076 for primary education, Rs. 34,75,183 for secondary education and Rs. 3,116 for industrial education as Bihar Govt. grants to district boards, the distribution of which, according to direct and indirect expenditure is not available. The corresponding figures for 1949-50 were Rs. 91,34,402; Rs. 36,58,944; and Rs. 3,744 respectively.

† Includes in this and succeeding tables Rs. 7,36,628 for primary education and Rs. 1,52,446 for secondary education as Bihar Govt. grants to municipal boards, the distribution of which according to direct and indirect expenditure is not available. The corresponding figures for 1949-50 were 8,60,999 and 1,65,895 respectively.

# EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

RS-IN  
CRORES

70

63

56

49

42

35

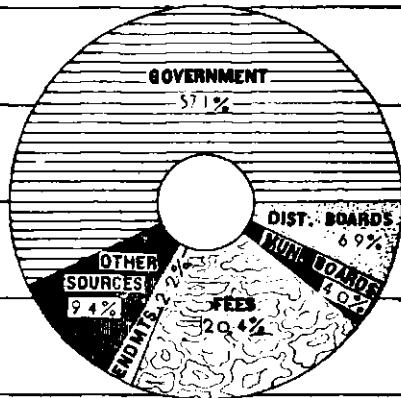
28

21

14

7

0



**Table IX—Expenditure on Education According to Heads of Charge**

Heads of Charge	1949-50	1950-51	Increase	
			Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>Direct</b>				
Universities ...	4,71,75,344	4,90,52,621	18,77,277	4.0
Boards of Secondary and/ or Intermediate Education	46,56,621	53,38,275	6,81,654	14.6
Research Institutions	44,65,877	62,56,008	17,90,131	4.0
Arts and Science Colleges	6,52,39,906	7,17,14,236	64,74,330	9.0
Professional Colleges	3,56,98,482	4,21,93,383	64,94,901	18.2
Special Education Colleges	15,17,537	22,24,192	7,06,655	46.6
High Schools ...	20,46,33,172	23,04,50,499	2,58,17,327	12.6
Middle Schools ...	6,17,64,933	7,69,89,998	1,52,25,065	2.5
Primary Schools ...	33,95,95,194	36,48,43,098	2,52,47,904	7.4
Pre-Primary Schools...	10,95,574	11,98,319	1,02,745	9.4
Vocational Schools ...	3,43,02,205	3,69,43,140	26,40,935	7.7
Special Education Schools	1,44,24,023	1,60,86,368	16,62,345	11.5
Social (Adult) Education Schools	69,42,018	72,48,931	3,06,913	4.4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>82,15,10,886</b>	<b>91,05,39,068</b>	<b>8,90,28,182</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Indirect</b>				
Direction ...	56,97,269	58,95,178	1,97,909	3.5
Inspection ...	2,00,98,845	2,14,69,282	13,70,437	6.8
Buildings ...	7,82,70,088	9,92,70,058	2,09,99,970	26.8
Miscellaneous ...	9,68,17,803	10,66,47,973	98,30,170	10.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>20,08,84,005</b>	<b>23,32,82,491</b>	<b>3,23,98,486</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,02,23,94,891</b>	<b>14,38,21,559</b>	<b>12,14,26,668</b>	<b>11.9</b>

inspection. Of total indirect expenditure, 11.7 per cent was incurred on direction and inspection, 42.6 per cent on buildings and 45.7 per cent on miscellaneous items.

The government met 65.9 per cent of the indirect expenditure, as compared to 6.0 per cent by local boards, 7.1 per cent by fees and 21.0 per cent by endowments and other sources. During 1949-50, the contribution for these sources amounted to 68.1, 6.7, 8.1 and 17.1 respectively. The source-wise percentages for each of the items included under indirect expenditure is shown in table X.

**Table X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by Sources**

Item	Percentage of Expenditure met from					
	Government funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Direction	1949-50	98.4	0.6	...	...	...
	1950-51	96.1	3.9	...	...	...
Inspection	1949-50	93.8	6.9	0.1	...	0.1
	1950-51	95.1	4.5	0.0	...	0.4
Buildings	1949-50	57.6	9.6	4.4	1.4	27.0
	1950-51	58.0	8.4	5.0	4.6	24.0
Scholarships	1949-50	76.7	2.3	8.2	1.0	11.8
	1950-51	79.8	3.3	2.1	3.7	11.1
Hostel Charges	1949-50	52.1	1.3	29.5	1.5	15.6
	1950-51	42.0	1.2	29.4	4.4	23.0
Miscellaneous	1949-50	72.0	7.2	10.2	0.0	10.6
	1950-51	64.3	6.1	10.1	2.1	17.4
Total	1949-50	68.1	6.7	8.0	1.0	16.1
	1950-51	65.9	6.0	7.1	3.3	17.7

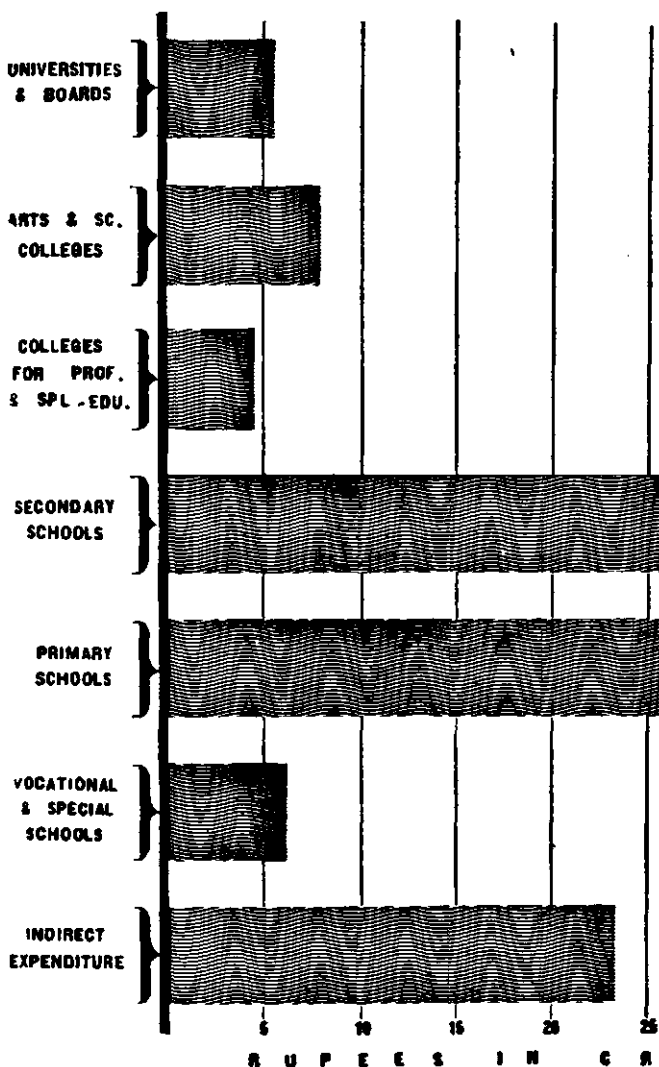
The indirect expenditure cannot be earmarked for a particular type of institution. The distribution of the rest of the expenditure i.e., direct, is shown in table XI.

**Table XI—Direct Expenditure on Institutions by Managements**

Management	1949-50		1950-51		Percentage Increase
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government	22,60,54,121	27.5	23,11,35,703	25.4	2.3
District Boards	16,87,76,095	20.5	19,94,65,054	21.9	18.2
Municipal Boards	6,45,99,870	7.9	6,90,29,514	7.6	6.9
Private Bodies	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	32,31,25,096	39.4	36,81,04,335	40.4	13.9
Unaided	3,89,55,704	4.7	4,28,04,462	4.7	9.9
Total	82,15,10,886	100.0	91,05,39,068	100.0	10.8

# EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY HEADS OF CHARGE

1959-61





**Table XII-Distribution of Government Expenditure  
on Education**

Item	1949-50		1950-51	
	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Institutions for Men	51,74,83,341	90.0	58,52,30,472	89.7
Institutions for Women	5,77,13,664	10.0	6,74,47,504	10.3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>57,51,97,005</b>		<b>65,26,77,976</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Universities	1,60,95,323	2.8	1,99,71,174	3.1
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	1,14,941	0.0	2,33,540	0.0
Research Institutions	39,05,735	0.7	56,66,477	0.9
Arts and Science Colleges	2,48,32,664	4.3	2,74,71,814	4.2
Professional Colleges	2,52,71,544	4.4	3,00,82,142	4.6
Special Education Colleges	8,95,217	0.2	10,88,256	0.2
High Schools	7,07,86,155	12.3	8,40,12,810	12.9
Middle Schools	3,00,19,242	5.2	3,92,31,291	6.0
Primary Schools	22,72,67,918	39.5	24,91,13,817	38.2
Pre-Primary Schools	2,54,322	0.1	3,11,310	0.0
Vocational Schools	2,64,50,601	4.6	2,78,24,354	4.3
Special Education Schools	1,25,32,632	2.1	1,39,73,171	2.1
Buildings	4,50,65,060	7.8	5,75,58,194	8.8
Direction and Inspection	2,45,13,790	4.3	2,62,94,543	4.0
Miscellaneous	6,71,91,861	11.7	6,98,45,083	10.7
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>57,51,97,005</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>65,26,77,976</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table XIII—Expenditure on

State	On Institution for Boys		On Institutions for Girls		Total	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1,81,35,538	2,01,65,640	22,81,812	27,11,497	2,04,17,350	2,28,77,137
Bihar	5,54,27,864	6,60,55,767	40,63,667	44,61,083	5,94,91,531	7,05,16,850
Bombay	19,00,37,064	18,81,27,297	2,63,48,663	2,82,63,133	21,63,85,727	21,63,90,430
M. Pradesh	4,41,31,659	4,72,16,324	61,50,379	62,12,266	5,02,82,038	5,34,28,590
Madras	18,25,08,309	20,59,69,214	1,16,85,514	1,44,04,118	19,41,93,823	22,03,73,332
Orissa	1,92,54,313	2,15,44,224	9,09,695	9,97,376	2,01,64,008	2,25,41,600
Punjab	3,72,52,166	4,24,72,498	58,40,983	67,77,623	4,30,93,149	4,92,50,121
U. Pradesh	13,83,18,547	14,68,31,120	1,56,75,430	1,64,46,781	15,39,93,977	16,32,77,901
West Bengal	7,04,34,172	9,69,49,290	1,10,77,100	1,32,26,062	8,15,11,272	11,01,75,352
Hyderabad	3,79,24,781	4,09,51,401	72,01,627	75,25,070	4,51,26,408	4,84,76,471
M. Bharat	99,65,539	1,25,80,091	16,57,847	19,65,022	1,16,23,386	1,45,45,113
Mysore	2,29,77,846	2,83,46,912	26,61,787	27,97,490	2,56,39,471	3,11,44,402
Pepsu	48,17,832	60,37,405	5,30,341	8,06,836	53,48,173	68,44,241
Rajasthan	2,09,57,207	2,38,37,258	13,45,361	15,46,958	2,23,02,568	2,53,84,216
Saurashtra	91,86,681	1,02,45,831	15,20,288	18,92,049	1,07,06,969	1,21,37,880
Trav.-Cochin	2,37,40,876	3,09,05,176	27,08,230	29,99,718	2,64,49,106	3,39,04,894
Ajmer	40,21,551	45,33,109	8,43,628	12,10,143	48,65,179	57,43,252
A.&N. Islands	1,21,752	1,47,936	...	...	1,21,752	1,47,936
Bhopal	7,20,974	10,86,297	91,367	1,57,255	8,12,341	12,43,552
Bilaspur	1,35,926	1,33,337	12,468	13,450	1,48,394	1,46,787
Coorg	12,99,001	11,52,468	67,276	1,21,779	13,66,277	12,74,247
Delhi	1,50,19,241	1,78,07,299	54,84,664	67,72,968	2,05,03,905	2,45,80,267
H. Pradesh	14,15,169	17,90,825	1,18,091	1,37,242	15,33,260	19,28,067
Kutch	7,75,123	8,22,646	87,729	1,07,078	8,62,852	9,29,724
Manipur	11,66,589	11,76,128	75,715	68,699	12,42,304	12,44,827
Tripura	7,08,639	9,74,232	59,866	69,944	7,68,505	10,44,176
V. Pradesh	32,22,673	40,06,693	2,18,493	2,63,501	34,41,166	42,70,194
India	91,36,76,870	1,02,18,66,418	10,87,18,021	12,19,55,141	1,02,23,94,891	1,14,38,21,549

\* Includes expenditure on direction and inspection on institutions meant for girls.

## Education by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Expenditure in (1950-51) met from					Average Annual Cost Per Pupil		Expenditure per Capital	State
Amount	Percentage	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sour- ces	1949-50	1950-51		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
+ 24,59,787	12.0	58.4		22.1	1.3	9.3	25.3	26.1	2.5	Assam
+1,10,25,319	18.5	38.2	27.9	23.8	1.9	8.2	33.4	36.1	1.8	Bihar
+ 4,703	0.0	59.1	8.7	22.5	1.3	8.4	53.6	50.1	6.0	Bombay
+ 31,46,552	6.3	59.1		13.8	2.3	5.9	34.6	35.8	2.5	M. Pradesh
+2,61,79,509	13.5	56.5	15.3	16.3	1.4	10.5	41.0	45.2	3.9	Madras
+ 23,77,592	11.8	70.2	4.6	12.1	0.5	12.6	33.6	37.7	1.5	Orissa
+ 61,56,972	14.3	45.1	12.9	29.5	2.6	10.6	54.1	57.8	3.9	Punjab
+ 92,83,924	6.0	45.3	11.3	24.5	1.9	17.0	47.1	44.8	2.6	U. Pradesh
+2,86,64,080	35.2	45.2	.7	33.4	5.8	6.9	42.2	52.6	4.4	W. Bengal
+ 33,50,063	7.4	89.4	0.8	3.6	0.8	5.4	68.6	66.2	2.6	Hyderabad
+ 29,21,727	25.1	91.2	...	4.8	1.2	2.8	40.2	45.9	1.8	M. Bharat
+ 55,04,931	21.5	79.3	1.7	12.3	0.9	5.8	27.6	33.9	3.4	Mysore
+ 14,96,068	28.0	73.4	...	22.3	2.6	1.7	40.1	45.1	2.0	Pepsu
+ 30,81,648	13.8	76.8	0.5	6.6	12.7	3.4	64.1	64.2	1.7	Rajasthan
+ 14,30,911	13.4	88.7	...	7.1	0.3	3.9	42.1	42.9	2.9	Saurashtra
+ 74,55,788	28.2	65.7	...	25.1	0.1	9.1	17.7	22.4	3.7	Trav.-Cochin
+ 8,78,073	18.0	72.0	4.2	16.6	0.1	7.1	100.1	111.0	8.3	Ajmere
+ 26,184	21.5	96.4	...	3.6	...	..	72.0	88.9	4.8	A.&N. Islands
+ 4,31,211	53.1	91.6	...	3.6	1.1	3.7	52.0	65.9	1.5	Bhopal
- 1,607	1.1	98.8	...	1.2	...	...	31.8	29.5	1.2	Billaspur
- 92,030	6.7	70.8	4.9	17.0	...	7.3	61.9	53.1	5.6	Coorg
+ 40,76,362	19.9	54.6	15.9	19.2	1.2	9.1	12.6	129.5	14.1	Delhi
+ 3,94,807	25.7	88.6	2.7	6.5	1.4	0.8	46.6	55.3	2.0	H. Pradesh
+ 66,872	7.8	68.9	...	7.9	...	23.2	40.4	41.9	1.6	Kutch
+ 2,523	0.2	37.1	...	24.1	34.1	4.7	30.3	28.7	2.2	Manipur
+ 2,75,671	35.9	85.2	...	9.3	2.2	3.3	26.0	32.8	1.6	Tripura
+ 8,29,028	14.8	97.8	...	1.2	0.8	0.1	36.6	41.0	1.3	V. Pradesh
+12,14,26,668	11.9	57.1	10.9	20.4	2.2	4	42.6	44.8	3.2	India

Of the total expenditure, 25.4 per cent was spent on government institutions, which constituted 26.1 per cent of the total number of institutions. The local board schools and colleges accounted for 29.5 per cent of the expenditure although they constituted 38.4 per cent of the total number of institutions. The rest of the amount (45.1 per cent) was expended on private institutions that formed 35.5 per cent of the total number.

The allocation of the total government expenditure on education and the proportion in each case to total expenditure is shown in table XII.

The average annual cost per pupil increased from Rs. 42.0 to Rs. 44.8. Its distribution over different sources was : government funds Rs. 25.6, local boards Rs. 4.9, fees Rs. 9.1 and endowments and other sources Rs. 5.2.

The expenditure per capita of population also increased from Rs. 3.0 to Rs. 3.2, of which nearly Rs. 1.8, were met from government funds.

The State-wise details of total expenditure on education for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 are given in table XIII. Madras spent the largest amount among all the States, thus displacing Bombay which had done so in the previous year. The rise in expenditure, though shared by all the States, except Bilaspur and Coorg, was not uniformly distributed.

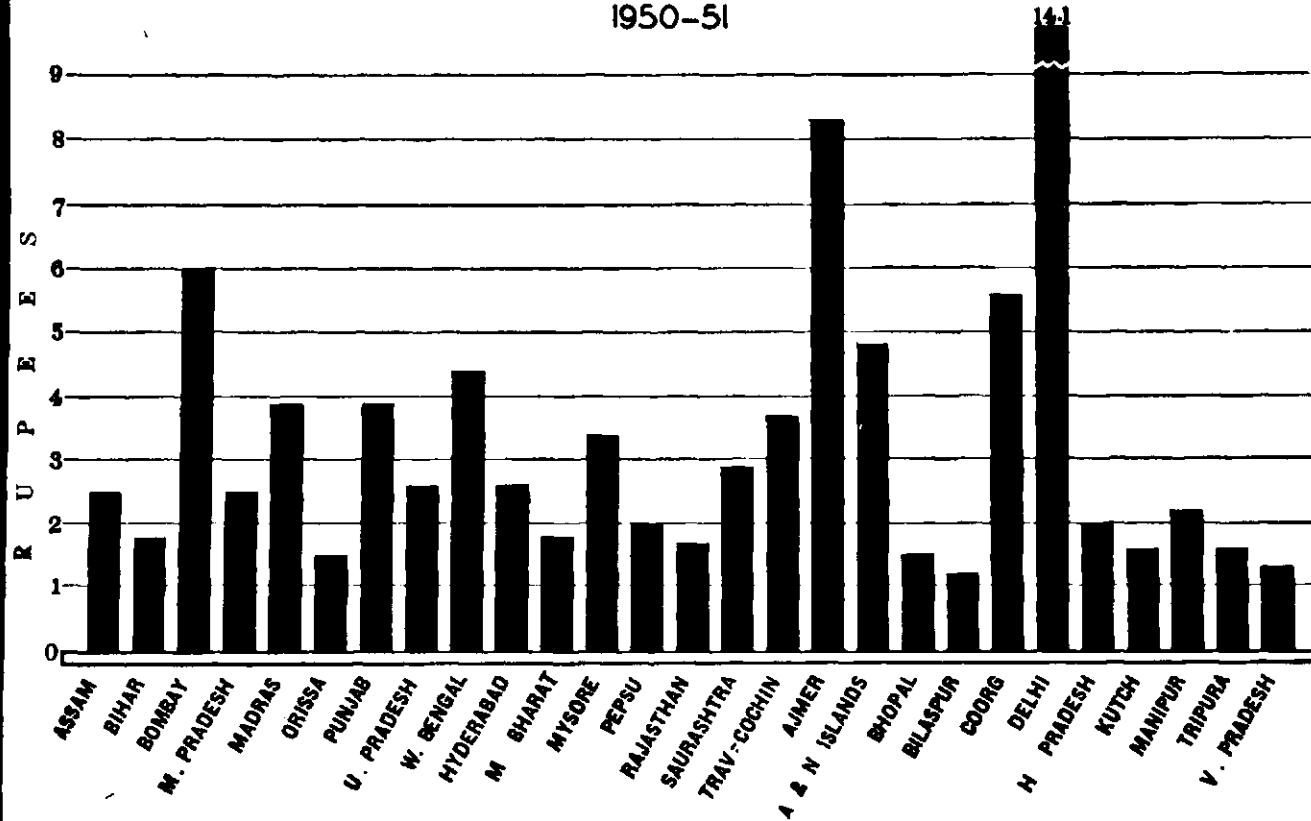
Among Part A States, the highest increase of Rs. 2.86 crores (35.2 per cent) was reported by West Bengal and the least (Rs. 4,703 only) by Bombay. In Bihar, the increase was 18.5 per cent, as compared to 14.3 per cent in Punjab, 13.5 per cent in Madras, 11.8 per cent in Orissa, 6.3 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 6.0 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In the case of Part B States, the rise varied from 7.4 per cent in Hyderabad to 28.2 per cent in Travancore-Cochin. As regards Part C States, Bhopal recorded a sharp increase of 53.1 per cent and was followed by Tripura (35.9 per cent), while Manipur came at the other end of the scale with an increase of only 0.2 per cent in its educational expenditure.

The source-wise percentage of expenditure are given in cols. (10) to (14) of table XIII. The government contribution in case of Parts A States was highest in Orissa (70.2 per cent) and least in Bihar (38.2 per cent). In the remaining States in this category, the proportion of expenditure met from this source ranged between 45 and 60 per cent. The local boards provided the least proportion of expenditure in Orissa (4.6 per cent). Fees accounted for nearly one-third of the total expenditure in West Bengal. Endowments played a very minor part in the educational expenditure. The contribution from other sources varied from 5.9 per cent in Madhya Pradesh to 17.0 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In most of the Part B and C States, a great proportion of the expenditure was borne by the government.



# COST PER CAPITA ON EDUCATION

1950-51



The figures in cols. (15) and (16) of Table XIII give the average annual cost per pupil in different States. There were, as usual, great variations. The cost was highest in Delhi (Rs. 129.5) and least in Assam (Rs. 26.1).

The average per capita expenditure in each State is shown in col. (17) of table XIII. It varied from Rs. 1.5 in Orissa to Rs. 6.0 in Bombay among Part A States, from Rs. 1.7 in Rajasthan to Rs. 3.7 in Travancore-Cochin in the case of Part B States and from Rs. 1.2 in Bilaspur to Rs. 14.1 in Delhi among Part C States.

The above is a broad outline of the educational progress made during the year 1950-51. The subsequent chapters in the report give in detail the progress achieved in the different fields of education.

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## CHAPTER II

### EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL

This chapter gives a survey of the main developments which took place, during the year under report, in (a) Educational Organisation (b) Educational Services and (c) Directorate and Inspectorate in the various States of the Union.

#### Educational Organisation

But for the State of Bihar, there was no change in the Educational Organisation in the States or at the Centre. In Bihar, with a view to eliminating the delays in quick disposal of business through correspondence between the Directorate and the Secretariat offices, the office of the Director of Public Instruction was amalgamated with that of the Education Department.

#### Educational Services

As in the previous year the Educational Services of the States could be broadly classified under two major heads, viz., (a) State Educational Service, generally divided into classes I and II and (b) Subordinate Educational Service divided into different cadres. The total strength of the State Educational Services increased, during the year, from 4,011 to 4,908—874 in class I, 3,867 in class II and 167 unclassified. Table XIV below shows their distribution over different branches :

**Table XIV—Distribution of State Educational Service according to Branches**

Branch	Class I		Class II		Unclassified		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Direction and Inspection	164	16	541	0	26	...	827
Collegiate	421	20	2,436	245	92	4	3,218
School	217	14	353	148	30	12	774
Others	22	...	61	3	3	...	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4,908</b>

Of the 585, Class I posts, whose details are available 217 were filled by direct recruitment, 262 by promotion and 46 by officiating



Table XV—State Educational Service Classes I and II

State		Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts held by									Number of Posts Vacant or held in Abeyance		
					Direct Recruits			Promoted Officers			Officiating Hands					
		Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assam	Class I	23	1	24	17	1	18	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	51	2	53	46	2	48	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
Bihar	Class I	50	2	52	14	1	15	25	1	26	5	...	5	6	...	6
	Class II	276	44	320	152	22	174	47	11	58	63	7	70	14	4	18
Bombay	Class I	73	6	79	38	4	42	29	2	31	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Class II	242	24	266	88	6	94	142	17	159	...	...	...	12	1	13
Madhya Pradesh	Class I	40	3	43	18	2	20	13	1	14	2	...	2	7	...	7
	Class II	330	38	368	224	26	250	38	5	43	27	7	34	41	...	41
Madras	Class I	32	...	32	4	...	4	19	...	19	8	...	8	1	...	1
	Class II	179	43	222	45	6	51	96	28	124	38	8	46	...	1	1
Orissa	Class I	21	2	23	3	...	3	8	2	10	7	...	7	3	...	3
	Class II	264	19	283	105	9	114	24	8	32	114	2	116	21	...	21

Table XV—State Educational Service Classes I and II—(Contd.)

State	Total Number of Post			Number of Posts held by									Number of Posts Vacant or held in Abeyance			
				Direct Recruit			Promoted Officers			Officiating Hands						
	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Punjab	Class I	20	6	26	1	...	1	13	6	19	5	...	5	1	...	1
	Class II	79	22	101	3	...	3	53	19	72	21	3	24	2	...	2
Utter Pradesh	Class I	24	1	25	5	...	5	17	1	18	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Class II	91	16	107	26	3	29	58	13	71	1	...	1	6	...	6
W. Bengal	Class I	75	8	83	24	4	28	26	2	28	12	2	14	13	...	13
	Class II	214	66	280	56	32	88	75	6	81	49	21	70	34	7	41
Hyderabad	Class I	84	4	88	35	1	36	28	3	31	4	...	4	17	...	17
	Class II	604	104	708	371	56	427	82	47	129	77	1	78	74	...	74
Madhya Bharat	Class I	9	1	10	2	...	2	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	243	21	264	10	...	10	227	19	246	6	2	8	...	...	...
Mysore†	Class I	151	16	167	100	4	104	50	12	62	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Class II															
Pepsu	Class I	15	2	17	3	1	4	10	1	11	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Class II	115	14	129	17	2	19	84	4	88	12	...	20	2	...	2

† Classification as Class I and Class II does not exist.

Table XV—State Educational Service Classes I and II—(Contd.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajasthan	Class I	275	14	289	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Class II	257	30	287												
Saurashtra	Class I	46	...	46	33	...	33	11	...	11	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Class II	19	2	21	2	1	3	12	...	12	5	1	6	...	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	Class I	27	...	27	1	...	1	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	171	17	188	37	...	37	127	13	140	6	4	10	1	...	1
Ajmer	Class I	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	52	2	54	11	...	11	39	2	41	...	...	...	2	...	2
A and N. Islands	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	Class I	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	35	5	40	32	2	34	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...
Bilaspur	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	Class I	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	5	1	6	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...

\*Not Available,

**Table XV—State Educational Service Classes I and II—(Contd.)**

State	Total Number of Post	Number of Post held by											Number of Post Vacant of held in Abeyance			
		Direct Recruits			Promoted Officers			Officiating Hands			men	Wo-men	All Persons			
		Men	Wo-men	All persons	Men	Wo-men	All Persons	Men	Wo-men	All Persons						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Himachal Pradesh	Class I	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	-	...	1	...	1
	Class II	10	1	11	6	1	7	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Kutch	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	5	...	5	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	Class I	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	40	1	41	30	...	30	4	1	5	1	...	1	5	...	5
Vindhya Pradesh	Class I	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class II	103	4	107	35	...	35	62	4	66	...	...	...	6	...	6
India	Class I	824	50	874	203	14	217	242	20	262	44	2	46	60	...	60
	Class II	3,542	492	4,034	1,403	172	1,575	1,236	211	1,447	425	68	491	221	13	234
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,368</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>4,908</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>294</b>

arrangements. The remaining 60 posts were vacant or held in abeyance. Mysore and Madras had no classification of posts into Class I and Class II. In Madras, however, posts carrying starting salary of Rs. 500 and above were being shown under Class I. State-wise details of Educational Service Classes I and II are given in table XV.

None of the States reported any change in the scales of pay of different Education Services during the year under report.

### **Direction and Inspection**

The trend towards increasing the strength of the Directorate and Inspecting staff was maintained during the year. A detailed description of the State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate showing the minimum educational qualifications required, scales of pay and duties, in the different States during the year is given in Appendix B.

The total expenditure on Direction and Inspection increased, during the year under report, from Rs. 2.58 crores to Rs. 2.74 crores and formed 2.4 per cent of total expenditure on education. The expenditure on Direction alone amounted to Rs. 0.59 crores and was borne entirely by the government. The total cost on Inspection came to Rs. 2.15 crores, the contribution from different sources being government funds 96.1 per cent, local boards 3.6 per cent and other sources 0.3 per cent.

The distribution of expenditure on Direction and Inspection in the different States, for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 has been shown in table XVI. It will be observed that the expenditure on these items increased in most of the States. Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Ajmer and Delhi were, however, exceptions. Among Part A States, the highest expenditure was reported by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 46.26 lakhs) followed by Madras (Rs. 42.54 lakhs) and Bombay (Rs. 39.85 lakhs). Orissa showed the least expenditure of Rs. 8.01 lakhs. In the case of Part B and C States, the maximum amount was spent by Hyderabad (Rs. 15.56 lakhs) and the least by Bilaspur (Rs. 7,835). The proportion of expenditure on Direction and Inspection to the total expenditure on education (col. 8) varied between 1.0 per cent in West Bengal to 5.8 per cent in Assam among Part A States, from 1.8 per cent in Travancore-Cochin to 6.4 per cent in Madhya Bharat among part B States, and from 0.5 per cent in Delhi to 6.7 per cent in Vindhya Pradesh, among Part C and D States.

Figures in cols. (9) to (12) show the State-wise distribution of expenditure met from different sources on Direction and Inspection. It will be seen that in all the States, except Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, the entire expenditure was met from government funds.

Table VI—Expenditure on Direction

State	Expenditure					
	On Direction		On Inspection		Total	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1,88,648	1,86,849	9,18,205	11,42,090	11,06,853	13,28,939
Bihar	1,87,367	2,45,847	14,13,654	15,23,711	16,01,021	17,69,558
Bombay	6,56,084	5,69,325	35,19,996	34,15,848	41,76,080	39,85,173
Madhya Pradesh	2,91,089	2,62,828	14,62,159	12,46,064	17,53,248	15,08,892
Madras	4,06,564	4,49,311	36,39,171	38,04,924	40,45,735	42,54,235
Orissa	1,77,656	1,26,092	6,25,610	6,75,470	8,03,266	8,01,562
Punjab	3,54,708	3,61,647	11,88,779	11,64,516	15,43,487	15,26,163
Uttar Pradesh	7,30,503	7,62,498	38,47,372	38,63,326	45,77,875	46,25,824
West Bengal	2,87,723	3,04,532	7,79,794	8,29,146	10,67,517	11,33,678
Hyderabad	4,40,978	5,56,162	7,95,414	9,99,651	12,36,392	15,55,813
Madhya Bharat	2,92,560	3,60,428	3,73,027	5,75,850	6,65,587	9,36,278
Mysore	1,67,259	3,07,513	1,00,497	5,57,864	2,67,756	8,65,377
Pepsu	1,07,411	86,200	1,18,524	1,99,600	2,25,935	2,85,800
Rajasthan	7,26,600	7,22,864	2,46,712	2,41,702	9,73,312	9,64,566
Saurashtra	1,15,956	1,06,734	2,95,514	2,92,052	4,11,470	3,98,786
Travancore-Cochin	1,57,344	1,52,554	4,54,732	4,73,039	6,12,076	6,25,593
Ajmer	35,496	32,985	73,933	70,293	1,09,429	1,03,278
A. and N. Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	26,311	62,568	9,280	...	35,591	62,568
Bilaspur	5,179	4,425	2,210	3,410	7,389	7,835
Coorg	300	...	21,900	22,575	22,200	22,575
Delhi	1,54,210 <sup>†</sup>	1,33,730 <sup>†</sup>	...	...	1,54,210	1,33,730
Himachal Pradesh	276,061 <sup>†</sup>	6,277	...	1,04,100	76,061	1,10,377
Kutch	11,181	30,983	9,243	9,563	20,424	40,546
Manipur	5,901 <sup>†</sup>	...	...	10,584	5,901	10,584
Tripura	...	...	12,724	20,561	12,724	20,561
Vindya Pradesh	94,180	62,826	1,90,395	2,23,343	2,84,575	2,86,169
India	56,97,269	58,95,178	2,00,98,845	2,14,69,282	2,57,96,114	2,73,64,460

<sup>†</sup> Includes expenditure on Inspection also.

\* Includes expenditure on Direction of girls' education.

## and Inspection

Percentage of Total Expenditure on Education (1950-51)	Percentage of Expenditure on Direction and Inspection (1950-51) met from				State
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13
5.8	99.5	...	0.5	...	Assam
2.5	93.1	6.9	...	...	Bihar
1.8	100.0	...	...	...	Bombay
2.8	94.2	1.0	...	4.8	Madhya Pradesh
1.9	100.0	...	...	...	Madras
3.6	100.0	...	...	...	Orissa
3.1	91.5	8.5	...	...	Punjab
2.8	85.6	14.4	...	...	Uttar Pradesh
1.0	97.4	2.6	...	...	West Bengal
3.2	100.0	...	...	...	Hyderabad
6.4	100.0	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
2.8	100.0	...	...	...	Mysore
4.2	100.0	...	...	...	Pepsu
3.8	100.0	...	...	...	Rajasthan
3.3	100.0	...	...	...	Saurashtra
1.0	100.0	...	...	...	Travancore-Cochin
1.8	100.0	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	A. and N. Islands
5.0	100.0	...	...	...	Bhopal
5.3	100.0	...	...	...	Bilaspur
1.8	100.0	...	...	...	Coorg
0.5	81.4	18.6	...	...	Delhi
5.7	98.2	1.8	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
4.4	100.0	...	...	...	Kutch
0.9	100.0	...	...	...	Manipura
2.0	100.0	...	...	...	Tripur
6.7	100.0	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
2.4	96.1	3.6	...	0.3	India

## CHAPTER III

### PRIMARY EDUCATION

During the year under review there was further progress in the expansion and improvement of primary education. Apart from the increase in numbers, appreciable efforts were made to enrich the curriculum by introducing crafts and other forms of creative activities. Gradual conversion of primary schools into basic schools, opening of new basic schools and provision of increased facilities for the training of primary school teachers and reorientation of their courses were some of the other important steps taken to improve the content of primary education.

#### **Main Developments**

A brief account of the main developments in the field of primary education in the different States, during the year 1950-51, is given below :

#### **Assam**

The State government took over a large number of lower primary schools in the backward areas and also the ex-tea garden labour schools managed by the Assam Tribal and Labour Welfare Works. The State Primary Education Board published rules under Section 49 of the Assam Primary Education Act for the guidance of the managing committees. The Board laid down the procedure for conducting the primary scholarship examination on State basis with the same set of questions for all the sub-divisional boards. Model schools were started in each sub-division of the State. A supplementary curriculum with practical bias was tried in these schools in addition to the prescribed curriculum of the department.

#### **Bihar**

The government started 838 Hindi primary schools in the backward areas of the State.

#### **Bombay**

With its extension to standard IV in the lower primary classes and to standard VII in the upper primary classes, the new syllabus, which lays great emphasis on children's activities in schools was in use in all the classes. The programme of including craft teaching in ordinary primary schools was continued, the number of schools covered during the year being 474. The State government sanctioned the opening of 27 central schools which would serve as community centres and administrative units for a compact group of villages in their neighbourhood. In these schools special attention was to be paid to extra-curricular activities like *safai*, community life, group discussions, inter-school competitions, etc. Reader III in Marathi, Gujrati and Kannada, prepared by the Regional Text Book Committees, was introduced during the year under report.



**Madras**

Qualifications for managers of elementary schools were prescribed during the year. The powers of disposing of appeals from teachers in local body schools and in aided schools were delegated to the Divisional Inspectors.

**Orissa**

The State government opened new primary schools in partially excluded and ex-State areas. Twenty-five hostels at government cost were constructed for the Adibasi and Harijan pupils reading in primary schools.

**Punjab**

The report of the committee on primary education appointed by the State Advisory Board of Education was published in May, 1950. The committee suggested the addition of a basic craft to the subjects of study so that when funds and trained teachers become available, these schools could be easily converted into basic schools.

**West Bengal**

The Bengal Primary Education Act of 1930 was amended. Under the amended Act, a union could introduce compulsion in any part or in any school under its jurisdiction. The amended Act also laid down that a child once admitted into the lowest class of a primary school could not leave till the completion of the course. The augmentation of the education tax, as provided by the Act, was expected to add substantially to the income of the unions.

**Uttar Pradesh**

The State government transferred all the primary schools opened since 1948 in pursuance of their five-year plan to the district boards.

**Hyderabad**

Nearly one thousand former *Jagir* and *Sarf-i-Khas* schools were taken over by the government and re-organised so as to bring them on par with the other government schools.

**Mysore**

The scheme of compulsory attendance in force in 27 *taluks* of the State was abandoned as it was found ineffective.

**Rajasthan**

Classes A and B, prior to Class I, hitherto attached to primary schools, were abolished and class V, which formed part of the middle stage was included in the primary stage.

**Travancore-Cochin**

The re-organised scheme of primary education, introduced in 1946-47 in the Cochin Area, was further extended to class V.

**System of School Classes**

The structure of primary stage of education in the country continued to vary from one State to another. The following table shows the names of classes in the different States during the year under report.

Table XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage

State	Names of Classes	Duration (Years)
1	2	3
Assam	A, B, I, II and III	5
Bihar	Inf., I, II, III, IV and V	6
Bombay	I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII (in primary schools) I, II, III, and IV (in secondary schools)	7 4
Madhya Pradesh	I, II, III and IV	4
Madras	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Orissa	Inf., I, II, III, and IV	6
Punjab	I, II, III and IV (in boys' schools) I, II, III, IV and V (in girls' schools)	4 5
Uttar Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5
West Bengal	I, II, III and IV	4
Hyderabad	Inf., I, II, III, and IV	5
Madhya Bharat	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Mysore	I, II, III, IV and V (Civil Area) I, II, III, and IV (Other Areas)	5 4
Pepsu	I, II, III and IV (in boys' schools) I, II, III, IV and V (in girls' schools)	4 5
Rajasthan	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Saurashtra	I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII (in primary schools) I, II, III and IV (in secondary schools)	7 4
Travancore-Cochin	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Ajmer	I, II, III, IV and V	5
A. and N. Islands	I, II, III and IV	4
Bhopal	I, II, III and IV	4
Bilaspur	Inf., I, II, III, IV and V	6
Coorg	I, II, III, IV, and V	5
Delhi	I, II, III and IV (in boys' schools) I, II, III, IV and V (in girls' schools)	4 5
Himachal Pradesh	I, II, III and IV	4
Kutch	Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
Manipur	A, B, I and II	4
Tripura	Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
Vindhya Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5

## Administration and Control

The administration of primary education in this country rests in the hands of three different types of authorities, viz., (a) State governments, (b) local bodies and (c) private agencies which may be aided or unaided. In most of the Part A States, primary education was under the control of local bodies—district boards in the rural areas and municipal committees in the towns and cities. In the former Indian States, a large number of primary schools continued to be managed by the government. The inspection of all primary schools was in the hands of the Directors of Public Instruction or (Education).

During the year under review, the only change reported in the administrative set-up of primary schools was in Uttar Pradesh, where all primary schools opened by the government since 1948, were transferred to the district boards.

## Schools

The total number of recognised primary schools, during the year under report, increased from 2,04,826 to 2,09,671, the rate of increase being 2.4 per cent. Of the total number of schools, 1,95,770 were for boys and 13,901 for girls. Their distribution, according to managements, was as follows :

	No.	Percentage
Government	... 41,793	19.9
District Boards	... 95,903	45.7
Municipal Boards	... 8,395	4.0
Aided Private Bodies	... 59,469	28.4
Unaided Private Bodies	... 4,111	2.0

The corresponding percentages for 1949-50 were 24.2, 38.5, 3.9, 30.5 and 2.9 respectively. The number of schools under the control of district and municipal boards increased by 21.7 and 5.1 per cent respectively, as against a fall of 15.7 and 7.0 per cent shown by government and private schools. The decrease in the case of government schools was on account of transfer of a large number of schools by the governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay to the administrative control of the district boards.

The number of primary schools in rural areas also increased from 1,66,895, to 1,75,999, giving on an average one school for every 3 villages. The primary schools, in these areas constituted 83.9 per cent of the total number of primary schools, as against 81.5 per cent during the previous year.

The average area served by a primary school was 5.6 square miles—almost the same as in 1949-50.

Table XVIII gives the number of recognised primary schools for the year 1949-50 and 1950-51 in the different States. It will be

Table XIII—Number of

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	9,209	9,432	1,305	1,266	10,514	10,698
Bihar	20,882	21,574	2,091	2,125	22,973	23,699
Bombay	26,390	26,292	2,349	2,215	28,739	28,507
Madhya Pradesh	7,315	7,936	579	595	7,894	8,531
Madras	37,982	38,443	...	...	37,982	38,443
Orissa	9,932	9,582	223	219	10,155	9,801
Punjab	3,014	3,254	1,019	1,061	4,033	4,315
Uttar Pradesh	28,609	29,459	2,427	2,520	31,036	31,979
West Bengal	14,026	14,033	975	750	15,001	14,783
Hyderabad	7,235	7,749	1,039	1,056	8,272	8,805
Madhya Bharat	3,702	3,859	302	313	4,004	4,172
Mysore	9,502	9,702	585	583	10,087	10,285
Pepsu	678	679	108	107	786	786
Rajasthan	2,864	3,563	331	372	3,195	3,935
Saurashtra	2,105	2,186	223	224	2,328	2,410
Travancore-Cochin	3,814	3,968	3	...	3,817	3,968
Ajmer	263	320	81	80	344	400
A. & N. Islands	20	19	...	...	20	19
Bhopal	183	238	26	34	209	272
Bilaspur	26	28	...	...	26	28
Coorg	87	84	1	1	88	85
Delhi	333	361	143	169	476	530
Himachal Pradesh	361	377	25	22	386	399
Kutch	216	223	37	43	253	266
Manipur	374	430	24	25	398	455
Tripura	392	397	7	7	399	404
Vindhya Pradesh	1,342	1,582	69	114	1,411	1,696
India	1,90,854	1,95,770	13,972	13,901	2,04,826	2,09,671

## Primary Schools

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Primary Schools (1950-51) Managed by					State
Number	Percentage	Govern- ment	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		
					Aided	Un- aided	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+184	+ 1.7	8.1	81.1	...	2.3	7.7	Assam
+726	+ 3.2	2.0	33.0	4.0	56.7	4.3	Bihar
-232	- 0.8	0.4	59.6	7.6	31.3	1.1	Bombay
+637	+ 8.1	8.2	79.2	8.6	2.7	1.3	Madhya Pradesh
+461	+ 1.2	4.8	41.8	3.8	49.4	0.2	Madras
-354	- 3.5	25.6	7.6	1.0	60.4	5.4	Orissa
+282	+ 7.0	0.5	85.7	5.6	6.2	2.0	Punjab
+943	+ 3.0	2.5	82.6	6.5	7.6	0.8	Uttar Pradesh
-218	- 1.5	3.8	57.0	2.6	34.4	2.2	West Bengal
+533	+ 6.4	97.9	...	...	1.4	0.7	Hyderabad
+168	+ 4.2	97.1	...	...	2.9	...	Madhya Bharat
+198	+ 2.0	85.5	...	...	14.5	...	Mysore
...	...	98.0	...	...	2.0	...	Pepsu
+740	+23.2	88.0	3.0	0.9	3.7	4.4	Rajasthan
+ 82	+ 3.5	95.4	...	...	2.1	2.5	Saurashtra
+151	+ 4.0	56.5	...	...	42.8	0.7	Travancore-Cochin
+ 56	+16.3	69.8	...	13.6	14.7	2.0	Ajmer
- 1	- 5.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	A. and N. Islands
+ 63	+30.1	97.1	...	...	1.1	1.8	Bhopal
+ 2	+ 7.7	100.0	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
- 3	- 3.4	1.2	74.1	4.7	20.0	...	Coorg
+54	+11.3	59.1	...	31.5	9.4	...	Delhi
+ 13	+ 3.4	76.9	10.3	1.0	8.3	3.5	Himachal Pradesh
+ 13	+ 5.1	57.1	...	...	4.9	38.0	Kutch
+ 57	+14.3	46.8	...	...	29.0	24.2	Manipur
+ 5	+ 1.3	93.8	...	...	...	6.2	Tripura
+285	+20.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
+4,845	+ 2.4	19.9	45.7	4.0	28.4	2.0	India

seen that the number of schools remained stationary in Pepsu, decreased in Bombay, Orissa, West Bengal, A and N. Islands and Coorg and increased elsewhere. In Bombay, the decrease of 232 schools was due mainly to the amalgamation of some girls' schools and classes with the main schools, closure of some private unaided schools and discontinuance of some approved schools on the ground of low attendance. The fall in Orissa (from 10,155 to 9,801) was more apparent than real and was on account of classifying unrecognised institutions in the former princely States as recognised in the 1949-50 return. In West Bengal, the elimination of inefficient, uneconomic and superfluous smaller schools resulted in decreasing the number of primary schools from 15,001 to 14,783. The decrease of 3 schools in Coorg was due to the upgrading of some primary schools to middle schools.

The increase among Part A States, was highest in Madhya Pradesh (8.1 per cent) and least in Madras (1.2 per cent). In the case of Part B States, the rise varied from 2.0 per cent in Mysore to 23.2 per cent in Rajasthan. Bhopal led the Part C States in recording the highest increase of 30.1 per cent, the other significant rises in this category being Vindhya Pradesh (20.2 per cent), Ajmer (16.3 per cent), Manipur (14.3 per cent) and Delhi (11.3 per cent). The decrease in the total number of schools for girls can be attributed to the corresponding decline in Bombay and West Bengal.

The percentages given in cols. (10) to (14) of table XVIII show the extent of control over primary schools exercised by different agencies in the various States during the year under review. The share of the government in the management of the primary schools in the major States continued to be very small. On percentage basis, it was highest in Orissa (25.6 per cent) followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.2 per cent) and Assam 8.1 (per cent) and least in Bombay (0.4 per cent). The intermediate positions were occupied by Madras (4.8 per cent), West Bengal (3.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (2.5 per cent), Bihar (2.0 per cent) and Punjab (0.5 per cent). The local boards had the largest share in the management of primary schools in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, where out of every 10 schools, 9 were under their control. Next came Assam, Bombay, West Bengal, Madras and Bihar, where the percentage of local board schools was 81.9, 67.2, 59.6 45.6 and 37.0 respectively. In Orissa, the local board schools constituted only 8.6 per cent of the total number of schools. The private schools predominated in Orissa, Bihar and Madras but were few in number in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In Bombay and West Bengal, nearly one-third of the schools were under private control.

In all Part B States, a great majority of the primary schools were under government management. The only exception was Travancore-Cochin, where 4.5 per cent of the schools were run by private bodies.

Among Part C States, all schools in A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur and Vindhya Pradesh, more than 90 per cent in Bhopal and Tripura and nearly 70 per cent in Ajmer and Himachal Pradesh were govern-

ment schools. In the remaining Part C States, except Coorg, where only 1.2 per cent of the schools came under government control, the proportion of government schools varied from 46.8 per cent in Manipur to 59.1 per cent in Delhi. The local boards accounted for 78.8 per cent of the schools in Coorg, 31.5 per cent in Delhi, 13.5 per cent in Ajmer and 11.3 per cent in Himachal Pradesh. Manipur and Kutch had nearly 53 and 42 per cent respectively of their schools under private bodies. In the former nearly 24 per cent of the total and in the latter 31 per cent did not receive any grants.

Compared with the 1949-50 figures, the proportion of government schools decreased considerably in Bombay (from 7.1 to 0.4 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (from 37.6 to 2.5 per cent). The fall in both the cases was due to transfer of government schools to district boards.

### Pupils

During the year under review, the recognised primary schools reported a total enrolment of 1,82,93,967, including 51,38,374 girls. This is higher by 5.0 per cent (4.7 per cent for boys and 5.9 per cent for girls) than the enrolment in 1949-50. As reported earlier, the increase in the number of schools was 2.4 per cent. This shows that the average strength of a school increased during the year. The average daily attendance was 78.5 per cent, as compared to 78.4 per cent in the previous year. The distribution of enrolment in schools controlled by different agencies was :

	No.	Percentage
Government	... 31,54,730	17.3
District Boards	... 86,74,791	47.4
Municipal Boards	... 17,37,692	9.5
Aided Private Bodies	... 44,84,804	24.5
Unaided Private Bodies	... 2,41,950	1.3

A comparison with the 1949-50 figures shows that the enrolment in the local board schools increase by 18.6 per cent, while the same in case of government and private schools decreased by 18.4 and 0.9 per cent respectively.

The total number of pupils from rural areas attending primary schools was 1,44,87,504 and constituted 79.2 per cent of the total primary school enrolment. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,27,72,550 and 73.3 respectively.

Table XIX compares the number of pupils in recognised primary schools in the different States during 1949-50 and 1950-51. The rise in numbers though shared by all the States, except Pepsu, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin, was not uniformly distributed. Among Part A States, Uttar Pradesh showed an increase of more than 3 lakhs, although on percentage basis the rise was slightly less than

Table XIX—Number of Pupils

State	In Schools for Boys		In Schools for Girls	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	5,12,353	5,54,192	64,858	66,195
Bihar	10,99,989	11,63,300	77,894	81,015
Bombay	28,46,029	29,67,280	4,56,599	4,58,362
Madhya Pradesh	5,81,495	6,18,402	63,660	69,955
Madras	40,08,825	40,70,079	...	...
Orissa	4,30,382	4,34,752	11,585	10,871
Punjab	2,59,674	2,98,734	89,411	95,548
Uttar Pradesh	22,66,999	25,26,940	1,51,152	2,00,464
West Bengal	11,93,666	13,38,877	83,531	77,649
Hyderabad	4,16,510	4,61,912	73,045	76,279
Madhya Bharat	1,70,446	1,82,130	18,520	27,604
Mysore	5,75,471	5,76,546	64,652	65,404
Pepsu	73,948	42,190	6,283	6,655
Rajasthan	1,72,293	1,67,523	24,413	24,318
Saurashtra	1,53,364	1,67,862	44,808	46,492
Travancore-Cochin	11,67,460	11,18,302	123	...
Ajmer	22,472	28,832	6,792	8,243
A. & N. Islands	863	978	...	...
Bhopal	6,571	8,217	1,040	2,158
Bilaspur	2,822	2,871	...	...
Coorg	6,019	6,066	48	50
Delhi	48,775	62,448	23,903	28,190
Himachal Pradesh	13,553	14,912	1,267	752
Kutch	14,706	15,398	2,509	2,869
Manipur	25,206	27,007	1,694	1,889
Tripura	17,993	18,819	326	342
Vindhya Pradesh	59,632	64,155	2,915	3,939
<b>India</b>	<b>1,61,47,516</b>	<b>1,69,38,724</b>	<b>12,71,628</b>	<b>13,55,243</b>



## in Primary Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1949-50	1950-51	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	
5,77,211	6,20,387	+43,176	+7.5	Assam
11,77,883	12,44,315	+66,432	+5.6	Bihar
33,02,628	34,25,642	+1,23,014	+3.7	Bombay
6,45,155	6,88,357	+43,202	+6.7	Madhya Pradesh
40,08,825	40,70,079	+61,254	+1.5	Madras
4,41,967	4,45,623	+3,656	+0.8	Orissa
3,49,085	3,94,282	+45,197	+12.9	Punjab
24,18,151	27,27,404	+3,09,253	+12.8	Uttar Pradesh
12,77,197	14,16,526	+1,39,329	+10.9	West Bengal
4,89,555	5,38,191	+48,636	+9.9	Hyderabad
1,88,966	2,09,734	+20,768	+11.0	Madhya Bharat
6,40,123	6,41,950	+1,827	+0.3	Mysore
80,231	48,845	-31,386	-39.1	Pepsu
1,96,706	1,91,841	-4,865	-2.5	Rajasthan
1,98,172	2,14,354	+16,182	+8.2	Saurashtra
11,67,583	11,18,302	-49,281	-4.2	Travancore-Cochin
29,264	37,075	+7,811	+26.7	Ajmer
863	978	+115	+13.3	A. and N. Islands
7,611	10,375	+2,764	+36.3	Bhopal
2,822	2,871	+49	+1.7	Bilaspur
6,067	6,116	+49	+0.8	Coorg
72,678	90,638	+17,960	+24.7	Delhi
14,820	15,664	+844	+5.7	Himachal Pradesh
17,215	18,267	+1,052	+6.1	Kutch
26,900	28,896	+1,996	+7.4	Manipur
18,319	19,161	+842	+4.6	Tripura
62,547	68,094	+5,547	+8.9	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>1,74,18,544</b>	<b>1,82,93,967</b>	<b>+8,75,423</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>India</b>

Table XX—Number of Pupils

State	Boys		Girls	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	4,46,204	4,58,688	1,83,091	2,12,031
Bihar	11,76,973	12,51,453	1,91,607	2,13,133
Bombay	18,52,092	18,45,964	10,37,277	10,77,802
Madhya Pradesh	5,68,307	6,00,685	1,56,579	1,72,018
Madras	23,95,657	24,48,084	14,34,269	14,28,268
Orissa	3,75,039	3,76,309	1,02,880	1,09,322
Punjab	3,96,987	4,26,013	1,28,213	1,40,360
Uttar Pradesh	21,55,667	24,10,476	3,43,250	4,08,056
West Bengal	10,69,613	11,34,667	3,35,908	3,90,851
Hyderabad	4,28,007	4,58,822	1,10,579	1,32,126
Madhya Bharat	1,99,120	2,12,238	34,536	43,391
Mysore	4,03,190	3,97,887	2,09,531	2,10,768
Pepsu	72,518	77,382	12,981	17,050
Rajasthan	1,76,610	2,48,652	33,683	44,425
Saurashtra	1,25,833	1,47,653	45,672	48,670
Travancore-Cochin	6,20,436	6,25,677	5,97,019	5,36,861
Ajmer	22,811	26,807	10,153	10,481
A. and N. Islands	851	777	380	289
Bhopal	9,208	12,075	1,537	2,644
Bilaspur	3,531	3,687	357	393
Coorg	9,550	10,775	5,780	7,112
Delhi	61,526	68,811	39,913	43,229
Himachal Pradesh	21,895	23,462	2,715	2,786
Kutch	12,699	13,085	3,036	3,567
Manipur	22,373	24,201	4,527	4,695
Tripura	18,478	18,591	3,813	3,960
Vindya Pradesh	73,647	83,361	5,454	7,071
<b>India</b>	<b>1,27,18,822</b>	<b>1,34,06,282</b>	<b>50,34,740</b>	<b>52,71,359</b>

## in Primary Classes

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Children in Primary Classes to those of School going Age	State
1949-50	1950-51	Number	Perce- tage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
6,29,295	6,70,719	(+) 41,424	+ 6.6	58.4	Assam
13,68,580	14,64,586	(+) 96,006	+ 7.0	28.7	Bihar
28,89,369	29,23,766	(+) 34,397	+ 1.2	64.0	Bombay
7,24,886	7,72,703	(+) 47,817	+ 6.6	28.6	Madhya Pradesh
38,29,926	38,76,352	(+) 46,426	+ 1.2	53.5	Madras
4,77,919	4,85,631	(+) 7,712	+ 1.6	26.1	Orissa
5,25,200*	5,66,373	(+) 41,173	+ 7.8	35.3	Punjab
24,98,917	28,18,532	(+) 3,19,615	+12.8	35.1	Uttar Pradesh
14,05,521	15,25,518	(+) 1,19,997	+ 8.5	48.4	West Bengal
5,38,586	5,90,948	(+) 52,362	+ 9.7	24.9	Hyderabad
2,33,656	2,55,629	(+) 21,973	+ 9.4	25.3	Madhya Bharat
6,12,721	6,08,655	(-) 4,066	- 0.7	52.8	Mysore
85,499	94,432	(+) 8,933	+10.4	21.3	Pepsu
2,10,293	2,93,077	(+) 82,784	+39.4	15.1	Rajasthan
1,71,505	1,96,323	(+) 24,818	+14.5	37.4	Saurashtra
12,17,455	11,62,538	(-) 54,917	- 4.5	98.6	Travancore-Cochin
32,964	37,288	(+) 4,324	+13.1	41.9	Ajmer
1,231	1,066	(-) 165	-13.4	27.1	A. and N. Islands
10,745	14,719	(+) 3,974	+37.4	13.9	Bhopal
3,888	4,080	(+) 192	+ 5.0	25.5	Bilaspur
15,330	17,887	(+) 2,557	+16.7	61.5	Coorg
1,01,439	1,12,040	(+) 10,601	+10.5	50.6	Delhi
24,610	26,248	(+) 1,638	+ 6.7	21.0	Himachal Pradesh
15,735	16,652	(+) 917	+ 5.8	23.1	Kutch
26,900	28,896	(+) 1,996	+ 7.4	39.4	Manipur
22,291	22,551	(+) 260	+ 1.2	27.8	Tripura
79,101	90,432	(+) 11,331	+14.3	19.9	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>1,77,53,562</b>	<b>1,86,77,641</b>	<b>(+) 9,24,079</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>India</b>

that reported by Punjab (12.9 per cent) which occupied the first position in this respect. West Bengal followed with 10.9 per cent more pupils in its primary schools. The percentage increase in the remaining Part A States was: Assam (7.5), Madhya Pradesh (6.7), Bihar (5.6), Bombay (3.7), Madras (1.5), and Orissa (0.8). In the case of Part B and C States, the rise in the primary school enrolment was least in Mysore (0.3 per cent) and highest in Bhopal (36.3 per cent). Delhi and Ajmer (Part C States) also showed significant increase in the number of pupils reading in primary schools.

Figures of pupils given above relate only to primary schools. In order to arrive at the total number of pupils reading at the primary stage, it is necessary to include the enrolment in primary classes of secondary schools and to exclude that relating to the pre-primary classes attached to primary schools. This has been done in Table XX, which shows that the total number of pupils at the primary stage was 1,86,77,641, of whom 52,71,359 were girls. This gives a rise of 5.2 per cent-5.4 per cent for boys and 4.7 per cent for girls—over the 1949-50 enrolment. Girls constituted 28.2 per cent of the enrolment at the primary stage—almost the same as in the previous year. The proportion of pupils in the primary classes to the total enrolment in all recognised institutions decreased from 74.0 to 73.1 per cent.

In making inter-State comparisons, the variation in the duration of the primary stage, as already explained on page 36, should be kept in view.

Figures in col. (10) of table XX show the proportion of pupils at the primary stage to the corresponding school-going population in the different States. During the year under report, the all-India percentage increased from 40.3 to 41.2. The State figures showed wide fluctuations. Travancore-Cochin with 98.6 per cent of its children of school-going age in schools topped the list. Next in order were Bombay (64.0 per cent), Coorg (61.5 per cent), Assam (58.4 per cent), Madras (53.5 per cent), Mysore (52.8 per cent), Delhi (50.6 per cent) and Ajmer (41.9 per cent). In the remaining States, the proportion was less than 40 per cent, the least being in Bhopal (13.9 per cent).

### Co-education

Of the total of 51,38,374 girls under instruction in the primary schools, as many as 38,41,058 or 74.8 per cent were on the rolls of boys' schools. During 1949-50, the corresponding percentage was 74.7. The figures for the different States, as given in table XXI show that there were no separate schools for girls in Madras, Travancore-Cochin, A. and N. Islands and Bilaspur, while in Coorg nearly 98 per cent of the girls were in boys' schools. In Orissa and Tripura, out of every 10 girls at school, 9 were in boys' institutions. Nearly 80 per cent of the girls in West Bengal, 71 per cent in Mysore, 64 per cent in Bombay and Manipur, 59 per cent in Bihar and 57 per cent in Madhya Pradesh were studying in boys' schools. On the other end stood Bhopal and Madhya Bharat, where boys' schools enrolled only 1.3 and 1.9 per cent of the total number of girls respectively. Some of the other States having very low percentages

Table XXI-Girls in Primary Schools

State	No. of Girls in Boys' Schools	No. of Girls in Girls' School	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to Total No. of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	1,40,210	60,401	2,00,611	69.9
Bihar	1,08,780	75,977	1,84,757	58.9
Bombay	7,62,854	4,37,748	12,00,602	63.5
Madhya Pradesh	88,597	67,467	1,56,064	56.8
Madras	14,72,774	...	14,72,774	100.0
Orissa	93,726	10,095	1,03,821	90.3
Punjab	13,851	94,178	1,08,029	12.8
Uttar Pradesh	1,40,232	1,94,997	3,35,229	41.8
West Bengal	2,83,119	71,659	3,54,778	79.8
Hyderabad	38,613	75,431	1,14,044	33.9
Madhya Bharat	535	27,604	28,139	1.9
Mysore	1,52,943	62,501	2,15,444	71.0
Pepsu	639	6,655	7,294	8.8
Rajasthan	3,550	23,979	27,529	12.9
Saurashtra	13,816	43,216	57,032	24.2
Travancore-Cochin	5,09,618	...	5,09,618	100.0
Ajmer	2,309	7,572	10,381	27.1
A. and N. Islands	279	...	279	100.0
Bhopal	28	2,158	2,186	1.3
Bilaspur	173	...	173	100.0
Coorg	2,278	50	2,328	97.9
Delhi	3,357	26,343	29,700	11.3
Himachal Pradesh	380	561	941	40.4
Kutch	1,073	2,762	3,835	28.0
Manipur	3,014	1,681	4,695	64.2
Tripura	2,818	342	3,160	89.2
Vindhya Pradesh	992	3,939	4,931	20.1
India	38,41,058	12,97,316	51,38,374	74.8

were: Pepsu (8.8), Delhi (11.3), Punjab (12.8) and Rajasthan (12.9). These figures indicate the extent to which co-education was popular in the different States. Although the progress is satisfactory, the policy to have mixed schools at this stage needs encouragement. With comparatively limited finances that are available for education and with so many other commitments in regard to the expansion and improvement of education, insistence on separate schools for girls is bound to hinder the progress of girls' education.

### Wastage

Wastage at primary stage continued to be an alarming feature of our educational system. The causes, as well as, the remedies for wastage and stagnation are so well known that it is hardly necessary to repeat them. The State governments were fully aware of these causes and some of them adopted positive measures to reduce wastage.

### Single—Teacher Schools

Although the number of single-teacher schools increased from 67,762 to 68,841 during the year under report, their proportion to the total number of primary schools decreased slightly to 32.8 per cent. The number of pupils in these schools also increased from 25,13,849 to 25,73,576, which constituted 14.1 per cent of the total enrolment in primary schools, as against 14.4 per cent in 1949-50.

Table XXII shows the number of single-teacher primary schools and the pupils therein in the different States during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. It will be observed that among Part A and B States the number of these schools increased in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra, and decreased elsewhere. In the case of Part C States, the rise was reported by all the units, except A and N, Islands, where the number remained stationary and Coorg, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, where their number declined from 42 to 25, 61 to 27 and 335 to 252 respectively.

Figures in col. (7) of table XXII show the inter-State variations in the percentage of single-teacher schools to the total number of primary schools. Among Part A States, it was highest in Assam (70.0 per cent) and least in West Bengal (2.9 per cent). The second position from the top and bottom was occupied by Bihar (57.8 per cent) and Madras (10.6 per cent) respectively. All Part B States, except Travancore-Cochin, where the percentage was as low as 0.2, had nearly 50 to 60 per cent of primary schools staffed with one teacher only. In the case of Part C States, the proportion of single-teacher primary schools was very high in Bhopal, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, A. and N. Islands and Vindhya Pradesh.

In spite of the obvious disadvantages which single-teacher schools possess, their number has been on the increase. The reasons

**Table XXII — Number of and Enrolment in Single-Teacher Primary Schools**

State	No. of Schools		No. of Pupils		Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to Total No. of Primary Schools		Percentage of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools to Total Enrolment in Primary Schools	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	7,230	7,167	2,94,085	3,06,810	68.8	70.0	50.9	49.5
Bihar	14,115	13,705	4,42,632	4,65,527	61.4	57.8	37.6	37.4
Bombay	14,562	14,272	5,63,282	5,90,609	50.6	50.1	17.0	17.2
M. Pradesh	1,927	2,810	75,508	1,04,876	24.4	32.9	11.7	15.2
Madras	4,222	4,075	1,91,551	1,80,637	11.1	10.6	4.8	4.4
Orissa	5,385	5,042	1,60,536	1,45,884	53.0	51.4	36.3	32.7
Punjab	1,478	1,480	70,620	71,864	36.6	34.3	20.2	18.2
Uttar Pradesh	4,238	4,927	2,63,032	1,86,790	13.7	15.4	10.9	6.8
West Bengal	582	431	18,827	15,447	3.9	2.9	1.5	1.1
Hyderabad	3,655	4,062	1,33,729	1,62,800	44.2	46.1	27.3	30.2
Madhya Bharat	2,302	2,450	53,997	69,956	57.5	58.7	29.6	33.4
Mysore	5,086	4,812	1,59,211	1,46,530	50.4	46.8	24.9	22.8
Pepsu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saurashtra	1,212	1,279	33,984	54,238	52.1	53.1	17.1	25.3
Trav.-Cochin	23	8	1,265	163	0.6	0.2	0.1	...
Ajmer	..	30	...	809	...	7.5	..	2.2
A.&N. Islands	13	13	537	346	65.0	68.4	62.2	35.4
Bhopal	162	224	4,528	6,106	77.5	82.4	59.5	58.9
Bilaspur	3	4	166	242	11.5	14.3	5.9	8.4
Coorg	42	25	901	1,319	47.7	29.4	18.9	21.6
Delhi	61	27	1,840	800	12.8	5.1	2.5	1.1
H. Pradesh	335	252	11,048	6,525	86.8	63.2	74.5	41.7
Kutch	121	124	3,825	4,165	47.8	46.6	22.2	22.8
Manipur	165	195	4,775	5,374	41.5	42.9	17.8	18.6
Tripura	311	316	9,611	10,101	77.9	78.2	53.7	51.3
V. Pradesh	532	1,111	14,359	35,658	37.7	65.5	23.0	52.4
India	67,762	68,841	25,13,849	25,73,576	33.1	32.8	14.4	14.1

\*Figures are not available.

**Table XXIII—Compulsory Primary Education in States In India**

State	Age-Group (s) of Children under Compulsion		Number of Areas under Compulsion				Number of Institutions where Compulsion was in Force			
	Urban	Rural	Towns		Villages		Urban		Rural	
			1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	6-11	6-11	10	10	1,803	2,483	126	123	1,639	2,403
Bihar	6-10	6-10	17	17	18	19	598	587	6	6
Bombay	6-11	6-11	146	155	6,065	6,807	2,537	2,924	11,190	11,568
Madhya Pradesh	6-14	6-12	34†	34	1,199	1,199	223	237	371	371
Madras	6-12	6-12	29	31	1,845	1,845	1,349	1,686	5,830	5,866
Orissa	6-10	6-10	1	1	24	24	12	12	9	9
Punjab	6-11	6-11	34	34	3,128	3,481	126	132	1,494	1,486
Uttar Pradesh	6-11	6-11	86	86	1,515	1,519	2,130	2,145	510	546
West Bengal	6-10	6-11	1*	1*	...	42	35	39	..	291
Mysore	6-11	6-11	11	11	2,406	2,406	267	267	1,447	1,447
Travancore-Cochin	6-10	5-10	15	15	134	134	126	139	847	914
Delhi	6-12	6-11	1‡	1‡	302	302	54	59	293	304
<b>India</b>			<b>385</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>18,437</b>	<b>20,261</b>	<b>7,583</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>23,688</b>	<b>25,211</b>

† In 2 towns compulsion was in force in certain wards only.

\* In ward No. IX of Calcutta Corporation.

‡ In 13 wards of Delhi City.



Table XXIII—Compulsory Primary Education in States in India (Contd.)

State	Number of Students on Rolls under Compulsion during 1950-51					Total No. of Students under Compulsion during 1949-50	Coercive Measure taken during 1950-51					Number of Attendance Officers during 1950-51
	Urban		Rural		Total		No. of Notices Issued	No. of Attendance Orders	No. of Prosecutions			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					For Non-enrolment	For Non-attendance	Fines Realised	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Assam	9,649	6,443	1,02,479	64,261	1,82,832	1,45,237	22,755	2,587	87	285	Rs. 703	51
Bihar	50,965	...	373	...	51,338	48,697	5,865	2,503	65	188	34	36
Bombay	3,34,562	2,43,607	6,86,730	5,07,419	17,72,318	17,46,555	2,33,302	81,919	9,709	34,689	11,626	325
Madhya Pradesh	42,402	...	38,769	...	81,171	75,712	33,307	8,505	2,491	5,550	4,812	349
Madras	2,03,633	1,02,997	4,73,241	2,95,379	10,75,250	10,55,534	1,76,672	85,939	17,775	44,164	4,563	60
Orissa	665	...	749	...	1,414	1,641	371	91	...	125	30	1
Punjab	43,276	...	1,18,848	...	1,62,124	1,57,047	11,171	1,992	1,500	530	3,507	17
Uttar Pradesh	2,95,451	11,428	52,078	382	3,59,339	3,27,258	1,27,367	63,579	7,165	8,856	13,984	305
West Bengal	3,432	...	24,804	8,454	36,690	3,249	350	...	...	...	...	1
Mysore	11,780	10,768	62,852	30,901	1,16,301	1,30,716	28,466	4,177	3,145	5,226	1,042	45
Travancore-Cochin	23,559	19,809	1,30,944	1,14,767	2,89,079	2,79,380	4,308	...	...	...	...	88
Delhi	16,512	...	17,080	5,411	39,003	21,661	1,956	911	47	...	274	8
India	10,35,886	3,95,052	17,08,947	10,26,674	41,66,859	39,92,687	6,45,890	2,52,203	41,984	89,613	40,578	1,226

for this are not far to seek. It is not possible to provide many teachers in small and widely scattered villages. Any scheme of educational expansion must, therefore, accept such schools as inevitable for years to come. A study with a view to improving their status and performance is essential if single-teacher schools have to make useful and significant contribution to the improvement of education. Posting well-trained and resourceful teachers who have undergone a special course of training in the technique of plural class teaching, instruction by homogeneous grouping, construction of a carefully planned flexible time table, appointment of substitutes in leave vacancies, adoption of shift system and effective supervision are some of the measures, which if adopted, can improve an admittedly unsatisfactory situation.

### Compulsion

During the year under report, compulsory primary education was being enforced in 396 towns and 20,261 villages, as compared to 385 towns and 18,437 villages in 1949-50. The total number of schools in the compulsion areas increased from 7,583 to 8,350 in the urban areas and from 23,686 to 25,211 in the rural areas. The number of pupils enrolled under the compulsory education schemes also increased by 1,74,172 to 41,66,859, of whom nearly two-thirds were in the villages. Notices were served on 6,45,890 guardians of school-going age children and attendance orders passed on 2,52,203. There were in all 41,984 cases of prosecution for non-enrolment and 89,613 for non-attendance. The total fine realised from these prosecutions was however, negligible. This shows that the present form of legal action in the enforcement of compulsion was rather ineffective. The Bombay report says "the penal procedure of filing cases against defaulting guardians is so complicated that in effect a clever guardian will evade the penal sections of the Act. The procedure should be simplified so as to enable the head teacher to bring defaulting parents to book at once. Unless there is a simplified procedure for coercive measures, the attendance will hardly improve. The guardian must feel the strain of the law as soon as he or she begins to evade the law". The economic value of the child to the parent and the lack of adequate educational facilities within easy reach were the other main causes which hindered progress of compulsory education in the country.

Table XXIII gives comparative details of compulsory primary education in the different States for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. It will be observed that compulsion was in force, though only in selected areas, in all Part A States and in Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Delhi. A brief account of the progress made in the implementation of the compulsory education schemes in these States is given below :

In Assam, 680 more villages were brought under compulsion during the year under report. The number of schools in the compulsory areas was 2,526 with an enrolment of 1,82,832. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,765 and 1,45,237 respectively.

In Bihar, compulsory primary education for boys only was in force in 17 district towns and 19 (as against 18 in the previous year) villages. The number of schools was 537 in the towns and 6 in the villages with an enrolment of 50,965 (excluding 5,202 girls who attended on voluntary basis) and 373 respectively. Nearly 78 per cent of the children of compulsory age-group (6-10) in the towns and 75 per cent in the villages attended schools.

In Bombay, the scheme of compulsory education, which covered during the previous year children of age-group 7-10 in 15 districts, and 7-9 in 4 districts, was extended to the next age-group in all the districts. The number of towns under compulsion increased from 146 to 155 and of villages from 6,063 to 6,807. The number of schools in the compulsory areas also increased by 337 to 2,924 in towns and by 378 to 11,568, in villages. Of the total of 17,72,318 pupils attending these schools, 5,78,169 were in the urban areas and the rest in rural areas.

In Madhya Pradesh, compulsory primary education continued to be in force in 34 towns (2 having compulsion in certain wards only) and 1,199 villages. The number of schools in the towns, however, increased by 14. The schools in the compulsory areas reported a total enrolment of 81,171 during 1950-51, as compared to 75,712 in the previous year.

In Madras, as in the previous year, there was no further extension of compulsion. The number of towns, however, increased by 2 due to the conversion of 2 rural areas into municipalities. The various schemes of compulsory education covered 1,686 schools in towns and 5,866 schools in villages, the corresponding figures for 1949-50 being 1,349 and 5,830 respectively. The total number of pupils of school-going age enrolled in these schools was 10,75,250, which is higher by 19,716 than the total reported during 1949-50. Nearly 81 per cent of the boys and 57 per cent of the girls in the compulsory age-group attended schools.

In Orissa, compulsion continued to be enforced within the limits of Parlakimedi Municipality and in 24 villages of Banki Union Board. Although the number of schools remained the same, i.e., 12 in the town and 9 in the villages, the enrolment therein decreased from 1,641 to 1,414.

In Punjab, 34 towns and 3,481 villages were under the scheme of compulsory education for boys. These areas had 1,618 schools with an enrolment of 1,62,124. The figures for 1949-50 were: schools 1,620 and pupils 1,57,147.

In Uttar Pradesh, compulsion was in force in 86 municipal towns and 1,519 villages. In the towns, the number of schools increased from 2,130 to 2,145 and of pupils from 2,74,443 to 3,06,879. The villages had 546 schools, as against 510 in the previous year. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools, however, decreased by 355 to 52,460.

Table XXIV—Number of

State	No of Teachers in 1950-51						
	Men		Women		All Persons		
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	3,159	12,028	263	1,714	3,422	13,742	17,164
Bihar	22,567	15,375	817	1,753	23,384	17,128	40,512
Bombay	32,953	9,004	7,088	41,957	45,678	87,635	
Madhya Pradesh	8,814	9,273	1,734	643	10,548	9,916	20,464
Madras	97,143	9,843	30,780	1,351	1,27,923	11,194	1,39,117
Orissa	8,451	7,757	228	89	8,679	7,846	16,525
Punjab	5,999	1,294	1,901	605	7,900	1,899	9,799
Uttar Pradesh	35,218	29,892	2,037	3,152	37,255	33,044	70,299
West Bengal	16,821	24,316	881	1,174	17,702	25,490	43,192
Hyderabad	3,176	12,016	576	2,065	3,752	14,081	17,833
Madhya Bharat	1,047	4,495	260	483	1,307	4,978	6,285
Mysore	3,802	15,025	842	1,841	4,644	16,866	21,510
Pepau	292	700	77	64	369	764	1,133
Rajasthan	1,471	5,310	179	544	1,650	5,854	7,504
Saurashtra	1,897	3,478	511	861	2,408	4,339	6,747
Trav.-Cochin	13,390	1,716	5,546	1,506	18,936	3,222	22,158
Ajmer	798	149	236	46	1,034	195	1,229
A. and N. Islands	...	23	...	9	...	32	32
Bhopal	82	268	1	92	83	360	443
Bilaspur	10	66	...	1	10	67	77
Coorg	51	85	7	17	58	102	160
Delhi	1,335	94	876	35	2,211	129	2,340
Himachal Pradesh	335	209	44	23	379	232	611
Kutch	83	404	26	65	109	469	578
Manipur	1	928	...	34	1	962	963
Tripura	46	486	1	32	47	518	565
Vindhya Pradesh	350	2,526	6	161	356	2,687	3,043
India	2,59,291	1,96,346	56,833	25,448	3,16,124	2,21,794	5,37,918

## Teachers in Primary Schools

Total No. of Teachers in 1949-50	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Percentage of Trained Teachers		Average No. of Pupils per Teacher		State
		1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
		9	10	11	12	
16,972	+ 192	16.0	19.9	34	36	Assam
38,813	+ 1,699	53.0	57.7	30	31	Bihar
84,633	+ 3,002	45.1	47.9	39	39	Bombay
19,953	+ 511	53.0	51.5	32	34	Madhya Pradesh
1,33,768	+ 5,349	93.3	92.0	30	29	Madras
16,766	- 241	51.4	52.5	26	27	Orissa
8,692	+ 1,107	82.8	80.6	40	40	Punjab
69,037	+ 1,262	50.0	53.0	35	39	Uttar Pradesh
41,381	+ 1,811	41.5	41.0	31	33	West Bengal
16,179	+ 1,654	23.1	21.0	30	30	Hyderabad
6,100	+ 185	11.2	20.8	31	33	Madhya Bharat
20,918	+ 592	19.8	21.6	31	30	Mysore
1,027	+ 106	32.8	32.6	78	43	Pepsu
6,673	+ 831	33.3	22.0	30	26	Rajasthan
6,544	+ 203	35.8	35.7	30	32	Saurashtra
22,230	- 72	84.9	85.5	53	50	Trav.-Cochin
1,043	+ 186	78.9	84.1	28	30	Ajmer
28	+ 4	...	3.9	31	19	A. and N. Islands
310	+ 133	23.5	18.7	25	23	Bhopal
56	+ 21	1.8	13.0	50	37	Bilaspur
251	- 91	31.1	36.3	24	38	Coorg
1,751	+ 589	95.4	94.5	42	39	Delhi
550	+ 61	46.2	62.0	27	26	Himachal Pradesh
548	+ 30	16.6	18.9	31	32	Kutch
881	+ 82	0.1	0.1	31	30	Manipur
609	- 44	8.0	8.3	30	34	Tripura
2,185	+ 858	20.8	11.7	29	22	Vindhya Pradesh
5,17,898	+20,020	58.3	58.8	34	34	India

In West Bengal, the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act of 1930 was amended so as to enable a union to introduce compulsion in a part of its area or even in a single school in the area. It was also laid down that a child once admitted in the lowest class of a primary school must be required to continue till the completion of the course. Under the amended Act compulsion was introduced for the first time in 42 union boards spread over 11 districts. These compulsory areas had 291 schools with an enrolment of 24,804 boys and 8,454 girls. In the urban areas, compulsion continued to be in vogue for boys only in Ward IX of Calcutta Corporation. The number of schools however, increased from 35 to 39 and the enrolment from 3,249 to 3,432.

In Mysore, the scheme of compulsory attendance whereby pupils who were once admitted into primary schools were compelled to complete the course, which was in force in 27 *taluks* of the State, was abolished as it proved ineffective. The scheme of compulsory education for all children of the age-group 6-10 was, however, continued in 11 towns and 2,406 villages of 9 *taluks* of the State. Although the number of schools in the compulsory areas remained stationary, i.e., 267 in towns and 1,447 in villages, the enrolment therein decreased from 1,30,716 to 1,16,301.

In Travancore-Cochin, there was no further extension of compulsory education areas during the year under report due to lack of funds. An idea of the increase in the number of schools in the compulsory areas and the enrolment therein can be had from the following figures :

		Urban Areas	Rural Areas
No. of Schools	(1949-50)	126	897
	(1950-51)	139	914
No. of Pupils	(1949-50)	39,750	2,39,630
	(1950-51)	43,368	2,45,711

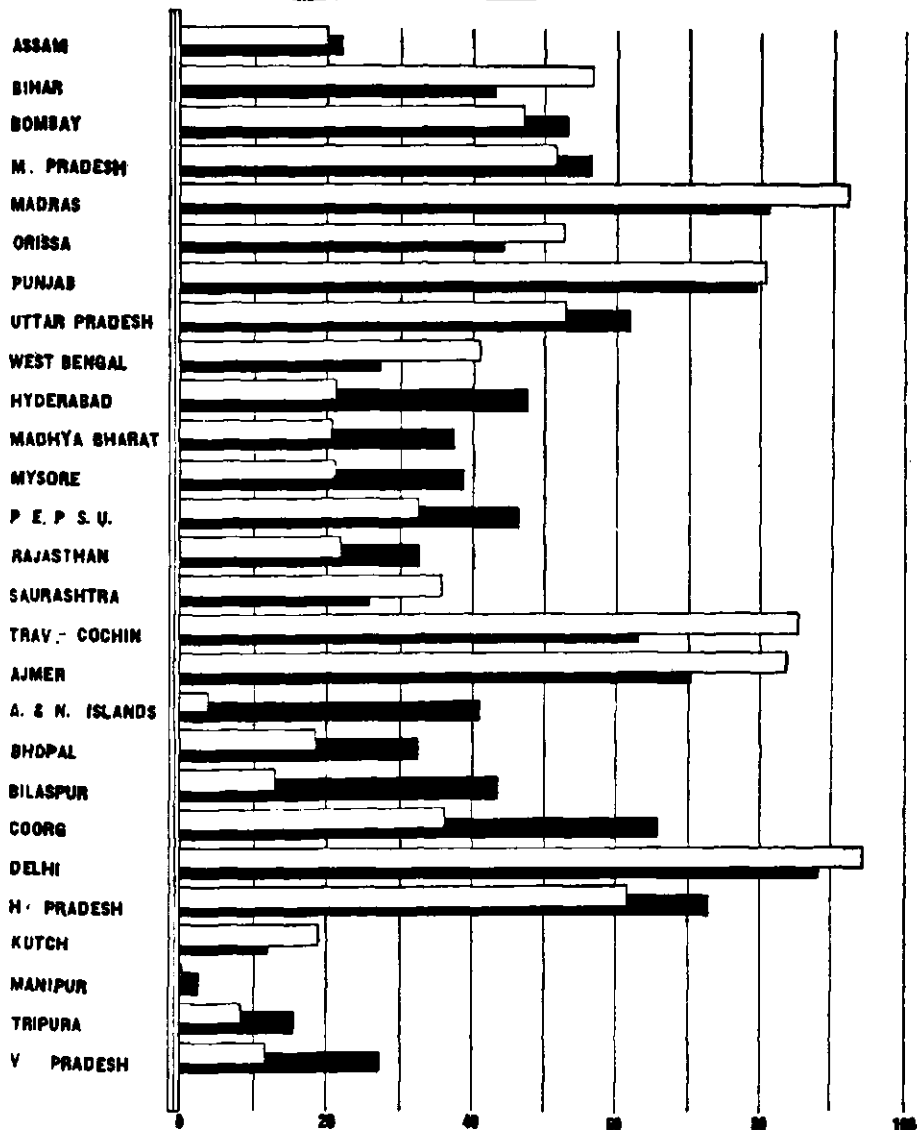
In Delhi, there was no change in the areas of compulsory education. In the city, compulsion for boys was in force, as in 1949-50, in 13 Wards of Delhi Municipality but the number of schools increased from 54 to 59 and of pupils from 14,613 to 16,512. In the 302 villages covered by the compulsory education scheme, there were 304 schools with an enrolment of 22,491. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 293 and 7,048 respectively.

### Teachers

The total number of men and women teaching in recognised primary schools was 5,37,918. This number is an increase of 20,020 or 3.9 per cent over 1949-50—4.0 per cent for men and 3.7 per cent for women. Women constituted 15.2 per cent of the teaching staff—almost the same as in previous year. It is encouraging to note that the proportion of trained teachers increased from 58.3 (56.5 for men and 68.5 for women) to 58.8 per cent (56.9 for men and 69.1 for women).

## PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PRIMARY
  SECONDARY



1950-51

Table XXIV shows the distribution of primary school teachers in the different States. Except for a decrease in Orissa, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Tripura, all the States reported an increase in the number of teachers. The percentage of trained teachers continued to be the highest in Delhi (94.5), Madras with 92.0 per cent trained teachers being a close second. The position was fairly satisfactory in Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer and Punjab, where trained teachers constituted 85.5, 84.1 and 80.6 per cent respectively of the total number of teachers. In Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, the proportion of trained teachers ranged between 50 and 62 per cent, while Bombay and West Bengal had 48 and 41 per cent trained hands respectively. The percentages in the remaining States varied from 0.1 in Manipur to 36.3 in Coorg. As compared with the previous year, the percentage of trained teachers increased in Assam, Bombay, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Bilaspur, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and Tripura and decreased in the remaining States. The decline in many of the States was, however, insignificant.

### Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Figures in cols. (13) and (14) of the table XXIV compare the average number of pupils taught by a primary school teacher during 1949-50 and 1950-51. It will be seen that the teacher-pupil ratio for the whole country remained stationary at 1 : 34. Among Part A States, the average number of pupils per teacher was least in Orissa (27) and highest in Punjab (40). The corresponding variations for Part B and C States were from 26 in Rajasthan to 50 in Travancore-Cochin and from 19 in A. and N. Islands to 39 in Delhi respectively.

### Pay Scales of Teachers

During the year under report, the pay scales of primary school teachers continued to be the same in all the States, except in Madras West Bengal and Bhopal. In Madras, with the revision of the scales of teaching grants, trained teachers of higher and lower elementary grades in aided schools received Rs. 2 p.m. in addition to the existing grant. In West Bengal, provision of a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs in the State budget enabled the government to sanction higher scales of pay for teachers in district board schools. In Bhopal, new scales of Rs. 30-1-40-EB-2-60 for men and Rs. 40-2-60 EB-2-70-2½-75 for women were introduced with effect from April, 1950.

For a detailed study of the different scales according to the qualifications of teachers and managements of the schools, a reference may be made to Ministry of Education's publication "Scales of Pay of Primary and Secondary School Teachers in States in India, 1950-51" (No. 121). Table XXV, below, compares the minimum and maximum of the scales prescribed by the State governments for a middle passed and trained teacher working in a government primary school. To bring out clearly the inter-State variations, the States have been grouped together according to the starting salary offered by them.

### Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on recognised primary schools (excluding primary departments of secondary schools) increased by



**Table XXV—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Middle  
Passed and Trained Primary Teachers in  
Government Schools**

State	Minimum	Maximum	No. of Years Required to reach the Maximum
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. (a) Tripura*	20	40	10
(b) Vindhya Pradesh*	20	25	5
2. Uttar Pradesh†	25	45	20
3. (a) Madras	30	50	20
(b) Mysore	30	55	15
(c) Travancore-Cochin**	30	50	15
(d) Bhopal*	30	60	20
(e) Manipur	30	55	15
4. Madhya Pradesh	32	60	18
5. Orissa	34	44	10
6. West Bengal††	35	80	22
7. (a) Assam	40	55	10
(b) Bombay	40	65	20
(c) Punjab	40	110	28
(d) Madhya Bharat	40	70	10
(e) Rajasthan	40	55	10
(f) Saurashtra	40	65	15
(g) Himachal Pradesh	40	110	28
8. Kutch	42	50	4
9. Bilaspur*	45	105	20
10. (a) Bihar	50	90	20
(b) Pepsu	50	100	15
(c) A. and N. Islands	50	90	15
(d) Coorg	50	90	15
11. Hyderabad	56	99	15
12. (a) Ajmer	68	170	23
(b) Delhi	68	170	23

\*For untrained teachers only.

†For government girls' schools only.

\*\*For Cochin area. In Travancore-Cochin basic pay is fixed at Rs. 25.

††For passed matric and trained teachers.

Rs. 2.52 crores or 7.4 per cent to Rs. 36.48 crores. Of this, Rs. 32.98 crores were expended on schools for boys and Rs. 3.50 crores on those for girls. The primary schools accounted for 40.0 per cent (as against 41.3 per cent in 1949-50) of the total direct expenditure on all types of recognised institutions.

The following tabulation compares the primary school expenditure, according to different sources of income, during 1949-50 and 1950-51 :

**Table XXVI—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources**

Source	1949-50		1950-51	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	22,72,67,918	66.9	24,91,13,817	68.3
Local Board Funds	8,90,43,370	26.2	9,11,51,452	25.0
Fees	80,31,191	2.4	86,20,074	2.3
Endowments	12,52,991	0.4	13,63,316	0.4
Other Sources	1,39,99,724	4.1	1,45,94,439	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,95,95,194</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,48,43,098</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be observed from the above table that (a) a little more than two-thirds of the total direct expenditure on primary schools was borne by the government, (b) whereas the proportion of expenditure from government funds increased from 66.9 to 68.3 per cent, that from all other sources decreased, and (c) the expenditure from government funds increased by 9.6 per cent, as compared to 2.4, 7.3, 8.8 and 4.2 per cent from local boards funds, fees, endowments and other sources.

The break-up of the total direct expenditure on primary schools, according to their managements, is given in table XXVII. The local board schools accounted for 60.0 per cent of the total expenditure, as against 23.2 per cent by private and 16.8 per cent by government schools. It will be observed that the proportion of these schools in the total number of primary schools was 49.7, 30.4 and 19.9 per cent respectively. The 1950-51 figures of expenditure are higher than those for 1949-50 by 14.5 and 9.2 per cent for local board and aided private schools and lower by 12.4 and 17.6 per cent for government and unaided private schools respectively.

**Table XXVII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Managements**

Management	1949-50	1950-51	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Government ...	7,00,14,096	6,13,12,866	(-) 12.4
District Boards ...	19,10,41,869	21,88,03,800	(+) 14.5
Private Bodies :			
Aided ...	7,45,87,556	8,14,70,682	(+) 9.2
Unaided ...	39,51,673	32,55,750	(-) 17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,95,95,194</b>	<b>36,48,43,098</b>	<b>(+) 7.4</b>

The average annual cost per pupil in a primary school amounted to Rs. 19.9 (Rs. 19.5 in boys' schools and Rs. 25.9 in girls' schools). This shows a small increase of about 2 per cent over the corresponding figures of 19.5 in 1949-50. The break-up of the total cost was : government funds Rs. 13.6, local board funds Rs. 5.0, fees Rs. 0.4 and other sources Rs. 0.9.

The details of the primary school expenditure in the different States are given in table XXVIII. Figures in col. (8) of this table show that the expenditure increased in all the States, except Bombay, Mysore, Rajasthan and Coorg. In Bombay, the decrease was due to the retrenchment in expenditure necessitated by the financial stringency. In Mysore, it was on account of the discontinuance of compulsory attendance schemes. In Coorg, as in the case of number of schools, the upgrading of primary schools to middle schools, was the main cause. The percentage increase in expenditure in the major States was highest in Assam (19.1) followed closely by Punjab (18.7) and least in Bihar (6.7). In others, it varied from 10.0 in Madras to 15.4 in Uttar Pradesh. Among Part B States, the increase ranged between 4.6 per cent in Madhya Bharat and 45.8 per cent in Travancore-Cochin. Most of the Part C States reported appreciable rise in their expenditure.

Table XXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States

State	On School for Boys		On School for Girls	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam ...	48,78,555	57,64,455	6,16,612	7,78,869
Bihar ...	1,47,90,491	1,58,06,701	12,25,452	12,88,427
Bombay ...	8,18,30,335	8,24,71,025	1,52,93,365	1,43,23,290
Madhya Pradesh ...	1,14,36,590	1,27,18,936	19,32,814	20,64,993
Madras ...	8,95,13,134	9,84,35,836	...	...
Orissa ...	52,50,803	60,25,187	1,85,185	2,15,252
Punjab ...	60,70,503	73,42,283	19,29,206	21,52,695
Utter Pradesh ...	2,86,84,229	3,26,65,296	25,78,324	34,01,848
West Bengal ...	1,48,08,763	1,66,61,458	19,58,768	18,55,973
Hyderabad ...	1,00,81,177	1,07,36,458	19,86,934	19,85,570
Madhya Bharat ...	36,40,505	38,28,694	6,88,300	6,99,720
Mysore ...	77,09,334	76,22,461	13,13,889	10,98,430
Pepsu ...	6,22,102	7,89,701	1,74,631	2,01,081
Rajasthan ...	95,16,846	53,49,015	6,87,793	8,18,969
Saurashtra ...	38,72,706	41,50,125	11,94,570	13,39,834
Travancore Cochin ...	78,04,583	1,13,85,666	5,937	...
Ajmer ...	10,32,207	16,55,318	3,09,878	6,06,546
A. and N. Islands ...	36,164	53,992	...	...
Bhopal ...	1,40,789	2,79,775	38,378	90,226
Bilaspur ...	60,714	61,556	...	...
Coorg ...	1,21,071	1,11,176	5,878	3,588
Dehli ...	20,10,947	29,82,672	12,70,162	18,69,712
Himachal Pradesh ...	2,48,515	2,62,699	19,439	22,310
Kutch ...	4,55,178	4,55,791	71,807	85,192
Manipur ...	2,55,674	3,50,187	20,120	26,001
Tripura ...	1,87,097	3,31,645	3,635	7,400
Vindhya Pradesh ...	9,54,308	14,96,733	70,797	1,13,33
India ...	30,60,13,320	32,97,93,841	3,35,81,874	3,50,49,257

Table XXVIII—Direct Expenditure

State	Total		Increase (+ or Decrease (-))		Percentage of Ex- penditure on Primary Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Education
	1949-50	1950-51	Amount	Perce- ntage	
5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Assam	54,95,167	65,43,324	+10,48,157	+ 19.1	37.9
Bihar	1,60,15,943	1,70,95,128	+10,79,185	+ 6.7	32.3
Bombay	9,71,23,700	9,67,94,315	- 3,29,385	- 0.3	52.2
Madhya Pradesh	1,33,69,404	1,47,83,929	+14,14,525	+ 10.6	38.0
Madras	8,95,13,134	84,35,836	+89,22,702	+ 10.0	58.2
Orissa	54,35,988	62,40,439	+ 8,04,451	+ 14.8	37.0
Punjab	79,99,709	94,94,978	+14,95,269	+ 18.7	23.5
Uttar Pradesh	3,12,62,553	3,60,67,144	+48,04,591	+ 15.4	26.7
West Bengal	1,67,67,531	1,85,17,431	+17,49,900	+ 10.4	22.9
Hyderabad	1,20,68,111	1,27,22,028	+ 6,53,917	+ 5.4	53.5
Madhya Bharat	43,28,805	45,28,414	+ 1,99,609	+ 4.6	37.4
Mysore	90,23,223	87,20,891	- 3,02,332	- 3.3	38.4
Pepsu	7,96,733	9,89,782	+ 1,93,049	+ 24.2	16.0
Rajasthan	1,02,04,639	61,67,984	-40,36,655	- 39.6	27.7
Saurashtra	50,67,276	54,89,959	+ 4,22,683	+ 8.3	48.9
Travancore-Cochin	78,10,520	1,13,85,666	+35,75,146	+ 45.8	40.0
Ajmer	13,42,085	22,61,864	+ 9,19,779	+ 68.5	42.8
A. and N. Islands	36,164	53,992	+ 17,828	+ 49.3	38.2
Bhopal	1,79,167	3,70,001	+ 1,90,834	+106.5	36.0
Bilaspur	60,714	61,556	+ 842	+ 1.4	45.3
Coorg	1,26,949	1,14,764	- 12,185	- 9.6	12.5
Delhi	32,81,109	48,52,384	+15,71,275	+ 47.9	21.5
Himachal Pradesh	2,67,954	2,85,009	+ 17,055	+ 6.4	17.8
Kutch	5,26,985	5,40,983	+ 13,998	+ 2.7	68.5
Manipur	2,75,794	3,76,188	+ 1,00,394	+ 36.4	33.8
Tripura	1,90,732	3,39,045	+ 1,48,313	+ 77.8	35.4
Vindhya Pradesh	10,25,105	16,10,064	+ 5,84,959	+ 57.1	49.6
India	33,95,95,194	36,48,43,098	+ 2,52,47,904	+ 7.4	40.0

## on Primary Schools by States (Contd.)

Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		State
Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	1949-50	1950-51	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
					Rs.	Rs.	
73.5	16.9	...	0.9	8.7	9.5	10.5	Assam
12.7	82.0	0.4	0.1	4.8	13.6	13.7	Bihar
73.0	17.8	4.8	0.2	4.2	29.4	28.3	Bombay
46.5	48.7	0.9	1.1	2.8	20.7	21.5	Madhya Pradesh
67.6	25.5	1.3	0.2	5.4	22.3	24.2	Madras
88.5	5.9	1.6	...	4.0	12.3	14.0	Orissa
59.7	31.8	1.2	2.1	5.2	22.9	24.1	Punjab
62.7	32.2	3.8	...	1.3	12.9	13.2	Uttar Pradesh
51.1	43.1	3.3	1.0	1.5	13.1	13.1	West Bengal
98.3	...	0.3	...	1.4	24.7	23.6	Hyderabad
99.1	...	...	0.4	0.5	22.9	21.6	Madhya Bharat
97.7	...	0.7	0.5	1.1	14.1	13.6	Mysore
98.8	...	...	1.1	0.1	9.9	20.3	Pepsu
93.2	1.4	0.4	1.4	3.6	51.9	32.2	Rajasthan
96.5	...	1.3	...	2.2	25.6	25.6	Saurashtra
92.3	...	...	...	7.7	6.7	10.2	Travancore-Cochin
78.7	10.2	3.4	...	7.7	45.9	61.0	Ajmer
100.0	...	...	...	...	41.9	55.2	A. and N. Islands
94.6	...	0.7	3.6	1.1	23.5	35.7	Bhopal
100.0	...	...	...	...	21.5	21.4	Bilaspur
67.4	29.9	...	...	2.7	20.9	18.8	Coorg
33.0	63.8	0.2	0.7	2.3	45.1	53.5	Delhi
77.5	15.3	...	4.7	2.5	18.1	18.2	Himachal Pradesh
63.8	...	5.8	...	30.4	30.6	29.6	Kutch
70.7	...	...	28.5	0.8	10.3	13.0	Manipur
96.2	..	1.7	1.5	0.6	10.4	17.7	Tripura
100.0	..	...	...	...	16.4	23.6	Vindhya Pradesh
68.3	25.0	2.3	0.4	4.0	19.5	19.9	India

The proportion of the total direct expenditure on education devoted to primary schools is indicated by figures in col (10) of table XXVIII. The figures are not strictly comparable, since in working out the percentages, the primary departments of secondary schools could not possibly be taken into consideration.

The source-wise percentages of expenditure on primary schools in the different States are given in cols. (11) to (15) of table XXVIII. It will be seen that the government met the entire expenditure in A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur and Vindhya Pradesh, while its share in all Part B States and in Bhopal and Tripura amounted to more than 90 per cent. In Assam, Bombay, Orissa, Ajmer, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur, the contribution from government funds varied between 70 and 90 per cent, as compared to 50 and 70 per cent in Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Coorg and Kutch. In Madhya Pradesh, it was 46.5 per cent and in Delhi 33.0 per cent. The percentage of expenditure from local board funds varied from 1.4 per cent in Rajasthan and 5.9 per cent in Orissa to 63.8 per cent in Delhi. Fees, endowments and other sources played a very minor part in the primary school expenditure. The contribution from fees was nil in Assam, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin, A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh showing that primary education was free in these States.

A comparison with the 1949-50 figures shows that the share of the government in the expenditure on primary schools went up in all the major States, except in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

The average annual cost per pupil (col. 17 of table XXVIII) varied from Rs. 10.5 in Assam to Rs. 28.3 in Bombay among Part A States, from Rs. 10.2 in Travancore-Cochin to Rs. 32.2 in Rajasthan among Part B States and from Rs. 13.0 in Manipur to Rs. 61.0 in Ajmer among Part C States.

### **Fees**

Primary education was free in all schools under the compulsory education schemes. Government and most of the local board schools also did not charge any fees. Free places were generally available in other schools for children of (a) poor parents, (b) primary school teachers, (c) scheduled castes and other backward classes and (d) soldiers incapacitated from active service.

### **School Buildings**

The year under report did not witness any appreciable progress in the construction or improvement of primary school buildings. A large number of schools met in rented buildings. These buildings, in-comodious and unhygienic, as they had already been, were made even less suitable due to rapid increase in the number of pupils. The only welcome feature in this otherwise depressing reading of the subject in the State reports is the development of voluntary effort in improving the building situation. In many States, the villagers came

forward with offers of free contributions of land, money and physical labour, if the State undertook to provide the teachers.

In Assam, housing of lower primary schools continued to be a huge problem. In spite of large amounts spent by the School Boards in this direction, it was not possible to improve more than 10 per cent of the school buildings. The great earthquake of August, 1950 further aggravated the problem in Upper Assam Districts. In Bihar, 1,518 school houses were built during the year. In Bombay, 60 per cent of the schools maintained by district school boards continued to meet in rented or rent free buildings such as temples, *dharmahsalas*, mosques etc. In order to improve the position, the government strengthened the personnel of district building committees and also circulated revised cheap type designs to suit the local requirements and conditions. A grant of Rs. 16,16,912 was placed at the disposal of the building committees. The total number of school buildings completed was 122, while 328 buildings were under construction. In Madras, nearly 50 per cent of the schools were accommodated in their own buildings and the rest were in rented or rent free buildings. As many as 181 new school buildings were constructed during the year. In Punjab, the school buildings showed very little improvement. In Uttar Pradesh only a small number of school buildings could be constructed during the year. In Hyderabad, a sum of Rs. 2,56,173 was spent on the construction, extension, etc., of primary school buildings. In Mysore, 61 per cent of the schools were housed in government buildings, 10 per cent in rented buildings and 29 per cent in temples, *chatrams* and *chavadis*. In Saurashtra, a new scheme for improving the school buildings was prepared. Under this scheme, villages offering half the cost of building in cash or in the form of materials and labour, were given equal amount by the government. In Delhi, quite a large number of schools continued to be housed in rented buildings or tents.



**Table-XXIX—Number of Basic Schools**

State	Junior Basic Schools				Senior Basic Schools				Total		Increase (+) or Decrease(-)
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls		1949-50	1950-51	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Assam	35	83	6	7	...	1	...	...	41	91	+ 50
Bihar	293	298	...	2	137	220	3	4	433	524	+ 91
Bombay	13	15	3	1	35	38	6	9	57	63	+ 6
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	...	...	79	78	...	...	79	78	- 1
Madras	170	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	402	+ 232
Orissa	94	136	...	...	1	1	...	...	95	137	+ 42
Punjab	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	+ 17
Uttar Pradesh †	28,609	29,459	2,427	2,520	...	...	...	..	31,036	31,979	+ 943
West Bengal	61	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	86	+ 25
Mysore	73	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	101	+ 28
Travncore-Cachin	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	+ 2
Ajmer	...	95	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	95	+ 95
Delhi	88	90	45	60	...	...	...	...	133	150	+ 17
Kutch	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	+ 1
Tripura	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
<b>India</b>	<b>29,437</b>	<b>30,787</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32,182</b>	<b>33,730</b>	<b>+ 1,548</b>

† Figures relate to basic primary Schools.

Uttar Pradesh) and 351 senior basic schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 885, 31,036 and 261 respectively. Of the junior basic schools, 63.9 per cent were managed by the government, as compared to 24.1 per cent by local boards and 12.0 per cent by private bodies. Nearly 89 per cent of the basic primary schools were under the control of local boards, and only 2.5 and 8.4 per cent under the management of government and private bodies respectively. As regards the senior basic schools, the distribution of the control was : government 87.4 per cent, local boards 11.7 per cent and private bodies 0.9 per cent.

Table XXIX compares the number of basic schools in the different States during the two years 1949-50 and 1950-51. It will be observed that most of the Part B and C States had not introduced basic education upto the end of the year. With the starting of 17 junior basic schools in Punjab during the year, all the Part A States had some provision for basic education. Although the number of junior basic schools increased in almost all the States, the rise was significant only in Madras (from 170 to 402), Assam (from 41 to 90) and Orissa (from 94 to 136). In Ajmer (a Part C State), basic education was introduced for the first time by starting 65 new junior basic schools and converting 30 existing primary schools into basic schools. Senior basic schools were in existence only in Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The school in Assam was started during the year, while in Bihar their number increased by 84 (from 140 to 224).

### **Pupils**

The total number of pupils under instruction in all the basic schools was 29,12,722—25,35,257 boys and 3,77,465 girls. Compared with the previous year's figure of 25,35,710, this shows an increase of 14.9 per cent. Of the total, 1,18,836 (86,568 boys and 32,268 girls) were in the junior basic schools, 27,27,404 (23,92,175 boys and 3,35,229 girls) in the basic primary schools and 66,482 (56,514 boys and 9,968 girls) in the senior basic schools. These are higher by 71.7, 12.8 and 37.5 per cent than the enrolment reported during 1949-50.

The State-wise details of enrolment in the basic schools during 1949-50 and 1950-51 are given in table XXX. The rise in the number of pupils, although unevenly distributed, was shared by all the States, except Madhya Pradesh, where there was a slight fall due to the closing of one school. In case of the junior basic schools, Madras led with an increase of 22,523 pupils. Next came Bihar (8,390), Orissa (4,351), West Bengal (3,624) and Assam (3,249). The pupils in the basic primary schools in Uttar Pradesh increased by nearly 3 lakhs. The increase in the senior basic school enrolment was : Bihar 16,186, Bombay, 1,771 and Orissa 132.

### **Teachers**

The basic schools employed, during the year, 77,319 teachers. This gives an increase of 4.9 per cent over the previous year's figure of 73,678. The distribution of teachers according to different types

**Table XXX—Number of Pupils in Basic Schools**

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior Basic Schools				Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		1949-50	1950-51	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1949-50	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Assam	1,674	3,819	806	1,910	...	59	...	60	2,480	5,849	+ 3,368
Bihar	21,019	27,828	1,659	3,240	16,186	30,364	1,347	3,355	40,211	64,787	+ 24,576
Bombay	566	866	720	483	5,774	6,285	3,242	4,502	10,302	12,136	+ 1,834
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	...	...	19,951	19,677	1,735	1,949	21,686	21,626	- 60
Madras	12,718	26,949	6,285	14,577	...	...	...	...	19,003	41,526	+ 22,523
Orissa	4,065	7,067	1,104	2,453	72	129	27	102	5,268	9,751	+ 4,483
Punjab	...	1,371	...	607	...	...	...	...	...	1,978	+ 1,978
Uttar Pradesh†	21,44,447	23,92,175	2,73,704	3,35,229	...	...	...	..	24,18,151	27,27,404	+ 3,09,253
West Bengal	3,919	6,572	1,260	2,231	...	...	...	...	5,179	8,803	+ 3,624
Mysore	4,403	4,948	1,539	1,796	...	...	...	...	5,942	6,744	+ 802
Travancore-Cochin	...	260	123	157	...	...	...	...	123	417	+ 294
Ajmer	...	2,250	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	+ 2,400
Delhi	4,109	4,529	3,231	4,664	...	...	...	...	7,340	9,193	+ 1,853
Kutch	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	+ 73
Tripura	25	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	36	+ 11
<b>India</b>	<b>21,96,945</b>	<b>24,78,743</b>	<b>2,90,431</b>	<b>3,67,497</b>	<b>41,983</b>	<b>56,514</b>	<b>6,351</b>	<b>9,968</b>	<b>25,35,710</b>	<b>29,12,722</b>	<b>+ 3,77,012</b>

† Figures relate to basic primary schools.

of schools was : junior basic 4,457, basic primary 70,299 and senior basic 2,563. The staff strength of these schools during 1949-50 was 2,766 ; 69,037 and 1,875 respectively. In 1950-51 women constituted 7.7 per cent of the teaching staff and 6.8 per cent in 1949-50.

The proportion of trained teachers increased from 52.3 to 56.1 per cent during the year under report. While the basic primary schools had only 53 per cent trained staff, the percentage of trained teachers in junior and senior basic schools was 90.4 and 80.5 per cent respectively.

Table XXXI gives the details of basic school teachers in the different States. Figures in cols. (13) to (15) of this table indicate the extent to which trained teachers were employed. It will be observed that a great majority of the States had a fairly high proportion of trained teachers in their basic schools.

The average number of pupils taught by a teacher was 27 in junior basic schools, 39 in basic primary schools and 26 in senior basic schools. The State figures are given in cols. (16) to (18) of table XXXI.

### **Training of Teachers**

One of the main difficulties in the expansion of basic education has been the shortage of teachers trained in basic methods. A brief account of the progress made in the training of teachers at basic institutions in different States is given below :

In Assam, 108 teachers were trained in 5 basic training centres functioning during the year,

In Bihar, in pursuance of the plan to expand and re-orient old elementary training schools, 8 more of then schools were converted into junior basic training schools raising their number to 38. The number of basic training schools, however, remained the same, *i.e.*, 19. The total number of teachers under training in these institutions was 3,573. The State Government started towards the close of the year, a basic training college at Turki. The college had on its rolls 37 students. Short training courses were organised for the benefit of teachers working in primary and secondary schools.

In Bombay, the number of fully converted basic training institutions rose from 10 to 13 during the year under report. A revised syllabus was introduced in all the primary teachers' colleges. The new syllabus, besides insisting on a certain standard of efficiency in crafts, places great emphasis on health and hygiene activities and social and community life. It also requires every teacher to stay for a short time in some village to enable him to understand problems of village life. The three regional post-graduate basic training centres trained during the year 101 graduate teachers. In order to meet the demand of craft teaching in schools where crafts had been introduced as a first step towards converting them into basic schools, short-term courses of training in spinning, weaving, agriculture and carpentry were organised. The total number of teachers trained was 1,876.

Table XXXI—Numbers of Teachers

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior Basic Schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	152	...	22	...	...	1	...	2
Bihar	915	249	59	3	953	365	80	16
Bombay	42	3	...	...	241	47	49	19
M. Pradesh	...	...	...	...	721	47	11	3
Madras	1,198	53	239	20	...	...	...	...
Orissa	350	2	6	...	8	...	...	...
Punjab	42	2	19	1	...	...	...	...
U. Pradesh*	35,218	29,892	2,037	3,152	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	183	46	26	2	...	...	...	...
Mysore	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trav.-Cochin	3	17	7	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	172	16	171	10	...	...	...	...
Kutch	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	38,700	30,282	2,586	3,188	1,923	460	140	40

\*Figures relate to to basic Primary schools

## in Basic Schools

In All Schools			Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total Number of Teachers			Teacher-Pupil Ratio			State
Trained	Un-trained	Total	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In All Schools	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In All Schools	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
174	3	177	100.0	0.0	98.3	33	40	33	Assam
2,007	633	2,640	79.4	73.1	76.0	25	24	25	Bihar
332	69	401	93.3	81.5	82.8	20	30	30	Bombay
732	50	782	...	93.6	93.6	...	28	28	M. Pradesh
1,437	73	1,510	95.2	...	95.2	28	...	28	Madras
364	2	366	99.4	100.0	99.5	27	29	27	Orissa
61	3	64	95.3	...	95.3	31	...	31	Punjab
37,255	33,044	70,299	53.0	...	53.0	39	...	39	U. Pradesh
209	48	257	81.3	...	81.3	34	...	34	West Bengal
242	...	242	100.0	...	100.0	28	...	28	Mysore
10	17	27	37.0	...	37.0	15	...	15	Trav.-Cochin
178	...	178	100.0	...	100.0	13	..	13	Ajmer
343	26	369	93.0	...	93.0	25	...	25	Delhi
2	...	2	100.0	...	100.0	37	...	37	Kutch
3	2	5	60.0	...	60.0	7	...	7	Tripura
<b>43,349</b>	<b>33,970</b>	<b>77,319</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>India</b>

In Madhya Pradesh, the two Buniyadi Shikshan Vidyalayas (basic training schools) trained 125 teachers. One hundred and thirty-eight teachers on the staff of the senior basic schools also received basic training according to the basic syllabus.

In Madras, 125 graduate teachers (88 men and 37 women) were re-trained in basic education. Similar re-training was provided for 844 elementary grade teachers 650 men and 194 women. The number of basic training schools rose from 37 to 48. These schools had under training 4,102 teachers, including 1,025 women. Regulations relating to the examination for Basic Training School Leaving Certificate were revised.

In Orissa, there were 6 basic training schools, including one institution for training of pre-basic teachers started during the year. The total enrolment in these schools was 176. Besides these, 59 candidates, who received their first year training during 1947-48, were given a second year's course of training. Seventeen teachers were deputed to receive their training at Sewagram.

In Punjab, 2 more basic training schools were started thus raising their number to 3. These schools had under training 240 teachers—200 men and 40 women. The school at Jagraon organised refresher courses for already trained junior basic teachers and inspectorate staff.

In Uttar Pradesh, the Government Basic Training College, Allahabad had on its rolls 40 students, of whom 39 qualified for the award of the diploma. The teachers for the basic primary schools continued to be trained at the Basic Normal Schools. In addition, the Mobile Training Squads (50 as against 49 in the previous year) prepared teachers for the two years' H.T.C. Course.

In West Bengal, the two basic training colleges in the State, trained 35 graduate teachers. The number of basic training schools rose from 10 to 12. These turned out during the year 542 teachers for junior basic schools.

In Madhya Bharat, 8 teachers were deputed for training at Sewagram.

In Mysore, the Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar provided an intensive short-term training course extending over a period of 10 months to experienced and already trained teachers in service. The number of teachers trained during the year was 54.

In Saurashtra, the policy of deputing teachers to basic training institutions outside the State was continued.

In Travancore-Cochin, the Basic Training Institution, Cherpu trained 52 teachers who had already training in general principles and methods of education.

In Ajmer, the Basic Training Institute, which was being run by the Delhi State due to shortage of accommodation in Delhi, trained local candidates also. In addition, basic bias was given to the training imparted in the existing Government Normal School.

In Coorg, a basic training class was attached to the Government High School, Virajpet. Sixty Four teachers—20 Secondary Grade and 44 Higher Elementary Grade were under training during the year.

In Delhi, men teachers continued to be trained in the Institute located at Ajmer and the women teachers in Delhi. The total number of teachers trained during the year was 150 men and 101 women. Besides, 144 teachers were trained in the refresher courses organised by the Education Directorate.

In Kutch, the syllabus followed in the Primary Teachers' Training College, Bhuj has been given a basic bias and trainees are taught spinning.

In addition to the training facilities available in the various States, all-India organisation like Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Wardha, Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan and Jamia Millia, Delhi trained a large number of teachers for different types of basic schools.

### Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on basic schools rose from Rs. 3.41 crores to Rs. 4.15 crores, the rate of increase being 21.6 per cent. Of the total, Rs. 0.33 crores were accounted by junior basic schools, Rs. 3.61 crores by basic primary schools and Rs. 0.21 crores by senior basic schools. During the previous year, the corresponding figures were Rs. 0.15 crores, Rs. 3.13 crores and Rs. 0.13 crores respectively. The distribution of expenditure in 1950-51, according to sources of income, in each case, is shown below :

**Table XXXII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by Sources**

Source	Junior Basic		Basic Primary		Senior Basic		All Schools	
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	27,93,965	84.4	2,26,21,330	62.7	18,73,307	90.2	2,72,88,602	65.8
Local Board Funds	3,93,150	11.9	1,16,02,574	32.2	26,280	1.3	1,20,22,004	29.0
Fees	23,075	0.7	13,82,060	3.8	18,827	0.9	14,23,962	3.4
Endowments	3,404	0.1	3,025	0.0	14,797	0.7	21,226	0.1
Other Sources	98,604	2.9	4,58,155	1.3	1,43,510	6.9	7,00,269	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,12,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,60,67,144</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,76,721</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,14,56,063</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be observed that nearly two-thirds of the expenditure on all basic schools was met from government funds.

The average annual cost per student come to Rs. 27.9 in a junior basic school and Rs. 31.2 in a senior basic school.

Table XXXIII shows the distribution of expenditure on basic schools in the different States during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. Figures in col. (7) show that there was an increase everywhere.



**Table XXXIII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by States**

State	On Junior Basic Schools		On Senior Basic Schools		Total		Increase	Percentage of Expenditure on Basic Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Education	Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from				
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51			Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Assam	58,248	1,34,178	...	12,061	58,248	1,46,239	87,991	0.8	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bihar	3,87,797	7,20,891	4,39,232	9,24,819	8,27,029	16,45,710	8,18,681	3.1	89.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	9.1
Bombay	23,577	43,409	1,94,709	3,60,978	2,18,286	4,04,387	1,86,101	0.2	81.6	6.2	2.7	3.6	5.9
M. Pradesh	..	...	6,37,048	7,70,255	6,37,048	7,70,255	1,33,207	2.0	98.8	...	1.1	...	0.1
Madras	2,74,270	8,74,473	...	...	2,74,270	8,74,473	6,00,203	0.5	52.8	41.3	0.3	0.3	5.3
Orissa	1,58,771	2,69,454	16,645	8,608	1,75,416	2,78,062	1,02,646	1.6	95.5	...	...	...	4.5
Punjab	...	32,867	...	...	..	32,867	32,867	0.1	99.6	0.4	...	...	...
U. Pradesh †	3,12,62,553	3,60,67,144	...	...	3,12,62,553	3,60,67,144	48,04,591	26.7	62.7	32.2	3.8	0.0	1.3
W. Bengal	72,981	2,02,148	...	...	72,981	2,02,148	1,29,167	0.2	82.9	14.6	0.2	0.2	2.1
Mysore	71,788	1,32,881	...	...	71,788	1,32,881	61,093	0.6	100.0	...	...	...	...
Trav.-Cochin	5,937	12,074	...	...	5,937	12,074	6,137	0.1	74.0	...	...	...	26.0
Ajmer	...	1,77,112	...	...	...	1,77,112	1,77,112	3.3	100.0	...	...	...	...
Delhi	4,76,617	6,83,715	...	...	4,76,617	6,83,715	2,07,098	3.0	100.0	..	...	...	...
Kutch	...	2,376	...	...	...	2,376	2,376	0.3	100.0	...	..	...	...
Tripura	8,554	26,620	...	...	8,554	26,620	18,066	2.8	100.0	...	...	...	...
India	3,28,01,093	3,93,79,342	12,87,634	20,76,721	3,40,88,727	4,14,56,063	73,67,336	4.6	65.8	29.0	3.4	0.1	1.7

A comparative study of average annual cost per student in junior basic and ordinary primary schools in some of the States may be made from the following table :

			<i>Junior Basic</i>	<i>Primary</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Assam	...	...	23.4	10.4
Bihar	...	...	23.2	13.5
Bombay	...	...	32.2	28.3
Madras	...	...	21.1	24.2
Orissa.	...	...	28.3	13.7
Punjab.	...	...	16.6	24.1
West Bengal	...	...	23.0	13.0
Mysore	...	...	19.7	13.5
Ajmer	...	...	73.8	60.1
Delhi	...	...	74.4	51.2

This difference is mainly due to the larger proportion of trained teachers in Basic Schools, with consequently higher salary bill, provision of craft equipment and a smaller number of children, on the average, per teacher. It has also to be remembered that the ordinary primary school is ill-staffed and ill-equipped and there must be a considerable improvement, and consequently an increase in per capita expenditure if the education imparted in it is to satisfy the needs of the community.

### **Economic Aspect of Basic Education**

Although the educational value of basic education has been accepted almost universally, there are still doubts about the economic possibilities of the system. At their 16th meeting held at Cuttack in January, 1950, the Central Advisory Board of Education considered this aspect of this question on the basis of a memorandum submitted by the Bihar Government regarding their scheme of introducing compulsory primary education. The Board felt that Bihar's experiments were welcome but they were not yet in a position to express a definite opinion on whether the scheme should be introduced on a large scale. The Board, however, expressed the view that similar experiments should be made in other States and the Government of India make a further investigation in this direction and report the results to a committee of experts. This decision was reiterated at the meeting of the Board held in January, 1951.

In the memorandum mentioned above, the Bihar Government claimed that a full-fledged senior basic school with about 150 pupils in the five junior grades and about 100 in the three top grades can be self-supporting to the extent of 67 per cent. This was arrived at by calculating the income of the school on the basis of the amount actually earned by pupils and teachers in one of the Brindaban schools. The 1950-51 figures, however, show that, although the total amount credited to State accounts as income from productive activities in basic institutions, increased by Rs. 1,39,488 to Rs. 2,45,204, it formed only 9.1 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on these schools. The corresponding percentages for the different types of

schools are : junior and senior basic 8.6, post basic 21.4 and basic training schools 7.6. The reasons given by the Bihar Government for low percentages are :

- (a) the additional schools were only a year old and they could not for various reasons afford full facilities for organising a self-sufficient school ;
- (b) a good portion of the expenditure on basic schools in the past two years was on buildings, purchase of equipment, etc.
- (c) there is dropping out of the students during the course of the session ;
- (d) attendance is not as regular as it should be ; and
- (e) the teacher-pupil ratio is lower than envisaged.

The following table compares the expenditure on raw materials required for craft work and the sale proceeds of finished product in the different compact areas of Bombay :

Compact Area	Recurring Expenditure on Spinning and Weaving	Income	Profit	
			Percentage	Per Pupil
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. As p.
Dharwar Compact Area (No. of pupils 1,320)	1,682	2,406	43.0	0 8 9
Surat Compact Area (No. of pupils 1,892)	3,960	6,019	52.0	1 1 3
East Khandesh Compact Area (No. of pupils 1,966)	1,497	2,114	41.2	0 5 0
Satara Compact Area (No. of pupils 1,092)	554	723	30.5	0 2 5

In Orissa, the average annual income per pupil in junior and senior basic schools was Rs. 2/5/-. If children of Grade I, who are generally in the age 5-7, are excluded, the figure worked out to be Rs. 4/10/-. In the case of basic training schools, the corresponding figure was Rs. 28.

In Punjab, a useful experiment in basic education was carried out in the sub-division of Tarn Taran. The Assistant District Inspector of schools held a ten days' training camp for teachers in his sub-division to familiarise them with principles of basic education. These teachers formed a Basic Education Society and introduced spinning in the schools without financial help from the local bodies. The students were able to spin two maunds, of yarn ranging from 6 to 40 counts. With the sale proceeds the teachers were able to pay the sums borrowed from the school Red Cross and also to earn a small profit.

## CHAPTER V

### SECONDARY EDUCATION

During the year under report there was further increase in the number of secondary schools as well as enrolment at these schools. The rise in numbers was principally due to the expansion at the primary stage. The State Governments were conscious of the inherent defects in the system—its unilinear character, its literary bias and its declining standards. Some of them made constructive efforts by introducing diversified courses or by giving stronger vocational bias. In many secondary schools, the curriculum was greatly improved by the introduction of new subjects like music, crafts, civics, agriculture and various types of co-curricular activities. A few high schools devoted to technical, commercial and agricultural education were also established and the existing ones strengthened.

The following is a brief account of the main developments in the field of secondary education in the different States during 1950-51 :

#### **Assam**

The State government abolished Class III from all English middle and high schools and took over the control of one high and 5 tribal middle schools. The teaching of Hindi was introduced in a few selected high schools.

#### **Bihar**

The school session of the high schools was changed from January to July. The State government provincialised three girls' schools. Grants for the construction or purchase of buildings, purchase of furniture, apparatus and equipment of motor buses for the convenience of girl students were sanctioned.

#### **Bombay**

The teaching of English in standards V and VI was abolished. It was, however, being taught as an optional subject in standard VII of secondary, as well as, primary schools. Preliminary steps were taken to convert 9 more high schools into vocational schools. As many as 185 secondary school teachers were trained in the 5 craft training centres run by the Education Department. The State government passed orders on the recommendations contained in the report of the committee appointed during the preceding year to examine the various educational, administrative and financial problems pertaining to the middle school stage of education.

#### **Madras**

The scheme of reorganisation of secondary schools, introduced during the year 1948-49, became effective in forms III to VI also during

Table XXXIV—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage

State	Middle Stage		High Stage		Total Duration of Secondary Stage (Years)
	Name of Classes	Duration (Years)	Name of Classes	Duration (Years)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	IV, V & VI	3	VII, VIII, IX & X	4	7
Bihar	VI & VII	2	VIII, IX, X & XI	4	6
Bombay	V, VI & VII	3	VIII, IX, X & XI	4	7
Madhya Pradesh	V, VI, VII & VIII	4	IX, X & XI	3	7
Madras	Forms 1, 2 & 3	3	Forms 4, 5 & 6	3	6
Orissa	VI & VII	2	VIII, IX, X & XI	4	6
Punjab (in boys' schools)	V, VI, VII & VIII	4	IX & X	2	6
(in girls' schools)	VI, VII & VIII	3	IX & X	2	5
Uttar Pradesh	VI, VII & VIII	3	IX & X	2	5
West Bengal	V & VI	2	VII, VIII, IX & X	4	6
Hyderabad	V, VI & VII	3	VIII, IX & X	3	6
Madhya Bharat	VI, VII & VIII	3	IX & X	2	5
Mysore (Civil Area)	Forms 1, 2 & 3	3	Forms 4, 5 & 6	3	6
(Other Areas)	Forms I, II, III, IV	4	Forms I, II & III	3	7
Pepsu (in boys* schools)	V, VI, VII & VIII	4	IX & X	2	6
(in girls* schools)	VI, VII & VIII	3	IX & X	2	5
Rajasthan	VI, VII & VIII	3	IX & X	2	5
Saurashtra	V, VI & VII	3	VIII, IX, X & XI	4	7
Travancore-Cochin	Forms 1, 2 & 3	3	Forms 4, 5 & 6	3	6
Ajmer	VI, VII & VIII	3	IX & X	2	5
A. and N. Islands	V & VI	2	VII, VIII, IX & X	4	6
Bhopal	V, VI, VII & VIII	4	IX & X	2	6
Bilaspur	VI, VII & VIII	3	IX & X	2	5
Coorg	Forms 1, 2 & 3	3	Forms 4, 5 & 6	3	6
Delhi (in boys* schools)	V, VI, VII & VIII	4	IX & X	2	6
(in girls* schools)	VI, VII & VIII	3	IX & X	2	5
Himachal Pradesh	V, VI, VII & VIII	4	IX & X	2	6
Kutch	V, VI & VII	3	VIII, IX, X & XI	4	7
Manipur	III, IV, V & VI	4	VII, VIII, IX & X	4	8
Tripura	V & VI	2	VII, VIII, IX & X	4	6
Vindhya Pradesh	VI, VII & VIII	3	IX & X	2	5

The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 22.3, 22.9, 3.0, 40.8 and 11.0 respectively. The increase in the number of government schools was 5.1 per cent, as compared to 7.9, 6.3, 5.6 and 10.2 per cent in case of district board, municipal board, aided private and unaided private schools respectively.

Of the total of 20,884 secondary schools, 13,596 were middle and 7,288 high and higher secondary schools. These are higher by 5.2 and 9.1 per cent respectively than those in 1949-50. The following table compares the number of middle and high schools under different managements during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

**Table XXXV—Number of Middle and High Schools by Managements**

Management	Middle Schools				High Schools			
	1949-50		1949-51		1949-50		1949-51	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government	3,338	25.8	3,518	25.9	1,033	15.4	1,078	14.8
District Boards	4,041	31.3	4,273	31.4	452	6.8	573	7.9
Municipal Boards	342	2.6	375	2.8	245	3.7	249	3.4
Private :								
Aided	3,965	30.7	4,016	29.5	4,029	60.3	4,424	60.7
Unaided	1,234	9.6	1,414	10.4	923	13.8	964	13.2
India	12,920	100.0	13,596	100.0	6,682	100.0	7,288	100.0

I will be seen that 2 out of every 5 middle and 3 out of every 4 high schools were under private management.

The number of secondary schools situated in rural areas also increased from 12,565 to 13,240, which constituted 63.4 per cent of the total number of secondary schools. The corresponding figures for 1949-50 were 12,565 and 64 respectively. Considered separately, 76.6 per cent of the middle and 35.8 per cent of the high schools, as compared to 75.6 and 41.4 per cent during the previous year were located in rural areas.

Table XXXVI—Number of Secondary

State	Middle School				High	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	745	812	105	105	222	234
Bihar	1,866	2,055	103	117	527	608
Bombay	370	347	36	33	770	812
Madhya Pradesh	722	759	70	76	193	211
Madras	182	221	68	61	815	922
Orissa	453	469	36	33	146	165
Punjab	972	861	83	88	337	389
Uttar Pradesh	2,135	2,386	450	468	759	833
West Bengal	1,030	1,084	168	177	920	957
Hyderabad	153	169	35	39	91	95
Madhya Bharat	248	279	54	52	41	40
Mysore	592	597	115	114	156	174
Pepsu	224	220	24	25	75	84
Rajasthan	530	602	66	91	146	148
Saurashtra	74	69	13	8	41	43
Travancore-Cochin	576	507	85	110	308	364
Ajmer	32	28	11	11	20	17
A. and N. Islands	..	...	...	...	1	1
Bhopal	12	20	2	2	5	4
Bilaspur	4	5	1	1	1	1
Coorg	27	38	...	...	7	8
Delhi	48	45	29	29	45	49
Himachal Pradesh	75	80	7	8	20	20
Kutch	11	12	...	...	5	5
Manipur	62	68	3	3	7	10
Tripura	32	34	6	6	14	16
Vindhya Pradesh	157	155	18	17	12	15
India	11,332	11,922	1,588	1,674	5,685	6,224

\*Includes higher

## Schools by States

Schools*		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
For Girls		1949-50	1950-51	Number	Percentage	
1949-50	1950-51					10
8	9					
32	35	1,104	1,186	+82	+7.4	Assam
32	35	2,528	2,815	+287	+11.4	Bihar
147	151	1,323	1,343	+20	+1.5	Bombay
46	47	1,031	1,093	+62	+6.0	Madhya Pradesh
182	195	1,247	1,399	+152	+12.2	Madras
7	7	642	674	+32	+5.0	Orissa
41	40	1,433	1,378	-55	-3.8	Punjab
144	154	3,488	3,841	+353	+10.1	Uttar Pradesh
153	150	2,271	2,368	+97	+4.3	West Bengal
33	35	312	338	+26	+8.3	Hyderabad
10	10	353	381	+28	+7.9	Madhya Bharat
34	36	897	921	+24	+2.7	Mysore
7	9	330	338	+8	+2.4	Pepsu
7	7	749	848	+99	+1.3	Rajasthan
4	9	132	129	-3	-2.3	Saurashtra
80	102	1,049	1,083	+34	+3.2	Travancore-Cochin
3	3	66	59	-7	-1.1	Ajmer
...	...	1	1	...	...	A. and N. Islands
1	1	20	27	+7	+3.5	Bhopal
...	...	6	7	+1	+16.7	Bilaspur
2	2	36	48	+12	+33.3	Coorg
17	20	139	143	+4	+2.9	Delhi
3	4	105	112	+7	+6.7	Himachal Pradesh
1	1	17	18	+1	+5.9	Kutch
1	1	73	82	+9	+12.3	Manipur
8	3	61	64	+3	+4.9	Tripura
2	2	189	188	-1	+0.5	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>997</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>19,602</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>+1,282</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>India</b>

secondary schools.



Table XXXVI shows the number of recognised secondary schools (middle and high separately) for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 in different States. It will be seen that among Part A States the number of schools increased everywhere, except in Punjab, where it decreased from 1,433 to 1,378. The fall here was caused mainly by the downgrading of a number of uneconomical lower middle schools in primary schools. The number of new schools opened during the year was highest in Uttar Pradesh (353). Next in order were: Bihar (287), Madras (152), West Bengal (97), Assam (82), Madhya Pradesh (62), Orissa (32), and Bombay (20). In the case of Part B States, the number of schools decreased only in Saurashtra (from 132 to 129). The increase of 12 schools in Coorg, the highest among Part C States, was mainly on account of raising some primary schools to the middle standard.

Table XXXIII gives an idea of the controlling authorities in-charge of middle and high schools in various States during the year under review. It will be seen that majority of the middle schools in the major States and also in Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch and Manipur were under private or local board management. Private high schools predominated in all Part A States and in Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura.

### Pupils.

During the year under report, the total number of pupils on the rolls of recognised secondary schools rose from 47,26,519 (38,33,340 boys and 6,93,179 girls) to 52,32,009 (44,74,651 boys and 7,57,358 girls), showing an increase of 10.7 per cent. As stated earlier, the number of schools increased by 6.5 per cent only with the result that the average strength of a school went up. The average daily attendance was 86.0 per cent of the total enrolment-almost the same as in 1949-50.

The distribution of pupils in schools managed by different agencies was as under :

Government	...	11,50,220	(22.0 per cent)
District Boards	...	8,97,108	(17.1 per cent)
Municipal Boards	...	2,30,189	( 4.4 per cent)
Aided Private Bodies	...	24,25,481	(46.4 per cent)
Unaided Private Bodies	...	5,29,011	(10.1 per cent)

Of the total enrolment, 20,72,508 (17,62,623 boys and 3,09,885 girls) were under instruction in middle schools and 31,59,501 (27,12,028 boys and 4,47,473 girls) in the high schools. This gives an increase of 6.9 and 13.4 per cent respectively over the 1949-50 figures.

The number of pupils on rolls in secondary schools from rural areas was 25,44,029 and constituted 48.6 per cent of the total secondary school enrolment. Similar percentages for middle and high schools separately were 67.6 and 36.2.

Table XXXV—Managements of Secondary School by States

State	Percentage of Middle School Managed by				
	Govern- Ment	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	7.2	33.2	2.2	45.4	12.0
Bihar	12.0	35.2	1.8	45.0	6.0
Bombay	9.5	9.2	2.4	64.7	14.2
Madhya Pradesh	22.2	54.6	7.4	10.9	4.9
Madras	9.3	41.3	12.8	36.6	...
Orissa	30.5	11.2	0.3	48.8	9.2
Punjab	1.7	88.1	2.3	4.5	3.4
Uttar Pradesh	5.7	57.5	6.0	12.6	18.2
West Bengal	6.6	0.5	0.2	78.3	14.4
Hyderabad	74.5	...	...	14.4	11.1
Madhya Bharat	95.5	...	...	3.9	0.6
Mysore	88.3	...	0.7	9.0	2.0
Pepsu	87.8	...	...	10.6	1.6
Rajasthan	78.8	1.2	...	8.9	11.1
Saurashtra	76.6	...	...	16.9	6.5
Travancore-Cochin	87.3	...	...	41.8	20.0
Ajmer	59.0	...	.5	38.5	...
A. and N. Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	37.3	62.7	...	...	...
Bilaspur	100.0	...	...	...	...
Coorg	2.6	97.4	...	...	...
Delhi	36.5	16.2	5.4	41.9	...
Himachal Pradesh	94.3	3.4	...	2.3	...
Kutch	25.0	...	...	33.3	41.7
Manipur	26.8	...	...	38.0	35.2
Tripura	62.5	...	...	5.0	32.5
Vindhya Pradesh	99.4	...	...	...	0.6
India	25.9	31.4	2.8	29.5	10.4

Table XXXV—Managements of

State	Percentage of High Schools* Managed by				
	Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
1	7		9	10	11
Assam	9.3	...	...	78.4	12.3
Bihar	8.2	...	...	89.3	2.5
Bombay	8.5	0.3	3.6	84.3	3.3
Madhya Pradesh	24.8	...	12.0	46.1	17.1
Madras	5.6	40.2	6.9	46.8	0.5
Orissa	23.3	8.1	0.6	50.6	17.4
Punjab	14.5	17.5	3.5	28.7	35.8
Uttar Pradesh	12.0	0.2	2.1	76.3	9.4
West Bengal	3.1	...	0.1	66.9	29.9
Hyderabad	65.4	...	...	32.3	2.3
Madhya Bharat	78.0	...	...	16.0	6.0
Mysore	18.6	14.3	31.4	30.9	4.8
Pepsu	62.4	...	...	37.6	...
Rajasthan	62.6	...	...	26.5	10.9
Saurashtra	69.2	...	...	23.1	7.7
Travancore-Cochin	21.7	...	...	40.3	38.0
Ajmer	35.0	...	...	65.0	...
A. and N. Islands	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	80.0	...	...	20.0	...
Bilaspur	100.0	...	...	...	...
Coorg	50.0	...	...	40.0	10.0
Delhi	23.2	...	2.9	72.5	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	79.2	...	...	16.7	4.1
Kutch	50.0	...	...	50.0	...
Manipur	18.2	...	...	63.6	18.2
Tripura	37.5	...	...	33.3	29.2
Vindhya Pradesh	100.0	...	...	...	...
India	14.8	7.9	3.4	68.7	13.2

\*Includes higher secondary schools.

## Secondary Schools by States

Percentage of Secondary Schools Managed by

Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		State
			Aided	Unaided	
12	13	14	15	16	13
7.7	25.6	1.7	52.9	12.1	Assam
11.2	27.1	1.4	55.1	5.2	Bihar
8.8	2.8	3.3	78.7	6.4	Bombay
22.8	41.7	8.5	19.2	7.8	Madhya Pradesh
6.3	40.5	8.1	44.7	0.4	Madras
28.6	10.4	0.4	49.3	11.3	Orissa
5.6	66.2	2.7	12.0	13.5	Punjab
7.3	42.8	5.0	29.0	15.9	Uttar Pradesh
4.9	0.3	0.2	72.9	21.7	West Bengal
71.0	...	...	21.3	7.7	Hyderabad
93.2	...	...	5.5	1.3	Madhya Pradesh
72.4	3.3	7.7	14.0	2.6	Mysore
80.7	...	...	18.0	1.3	Pepsu
75.9	0.9	...	12.1	11.1	Rajasthan
73.6	...	...	19.4	7.0	Saurashtra
30.6	...	...	41.2	28.2	Travancore-Cochin
50.8	...	1.7	47.5	...	Ajmer
100.0	...	...	...	...	A. and N. Islands
96.3	...	...	3.7	...	Bhopal
100.0	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
12.5	77.1	...	8.3	2.1	Coorg
30.1	8.4	4.2	56.6	0.7	Delhi
91.1	2.7	...	5.4	0.8	Himachal Pradesh
33.3	...	...	38.9	27.8	Kutch
25.6	...	...	41.5	32.9	Manipur
53.1	...	...	15.6	31.2	Tripura
99.4	...	...	...	0.6	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>22.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>India</b>

Table XXXVI—Number of Pupils

State	In Middle Schools				In High*	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	89,440	94,446	11,035	11,409	77,729	84,080
Bihar	2,68,268	3,03,868	16,274	17,683	1,98,151	2,14,764
Bombay	41,099	40,006	3,499	3,630	3,08,276	3,31,217
Madhya Pradesh	1,43,087	1,57,135	9,169	10,044	81,693	91,968
Madras	37,974	45,050	9,997	9,964	4,30,745	5,28,357
Orissa	42,833	44,600	3,384	3,429	41,717	45,788
Punjab	1,65,344	1,58,851	23,139	26,702	2,04,700	2,18,613
Uttar Pradesh	2,44,662	2,79,769	66,945	68,368	3,11,878	3,58,209
West Bengal	1,15,853	1,14,563	24,997	24,713	3,29,513	3,33,229
Hyderabad	50,736	63,280	9,849	11,252	54,106	60,841
Madhya Bharat	55,309	55,439	13,915	14,994	11,897	15,197
Mysore	1,03,997	1,11,160	20,970	22,611	47,025	51,431
Pepsu	21,202	39,676	4,376	5,689	19,780	46,332
Rajasthan	71,546	95,770	12,929	15,507	39,227	50,290
Saurashtra	21,776	23,924	3,334	2,669	22,091	25,700
Travancore-Cochin	88,143	52,134	49,237	46,124	1,01,727	1,74,048
Ajmer	4,754	2,861	865	362	8,535	5,677
A. and N. Islands	...	...	...	...	829	687
Bhopal	3,103	5,074	440	480	2,226	1,967
Bilaspur	1,066	1,285	209	216	526	534
Coorg	9,741	11,864	...	...	4,534	4,429
Delhi	16,777	15,084	10,475	10,075	38,240	42,654
Himachal Pradesh	9,334	9,244	832	943	6,376	7,312
Kutch	1,912	1,734	...	...	1,301	1,583
Manipur	6,178	6,156	203	266	4,593	4,708
Tripura	3,589	3,663	674	710	5,461	6,733
Vindhya Pradesh	22,835	25,987	1,918	2,045	4,788	5,680
India	16,40,558	17,62,623	2,98,665	3,09,885	24,07,684	27,12,028

\*Includes higher secondary schools.

## in Secondary Schools

Schools		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
For Girls		1949-50	1950-51	Number	Percentage	
1949-50	1950-51					10
10,723	11,221	1,88,927	2,01,156	+12,229	+ 6.5	Assam
11,604	12,318	4,94,297	5,48,633	+54,336	+11.0	Bihar
46,461	49,584	3,99,335	4,24,437	+25,102	+ 6.3	Bombay
12,298	13,185	2,46,247	2,72,332	+26,085	+10.6	Madhya Pradesh
68,538	74,278	5,97,254	6,57,649	+60,395	+10.1	Madras
2,176	2,135	90,110	95,952	+ 5,842	+ 6.5	Orissa
19,060	19,417	4,12,243	4,23,583	+11,340	+ 2.8	Punjab
48,897	59,196	6,72,382	7,65,542	+93,160	+13.9	Uttar Pradesh
53,842	60,022	5,24,205	5,32,527	+ 8,322	+ 1.6	West Bengal
16,210	18,132	1,30,901	1,53,505	+22,604	+17.3	Hyderabad
5,258	5,041	86,379	90,671	+ 4,292	+ 5.0	Madhya Bharat
10,102	11,300	1,82,094	1,96,502	+14,408	+ 7.9	Mysore
3,104	4,662	48,462	96,359	+47,897	+98.8	Pepsu
3,474	2,952	1,27,176	1,64,519	+37,343	+29.4	Rajasthan
1,801	3,468	49,002	55,761	+ 6,759	+13.8	Saurashtra
52,386	84,979	2,91,493	3,57,285	+65,792	+22.6	Travancore-Cochin
762	707	14,916	9,607	- 5,309	-35.6	Ajmer
...	...	829	687	- 142	-17.1	A. and N. Islands
489	367	6,258	7,888	+ 1,630	+26.0	Bhopal
...	...	1,801	2,035	+ 234	+13.0	Bilaspur
1,331	1,295	15,606	17,588	+ 1,982	+12.7	Coorg
8,088	9,774	73,580	77,587	+ 4,007	+ 5.4	Delhi
1,333	1,502	17,875	19,001	+ 1,126	+ 6.3	Himachal Pradesh
228	285	3,441	3,602	+ 161	+ 4.7	Kutch
466	512	11,440	11,642	+ 202	+ 1.8	Manipur
712	805	10,436	11,911	+ 1,475	+14.1	Tripura
289	336	29,830	34,048	+ 4,218	+14.1	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>3,79,632</b>	<b>4,47,473</b>	<b>47,26,519</b>	<b>52,32,009</b>	<b>+5,05,490</b>	<b>+ 10.7</b>	<b>India</b>

Table XXXVIII gives the number of pupils in secondary schools (middle and high separately) in different States for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

It will be seen that the enrolment increased in all the States, except in Ajmer and A. and N. Islands, where the decrease in the number of pupils was to the extent of 35.6 and 17.1 per cent respectively. The fall in Ajmer was due mainly to the transfer of class V, previously in secondary schools, to primary schools. Among Part A States, Uttar Pradesh with 93,160 additional pupils headed the list followed by Madras with 60,395, Bihar with 54,336, Madhya Pradesh with 26,085 and Bombay with 25,102 more pupils. On percentage basis, the rise varied from 1.6 per cent in West Bengal to 13.9 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In between came Bihar (11.0 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (10.6 per cent), Madras (10.1 per cent), Orissa (6.5 per cent), Assam (6.5 per cent), Bombay (6.3 per cent) and Punjab (2.8 per cent). In the case of Part B States, Travancore-Cochin had 65,792 more pupils, as compared to 47,897 in Pepsu and 37,343 in Rajasthan. Among Part C States, Vindhya Pradesh had the highest increase (4,218) and was followed by Delhi (4,007).

Table XXXIX compares the enrolment at the secondary stage in different States, during the year 1949-50 and 1950-51. The number of pupils reading at this stage increased from 43,66,865 (36,58,858 boys and 7,08,007 girls) to 48,17,011 (40,06,863 boys and 8,10,148 girls) at the rate of 10.4 per cent. This formed 18.9 per cent of the total enrolment in all recognised institutions, as against 18.2 per cent in 1949-50. It will be observed from a study of figures in cols. (6) and (7) of table VI that the increase in enrolment was shared by all the States, except Rajasthan, Ajmer, A. and N. Islands, Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh.

Figures in col. (8) of table VI give the proportion of enrolment at secondary stage to the corresponding school-going age population (estimated at 12.8 per cent of the total population). On an average, 10.6 per cent of the total number of boys and girls of school-going age were in the secondary stage of instruction, as compared to 9.8 per cent during the previous year. The proportion in the different States fluctuated widely. It was highest in Travancore-Cochin (26.3 per cent) and least in Vindhya Pradesh (2.6 per cent).

### Co-education

Of the total of 9,47,203 girls reading in secondary schools, only 2,21,871 or 23.4 per cent were on the rolls of boys' schools (table XL). The corresponding percentage during 1949-50 was 26.2. Leaving A. and N. Islands, where there was no separate girls' school, the proportion of girls in boys' schools was highest to Coorg (88.0 per cent). Next in order were Madhya Pradesh (50.9 per cent), Bombay (45.3 per cent), Kutch (43.2 per cent), Orissa (39.3 per cent), Assam (37.6 per cent), Manipur (37.3 per cent), Madras (35.6 per cent), Bihar (33.6 per cent) and Tripura (32.6 per cent). The remaining States had less than one-third of their girls in schools for boys. Some of the States, where mixed schools seemed to be very unpopular, were Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Punjab, Hyderabad and Bhopal.

Table XXXIX—Number of Pupils in Secondary Classes

State	Boys		Girls		Total		Percentage of Children in Secondary Stage to those of School-going Age
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	1,16,976	1,27,296	19,635	23,427	1,36,611	1,50,723	13.0
Bihar	2,89,418	3,13,441	14,182	14,921	3,03,600	3,28,362	6.4
Bombay	6,25,740	7,09,686	1,85,876	2 16 627	8,11,616	9,26,313	20.1
M. Pradesh	1,41,250	1,57,687	25,256	30,299	1,66,516	1,87,986	6.9
Madras	6,25,568	6,83,216	1,50,585	1,67,963	7,76,153	8,51,179	11.7
Orissa	50,576	52,324	3,582	3,620	54,158	55,944	3.0
Punjab	2,22,225	2,35,629	13,842	15,338	2,36,067	2,50,967	15.5
U. Pradesh	5,17,766	5,84,338	43,851	50,115	5,61,617	6,34,453	7.8
West Bengal	3,47,036	3,63,406	48,845	60,686	3,95,881	4,24,092	13.4
Hyderabad	72,022	88,212	9,770	12,536	81,792	1 00,748	4.2
M. Bharat	39,415	41,921	4,279	5,220	43,694	47,141	4.6
Mysore	1,67,197	1,82,651	42,299	47,146	2,09,496	2,29,797	19.8
Pepsu	42,343	49,084	2,565	2 675	44,908	51,759	11.6
Rajasthan	1,01,920	58,125	13,769	9,063	1,15,689	67,188	3.4
Saurashtra	61,092	57,593	11,778	16,199	72,870	73,792	13.9
Trav.-Cochin	140,343	1,97,921	1,01,155	1,14,868	2,41,498	3,12,789	26.3
Ajmer	11,913	9,389	1,639	1,579	13,552	10,968	12.3
A.&N. Islands	345	287	116	96	461	383	9.6
Bhopal	2,576	3,039	456	455	3,032	3,494	3.3
Bilaspur	703	777	32	49	735	826	5.2
Coorg	4,167	3,818	2,106	1,935	6,273	5,753	19.8
Delhi	37,701	45,811	8,394	10,733	46,095	56,544	25.4
H. Pradesh	7,349	7,570	693	777	8,042	8,347	6.6
Kutch	4,227	4,447	694	770	4,921	5,217	7.1
Manipur	10,439	10,401	1,001	1,241	11,440	11,642	1.8
Tripura	5,395	7,073	1,069	1,448	6,464	8,521	10.4
V. Pradesh	13,156	11,721	528	362	13,684	12 083	2.6
India	36,58,858	40,06,863	7,08,807	8,10,148	43,66,865	48,17,011	10.3



Table XVII—Girls in Secondary Schools

State	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools	Number of Girls in Girls' Schools	Total number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to total number of Girls	
				1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	13,122	21,767	34,889	47.4	37.6
Bihar	14,550	28,747	43,297	30.3	33.6
Bombay	42,506	51,321	93,827	44.2	45.3
Madhya Pradesh	23,550	22,703	46,253	47.4	50.9
Madras	44,030	79,497	1,23,527	33.5	35.6
Orissa	3,582	5,539	9,121	37.6	39.3
Punjab	2,895	44,985	47,880	6.6	6.0
Uttar Pradesh	4,656	1,22,967	1,27,623	3.8	3.6
West Bengal	15,040	81,607	96,647	13.7	15.6
Hyderabad	2,232	28,386	30,618	3.1	7.3
Madhya Bharat	287	20,035	20,322	2.9	1.4
Mysore	9,867	32,603	42,470	22.0	23.2
Pepsu	1,187	10,351	11,538	0.7	10.3
Rajasthan	7,260	18,323	25,583	4.9	28.4
Saurashtra	1,701	6,136	7,837	17.7	21.7
Travancore-Cochin	21,381	1,20,834	1,42,215	38.7	15.0
Ajmer	192	1,063	1,255	25.0	15.3
A. and N. Islands	183	...	183	100.0	100.0
Bhopal	77	847	924	4.0	8.3
Bilaspur	53	216	269	16.1	19.7
Coorg	5,922	809	6,731	84.8	88.0
Delhi	5,756	19,310	25,066	16.2	23.0
Himachal Pradesh	308	2,327	2,635	0.0	11.7
Kutch	217	285	502	45.5	43.2
Manipur	463	778	1,241	35.0	37.3
Tripura	733	1,515	2,248	26.0	32.6
Vindhya Pradesh	121	2,381	2,502	4.0	4.8
<b>India</b>	<b>2,21,871</b>	<b>7,25,332</b>	<b>9,47,203</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>

Table XLI—Number of Teachers in Secondary Schools

State	In Middle Schools				In High *Schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	3,049	3,246	434	416	3,018	3,382	392	423
Bihar	10,829	11,713	757	894	6,862	7,597	476	511
Bombay	2,033	1,903	293	290	12,639	13,312	2,992	3,040
M. Pradesh	5,009	5,633	430	532	3,718	3,836	686	755
Madras	1,611	2,124	515	642	19,436	20,873	3,675	3,968
Orissa	2,346	2,414	148	155	1,956	2,125	92	122
Punjab	4,906	4,762	714	835	5,694	6,306	677	668
U. Pradesh	11,096	11,605	3,030	2,900	13,801	15,453	2,542	2,774
W. Bengal	5,412	5,328	917	940	12,615	13,062	2,063	2,166
Hyderabad	2,350	2,873	519	620	2,455	2,658	862	961
M. Bharat	2,910	3,246	502	542	743	806	160	205
Mysore	3,511	3,601	842	787	1,771	2,031	412	484
Pepsu	987	1,101	163	182	1,219	1,464	139	201
Rajasthan	4,057	5,426	577	864	2,360	2,822	270	130
Saurashtra	771	767	115	137	929	926	62	125
Trav.-Cochin	3,034	3,588	1,493	1,481	5,539	6,937	2,444	2,589
Ajmer	221	144	63	52	344	311	47	104
A. & N. Islands	...	...	...	...	20	29	13	5
Bhopal	166	259	24	30	111	93	30	31
Bilaspur	20	41	10	6	16	15	...	...
Coorg	177	237	37	47	155	161	49	54 *
Delhi	456	426	332	352	1,164	1,275	464	524
H. Pradesh	274	359	39	33	265	310	55	73
Kutch	60	60	...	...	53	59	4	6
Manipur	252	264	4	7	137	162	8	10
Tripura	163	174	14	14	230	245	31	27
V. Pradesh	1,087	1,315	106	129	251	272	11	26
India	66,787	72,609	12,078	12,887	97,501	1,06,522	18,656	19,982

\*Includes higher secondary schools.

Table XLI—Number of Teachers

State	In All Schools			
	Men		Women	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
	10	11	12	13
Assam	6,067	6,628	826	839
Bihar	17,691	19,310	1,233	1,405
Bombay	14,672	15,215	3,285	3,330
Madhya Pradesh	8,727	9,469	1,116	1,287
Madras	21,047	22,997	4,190	4,610
Orissa	4,302	4,539	240	277
Punjab	10,600	11,068	1,391	1,503
Uttar Pradesh	24,897	27,058	5,572	5,674
West Bengal	18,027	18,390	2,980	3,106
Hyderabad	4,805	5,531	1,381	1,581
Madhya Bharat	3,653	4,052	662	747
Mysore	5,282	5,632	1,254	1,271
Pepsu	2,206	2,565	302	383
Rajasthan	6,417	8,248	847	994
Saurashtra	1,700	1,693	177	262
Travancore-Cochin	8,573	10,525	3,937	4,070
Ajmer	565	455	110	156
A. and N. Islands	20	29	13	5
Bhopal	277	352	54	61
Bilaspur	36	56	10	6
Coorg	332	398	86	101
Delhi	1,620	1,701	796	876
Himachal Pradesh	539	669	94	106
Kutch	113	119	4	6
Manipur	389	426	12	17
Tripura	393	419	45	41
Vindhya Pradesh	1,338	1,587	117	155
<b>India</b>	<b>1,64,288</b>	<b>1,79,131</b>	<b>30,734</b>	<b>32,869</b>

\*Includes higher

## In Secondary Schools—(Contd.)

Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total Number of Teachers						State
In Middle Schools		In High Schools		In All Schools		
1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
26.6	25.3	18.7	19.0	22.7	22.1	Assam
43.8	45.0	41.1	40.0	42.7	43.0	Bihar
36.1	40.9	53.3	55.0	51.2	53.4	Bombay
69.0	62.2	43.5	49.0	57.6	56.6	Madhya Pradesh
83.3	81.4	81.4	81.3	81.5	81.3	Madras
47.7	42.4	46.0	46.5	47.0	44.3	Orissa
88.9	85.4	79.3	74.8	83.8	79.5	Punjab
72.7	74.0	52.7	52.2	62.0	61.9	Uttar Pradesh
29.9	30.6	20.8	25.6	23.5	27.1	West Bengal
47.6	46.4	47.4	48.4	47.6	47.7	Hyderabad
17.2	37.8	35.7	36.0	21.0	37.4	Madhya Bharat
40.6	42.5	32.1	32.7	37.8	38.9	Mysore
33.2	35.3	54.1	54.9	44.4	46.4	Pepsu
31.2	33.0	64.1	32.0	43.1	32.7	Rajasthan
16.1	24.6	22.6	29.0	19.6	25.9	Saurashtra
74.1	76.2	55.7	56.3	62.4	63.3	Travancore-Cochin
74.6	71.9	71.9	69.4	73.0	70.2	Ajmer
...	...	33.3	41.2	33.3	41.2	A. and N. Islands
36.3	32.2	29.1	33.9	33.2	32.7	Bhopal
16.7	38.3	68.8	60.0	34.8	43.5	Bilaspur
63.6	61.3	67.2	72.1	65.3	65.9	Coorg
91.2	91.1	84.3	86.9	86.6	88.2	Delhi
60.4	75.0	65.6	70.5	63.0	72.8	Himachal-Pradesh
1.7	3.3	19.3	20.0	10.3	12.0	Kutch
0.4	...	4.8	5.2	2.0	2.0	Manipura
15.3	15.4	16.1	15.4	15.8	15.4	Tripura
29.2	29.8	23.7	15.8	28.2	27.4	Vindhya Pradesh
52.6	53.3	53.6	53.8	53.2	53.2	India

secondary schools

## Teachers

During the year under review, the total number of teachers in recognised secondary schools rose from 1,95,022 (1,64,288 men and 30,734 women) to 2,12,000 (1,79,131 men and 32,869 women). This gives a rise of 8.7 per cent (9.0 per cent for men and 6.9 per cent for women) and compares unfavourably with the corresponding rise of 10.7 per cent in the number of pupils. With the increase in the number of trained teachers from 1,03,725 to 1,13,547 (92,806 men and 20,741 women), their proportion to the total number of teachers also increased from 53.2 to 53.6 per cent. Women constituted 15.5 per cent of the total staff in 1950-51 and 15.8 per cent in 1949-50. Of the total of 2,11,952 teachers, 85,493 were working in middle schools and 1,26,459 in high schools. The trained teachers in these schools constituted 53.3 and 53.8 per cent of their respective staff strengths. The government schools employed 23.9 per cent of the total number of teachers, as compared to 20.0 per cent by local boards and 56.1 per cent by private bodies.

The State-wise details of secondary school teachers during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51, are given in table XLI. It will be seen that the number of teachers increased in all the States. Among Part A States, the percentage of trained teachers improved slightly in Bihar (from 42.7 to 43.0), Bombay from 51.2 to 53.4) and West Bengal (from 23.5 to 27.1), while in others there was an over-all decrease. In case of Part B and C States, the proportion of trained teachers decreased only in Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh. With the exception of Rajasthan, the fall was insignificant.

The percentage of trained teachers continued to be highest in Delhi (88.2). Next in order were Madras (81.3), Punjab (79.5), Himachal Pradesh (72.8) and Ajmer (70.2). In Uttar Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg, nearly 60 to 70 per cent and in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh nearly 55 per cent of the teachers were trained hands. The proportion of trained teachers in the other States varied from 2.0 per cent in Manipur to 47.7 in Hyderabad.

### Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Table XLII gives the teacher - pupil ratio in the middle and high schools of different States. During the year under report, the average number of pupils per teacher was 24 in the middle and 25 in the high schools. The figures for the previous year were 25 and 24 respectively.

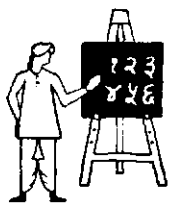
### Pay Scales of Teachers

The year under review did not witness any important change in the pay scales of secondary school teachers. The details of prevalent pay scale for various types of teachers working in government, local board and private middle and high schools are given in Ministry of Education's publication 'Scales of Pay of Primary and Secondary School Teachers in States in India, 1950-51' (No. 121). Table XLIII compares the minimum and maximum of the scales prescribed by the State governments for a graduate trained teacher.

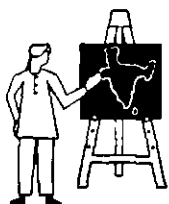
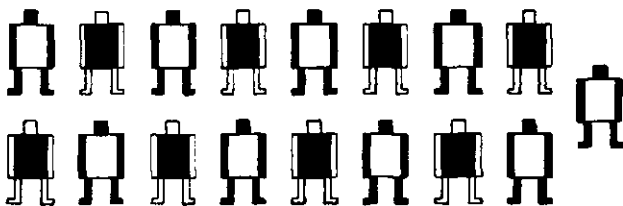
# TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO

1956-57

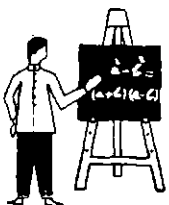
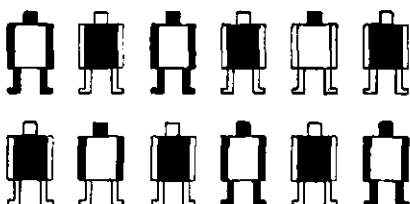
EACH SYMBOL = 2 PUPILS



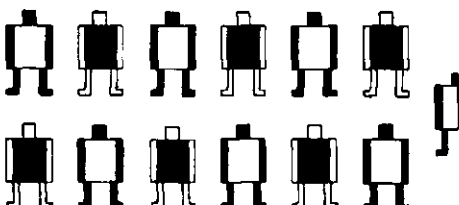
PRIMARY SCHOOLS



MIDDLE SCHOOLS



HIGH SCHOOLS



**Table XLII—Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Secondary Schools**

State	Average Number of Students per Teacher			
	In Middle Schools		In High* Schools	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	29	29	26	25
Bihar	25	26	29	28
Bombay	19	20	23	23
Madhya Pradesh	28	27	21	23
Madras	23	20	24	24
Orissa	19	19	21	21
Punjab	34	33	35	34
Uttar Pradesh	22	24	22	23
West Bengal	22	22	26	26
Hyderabad	21	21	21	22
Madhya Bharat	20	19	19	20
Mysore	29	30	26	25
Pepsu	22	35	17	31
Rajasthan	18	18	16	18
Saurashtra	28	29	24	28
Travancore-Cochin	30	19	19	27
Ajmer	20	16	24	15
A. and N. Islands	...	—	25	46
Bhopal	19	19	19	19
Bilaspur	43	32	33	36
Coorg	46	42	29	27
Delhi	35	32	28	29
Himachal Pradesh	32	26	24	23
Kutch	32	29	27	29
Manipur	25	24	35	30
Tripura	24	23	24	28
Vindhya Pradesh	21	19	19	20
India	25	24	24	25

\*Includes higher secondary schools.

**Table XLIII—Minimum and Maximum of Pay-Scales of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government Schools**

State	Minimum	Maximum	Number of Years required to reach to Maximum
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Mysore ...	70	150	14
2. Bombay ...	75	200	21
3. Saurashtra ...	77	200	20
(a) Cochin Area of Travancore-Cochin	80	125	10
(b) Madhya Bharat ...	80	170	18
(c) Coorg ...	80	220	22
4. Madras ...	85	175	13
5. (a) Pepsu ...	90	140	10
(b) Punjab ...	90	150	12
(c) Himachal Pradesh	90	150	12
(d) Vindhya Pradesh	90	200	11
6. (a) Bihar ...	100	190	16
(b) Rajasthan ...	100	200	15
(c) Bhopa ...	100	200	20
(d) West Bengal ...	100	225	24
(e) Assam ...	100	250	19
(f) Kutch ...	100	135	7
7. Madhya Pradesh ...	110	200	18
8. (a) Orissa ...	120	250	20
(b) Ajmer ...	120	300	20
(c) A. and N. Islands	120	300	20
(d) Delhi ...	120	300	20
(e) Uttar Pradesh ...	120	300	20
9. Bilaspur ...	140	250	16
10. Hyderabad ...	154	290	16



## Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools rose, during the year under report, from Rs. 26.64 crores to Rs. 30.74 crores at the rate of 15.4 per cent. The proportion of the total direct expenditure spent on secondary schools also increased from 32.4 to 33.8 per cent. Of the total amount, Rs. 25.99 crores were expended on institutions for boys and Rs. 4.75 crores on those for girls. The middle schools accounted for Rs. 7.70 crores, as against Rs. 23.04 crores expended on high schools.

Table XLIV below shows the distribution of expenditure according to different sources of income :

**Table XLIV—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by Sources**

Source	1949-50		1950-51	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds ...	Rs. 10,08,05,397	37.9	Rs. 12,32,44,101	40.1
Local Board Funds ...	1,53,86,585	5.8	1,80,06,900	5.9
Fees ...	11,78,70,925	44.2	13,45,30,811	43.7
Endowments ...	68,97,020	2.6	86,01,868	2.8
Other Sources ...	2,54,38,178	9.5	2,30,56,817	7.5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>26,63,98,105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,74,40,497</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be observed from above that (a) the major portion of the expenditure was met from fees and government funds, (b) the share of government, local boards and endowments in the total expenditure recorded an increase, while the same declined in case of fees and other sources, (c) the expenditure from government funds, local board funds, fees and endowments increased by 22.2, 17.0, 14.1 and 24.7 per cent respectively, and (d) the expenditure from other sources decreased by 9.4 per cent.

The distribution of total expenditure, according to the management, of schools was as follows :

	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.	
Government ...	7,18,60,026	23.4
Local Boards ...	4,75,96,246	15.5
Private Bodies :		
Aided ...	16,35,00,925	53.2
Unaided ...	2,44,83,300	7.9

Table XLV—Direct Expenditure on

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam ...	57,34,827	65,49,407	9,33,425	10,35,299
Bihar ...	1,61,70,658	2,05,61,738	13,81,105	17,59,732
Bombay ...	3,65,20,222	3,91,35,950	65,59,664	69,93,007
Madhya Pradesh ...	96,91,235	1,09,13,120	18,66,245	19,86,948
Madras ...	3,45,71,155	3,51,87,005	48,33,919	65,24,436
Orissa ...	38,30,519	49,47,730	3,55,195	3,90,537
Punjab ...	1,55,47,022	1,69,53,925	21,61,499	24,08,010
Uttar Pradesh ...	3,65,62,900	4,44,88,201	82,77,431	88,87,262
West Bengal ...	2,44,18,399	2,69,66,211	55,64,458	65,21,383
Hyderabad ...	77,21,120	74,81,766	22,67,796	23,28,490
Madhya Bharat ...	33,16,890	36,47,046	8,06,000	10,93,188
Mysore ...	44,36,795	60,23,156	10,45,848	13,32,014
Pepsu ...	31,47,787	37,90,518	1,95,671	4,40,710
Rajasthan ...	54,13,248	1,06,01,789	4,43,470	4,72,175
Saurashtra ...	26,45,635	28,19,145	2,51,501	4,48,956
Travancore-Cochin ...	55,39,881	87,43,482	23,65,679	22,50,417
Ajmer ...	16,33,394	13,86,527	2,94,113	3,38,935
A. and N. Islands ...	75,800	87,192	...	...
Bhopal ...	2,65,225	4,00,182	43,011	62,225
Bilaspur ...	67,101	59,994	12,468	13,258
Coorg ...	5,44,696	6,13,396	61,398	63,018
Delhi ...	45,79,280	51,67,595	14,92,901	18,78,126
Himachal Pradesh ...	7,59,214	11,20,037	86,104	1,07,136
Kutch ...	2,08,596	2,00,703	7,819	13,975
Manipur ...	4,88,637	6,12,547	27,489	37,529
Tripura ...	2,77,073	3,94,004	53,614	60,708
Vindhya Pradesh ...	7,34,415	10,10,938	1,38,557	1,29,719
<b>India</b>	<b>22,48,71,724</b>	<b>25,98,63,304</b>	<b>4,15,26,381</b>	<b>4,75,77,193</b>

## Secondary Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Expenditure on Secondary Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Education (1950-51)	State
1949-50	1950-51	Amount	Percentage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
66,38,253	75,84,706	+ 9,46,453	+ 14.3	41.6	Assam
1,75,51,763	2,23,21,470	+ 47,69,707	+ 27.2	42.1	Bihar
4,30,79,886	4,61,28,957	+ 30,49,071	+ 7.1	24.9	Bombay
1,15,57,480	1,29,00,063	+ 13,42,588	+ 11.6	32.9	Madhya Pradesh
3,94,05,074	4,17,11,441	+ 23,06,367	+ 5.9	24.7	Madras
41,85,714	53,38,267	+ 11,52,553	+ 27.5	31.7	Orissa
1,77,08,521	1,93,61,935	+ 16,53,414	+ 9.3	48.0	Punjab
4,48,40,331	5,33,75,463	+ 85,35,132	+ 19.0	39.6	Uttar Pradesh
2,99,82,857	3,34,87,594	+ 35,04,737	+ 11.7	41.3	West Bengal
99,88,916	98,10,256	- 1,78,660	- 1.8	30.7	Hyderabad
41,22,890	47,40,234	+ 6,17,344	+ 15.0	39.0	Madhya Bharat
54,82,643	73,55,170	+ 18,72,527	+ 34.2	32.4	Mysore
33,43,458	42,31,228	+ 8,87,770	+ 26.6	68.4	Pepsu
58,56,718	1,10,73,964	+ 52,17,246	+ 89.1	49.7	Rajasthan
28,97,136	32,68,101	+ 3,70,965	+ 12.8	29.1	Saurashtra
79,05,560	1,09,93,899	+ 30,88,339	+ 39.	38.6	Travancore-Cochin
19,27,507	17,25,462	- 2,02,045	- 10.5	32.6	Ajmer
75,800	87,192	+ 11,392	+ 15.0	61.8	A. and N. Islands
3,08,236	4,62,407	+ 1,54,171	+ 50.0	45.0	Bhopal
79,569	73,252	- 6,317	- 7.9	53.9	Bilaspur
6,06,094	6,76,414	+ 70,320	+ 11.6	73.9	Coorg
60,72,181	70,45,721	+ 9,73,540	+ 16.0	31.3	Delhi
8,45,318	12,27,173	+ 3,81,855	+ 45.2	76.7	Himachal Pradesh
2,16,415	2,14,678	- 1,737	- 0.8	27.2	Kutch
5,16,126	6,50,076	+ 1,33,950	+ 26.0	58.4	Manipur
3,30,687	4,54,712	+ 1,24,025	+ 37.5	47.4	Tripura
8,72,972	11,40,657	+ 2,67,685	+ 30.7	35.2	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>25,63,98,105</b>	<b>30,74,40,497</b>	<b>+4,10,42,392</b>	<b>+ 15.4</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>India</b>

**Table XLV—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by States**  
 (Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	1949-50	1950-51
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Assam ...	43.0	6.8	39.5	0.7	10.0	Rs. 35.1	Rs. 37.7
Bihar ...	25.5	19.7	44.6	2.0	8.2	28.2	40.7
Bombay ...	35.5	0.6	52.4	1.8	9.7	107.9	108.7
Madhya Pradesh ...	46.0	12.3	33.5	1.7	6.5	46.9	47.4
Madras ...	29.9	9.9	52.4	1.3	6.5	66.0	63.4
Orissa ..	47.8	5.2	36.1	1.3	9.6	46.5	55.6
Punjab ...	37.6	11.1	41.5	3.7	6.1	43.0	45.7
Uttar Pradesh ...	34.2	5.8	48.4	1.6	10.0	66.7	69.7
West Bengal ...	20.8	1.4	65.4	7.4	5.0	57.2	62.9
Hyderabad ...	82.1	...	11.3	...	6.6	76.3	63.9
Madhya Bharat ...	87.5	0.0	6.0	1.8	4.7	47.7	52.3
Mysore ...	63.6	5.8	24.0	1.2	5.4	30.1	37.4
Pepsu ...	63.7	...	30.1	3.5	2.7	69.0	43.9
Rajasthan ...	75.7	0.3	5.2	14.1	4.7	46.1	67.3
Saurashtra ...	75.0	...	16.2	1.0	7.8	59.1	58.6
Travancore-Cochin ...	51.4	...	41.4	...	7.2	27.1	30.8
Ajmer ...	78.7	0.3	16.6	0.3	4.1	129.2	179.6
A. and N. Islands ...	93.9	...	6.1	...	...	91.4	126.9
Bhopal ...	94.4	...	5.6	...	...	49.2	58.6
Bilaspur ...	97.7	...	2.3	...	...	44.2	36.0
Coorg ...	64.4	4.1	27.5	...	4.0	38.8	38.5
Delhi ...	46.0	8.4	34.8	2.9	7.9	82.5	90.8
Himachal Pradesh ...	90.1	0.5	8.2	0.8	0.4	47.3	64.6
Kutch ...	58.6	...	19.4	...	22.0	62.9	59.6
Manipur ...	12.5	...	42.0	37.3	8.2	45.1	55.8
Tripura ...	73.1	...	18.3	3.9	4.7	31.7	38.2
Vindhya Pradesh ...	98.7	...	0.2	0.9	0.2	29.3	33.5
<b>India ...</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>58.8</b>

The corresponding percentages for the year 1949-50 were 22.5, 15.2, 54.9 and 7.4 respectively.

It will be seen that 61.1 per cent of the total direct expenditure was expended on private institutions, as compared to 23.4 per cent on government and 15.5 per cent on local board schools. As stated earlier, the proportion of these schools according to managements was 51.8, 22.0 and 26.2 respectively.

The average annual cost per pupil under instruction in secondary schools increased from Rs. 56.4 (Rs. 55.6 in a boys' school and Rs. 61.2 in a girls' school) to Rs. 58.8 (Rs. 58.1 in a boys' school and Rs. 62.8 in a girls' school). Its distribution over different sources of income was : government funds Rs. 23.6, local board funds Rs. 3.4, fees Rs. 25.7, endowments Rs. 1.6 and other sources Rs. 4.4.

Table XLV compares the expenditure on secondary schools in different States during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. It will be seen that the expenditure increased in all the States, except Hyderabad, Ajmer, Bilaspur and Kutch. The decrease of Rs. 1.79 lakhs in Hyderabad was due to reduced grants paid under the revised grant-in-aid rules. In Ajmer, closing of 7 schools reduced the expenditure from Rs. 19,27,507 to Rs. 17,25,462. In Bilaspur and Kutch, the decline was of a very small order. Among Part A States, the percentage increase was highest in Orissa (27.5) and least in Madras (5.9). The rise in the remaining States in this category was : Bihar (27.2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (19.0 per cent), Assam (14.3 per cent), West Bengal (11.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (11.6 per cent), Punjab (9.3 per cent) and Bombay (7.1 per cent). Saurashtra showed the least increase (12.8 per cent) among the Part B States. In case of Part C States, the variation in the increase ranged between 11.6 per cent in Coorg to 50 per cent in Bhopal.

Figures in col. (10) of table XLV show the proportion of total direct expenditure on secondary schools in different States.

The source-wise percentages of expenditure are given in cols. (13) to (17) of table XLV. It will be observed that in the case of Part A States, the contribution from government funds was least in West Bengal (20.8 per cent) and highest in Orissa (47.8 per cent). The proportion of expenditure borne by the local boards varied from 0.6 per cent in Bombay to 19.7 per cent in Bihar. Nearly two-thirds of the expenditure in West Bengal and nearly one-half in Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh was accounted by fees. The least contribution from this source was in Madhya Pradesh (33.5 per cent). Endowments played a very minor part in the secondary school expenditure, except in West Bengal. The percentage of expenditure met from other sources ranged between 5.0 per cent in West Bengal to 10.0 per cent in Assam and Uttar Pradesh. In all Part B and C States, except Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Manipur, a major portion of the expenditure was borne by the government.

An idea of the variation in the average annual cost in the different States can be had from figures in cols. (18) and (19) of table XLV.

**Table XLVI—Results of Matriculation and Equivalent Examinations**

State	Number Appeared			Number Passed			Pass Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	6,096	715	6,811	2,575	446	3,021	42.9	44.4
Bihar	36,499	1,259	37,758	13,663	742	14,405	46.9	38.2
Bombay	60,613	13,052	73,665	23,864	5,953	29,817	39.3	40.5
M. Pradesh	13,327	1,618	14,945	7,067	932	7,999	52.3	53.5
Madras	73,976	8,734	82,710	32,219	4,384	36,603	38.6	43.1
Orissa	6,478	362	6,840	3,010	152	3,162	47.5	46.2
Punjab	32,156	3,356	35,512	17,562	1,943	19,505	54.3	54.9
U. Pradesh	92,740	7,243	99,983	54,551	4,323	58,874	53.9	58.9
West Bengal	32,010	6,841	38,851	14,125	2,515	16,640	33.9	42.8
Hyderabad	11,513	1,219	12,732	4,212	590	4,802	40.1	37.7
M. Bharat	3,225	413	3,638	2,005	252	2,257	67.7	62.0
Mysore	16,697	1,964	18,661	8,037	916	8,953	60.5	48.0
Pepsu	3,775	217	3,992	2,827	167	2,994	65.7	75.0
Rajasthan	6,929	487	7,416	3,896	327	4,223	58.2	56.9
Saurashtra	6,752	795	7,547	2,889	294	3,183	37.6	40.9
Trav.-Cochin	23,583	9,249	32,837	14,125	5,560	19,685	57.9	59.9
Ajmer	1,887	256	2,143	1,043	137	1,180	67.4	55.1
A. & N. Islands	10	6	16	2	2	4	22.2	25.0
Bhopal	206	5	211	120	2	122	53.9	57.8
Bilaspur	118	1	119	65	1	66	54.8	55.5
Coorg	161	69	230	89	37	126	27.5	54.8
Delhi	3,152	618	3,770	1,925	366	2,291	59.5	60.8
H. Pradesh	416	41	460	326	32	358	77.5	77.8
Kutch	161	12	173	63	4	67	58.4	38.7
Manipur	253	6	259	145	4	149	49.8	57.5
Tripura	381	90	471	150	41	191	23.4	40.6
V. Pradesh	753	40	793	440	26	466	51.4	58.8
<b>India</b>	<b>4,33,872</b>	<b>58,671</b>	<b>4,92,543</b>	<b>2,10,995</b>	<b>30,148</b>	<b>2,41,143</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>48.8</b>

## **Free Places, Scholarships and Stipends**

All the States had provision for free places in secondary schools. The extent to which these could be sanctioned generally varied from 5 to 20 per cent of the total enrolment. In addition, children of scheduled castes and other backward classes were exempted from payment of fees. Some of the States conducted Middle School examination for the award of scholarships. The total amount spent during the year on scholarships and stipends awarded to students in secondary schools was Rs. 96,80,469.

## **Examination Results**

The total number of candidates, regular as well as private, who appeared in the Matriculation and equivalent examinations held in 1951 increased from 4,09,889 to 4,92,543. The number declared successful and the pass percentage also increased from 1,89,184 and 46.2 to 2,41,143 and 48.8 respectively. The details for the different States are given in table XLVI.

## **Buildings and Equipment**

The general condition of buildings and equipment in the States during the period under review was unsatisfactory. Most of the government schools had their own buildings but rented buildings were largely used, more so in big cities. These buildings not having been designed for the use of schools were generally not suitable and did not possess any open space to be used as play-grounds. With a view to encouraging private bodies to have their own buildings, some of the States gave special building grants. The high cost of building material and their acute scarcity, however, hindered the progress. The position with regard to equipment was equally unsatisfactory.

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## CHAPTER VI

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This chapter deals with university education, both general and professional. The latter is, however, discussed in greater detail in subsequent chapters.

The year under report recorded an all-round progress in the sphere of university education in the country. Apart from the increase in the number of institutions, pupils and expenditure, the year saw the introduction of new courses and subjects at different levels. There was improvement of laboratory facilities for training technical students and research workers. With liberal grants from the Central and State Governments, the development of research in various branches of knowledge continued to make steady progress.

Most of the recommendations made by the University Education Commission, to which a reference was made in the last report, were approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education in a special meeting held at Delhi in April, 1950. The Government of India in their turn accepted these recommendations and decided to implement them progressively. The Inter-University Board also accepted most of the recommendations of the Commission, except those relating to the medium of instruction. The various universities appointed special committees to examine the recommendations and find out ways and means to implement them.

The Government of India decided to declare Visva-Bharati, founded by Rabindranath Tagore, as an institution of national importance. A bill was, accordingly, introduced in the Parliament to give it a statutory recognition,

The three Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi continued to receive normal maintenance grants, in addition to grants for specific objects, from the Ministry of Education. During the year under report, the total grants paid to these universities amounted to Rs. 47,28,000 (Aligarh Rs. 12,50,000, Banaras Rs. 23,51,000 and Delhi Rs. 11,27,000). The Ministry also sanctioned substantial grants to Visva-Bharati, Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University and Jamia Millia.

The schemes of Practical Training Stipends, Research Training Scholarships and Development of Research Facilities in the universities, as recommended by the Scientific Manpower Committee and initiated by the Central Ministry of Education during 1949-50, were continued during the year. The total expenditure on the three schemes amounted to Rs. 20,89,000.

Under the scheme of All-India Council for Technical Education for the development of existing engineering and technological



institutions in the country, 4 universities and 7 institutions received grants amounting to Rs. 32,77,000.

The most important development in respect of technical education has been the establishment of the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur. The institute, when completed, will be one of the biggest centres of research and advanced instructions in technology in the East.

The Inter-University Board of India—the premier non-official inter-university organisation in the country—continued to do useful work during the year under report. The Board brought out 5 publications, organised inter-university sports and made useful recommendations to various universities on different aspects of university education.

### **Main Developments**

A brief account of major developments in the field of university and collegiate education in different States, during the year under report, is given below :

#### **Assam**

The Gauhati University instituted the department of Geology,

#### **Bihar**

As a first step towards the attainment of the objective of establishing 4 regional universities in the State, the Patna University Bill and the Bihar University Bill were introduced in the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Patna University constituted the department of Law, thereby raising the number of teaching departments to nine. The State government established (a) Nalanda Institute of Pali for post-graduate studies and research in Pali and allied subjects and Budhistic learning, (b) the Mithila Institute for post-graduate studies and research in Sanskrit learning, and (c) K.P. Jayaswal Institute for historical research and archaeology.

#### **Bombay**

The University of Gujarat was established and the first independent examinations of Gujarat and Baroda Universities were held during the year. The Bombay University instituted the degrees in Master of Textile (M. Text.) and Bachelor of Chemical Engineering (B. Chem. Engg.). The report of the Committee appointed by the government to make recommendations for reorganisation of the University was published. The Poona University liberalised the regulations relating to admissions to examinations of private candidates. The Baroda University merged the Faculties of Engineering and Technology into a single Faculty of Technology.

#### **Madhya Pradesh**

The Nagpur University started an M. A. course in Public Administration and added Statistics as a subject for the M.Sc.

examination. The University constituted a separate Faculty of Commerce. Twenty text-books on Science in Hindi and Marathi were published. The Saugar University introduced a course in General Education, compulsory for all students proceeding to first degrees. The University also introduced Hindi as the medium of instruction and examination for Intermediate classes.

### **Madras**

The Madras University constituted a department in Organic Chemistry and instituted the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.). Hons. classes in various subjects, including Psychology, were started on Inter-collegiate-university-co-operation basis. The certificate course in Librarianship was revived. The Andhra University Syndicate appointed a Committee to go into the question of improving the scales of pay of teachers of Oriental Colleges and other matters connected therewith. Statutes were amended for reintroducing from 1952 the old Intermediate examination in Arts and Science (I.A.Sc.) in place of the Intermediate examination. The regulations and syllabi for new course of M.Sc. in Statistics, B. Pharm., M. Pharm., M. A. in International Relations with branches in Diplomacy and Consular Functions (M.A. Int. Rel.) and B.Sc. in Bacteriology were adopted. The Annamalai University instituted certificate and diploma courses in Scientific French for post-graduate study and research. The university revised the Hons. degree courses in Philosophy and Botany and changed the nomenclature of B.Sc. (Tech.) degree to B.E. (Chem.).

### **Orissa**

The Senate appointed a Committee to suggest amendment to the Utkal University Act in the light of the report of the University Education Commission, the suggestions of the Inter-University Board, the local conditions and suggestions of the Education Department, Government of Orissa.

### **Punjab**

The Punjab University instituted new examinations leading to the award of Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Medical Faculty, Master of Pharmacy in Pharmacognosy and Master of Veterinary Science. Regulations admitting private candidates to various examinations of the university were further liberalised for Sindhi displaced persons and Indian Army instructors attached to N.C.C. University Professors of History and Chemistry were appointed.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

The Agra University decided to institute Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees in Anatomy and Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology and Bacteriology, and diplomas in Anaesthesia, Orthopaedic Surgery and Embryology. Regulations relating to admission of private candidates to the examinations of the University were liberalised. Education and Statistics were introduced as elective subjects for B.A. and B.Sc.

examinations. The Aligarh University overhauled courses in Political Science for B.A. and M.A. examinations and in Physics for M.Sc. examination. The Banaras University instituted (a) Certificate in Statistical Methods, (b) Diploma in Statistics, and (c) specialised course in Quality Control in the Hons. degree in Statistics. Statistics was also introduced as an elective subject for B.A. and B.Sc. courses. The syllabus and courses of the Ayurvedic College were revised. On the recommendations of the Glass Committee appointed by the government, the university approved a four year course in B.Sc. Tech. (Glass and Cer.). The Lucknow University constituted departments of Dentistry and Tuberculosis and raised the diploma course in Dentistry to a degree course (B.D.S.). The courses for Master's degree in Anthropology and in Education and for diploma in Russian were also started by the university.

### West Bengal

The Calcutta University started a diploma course in Industrial Health and adopted regulations relating to Intermediate examination in Agriculture and Certificate and Diploma Courses in Languages. The rules of admission to colleges and examinations for displaced persons from East Bengal were liberalised. In order to relieve congestion of students in Calcutta colleges, the government launched a scheme for starting new colleges attached to selected high schools distributed all over the State. The extension of some existing colleges was also undertaken under this scheme.

### Hyderabad

To make all teachers proficient in Hindi the University instituted a certificate course in Hindi for their benefit. A new department of Students to deal with all problems relating to inter-collegiate and inter-university sports and games and students' discipline and welfare was created.

### Mysore

The Mysore University instituted post-graduate-diploma course in Indology, diploma courses in German and French, Ph. D. degrees in Arts and Science and Master's degree in Law.

### Pepsu

Two Intermediate colleges were raised to the degree standard.

### Rajasthan

With the coming into force of the University Amendment Act, the faculties of the University were reconstituted. In addition, departments of Geology and Philosophy and separate faculty in Education were constituted. Ordinances were framed to enable external students to take up university examination.

## Travancore-Cochin

The Travancore University constituted new faculties of Medicine and Ayurveda and instituted the following degrees and courses:

- (i) M. Litt. ;
- (ii) Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (M.B., B.S.) ;
- (iii) Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine (B.A.M.) ;
- (iv) Diploma Course in Ayurveda ;
- (v) A two-year course for the benefit of holders of the Sahitya Visarada title to enable them to take B.A. degree examinations in Malayalam ; and
- (vi) Diploma Course in French.

Two new courses, viz., M.Sc. in Zoology in the University College Trivandrum and Post-Mahopadhyaya degree in Sanskrit in the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum, were started.

## Delhi

The Delhi University instituted, two-year Master's degree course in Zoology and one-year certificate course in French, German and Italian. The department of Political Science was also constituted. The nomenclature of B.T. degree was changed to B. Ed.

## Institutions

### (a) Universities

With the establishment of the University of Gujarat during the year under report, the total number of universities rose to 27\*. Of these, 6 each were located in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, 3 in Madras, 2 in Madhya Pradesh and one each in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Delhi.

The year of foundation, jurisdiction, type and faculties of each university are given in table XLVII. It will be observed that Agra, Gujarat and S.N.D.T. Women's were purely affiliating universities, having no teaching functions of their own. Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Lucknow, Osmania and Roorkhee were teaching and residential universities. Delhi combined the teaching and federative activities of the colleges in Delhi city, while the remaining 15 universities combined teaching and affiliating work.

### (b) Boards

In addition to universities, 10† boards conducted examinations

\*Excludes the University of Jammu and Kashmir, which is dealt with in Appendix A.

†Includes three boards, one each in Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, which form a part of the Education Directorate.

**Table XLVII—Universities in India (Type and Faculties)**

Name and Address	Year of Foundaion/ Reconsti- tution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties
1	2	3	4	5
Agra University, Agra	1927	States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh (excluding areas of Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow Universities)	Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc. & Animal Husbandry
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1921	Within a radius of 15 miles from the University Mosque	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Engg. & Tech. and Theology
Allahabad University, Allahabad	1887/1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University office.	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com. and Law
Andhra University, Waltair	1926	Districts of East Godavri, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore and Sri Kakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavri	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Ayurveda; Com.; Engg.; Fine Arts; Law; Med.; Learning and Teaching Oriental
Annamalai University, Annamalainagar	1929	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Convocation Hall	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Engg. and Tech. and Oriental Studies
Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	1916	Within a radius of 15 miles from the Main Temple of the University	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Ayurveda; Law; Music & Fine Arts; Oriental Learning; Tech. and Theology
Baroda University, Baroda	1949	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Office	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Educ. & Psych.; Fine Arts; Home Sc.; Med.; Music; Tech. (including Engg.) and Social Work
Bombay University, Bombay	1857/1928	Greater Bombay	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Med. and Tech.

**Table XLVII—Universities in India (Type and Faculties)—(Contd.)**

Name and Address	Year of Foundation/ Reconstitution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties
1	2	3	4	5
Calcutta University, Calcutta	1857/1904	States of West Bengal and Tripura	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts ; Sc. ; Engg. ; Law and Med.
Delhi University, Delhi.	1922	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Convocation Hall	Teaching and Federative	Arts ; Sc. ; Agr. and Forestry ; Educ. ; Law ; Med. and Social Sciences
Gauhati University, Gauhati	1948	States of Assam and Manipur	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts ; Sc. ; Agr. ; Com. ; Law and Med.
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1950	State of Saurashtra and Districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banas Kantha, Baroda (excluding area of Baroda University), Broach, Kaira, Mehsana, Panch Mahalas, Sabar-Kantha and Surat in Bombay State	Affiliating	Arts (including Educ.) ; Sc. ; Agr. ; Com. ; Law ; Med. and Tech. (including Engg.)
Karnatak University, Dharwar	1950	Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar in Bombay State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts ; Sc. ; Agr. ; Engg. and Law
Lucknow University, Lucknow	1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from University Convocation Hall	Residential and Teaching	Arts ; Sc. ; Com. ; Law ; Med. and Med. (Ancient & Modern)

1	2	3	4	5
Madras University, Madras	1857/1901 1923/1929	Madras State (excluding area of Annamalai and Andhra Universities) and Coorg	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Fine Arts; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning; Teaching; Tech. and Vet. Sc.;
Mysore University, Mysore	1916	Mysore State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Engg. and Tech.; Law and Med.
Nagpur University, Nagpur	1923	Districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chanda, Nagpur, Yeotmal and Wardha in Madhya Pradesh State.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ.; Law and Med.
Osmania University, Hyderabad	1918	Hyderabad State	Teaching and Residential	Arts; Law; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Educ.; Med.; Religion & Culture and Vet. Sc.
Panjab University, Solan (Simla Hills)	1947	States of Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, P.E.P.S.U. and Panjab	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ.; Engg.; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning and Vet. Sc.
Patna University, Patna	1917	Bihar State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Educ.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc.
Poona University, Poona	1948	Districts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nasik, North Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, South Satara, Thana and West Khandesh in Bombay State.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Mental, Moral & Social Sciences

**Table XLVII—Universities in India (Type and Faculties) (Contd.)**

Name and Address	Year of Foundation/ Reconstitution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties
1	2	3	4	5
Rajputana University, Jaipur	1947	Rajasthan State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts ; Sc. ; Com. ; Educ. ; Engg. ; Law and Med.
Roorkee University, Roorkee	1948	Not Defined	Residential and Teaching	Engg.
Sagar University, Sagar	1946	Districts of Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Chindwara, Drug, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur and Sagar in Madhya Pradesh State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts ; Sc. ; Educ. and Law
S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay	1951†	Not defined	Affiliating	Arts
Travancore University, Trivandrum.	1937	Travancore-Cochin State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts ; Sc. ; Com. ; Educ. ; Fine Arts ; Law ; Oriental Studies and Tech.
Utakl University, Cuttuak	1943	Orissa State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts ; Sc. ; Com. ; Educ. ; Law and Med.



of high/intermediate standard. Their names along with the examinations held by them during the year are given below :

Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Ajmer, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh	High School, Intermediate and Teachers Training Certificate
Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh	High School and Intermediate
Board of Secondary Education, Bombay	Secondary School Certificate
Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi	High School, Higher Secondary and Higher Secondary Technical
Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad	Higher Secondary Certificate
Board of High School Education, Madhya Pradesh	High School
Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Bharat	High School and Intermediate
Board of Secondary Education, Madras	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
Mysore Secondary Education Board	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
Board for Public Examinations, Travancore-Cochin	Secondary School Leaving Certificate

The Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Bharat was established during the year. The total expenditure on these boards (excluding those in Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin which were part of D.P.I.'s offices) amounted to Rs. 53,38,275, of which Rs. 2,33,540 (4.4 per cent) were met from government funds, Rs. 50,95,733 (95.4 per cent) from fees and Rs. 9,002 (0.2 per cent) from other sources.

### (c) Colleges

During the year under review, the total number of colleges controlled by universities and boards and of other institutions of higher learning rose from 736 to 816, showing an increase of 10.9 per cent. Of these, 516 were arts and science colleges (including research institutions providing teaching facilities), 208 provided instruction in professional and technical subjects and 92 taught fine arts, music, dancing, domestic science and social sciences. The latter, for the purposes of this survey, are classified as colleges for special education. The corresponding number of colleges of these types during the previous year was 484, 186 and 66 respectively. The number of colleges meant exclusively for women also increased from 89 (66 arts and science, 17 professional education and 6 special education) to 93 (69 arts and science, 17 professional education and 7 special education). Of the

208\* (186) professional colleges, 53 (48) were teachers' training, 39 (35) for medicine, 27 (23) for engineering, 26 (21) for commerce, 19 (20) for law, 16 (15) for agriculture, 10 (10) for veterinary science, 7 (5) for physical education, 6 (5) for technology, 4 (4) for forestry and one (1) for co-operative training. The break-up of the colleges for special education is shown below :

	1949-50	1950-51
Music and Dancing	9	12
Other Fine Arts	...	2
Oriental Studies	54	73
Home Science	1	2
Social Sciences	2	3

Besides the full-fledged professional and special education colleges, some arts and science colleges had attached classes in certain professional courses such as teachers' training, law and commerce.

The following table shows the distribution of colleges, according to their managements :

**Table XLVIII—Number of Colleges by Managements**

Management†	Arts and Science Colleges		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total			
							1949-50		1950-51	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	143	135	123	129	22	20	288	39.1	284	34.8
Local Boards	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	0.7	5	0.6
Private Bodies										
Aided	260	311	39	56	38	57	337	45.8	424	52.0
Unaided	79	68	22	21	5	14	106	14.4	103	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be observed from the above table that (a) more than two-thirds of arts and science colleges remained under the control of private bodies, (b) 3 out of every 5 professional colleges were managed by government, and (c) the share of local boards in the administration of institutions for higher learning continued to be insignificant.

\*The figures within parenthesis show the number of colleges during 1949-50.  
†Includes research institution providing teaching facilities.

There was very little improvement in the facilities for higher education in the rural areas. The total number of colleges in these areas increased from 37 (27 for general education and 10 for professional and special education) to 57 (33 for general education and 24 for professional and special education) and constituted about 7 per cent of the total number of colleges.

Table XLIX shows the distribution of colleges in the different States during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. Among Part A States, the highest number of colleges was reported by West Bengal (136) followed closely by Madras (127) and the least (20 each) by Assam and Orissa. The intermediate positions were occupied by Bombay (109), Uttar Pradesh (67), Punjab (57), Bihar (47) and Madhya Pradesh (36). In case of the Part B States, the number of colleges varied between 4 in Saurashtra to 37 in Mysore. The number of colleges in the remaining States in this category was: Pepsu (11), Hyderabad (22), Madhya Bharat (23), Travancore-Cochin (27) and Rajasthan (35). Of the 11 Part C States, A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur and Kutch continued to be without any institution of higher learning, while Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur had one college each, Tripura 2, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh 3 each, Ajmer 5 and Delhi 22.

A comparison with the previous year's figures shows that the number of colleges remained stationary in Assam, Pepsu, Saurashtra, Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh, decreased in Rajasthan and Ajmer by 3 and one respectively and increased elsewhere. The number of additions was highest in West Bengal (34) followed by Madras (12). Punjab and Bombay (8 each). In Hyderabad, the number of colleges increased by 5, as compared to 4 each in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat and 3 in Bihar. Each of the remaining States had one new college. The largest number of arts and science colleges was in West Bengal (93), of professional colleges in Bombay (44) and of special education colleges in Madras (32).

Among Part A States, the proportion of government managed colleges was highest in Orissa (70 per cent). Next in order were: Bihar (40 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (36 per cent), while in others less than one-third of the colleges came under government control. The local boards administered 2 professional colleges in Bombay, 2 arts and science and one special education college in Madras and one arts and science college in Punjab. Private agencies managed the highest number of colleges in Assam, where out of 20 colleges, 17 were under their control. In Punjab, a fairly large number of colleges were unaided colleges. Most of the colleges in the Part B and C States, except those in Delhi and Ajmer, where private enterprise predominated, were run by the government.

### **Pupils.**

The total enrolment in the universities and colleges numbered 4,03,519 in 1950-51. This is 9.6 per cent more than that in the preceding year and compares favourably with the corresponding increase of 10.9 per cent in the number of institutions. The proportion of girls in the total enrolment remained stationary at 11.6 per cent.

Table XLIX—Number of

State	Arts & Science College		Professional Colleges	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5
Assam ...	17	17	3	3
Bihar ...	31	31	13	16
Bombay ...	57	60	43	44
Madhya Pradesh ...	17	19	18	17
Madras ...	62	66	22	29
Orissa ...	14	14	2	3
Punjab ...	36	39	10	10
Uttar Pradesh ...	41	40	20	24
West Bengal ...	79	93	17	20
Hyderabad ...	11	15	6	7
Madhya Bharat ...	12	15	4	5
Mysore ...	22	22	9	10
Pepsu ...	10	10	1	1
Rajasthan ...	24	22	7	8
Saurashtra ...	3	3	1	1
Travancore Cochin	22	22	3	4
Ajmer ...	5	5	1	...
A. and N. Islands ...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal ...	1	1	...	...
Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...
Coorg ...	1	1	...	...
Delhi ...	13	14	6	6
Himachal Pradesh ...	1	1	...	...
Kutch ...	...	...	...	...
Manipur ...	1	1	...	...
Tripura ...	1	2	...	...
V. Pradesh ...	3	3	...	...
<b>India</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>208</b>

\*Includes research institution

## Colleges by States

Special Education Colleges		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	20	20	...	...	Assam
...	...	44	47	+ 3	+ 6.8	Bihar
1	5	101	109	+ 8	+ 7.9	Bombay
...	...	35	36	+ 1	+ 2.9	Madhya Pradesh
31	32	115	127	+ 12	+ 10.4	Madras
3	3	19	20	+ 1	+ 5.3	Orissa
3	8	49	57	+ 8	+ 16.3	Punjab
2	3	63	67	+ 4	+ 6.3	Uttar Pradesh
6	23	102	136	+ 34	+ 33.3	West Bengal
...	...	17	22	+ 5	+ 29.4	Hyderabad
3	3	19	23	+ 4	+ 21.1	Madhya Bharat
5	5	36	37	+ 1	+ 2.8	Mysore
...	...	11	11	...	...	Pepsu
7	5	38	35	- 3	- 7.9	Rajasthan
...	...	4	4	...	...	Saurashtra
1	1	26	27	+ 1	+ 3.8	Travancore-Cochin
...	...	6	5	- 1	- 0.2	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	A. and N. Islands
2	2	3	3	...	...	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
...	...	1	1	...	...	Coorg
2	2	21	22	+ 1	+ 4.8	Delhi
...	...	1	1	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kutch
...	...	1	1	...	...	Manipur
...	...	1	2	+ 1	+100.0	Tripura
...	...	3	3	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>66</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>+ 80</b>	<b>+ 10.9</b>	<b>India</b>

providing teaching facilities.

Table L—Number of Pupils in Universities and Colleges

State	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	7,303	7,503	815	951	8,118	8,454	+336	+4.1
ihar	22,710	25,399	819	966	23,529	26,365	+2,836	+12.1
Bombay	41,811	45,012	7,797	8,224	49,608	53,236	+3,628	+7.3
M. Pradesh	9,283	10,925	1,278	1,364	10,561	12,289	+1,728	+16.4
Madras	45,009	49,839	5,180	5,906	50,189	55,745	+5,556	+11.1
Orissa	6,094	6,383	380	430	6,474	6,813	+339	+5.2
Punjab	18,322	20,421	1,575	2,081	19,897	22,502	+2,605	+13.1
Uttar Pradesh	43,704	50,193	4,568	4,947	48,272	55,140	+6,868	+14.2
West Bengal	60,574	55,834	7,104	7,792	67,678	63,626	-4,052	-6.0
Hyderabad	7,087	8,494	785	1,080	7,872	9,574	+1,702	+21.6
M. Bharat	6,423	9,376	614	701	7,037	10,077	+3,040	+43.2
Mysore	14,034	16,681	1,845	2,243	15,879	18,924	+3,045	+19.2
Pepsu	2,624	2,907	1,842	1,209	4,466	4,116	-350	-7.8
Rajasthan	11,408	12,850	1,122	1,085	12,530	13,935	+1,405	+11.2
Saurashtra	1,379	1,691	156	183	1,535	1,874	+339	+22.1
Trav.-Cochin	13,963	17,766	4,023	4,808	17,986	22,574	+4,588	+25.5
Ajmer	2,784	2,486	830	568	3,614	3,054	-560	-15.5
Bhopal	375	412	58	57	433	469	+36	+8.3
Coorg	96	147	14	30	110	177	+67	+60.9
Delhi	8,339	10,375	1,927	1,957	10,266	12,332	+2,066	+20.1
H. Pradesh	155	156	2	9	157	165	+8	+5.1
Manipur	256	341	5	7	261	348	+87	+33.3
Tripura	740	652	41	50	781	702	-79	-10.1
V. Pradesh	938	1,003	13	25	951	1,028	+77	+8.1
<b>India</b>	<b>3,25,411</b>	<b>3,56,846</b>	<b>42,793</b>	<b>46,673</b>	<b>3,68,204</b>	<b>4,03,519</b>	<b>+35,315</b>	<b>+9.6</b>

Of the total of 4,03,519 pupils, 3,41,988 (or 84.8 per cent) were enrolled by arts and science colleges, as against 54,150 (or 13.4 per cent) by professional colleges and 7,381 (or 1.8 per cent) by special education colleges. Compared with the 1949-50 figures, these enrolments show increase of 8.1, 16.4 and 38.9 per cent respectively. The average daily attendance in arts and science colleges was 87.8 per cent of the total enrolment, the corresponding figures for professional and special education colleges being 86.1 and 78.4 per cent respectively.

The distribution of enrolment according to management of institutions was: Government 1,12,206 (27.8 per cent), local boards 2,176 (0.5 per cent), and private bodies 2,89,137 (71.7 per cent). The decrease in the number of pupils was 0.5 per cent in government institutions, as against an increase of 9.4 and 14.1 per cent in local board and private institution respectively. The total number of pupils from rural areas was 1,01,608 and constituted 25.2 per cent of the total strength of all colleges and universities.

The State-wise details of enrolment, during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51, are shown in table L. It will be observed that all the States, except West Bengal, Pepsu, Ajmer and Tripura shared the increase in the number of pupils. The decrease in West Bengal and Tripura was due to the low pass percentages in examinations conducted by Calcutta University, while in Ajmer it was caused partly by the closure of the Training College and partly by the transfer of school classes from some intermediate colleges. In Uttar Pradesh, the number of pupils increased by 6,868 followed closely by Madras with 5,556 additional pupils. Among the Part A States, the percentage increase was highest in Madhya Pradesh (16.4) and least in Assam (4.1). Madhya Bharat, led the Part B States in recording the highest increase of 43.2 per cent. The increase in the remaining States in this category varied from 11.2 per cent in Rajasthan to 25.5 per cent in Travancore-Cochin. In the case of Part C States, the rise of nearly 61 per cent in Coorg was due to the addition of the second year class in the college started during the preceding year. In Delhi, the enrolment recorded an increase of 20.1 per cent.

The statistics tabulated above include enrolment in school classes attached to some colleges and exclude that in intermediate classes (XI and XII) of higher secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh. The distribution as given in tables LI and LII reveals the exact picture of number of pupils reading for higher education. It will be seen that during the year under report the enrolment at the university stage was 4,23,326 (3,76,573 boys and 46,753 girls), as compared to 3,83,085 (3,42,219 boys and 40,866 girls) during the 1949-50 and constituted 1.7 per cent of the total enrolment at all stages of education. This shows that the number of pupils increased by 10.5 per cent. The percentage increase for general, professional and special education separately was 9.0, 14.1 and 45.0 respectively.

Of the total of 4,23,326 pupils at the university stage, 3,25,723 (76.9 per cent) were reading for general education, as against 90,263 (21.3 per cent) for professional and 7,340 (1.8 per cent) for special education. Further break-up of enrolment according to standards of

**Table II—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage**

Stage/Subject	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase(+) or Decrease(-)	
	1949-50	1950 51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. General Education</b>								
Intermediate ...	1,75,711	1,94,921*	23,540	26,416	1,99,251	2,21,337	+ 22,086	+ 11.1
B.A./B.Sc. ...	74,301	75,032	10,759	11,636	85,060	86,668	+ 1,608	+ 1.9
M.A./M.Sc. ...	12,033	14,401	1,656	2,127	13,689	16,528	+ 2,839	+ 2.1
Research ...	837	1,051	85	139	922	1,190	+ 268	+ 29.1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,62,882</b>	<b>2,85,405</b>	<b>36,040</b>	<b>40,318</b>	<b>2,98,922</b>	<b>3,25,723</b>	<b>+ 26,801</b>	<b>+ 9.1</b>
<b>B. Professional Education</b>								
Agriculture ...	4,525	4,609	13	24	4,538	4,633	+ 95	+ 2.1
Commerce ...	31,997	36,180	111	167	32,108	36,347	+ 4,239	+ 13.2
Engineering and Technology	12,132	13,228†	27	40	12,159	13,268	+ 1,109	+ 2.1
Forestry ...	389	313	...	...	389	313	- 76	- 19.5
Law ...	10,407	13,143	226	291	10,633	13,434	+ 2,801	+ 26.3
Medicine ...	10,819	12,620	2,016	2,341	12,835	14,961	+ 2,126	+ 16.6

\*Excludes 94 boys of Pre-Engineering class.

†Includes 94 boys of Pre-Engineering class.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Physical Education ...	155	280	37	53	192	333	+ 141	+ 73.4
Teachers' Training ...	3,141	3,839	1,620	1,746	4,761	5,585	+ 824	+ 17.3
Veterinary Science ...	1,481	1,340	5	6	1,486	1,346	- 140	- 9.8
Other (Co-operative Colleges) ...	...	43	...	...	...	43	+ 43	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>75,046</b>	<b>85,595</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>79,101</b>	<b>90,263</b>	<b>+ 11,162</b>	<b>+ 14.1</b>
<b>C. Special Education</b>								
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	477	1,188	299	1,123	776	2,311	+ 1,535	+ 197.8
Oriental Studies ...	3,715	3,889	146	211	3,861	4,100	+ 239	+ 6.2
Other Subjects ...	99	496	326	433	425	929	+ 504	+ 118.6
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4,291</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>+ 2,278</b>	<b>+ 45.0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>3,42,219</b>	<b>3,76,573</b>	<b>40,866</b>	<b>46,753</b>	<b>3,83,085<sup>h</sup></b>	<b>4,23,326</b>	<b>+ 40,241</b>	<b>+ 10.5</b>

Table III—Number of Students Receiving General, Professional

State	General Education					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam ...	6,388	6,431	795	925	7,183	7,356
Bihar ...	16,025	17,744	719	818	16,744	18,562
Bombay ...	30,450	32,671	7,000	7,246	37,450	39,917
Madhya Pradesh ...	5,805	6,878	929	1,106	6,734	7,984
Madras ...	33,370	35,719	4,233	4,541	37,603	40,260
Orissa ...	5,205	5,255	338	383	5,543	5,638
Punjab ...	16,803	18,394	1,323	1,719	18,126	20,113
Uttar Pradesh ...	55,819	68,363	5,454	6,576	61,273	74,939
West Bengal ...	43,033	36,299	6,652	6,710	49,685	43,009
Hyderabad ...	5,469	6,524	689	966	6,158	7,490
Madhya Bharat ...	2,588	4,941	329	434	2,917	5,375
Mysore ...	10,339	12,006	1,725	2,101	12,064	14,107
Pepsu ...	2,366	2,651	189	307	2,555	2,958
Rajasthan ...	8,101	4,775	496	434	8,597	5,209
Saurashtra ...	1,276	1,522	156	179	1,432	1,701
Travancore-Cochin	12,796	16,165	3,916	4,670	16,712	20,835
Ajmer ...	856	1,164	105	132	961	1,296
Bhopal ...	239	158	58	57	297	215
Coorg ...	96	147	14	30	110	177
Delhi ...	4,264	5,965*	859	893	5,123	6,853
Himachal Pradesh	155	156	2	9	157	165
Manipur ...	256	341	5	7	261	348
Tripura ...	740	603	41	50	781	653
Vindhya Pradesh ...	443	533	13	25	456	558
India ...	2,62,882	2,85,405	36,040	40,318	2,98,922	3,25,723

\*Excludes 94 boys of Pre-Engineering class.

## and Special Education at University Stage

Professional and Special Education						State
Boys		Girls		Total		
1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
915	1,072	20	26	935	1,098	Assam
6,426	7,379	100	148	6,526	7,527	Bihar
11,361	12,268	797	949	12,158	13,217	Bombay
3,478	4,047	349	258	3,827	4,305	Madhya Pradesh
11,639	12,960	947	1,195	12,586	14,155	Madras
889	1,128	42	47	931	1,175	Orissa
1,519	1,882	252	359	1,771	2,241	Punjab
14,011	15,303	833	1,181	14,844	16,484	Uttar Pradesh
17,541	18,532	452	960	17,993	19,492	West Bengal
1,428	1,758	96	114	1,524	1,872	Hyderabad
1,501	1,923	67	127	1,568	2,050	Madhya Bharat
3,218	4,235	112	119	3,330	4,354	Mysore
150	122	2	6	152	128	Pepsu
1,705	3,976	9	67	1,714	4,043	Rajasthan
103	169	...	4	103	173	Saurashtra
935	1,501	107	138	1,042	1,639	Travancore-Cochin
244	136	9	...	253	136	Ajmer
136	164	...	...	136	164	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
2,051	2,467†	632	737	2,683	3,204	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	49	...	...	...	49	Manipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tripura
87	97	...	...	87	97	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>79,337</b>	<b>91,168</b>	<b>4,826</b>	<b>6,435</b>	<b>84,163</b>	<b>97,603</b>	<b>India</b>

†Includes 94 boys of Pre-Engineering class.

Table LIII—Number of Girls Studying for Higher Education.

State	In Arts and Science Colleges†				In Colleges for Professional and Special Education			
	No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No. of Girls' in Colleges	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Colleges to Total No. of Girls	No. of Girls in Girls' Colleges	No. of Girls' in Colleges	Total No. of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Colleges to Total No. of Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	507	428	935	54.2	16	...	16	100.0
Bihar	212	638	850	24.9	116	...	116	100.0
Bombay	6,466	785	7,251	89.2	941	32	973	96.7
M. Pradesh	839	271	1,110	75.6	161	93	254	63.4
Madras	1,975	2,644	4,619	42.8	911	376	1,287	70.8
Orissa	200	189	389	51.4	41	...	41	100.0
Punjab	923	911	1,834	50.3	147	100	247	59.5
Uttar Pradesh	2,517	1,658	4,175	60.3	435	337	772	56.3
West Bengal	4,346	2,653	6,999	62.1	366	427	793	46.2
Hyderabad	214	753	967	22.1	113	...	113	100.0
M. Bharat	261	175	436	59.9	265	...	265	100.0
Mysore	568	1,536	2,104	27.0	139	...	139	100.0
Pepsu	155	1,054	1,209	12.8	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	204	805	1,009	20.2	76	...	76	100.0
Saurashtra	183	...	183	100.0	...	...	...	...
Trav.-Cochin	2,808	1,872	4,680	60.0	128	...	128	100.0
Ajmer	47	521	568	8.3	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	57	...	57	100.0	...	...	...	...
Coorg	30	...	30	100.0	...	...	...	...
Delhi	224	1,034	1,258	17.8	83	616	699	11.9
H. Pradesh	9	...	9	100.0	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7	...	7	100.0	...	...	...	...
Tripura	50	...	50	100.0	...	...	...	...
V. Pradesh	25	...	25	100.0	...	...	...	...
India	22,827	17,927	40,754	56.0	3,938	1,981	5,919	6.5

†Includes enrolment in University teaching departments and research institutions.

instruction for general education and to subjects on professional and special education is shown in table LI.

The State-wise distribution of pupils at the university stage for the years 1950-51 and 1949-50 is shown in table LII. It will be seen that, except for a fall in West Bengal, Bhopal and Tripura in case of general education and Pepsu and Ajmer in case of professional education, there was increase in the enrolment in all the States.

### Co-education

Out of a total of 40,754 girls reading in arts and science colleges, 22,827 or 56.0 per cent were on the rolls of colleges for boys. In the case of professional and special education colleges, the proportion of girls was still higher (66.5 per cent). During the previous year, the corresponding percentages were 52.3 and 62.9 respectively. The colleges for girls, however, had no boys on their rolls. Table LIII shows the extent to which co-education was existant in the various States.

### Teachers

The details of State-wise statistics of teachers in the universities and colleges, affiliated as well as non-affiliated, are not available. Table LIV, however, compares the teachers in the University teaching departments and constituent and affiliated colleges of different universities during the two years 1949-50 and 1950-51. It will be observed that during the later year nearly 21,000 men and women were teaching in universities and colleges. This number is an increase of 1,944 or 10.3 per cent over 1949-50; 11.4 per cent for men and 1.5 per cent for women. The proportion of women teachers in the total staff strength remained almost stationary. The rise in the number of teachers was shared by all the universities, except Andhra, Bombay, Gauhati and Roorkee. The apparent decrease of 531 in Bombay was due to the establishment of Gujarat University during the year under report. Nearly 73 per cent of the total number of teachers were meant for general education and the rest for professional and special education.

### Pay Scales of Teachers

The great disparity in the pay scales of university and college teachers continued to exist during the year under report. Except in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Vindhya Pradesh, there was no appreciable improvement in the pay scales of teachers, in Madhya Pradesh, by an amendment of the College Code Ordinance, the Executive Council of the Nagpur University raised the minimum scale of pay of teachers of non-government colleges to Rs. 150-15-400 from the old time scale of Rs. 100-10-300. In Vindhya Pradesh, the following scales of pay for teachers of degree colleges were sanctioned from July, 1950 :

#### *Colleges with Post-Graduate Teaching*

Principal	Rs. 700-40-900-50-1,000
Other Teachers :	
(a) Senior Scale	Rs 300-20-500-EB-20-600
(b) Junior Scale	Rs. 200-15-350-EB-20-450

Table LIV—Number of Teachers in Universities and Colleges

University	In University Teaching Departments		In Constituent Colleges		In Affiliated Colleges		In All Institutions		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra ...	...	...	...	...	1,774	46	1,774	46	1,820
Aligarh ...	182	2	6	17	...	...	188	19	207
Allahabad ...	210	18	31	...	...	...	241	18	259
Andhra ...	...	...	122	1	854	41	976	42	1,018
Annamalai ...	146	7	...	...	...	...	146	7	153
Banaras ...	...	...	373	30	42	9	415	39	454
Baroda ...	...	...	145	19	11	...	156	19	175
Bombay ...	51	1	...	...	896	79	947	80	1,027
Calcutta ...	405	4	...	...	2,571	174	2,976	178	3,154
Delhi ...	97	6	281	125	...	...	378	131	509
Gauhati ...	48	1	4	...	352	26	404	27	431
Gujarat ...	...	...	...	...	606	15	606	15	621
Karnatak ...	...	...	...	...	276	12	276	12	288
Lucknow ...	263	7	42	55	...	...	305	62	367
Madras ...	58	4	747	223	1,662	278	2,467	505	2,972
Mysore ...	...	...	624	65	238	24	862	89	951
Nagpur ...	14	...	24	2	369	39	407	41	448
Osmania ...	...	...	487	55	43	1	530	56	586
Panjab ...	36	...	78	2	1,065	95	1,179	97	1,276
Patna ...	36	2	...	...	1,231	75	1,267	77	1,344
Poona ...	9	...	431	25	292	12	732	37	769
Rajputana ...	5	...	...	...	595	34	600	34	634
Roorkee ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
Saugar ...	63	1	...	...	214	10	277	11	288
S.N.D.T. Women's ...	...	...	32	11	27	8	59	19	78
Travancore ..	12	1	255	56	467	60	734	117	851
Utkal ...	9	...	...	...	318	20	327	20	347
India ..	1,673	54	3,682	686	13,903	1,058	19,258	1,798	21,056

**Table LV—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments**

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aligarh	(i) 300-20-500 (ii) 210-15-300	500-25-800	800-40-1,000-(Selection) 50-1,250
Allahabad	300-20-480-EB- 20-500	500-25-800	800-50-1,250
Andhra*	(i) 210-15/2-300 (ii) 150-10/2-200	(i) 400-40/2-600 (ii) 200-30/2-320 40/2-400	(i) 750-50/2-1,000 (ii) 400-40/2-600-50/3-700
Annamalai	Engg. & Technology 180-10-300	---	(i) 400-25-700-EB-40-900 (ii) 260-15-400-EB-20-500 (Asstt. Prof.)
	Others : 150-10-300	---	(i) 400-20-700 (ii) 250-15-400-20-500 (Associate Prof.)
Banaras*	---	---	University Professors : (i) 1,000-50-1,750 (Tech., Engg., Mining & Met., (ii) 800-50-1,250 (Others)
			Professors : (i) 600-40-1,000 (Tech., Engg., Mining & Met.) (ii) 500-25-800 (Others)
			Asstt. Professors : (i) 300-20-600-(Tech., Engg., Mining & Met.) (ii) 250-15-400-20-600 (Others)
Baroda*	(i) 300-15-450 (ii) 200-15-350	400-25-650	700-50-1,000
Bombay	200-20-400-25- 500	400-25-700	800-50-1,000
Calcutta	(i) 200-25-500 (ii) 150-15-300	500-50/2-700	800-50/2-1,000
Delhi	200-15-290-20- 410-25-560	500-25-800	800-40-1,000 (Selection)- 50-1,250
Ganpati	250-25/2-600	500-50/2-700	750-50/2-1,000

\*The scales relate to University Colleges.

**Table LV—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments—(Contd.)**

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	Medicine : 280-15-400	(i) 600-30-900 (ii) 500-30-800	(i) 1,100-40-1,340 (ii) 900-40-1,140
	Others : 300-20-480-EB- 20-500	500-25-800	800-50-1,250
Madras	(i) 200-15-350-20- 450-25-500 (ii) 150-10-250	400-25-600	750-50-1,000
Mysore*	(i) 200-10-250 (ii) 150-10-200 (iii) 100-10-150	...	(i) 700-30-850 (ii) 400-25-700 (iii) 350-25/2-400 (Asstt. Professor) (iv) 250-25/2-350 (Asstt. Professor)
Nagpur	225-225-250- 15-400	400-50-600-40- 800	(i) 800-100-1,000 (ii) 800-50-1,000
Osmania*	300-20-400-25- 600-EB-40- 800† (O. S.)	...	700-50-1,200-EB-75- 1,500 (O. S.)
Panjab	(i) 300-25-650 (ii) 250-15-460	510-30-740	800-50-1,250
Patna	200-40/2-400- EB-30-700	300-35/2-440-40- 640-40-1,000	850-50-1,250
Poona	250-10-400	350-15-500	500-20-600
Rajputana	300-25-600	600-40-800	800-40-1,000-50-1,250
Roorkee	300-30-600	600-40-1,000	1,250-50-1,750
Saugar	(i) 250-20-450 (ii) 200-10-300	400-30-640-40- 800	...
Travancore	(i) 275-10-325 (ii) 225-10-275 (iii) 175-10-225	..	450-50-750
Utkal	300-20-500 (Languages)	...	600-40-960 (Law)

\*The scales relate to University Colleges.

†Lecturers crossing the efficiency bar are designated as Readers.



*Colleges without Post-Graduate Teaching*

Principal	Rs. 600-30-750
Other Teachers :	
(a) Senior Scale	Rs. 250-15-400-EB-20-500
(b) Junior Scale	Rs. 200-10-300-EB-20-400

In Madras, the Annamalai University amalgamated the cadres of assistant lecturer with that of lecturer and fixed the scale of pay as Rs. 150-10-300. In Andhra University also, the scale of pay of a junior lecturer was changed from Rs. 125-15/2-200 to Rs. 150-10/2-200.

Table LV gives pay scales of different categories of university teachers during 1950-51. It will be seen that in most cases the scales compare unfavourably with those recommended by the University Education Commission (1948). As many as 13 universities had not found it possible to start their lecturers on Rs. 300 recommended by the Commission.

Teachers in the affiliated colleges were generally paid at lower rates. Due to wide disparity of scales a comparison becomes almost impossible.

**Expenditure**

During the year under report, the total direct expenditure on universities and other institutions of higher learning increased from Rs. 15.41 crores to Rs. 17.14 crores, the rate of increase being 11.3 per cent. Of the total, 16.21 crores (94.6 per cent) were spent on institutions for boys and Rs. 0.93 crores (5.4 per cent) on those for girls. The universities accounted for Rs. 4.90 crores (28.6 per cent), as against Rs. 7.80 crores (45.5 per cent) expended on arts and science colleges, Rs. 4.22 crores (24.6 per cent) on professional colleges and Rs. 0.22 crores (1.3 per cent) on colleges for special education. The proportion of total direct expenditure incurred on higher education remained stationary at 18.8 per cent. The following table gives the details of the university and collegiate expenditure by sources of income :

**Table LVI—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources**

Sources	1949-50		1950-51	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	7,10,00,483	46.1	8,42,79,863	49.2
Local Board Funds	4,77,432	0.3	4,74,249	0.2
Fees ...	5,55,74,640	36.1	6,30,53,159	36.8
Endowments ...	29,27,034	1.9	42,97,740	2.5
Other Sources ...	2,41,17,557	15.6	1,93,35,429	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,40,97,146</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,14,40,440</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be seen from above table that (a) nearly half of the total expenditure on higher education was borne by the government and (b) whereas the proportion of expenditure met from government funds, fees and endowments increased, the same from local board funds and other sources decreased.

Table LVII—Direct Expenditure on

State	Universities		Arts and Science Colleges*	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	7,98,126	9,68,055	15,80,611	14,18,964
Bihar	15,92,839	21,65,015	37,61,962	44,79,287
Bombay	63,00,207	73,46,425	1,19,40,141	1,27,21,724
Madhya Pradesh	13,00,320	18,70,460	22,47,959	20,95,705
Madras	47,95,637	44,11,794	1,02,38,561	96,89,438
Orissa	6,44,937	6,81,598	18,62,477	17,25,051
Punjab	33,14,208	33,64,999	46,41,029	44,64,952
Uttar Pradesh	1,91,07,785	1,93,48,221	57,22,207	63,69,797
West Bengal	43,06,610	35,18,953	84,08,433	1,23,44,458
Hyderabad	17,84,789	13,90,892	27,45,178	42,28,584
Madhya Bharat	...	...	12,30,591	16,83,692
Mysore	1,85,086	5,61,598	26,59,363	29,43,899
Pepsu	...	...	8,21,949	9,02,215
Rajasthan	6,02,809	6,43,216	27,29,638	26,97,922
Saurashtra	...	...	5,66,803	6,68,023
Travancore Cochin	7,83,731	10,92,702	31,39,365	33,14,317
Ajmer	...	...	6,62,894	7,89,589
Bhopal	...	...	1,13,517	1,46,810
Coorg	...	...	2,16,846	1,14,854
Delhi	16,58,260	16,95,893	39,62,691	45,59,126
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	62,340	74,197
Manipur	...	...	37,194	56,143
Tripura	...	...	1,28,352	1,55,876
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	2,25,679	3,25,621
India	4,71,75,344	4,90,52,621	6,97,05,783	7,79,70,244

\*Includes research institutions.

## Universities and Colleges by States

Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total		State
1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
6	7	8	9	10	11	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,31,543	7,55,163	...	...	30,10,280	31,34,982	Assam
20,64,354	23,06,380	...	...	74,19,155	89,50,682	Bihar
78,67,824	83,01,278	1,60,316	3,68,752	2,62,68,488	2,87,38,179	Bombay
29,63,329	29,85,004	...	...	65,11,608	69,51,169	Madhya Pradesh
47,83,466	62,99,500	2,86,058	4,50,084	2,01,03,722	2,08,50,816	Madras
5,46,891	6,44,801	76,074	62,600	31,30,379	31,14,050	Orissa
15,04,369	15,14,691	84,063	99,442	95,43,669	94,44,084	Punjab
38,53,805	52,00,097	1,24,781	1,87,264	2,88,08,578	3,11,05,379	Uttar Pradesh
48,46,380	64,95,347	1,20,057	2,66,880	1,76,81,480	2,26,25,638	West Bengal
11,17,574	15,96,195	...	...	56,47,541	72,15,671	Hyderabad
2,87,021	7,05,312	98,053	1,14,378	16,15,668	25,03,382	Madhya Bharat
8,29,914	9,85,241	1,08,444	1,19,460	37,82,807	46,10,198	Mysore
25,830	23,293	...	..	8,47,779	9,25,508	Pepsu
4,42,964	8,15,576	1,58,262	1,87,731	39,33,673	43,44,445	Rajasthan
92,000	75,500	...	...	6,58,803	7,43,523	Saurashtra
3,40,242	3,95,699	33,101	34,907	42,96,439	48,37,625	Travancore-Cochin
39,722	26,364	...	...	7,02,616	8,15,953	Ajmer
...	...	34,261	36,793	1,47,778	1,83,603	Bhopal
...	...	...	..	2,16,846	1,14,854	Coorg
34,61,254	30,67,942	2,34,067	2,95,901	93,16,272	96,18,862	Delhi
...	...	..	...	62,340	74,197	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	37,194	56,143	Manipur
...	...	...	...	1,28,352	1,55,876	Tripura
...	...	...	...	2,25,679	3,25,621	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>3,56,98,482</b>	<b>4,21,93,383</b>	<b>15,17,537</b>	<b>22,24,192</b>	<b>1540,97,146</b>	<b>17,14,40,440</b>	<b>India</b>

Table LVII—Direct Expenditure on

State	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Total Direct Expenditure on Education		Percentage of	
	Amount	Percentage	1949-50	1950-51	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.					
Assam	+1,24,702	+4.1	18.8	17.2	52.3	...
Bihar	+15,31,527	+20.6	16.8	16.9	43.6	...
Bombay	+24,69,691	+9.4	14.7	15.5	37.7	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	+4,39,561	+6.8	17.7	17.8	56.7	0.2
Madras	+7,47,094	+3.7	12.6	12.3	44.0	0.2
Orissa	-16,329	-0.5	21.4	18.5	61.8	...
Punjab	-99,585	-1.0	26.0	23.4	31.3	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	+22,96,801	+8.0	24.4	23.1	43.2	0.1
West Bengal	+49,44,158	+28.0	25.7	27.9	49.7	...
Hyderabad	+15,68,130	+27.8	18.9	22.6	94.2	...
Madhya Bharat	+8,87,714	+54.9	15.7	20.7	82.0	...
Mysore	+8,27,391	+21.9	19.4	20.3	59.4	0.2
Pepsu	+77,729	+9.2	16.9	15.0	74.1	...
Rajasthan	+4,10,772	+10.4	18.9	19.5	60.8	...
Saurashtra	+84,720	+12.9	6.6	6.6	72.9	...
Trav.-Cochin	+5,41,186	+12.6	20.4	17.0	35.5	...
Ajmer	+1,13,337	+16.1	15.8	15.4	67.4	...
Bhopal	+35,825	+24.3	21.9	17.9	91.3	...
Coorg	-1,01,992	-47.0	22.6	12.6	73.4	...
Delhi	+3,02,590	+3.2	47.9	42.7	70.7	0.1
H. Pradesh	+11,857	+19.0	5.3	4.6	61.0	...
Manipur	+18,949	+50.9	4.4	5.0	51.6	...
Tripura	+27,524	+21.4	19.5	16.3	87.4	...
Vindhya Pradesh	+99,942	+44.3	10.1	10.0	85.2	..
India	+1,73,43,294	+11.3	18.8	18.8	49.1	0.3

\*The College ceased to function

## Universities and Colleges by States (Contd.).

Expenditure (1950-51) met from			Average Annual Cost (1950-51) Per Pupil			State
Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	In Arts and Science Colleges	In Colleges for Professional Education	In Colleges for Special Education	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39.9	2.8	5.0	198.5	1,504.3	...	Assam
52.6	2.7	1.1	204.6	602.0	...	Bihar
51.0	3.1	7.3	298.0	649.2	1,499.0	Bombay
29.6	4.3	9.2	275.1	815.4	...	M. Pradesh
40.9	3.2	11.7	224.3	781.9	297.1	Madras
15.7	0.7	21.8	297.3	1,990.1	302.4	Orissa
58.9	1.1	7.8	218.8	902.1	278.6	Punjab
23.7	1.0	32.0	213.8	1,458.7	187.1	Uttar Pradesh
43.6	2.9	3.8	196.8	778.1	189.8	West Bengal
0.6	5.2	...	524.8	1,050.1	...	Hyderabad
16.3	0.2	1.5	195.1	1,107.2	141.4	M. Bharat
33.6	1.1	5.7	157.7	241.7	186.7	Mysore
25.9	...	...	221.0	705.8	...	Pepsu
24.5	12.4	2.3	228.8	491.6	404.6	Rajasthan
26.3	...	0.8	382.4	534.5	...	Saurashtra
57.9	...	6.6	155.8	405.8	150.5	Trav.-Cochin
24.5	0.2	7.9	258.5	*	...	Ajmer
8.7	...	...	430.5	...	287.4	Bhopal
26.3	...	0.3	648.9	...	...	Coorg
19.8	0.4	9.0	281.0	1,294.5	787.0	Delhi
34.0	...	5.0	449.6	...	...	H. Pradesh
48.4	...	...	161.3	...	...	Manipur
5.1	...	7.5	222.0	...	...	Tripura
14.8	...	...	316.8	...	...	V. Pradesh
<b>36.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>779.2</b>	<b>301.3</b>	<b>India</b>

before the end of the year.

The distribution of expenditure, according to the managements of institutions, was :

	Rs.	
Government	5,83,40,873	(34.0 per cent)
Local Boards	9,80,975	( 0.6 per cent)
Aided Private Bodies	10,45,48,868	(61.0 per cent)
Unaided Private Bodies	75,69,724	( 4.4 per cent)

The corresponding percentages during 1949-50 were 38.0, 0.6, 55.7 and 5.8 per cent respectively.

The average annual cost per pupil in an arts and science college alone was Rs. 231.2, as against Rs. 225.1 in 1949-50. The cost also went up in a professional college (from Rs. 767.4 to Rs. 779.2) and a special education college (from Rs. 285.7 to 301.3). In the case of professional colleges the cost varied considerably from one type to another.

The distribution of direct expenditure on arts and sciences, professional and special education colleges in the different States, during the year 1949-50 and 1950-51 is shown in table LVII. It will be seen from cols. (12) and (13) that the expenditure increased almost in all the States, except in Orissa, Punjab and Coorg. The decrease in Orissa and Punjab was of a very small order. In Coorg, the decline of 47 per cent was due to the inclusion in the 1949-50 return of capital expenditure on the college established during that year. West Bengal led the Part 'A' States by reporting the highest increase of nearly Rs 49.44 lakhs or 28.0 per cent, which was due mainly to the opening of new colleges. Next to come were Bombay (Rs. 24.70 lakhs), Uttar Pradesh (22.97 lakhs) and Bihar (Rs. 15.32 lakhs) although on percentage basis, Bihar occupied the second place. The least increase in this category of States was in Madras (3.7 per cent).

The variation in the proportion of the total direct expenditure incurred on colleges and universities is indicated by figures in cols. (14) and (15) of table LVII. Among the major States, the percentage of total expenditure on higher education varied between 12.3 in Madras to 27.9 in West Bengal (27.9). In the case of Part B States, it was least in Saurashtra (6.6) and highest in Hyderabad (22.6). Among Part C States, the variation was from 4.6 (least in the country) in Himachal Pradesh to 42.7 (highest in the country) in Delhi.

The source-wise percentages of expenditures on Universities and colleges are shown in cols. (16) to (20) of the Table LVII. It will be seen that the share of the government in the major States was highest in Orissa (61.8 per cent). Next in order were Madhya Pradesh (56.7 per cent), Assam (52.3 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (49.7 per cent), while in others it varied between 30 and 45 per cent. The local boards contribution was almost negligible. Fees accounted for nearly 59 per cent of the expenditure in Punjab. In Bihar and Bombay, nearly one-half of the expenditure and in Assam, Madras and West Bengal nearly two-fifths was met from fees. The percentage of expenditure from endowments varied between 0.7 per cent in Orissa to 4.3 per

cent in Madhya Pradesh. The contribution from other sources was highest in Uttar Pradesh (32.0 per cent) and least in Bihar (1.1 per cent). In most of the Part B and C States, the major portion of the expenditure was borne by the government.

Figures in cols. (21) to (23) give the average annual cost per pupil in arts and science, professional and special education colleges. There were, as usual, wide variations from State to State.

### Examination Results

Table LVIII gives the result of intermediate (arts and science) and degree examinations for the year 1949-50 and 1950-51. It will be observed that the number of candidates and of those declared successful increased in all the examinations. But the large number of failures, particularly at the intermediate and first degree stages, continued to present a distressing picture.

**Table LVIII—Results of University Examinations**

Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Intermediate Arts*	99,535	1,13,770	41,652	47,013	41.8	41.3
Intermediate Science	45,079	56,166	17,631	25,672	39.1	45.7
B. A. (Including Hons.)	37,536	41,746	19,212	21,251	51.4	50.9
B. Sc. (Including Hons.)	20,012	21,214	9,533	10,987	47.6	51.8
M. A.	5,992	7,593	4,503	5,729	75.1	75.6
M. Sc.	1,440	1,799	1,078	1,409	74.8	78.3
Professional Subjects†	28,024	33,024	16,901	19,445	60.3	58.9

Table LIX shows the number of passes, during the year, in Intermediate, B. A. and B. Sc., M. A. and M. Sc. Ph. D. and D. Sc. and Professional courses† examinations in different States.

### Scholarships, Stipends etc.

Almost all the universities had provisions for research scholarships. The various State governments, all universities and some of the colleges awarded open merit scholarships on the basis of university examinations. Free places to the extent of 5 to 15 per cent of

\*Includes Intermediate Science Students in Madras.

†Degree or Equivalent examinations only.

Table LIX—Number of Passes in Different

State	Intermediate (Arts and Science)			B. A. and B. Sc. (Pass and Hons.)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	747	132	879	382	50	432
Bihar	3,638	236	3,874	1,719	74	1,793
Bombay	7,371	1,628	8,999	4,304	1,124	5,428
Madhya Pradesh	1,509	521	2,030	1,413	229	1,642
Madras	10,206	1,420	11,626	4,375	732	5,107
Orissa	916	66	982	479	31	510
Punjab	3,371	428	3,799	2,752	564	3,316
Uttar Pradesh	16,614	2,061	18,675	4,922	698	5,620
West Bengal	7,752	1,106	8,858	2,264	412	2,676
Hyderabad	1,586	201	1,787	425	88	513
Madhya Bharat	661	105	766	305	34	339
Mysore	2,387	432	2,819	1,058	179	1,237
Pepsu	295	28	323	54	13	67
Rajasthan	964	138	1,102	473	76	549
Saurashtra	248	39	287	197	14	211
Travancore-Cochin	2,823	835	3,658	1,389	406	1,795
Ajmer	1,209	63	1,272	149	2	151
Bhopal	23	12	35	8	9	17
Coorg	36	8	44	...	...	...
Delhi	568	44	612	574	142	716
Himachal Pradesh	47	...	47	9	1	10
Manipur	20	1	21	29	1	30
Tripura	48	4	52	6	2	8
Vindhya Pradesh	129	9	138	71	...	71
[India	63,168	9,517	72,685	27,357	4,881	32,238



## University Examinations by States

M. A. and M.Sc.			Research Degrees			Professional (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas only)			State
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15
51	5	56	...	...	...	185	8	193	Assam
337	18	355	...	...	...	957	16	973	Bihar
392	125	517	35	9	44	2,488	293	2,781	Bombay
367	55	422	2	...	2	756	58	814	Madhya Pradesh
202	43	245	16	...	16	2,755	336	3,091	Madras
19	4	23	1	...	1	187	11	198	Orissa
505	36	541	5	...	5	417	143	560	Punjab
2,948	268	3,216	36	...	36	4,991	294	5,285	Uttar Pradesh
715	163	878	39	1	40	2,310	126	2,436	West Bengal
68	19	87	1	...	1	423	35	458	Hyderabad
114	5	119	...	...	...	316	14	330	Madhya Bharat
65	13	78	1	...	1	498	28	526	Mysore
30	3	33	...	...	...	42	4	46	Pepsu
183	27	210	...	...	...	643	20	663	Rajasthan
5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saurashtra
41	19	60	...	...	...	344	68	412	Trav.-Cochin
36	7	43	...	...	...	34	..	34	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Coorg
181	63	244	...	...	...	495	99	594	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Himachal Pradesh
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	Manipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	Tripura
3	...	3	...	...	...	29	..	29	Vindhya Pradesh
6 262	876	7,138	136	10	146	17,892	1,553	19,445	India

the total enrolment were also available for poor and deserving pupils. Those belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes received stipends and free education.

During the year under report, the following Government of India schemes of scholarships for university and higher education in the country were in force :

(a) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships ;

(b) Research Training Scholarships for research in scientific and technical subjects in universities and other institutions of higher learning ; and

(c) Cultural Scholarships for indigenous students, as well as those of Indian origin, from Asia, Africa and other Commonwealth Countries.

The total financial assistance given in shape of scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions from all sources amounted, during the year, to Rs. 1,42,77,405—Rs. 94,93,343 on scholarships and stipends, Rs. 40,47,262 on free studentships and Rs. 7,36,800 on other financial concessions.

### **Medium of Instruction**

The position in regard to medium of instruction in various universities remained almost unchanged during the year under report. English continued to be the medium of instruction in most of the universities. In some of the universities, however, substantial progress was made towards using Hindi and regional languages as media of instruction and examination. Lack of suitable text books, especially on scientific subjects, and of technical terms in Indian languages handicapped the progress.

## CHAPTER VII

### TRAINING OF TEACHERS

During the year under report, there was further improvement in the facilities for the training of teachers. To meet the demand for teachers trained in the basic system, new institutions were established and the training courses reorientated. There was a growing awareness on the part of the government, as well as the public, of the need for providing refresher courses and adopting other devices which contributed to teachers' professional efficiency. In addition to State Departments of Education, the teachers organisations also took interest in organising conferences, seminars, discussion groups, etc., where teachers met and exchanged ideas and experiences.

The Central Institute of Education, started by Ministry of Education in December, 1947 to train graduate teachers, continued to make satisfactory progress. The Institute moved to its new building in July, 1950. During the year under report, the B. T. and M. Ed. courses were thoroughly reorganised. Besides initiating programmes of research by members of the staff, a few students for advanced research work leading to the Ph. D. degree were also admitted. A Psychology Wing was opened at the Institute where the construction and standardisation of intelligence tests was taken up.

The following is a brief account of the important developments in the field of teachers' training in different States. The training of basic teachers has already been dealt with in chapter IV.

#### Assam

Besides opening an additional section in the 3rd year class in the Jorhat Normal School, two normal schools for boys were established. Of the 5 girls' normal schools, 2 were closed down during the year under report. The number of seats in the 'guru' training institutions under the State Primary Education Board had to be reduced on account of financial stringency.

#### Bihar

Eight more elementary training schools were expanded and reorganised. In the Patna Training College, Sanskrit Methodology was introduced in the Diploma in Education course.

#### Bombay

A revised syllabus was introduced in all the primary teachers' colleges. The new syllabus includes training in crafts, hygiene, health and community activities and village improvement. The Education Department continued to organise short-term courses of 3 to 6 months'

duration for different types of teachers. During the year, the total number of teachers benefitted by these courses was 1,977 (deemed trained 40, Sindhi teachers for teaching in Devanagri script 45, inspecting officers for pre-primary education 16 and teachers for crafts 1,876). The regulations relating to the M. Ed. examination were revised. Under the rules the M. Ed. degree can be taken either by thesis alone or by papers and dissertation.

The first conference of the training colleges was held at Baroda in November, 1950. The conference discussed various problems connected with training for B. T. and M. Ed. degrees, medium of instruction, educational terminology, psychological tests, educational and vocational guidance, research in basic education and the general organisation and administration of training colleges.

### Madras

A revised syllabus providing for practical training in audio-visual education, physical education, citizenship activities, arts and crafts etc., was introduced for the B. T. examination. A shortened course of three months' duration for graduate secondary grade trained teachers was held at Government Training Colleges at Rajahmundry and Saidapet. Fifty teachers, including 3 women, participated in the course. The details of refresher courses organised during the year are given below :

<i>Name of the Course</i>	<i>No. of Courses</i>	<i>No. of Teachers Trained</i>
Home Craft	1	50 graduate assistants and 250 secondary grade teachers
Training in Crafts	1	70 secondary school teachers
Museum Technique	2	20 secondary school teachers
Handling Audio-Visual apparatus	3	65 secondary school teachers
Citizenship Training	17	985 secondary school teachers
Agricultural Farming	1	800 elementary school teachers

### Punjab

A short refresher course for 10 days was organised by the education Department under the auspices of the Government Training College, Jullundur. Thirty persons, including inspectorate staff and headmasters, attended the course.

### Uttar Pradesh

The Government College of Home Science and Home Crafts for Women started a diploma course in Home Science for training Home Science teachers for higher secondary schools. The Mobile Training Squads (50 as against 49 in the previous year) continued to train teachers in the environments in which they lived and worked.

### West Bengal

A comprehensive hand book for the guidance of trainees in the training schools was prepared.

## Hyderabad

To meet the demand for trained women teachers, 4 new training centres were opened in the districts. A short course of training was given to 301 teachers.

## Madhya Bharat

A refresher training course for 96 graduate teachers was organised at the L. T. College, Dewas.

## Mysore

The elementary training course for primary school teachers was reorganised and its duration reduced from 3 to 2 years. Ordinances relating to the scheme of examination for B. T. degree were revised.

## PEPSU

A senior Vernacular Teachers' Training Class was started at the Normal Training School, Faridkot. The number of seats in the J. V. Class of the school was raised from 150 to 240. A class for the training of drawing masters was started at the Brijindra College, Faridkot.

## Rajasthan

Short summer camps were organised for training in the elements of Theory and Practice of Teaching, General Science, Social Studies and Psychology of Education.

## Travancore-Cochin

The government appointed a committee for unifying the syllabuses of examinations for Teachers' Training Certificate.

## Ajmer

The Teachers' Training College run by the Ajmer Board of Education was closed down during the year under report.

## Himachal Pradesh

The intake of the Teachers' Training School at Nahan and the Training classes attached to Government High School, Mandi was raised from 25 and 20 respectively to 40 each. In addition, a new training class was started at the Government High School, Solan. Nine students (3 each for B. T., J. S. T. and S. V.) were deputed for training outside the State.

## Training Schools

During the year under report, the total number of training schools increased from 720 (509 for men and 211 for women) to 782 (567 for men and 215 for women). These figures, however, exclude the training classes attached to secondary schools. Of the total number of training schools, 479 (61.3 per cent) were managed by the government, as against 16 (2.0 per cent) by local boards and 287 (36.7 per cent) by private bodies. The corresponding percentages during the previous year were 62.2, 2.4 and 35.4 per cent respectively.

Table LX gives the number of training schools in the different States during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. It will be observed that

Table LX—Number of Teachers

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	25	27	5	3	30	30
Bihar	67	74	11	10	78	84
Bombay	66	70	37	38	103	108
Madhya Pradesh	14	14	8	8	22	22
Madras	90	95	88	91	178	186
Orissa	26	23	4	5	30	28
Punjab	6	5	8	1	14	6
Uttar Pradesh†	95	109	24	24	119	133
West Bengal	42	43	11	10	53	53
Hyderabad	8	8	3	8	11	16
Madhya Bharat	2	2	1	1	3	3
Mysore	7	7	4	4	11	11
Pepsu	1	1	...	...	1	1
Rajasthan	9	10	3	3	12	13
Saurashtra	4	22	1	1	5	23
Travancore-Cochin	41	50	1	7	42	57
Ajmer	2	2	1	...	3	2
Delhi	...	1	1	1	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	...	...	1	1
Kutch	1	1	...	...	1	1
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	...	...	2	2
India	589	567	211	215	720	702

\* Excludes training classes

† Includes mobile training

## Training Schools\*

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Number of Schools in 1950-51 Managed by				State
	Government	Local Boards	Private Bodies		
			Aided	Unaided	
8	9	10	11	12	13
...	9	13	8	...	Assam
+ 6	62	...	21	1	Bihar
+ 5	32	1	72	3	Bombay
...	17	...	4	1	Madhya Pradesh
+ 8	96	...	89	1	Madras
- 2	24	...	3	1	Orissa
- 8	4	...	1	1	Punjab
+14	114	1	11	7	Uttar Pradesh
...	40	1	11	1	West Bengal
+ 5	11	...	2	3	Hyderabad
...	3	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
...	10	...	1	...	Mysore
...	1	...	...	...	Pepsu
+ 1	12	...	...	...	Rajasthan
+18	23	...	...	...	Saurashtra
+15	13	...	33	11	Travancore-Cochin
- 1	2	...	...	...	Ajmer
+ 1	2	...	...	...	Delhi
...	1	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	1	...	...	...	Kutch
...	2	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
+62	479	16	257	30	India

attached to secondary Schools.

squads.

Table LXI—Number of Pupils\*

State	Men		Women	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5
Assam ...	1,178	1,255	155	136
Bihar ...	3,246	3,894	511	573
Bombay ...	7,826	8,394	3,201	3,291
Madhya Pradesh ...	2,037	1,146	673	447
Madras ...	13,644	13,630	7,786	8,700
Orissa ...	939	948	86	99
Punjab ...	587	796	407	399
Uttar Pradesh ...	15,141	15,166	1,368	639
West Bengal ...	1,156	1,174	330	331
Hyderabad ...	649	775	226	275
Madhya Bharat ...	48	103	64	36
Mysore ...	1,020	966	270	290
Pepsu ...	72	250	33	59
Rajasthan ...	668	725	76	270
Saurashtra ...	271	847	188	386
Travancore-Cochin ...	1,189	1,329	1,420	1,786
Ajmer ...	143	257	47	35
Bhopal ...	18	20	...	...
Coorg ...	46	52	14	12
Delhi ...	...	135	96	204
Himachal Pradesh ...	58	110	13	13
Kutch ...	12	14	16	12
Vindhya Pradesh ...	128	78	...	1
India ...	50,066	52,069	16,980	17,994

\* Includes enrolment

\*\* Includes private



## in Teachers' Training Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease(-)	Out-put**			State
1949-50	1950-51		Men	Women	Total	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,333	1,391	+ 58	515	73	588	Assam
3,757	4,467	+ 710	1,727	318	2,045	Bihar
11,027	11,685	+ 658	3,502	1,288	4,790	Bombay
2,710	1,593	- 1,117	981	279	1,260	Madhya Pradesh
21,430	22,330	+ 900	7,669	4,076	11,745	Madras
1,025	1,047	+ 22	338	27	365	Orissa
994	1,195	+ 201	911	248	1,159	Punjab
16,509	15,805	- 704	11,570	639	12,209	Uttar Pradesh
1,486	1,505	+ 19	851	161	1,012	West Bengal
875	1,050	+ 175	605	147	752	Hyderabad
112	144	+ 32	46	31	77	Madhya Bharat
1,290	1,256	- 34	254	105	359	Mysore
105	309	+ 204	228	53	281	Pepsu
734	995	+ 261	780	268	1,048	Rajasthan
459	1,233	+ 774	666	344	1,010	Saurashtra
2,609	3,115	+ 506	1,130	1,400	2,530	Travancore-Cochin
190	292	+ 102	252	35	287	Ajmer
18	20	+ 2	9	...	9	Bhopal
60	64	+ 4	...	...	...	Coorg
96	339	+ 243	127	193	320	Delhi
71	123	+ 52	93	...	93	Himachal Pradesh
28	26	- 2	12	14	26	Kutch
128	79	- 49	76	1	77	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>67,046</b>	<b>70,063</b>	<b>+ 3,017</b>	<b>32,342</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>42,042</b>	<b>India</b>

in training classes attached to secondary schools.  
students.

the number of schools remained stationary in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh, while it decreased in Orissa (from 30 to 28), Punjab (from 14 to 6) and Ajmer (from 3 to 2). In Punjab and Ajmer, however, the fall was more apparent than real as the 1950-51 figures exclude attached classes. The opening of special training centres in Saurashtra resulted in increasing the number of training schools in that State by 18. The increase in Bihar (from 78 to 84), Bombay (from 103 to 108), Madras (from 178 to 186), Uttar Pradesh (from 119 to 133), Hyderabad (from 11 to 16), Rajasthan (from 12 to 13), Travancore-Cochin (from 42 to 57) and Delhi (from 1 to 2) was due to the starting of new schools to meet the demand for more trained teachers. Among the smaller Part C States, only Bhopal had a training class attached to a high school, while A. and N. Islands, Bilaspur, Coorg, Manipur and Tripura had no provision for the training of teachers.

The distribution of training schools, according to their managements, is shown in cols. (9) to (12) of table LX. It will be seen that a great majority of the schools continued to be managed by the government in all the States, except Assam, Bombay, Madras and Travancore-Cochin. Out of a total of 16 local board schools, 13 were in Assam alone. The highest number of schools managed by private bodies on the grants-in-aid list was in Madras (89), followed by Bombay (72), Travancore-Cochin (33) and Bihar (21). The number of schools not receiving any aid continued to be highest in Travancore-Cochin (11).

### **Pupils**

The total number of pupils under training in the training schools, including attached classes, rose from 67,046 (50,066 men and 16,980 women) to 70,063 (52,069 men and 17,994 women), showing an increase of 4.5 per cent during the year under report. The distribution of pupils, according to the managements of schools, was: government 70.2 per cent, local boards 1.1 per cent, and private bodies 28.7 per cent, as compared to 71.7, 1.3 and 27.0 per cent during the previous year. As many as 42,042 (32,342 men and 9,700 women) teachers qualified for the award of the certificate.

Table LXI gives the State-wise details of enrolment. The rise in the number of pupil teachers was reported by all States, except Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh, the decrease in the last three States being of a minor order. In Madhya Pradesh, the fall of 1,117 was due to the suspension of admissions in the first year class of all government normal schools as a measure of economy, while in Uttar Pradesh the decrease in the number of teachers under training by mobile squads resulted in decreasing the enrolment from 16,509 to 15,805. The extent to which the enrolment increased in the remaining States is indicated by figures in col. (8) of table LXI. The percentage increase was highest in Delhi (253.1) followed by Pepsu (194.3) and Saurashtra (168.6). The output of teachers in the different States is given in cols. (9) to (11).

## Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on teachers' training schools (excluding amount expended on training classes attached to secondary schools) amounted to Rs. 1,52,29,430. This is less by 5.2 per cent than the 1949-50 figure of Rs. 1,60,63,672 and was mainly due to the reclassification of expenditure on scholarships as an indirect item of expenditure in Madras. Of the the total expenditure, Rs. 1,14,68,859 were spent on institutions for men and Rs. 37,60,571 on those for women. The percentage of expenditure on schools controlled by different agencies was: government 76.4, local boards 2.1, private aided, 20.4 and private unaided 1.1. During 1949-50, the corresponding percentages were 75.6, 1.5, 21.6 and 1.3 respectively. Table LXII, below, shows the distribution of expenditure according to different sources :

**Table LXII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources**

Source	1949-50		1950-51	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	1,42,54,164	88.7	1,28,72,917	84.5
Local Board Funds	53,543	0.3	2,67,272	1.8
Fees	7,05,450	4.4	7,13,579	4.7
Endowments	50,820	0.3	1,92,856	1.3
Other Sources	9,99,695	6.3	11,82,806	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,60,63,672</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,52,29,430</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be observed that (a) the major portion of the expenditure continued to be met from government funds, (b) there was increase in the percentage of expenditure met from local board funds (from 0.3 to 1.8), endowments (from 0.3 to 1.3) and other sources (from 6.3 to 7.7), and (c) the expenditure from government funds decreased by 9.7 per cent, while that from local board funds and endowments rose about five and four times respectively.

The average annual cost per pupil in teachers' training schools was Rs. 219.4—Rs. 229.2 in schools for men and Rs. 278.8 in schools for women. It was distributed over different sources as: government funds Rs. 185.5, local board funds Rs. 3.9, fees Rs. 10.2, endowments Rs. 2.8 and other sources Rs. 17.0.

Table LXIII—Direct Expenditure on

State	On Institutions For Men		On Institutions For Women		Total	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	3,83,480	4,29,917	25,530	39,914	4,09,010	4,69,831
Bihar	9,69,760	13,02,081	91,429	1,04,577	10,61,189	14,06,658
Bombay	17,77,070	20,96,026	8,37,125	9,59,578	26,14,195	30,55,604
Madhya Pradesh	6,27,926	4,60,757	2,65,672	1,95,712	8,93,598	6,56,469
Madras	32,54,320	15,51,875	18,06,702	11,99,229	50,61,022	27,51,104
Orissa	4,14,775	4,65,922	70,245	80,451	4,85,020	5,46,373
Punjab	1,40,780	1,44,866	58,614	26,900	1,99,394	1,71,762
Uttar Pradesh	21,49,000	24,35,969	4,91,530	5,89,793	26,40,530	30,25,766
West Bengal	2,62,153	3,59,722	1,28,298	1,60,633	3,90,451	5,20,355
Hyderabad	5,28,888	3,58,539	66,348	91,809	5,95,236	4,50,348
Madhya Bharat	44,410	57,249	9,840	11,952	54,250	69,201
Mysore	3,11,436	6,30,738	50,742	58,631	3,62,178	6,89,369
Pepsu	6,572	13,013	...	...	6,572	13,013
Rajasthan	3,01,458	3,29,223	31,254	34,546	3,32,712	3,63,769
Saurashtra	4,03,430	4,02,145	69,254	96,589	4,72,684	4,98,734
Travancore-Cochin	2,34,589	2,87,539	9,840	32,160	2,44,429	3,19,699
Ajmer	28,099	37,361	38,277	...	66,376	37,361
Delhi	...	22,138	1,03,536	78,097	1,03,536	1,00,235
Himachal Pradesh	9,551	13,438	...	...	9,551	13,438
Kutch	12,523	19,735	...	...	12,523	19,735
Vindhya Pradesh	49,216	50,606	...	...	49,216	50,606
India	1,19,09,436	1,14,08,859	41,54,236	37,00,571	1,00,63,672	1,52,29,439

## Teachers' Training Schools

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Average Annual Cost Per Pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from					State
Amount	Percentage		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	En- dow- ments	Other Sour- ces	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
+ 60,821	+ 14.9	337.8	57.6	39.6	...	...	2.8	Assam
+ 3,45,469	+ 32.6	314.9	93.7	...	0.3	0.1	5.9	Bihar
+ 4,41,409	+ 16.9	261.5	70.8	0.9	15.5	3.0	9.8	Bombay
- 2,37,129	- 26.5	412.1	93.4	0.2	1.3	1.1	4.0	Madhya Pradesh
- 23,09,918	- 45.6	123.2	73.4	0.1	1.0	1.4	24.1	Madras
+ 61,353	+ 12.6	521.8	97.4	...	...	0.3	2.3	Orissa
- 27,628	- 13.9	229.0	80.5	...	15.4	...	4.1	Punjab
+ 3,85,232	+ 14.6	191.4	96.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	1.2	Uttar Pradesh
+ 1,29,904	+ 33.3	356.4	84.3	5.6	2.0	6.9	1.2	West Bengal
- 1,44,888	- 24.3	428.9	94.4	...	0.9	...	4.7	Hyderabad
+ 14,951	+ 27.6	235.4	100.0	...	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
+ 3,27,191	+ 90.3	548.9	99.3	...	0.4	0.3	...	Mysore
+ 6,441	+ 98.0	48.4	9.0	...	91.0	...	...	Pepsu
+ 31,057	+ 9.3	365.6	98.1	...	...	1.9	...	Rajasthan
+ 26,050	+ 5.5	404.5	100.0	...	...	...	...	Saurashtra
+ 75,270	+ 30.8	102.6	64.6	...	30.6	...	4.8	Travancore-Cochin
- 29,015	- 43.7	153.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
- 3,361	- 3.2	365.8	100.0	...	...	...	...	Delhi
+ 3,887	+ 40.7	253.5	100.0	...	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
+ 7,212	+ 57.6	759.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	Kutch
+ 1,390	+ 2.8	640.6	98.9	...	0.9	...	0.2	Vindhya Pradesh
- 8,34,242	- 5.2	210.4	84.5	1.8	4.7	1.3	7.7	India

Table LXIII compares the expenditure on teachers' training schools in the different States during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. Except for Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Hyderabad, Ajmer and Delhi, where there was an apparent decrease due to reclassification of items under direct and indirect expenditure, the remaining States showed an increase in their expenditure on training schools. The extent to which the expenditure was borne by the different agencies in the various States is indicated by figures in cols. (11) to (15) of this table.

### **Fees and Stipends**

No fees were charged in the government training schools. The trainees in these schools received stipends and in some cases were provided with free accommodation. In non-government institutions free places and stipends were generally awarded to deserving students belonging to scheduled castes and other backward communities.

## **TRAINING COLLEGES**

### **Institutions**

During the year, the total number of training colleges for graduates, as well as under-graduates, was 53 (39 for men and 14 for women), as against 48 (34 for men and 14 for women) in 1949-50. Most of the colleges for men, however, admitted women. As many as 37 colleges were controlled by government, while grants-in-aid were given to 15 (out of 16) privately managed institutions. Besides, the Education Departments of the Universities of Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras, Baroda, Calcutta, Gauhati and Lucknow and some Arts and Science colleges (which had training classes attached to them) provided facilities for training of teachers.

The State-wise distribution of training colleges for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 is shown in table LXIV. It will be seen that the number of colleges remained stationary in all the States, except in Bihar, where a basic training college was established by the State government, in Madras where 5 new colleges were opened and in Ajmer, where the only training college was closed down during the year. Assam, Saurashtra and all the Centrally Administered States, except Delhi, continued to be without a training college. In Assam, however, instruction for the B.T. degree was provided by the Gauhati University and also by the training departments of St. Edmund's College, Shillong and St. Mary's College, Shillong, while in Saurashtra, a diploma training class was attached to an arts and science college.

### **Pupils**

All the training colleges, university teaching departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges reported an-

Table LXIV—Number of Teachers' Training Colleges\*

State	For Men		For Women		Total		In-crease (+) or De-crease (-)	Number of Colleges Managed by		
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51		Government	Private Bodies	
									Aided	Un-aided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	1	2	...	...	1	2	+1	2	...	...
Bombay	8	8	...	...	8	8	...	6	2	...
M. Pradesh	4	4	2	2	6	6	...	4	1	1
Madras	3	8	4	4	7	12	+5	5	7	...
Orissa	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Punjab	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	2	1	...
U. Pradesh	4	4	5	5	9	9	...	8	1	...
West Bengal	3	3	1	1	4	4	...	3	1	...
Hyderabad	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
M. Bharat	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
Mysore	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Rajasthan	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Trav.-Cochin	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Ajmer	1	...	...	...	1	...	-1	...	...	...
Delhi	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
India	34	39	14	14	48	53	+5	37	15	1

\* Excludes university teaching departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXV—Number of Pupils in

Statee	Men		Women		Total	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	39	33	9	10	48	43
Bihar	84	114	13	16	97	130
Bombay	429	466	132	156	561	622
Madhya Pradesh	513	332	291	186	804	518
Madras	404	680	210	238	614	918
Orissa	40	58	8	5	48	63
Punjab	115	153	150	249	265	402
Uttar Pradesh	671	1,058	488	510	1,159	1,568
West Bengal	253	274	182	165	435	439
Hyderabad	57	75	22	30	79	105
Madhya Bharat	104	107	3	16	107	123
Mysore	64	60	16	18	80	78
Pepsu	97	54	2	6	99	60
Rajasthan	68	135	2	20	70	155
Saurashtra	...	42	...	4	...	46
Travancore-Cochin	101	124	47	74	148	198
Ajmer	55	...	7	...	62	...
Delhi	47	74	38	43	85	117
<b>India</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>5,585</b>

\* Includes pupils in university departments.

† Includes private candidates also.



## Teachers' Training Colleges\*

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Out-Put†						State
	Degrees or Equivalent Diplomas			Certificates			
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
- 5	25	8	33	...	...	...	Assam
+ 33	83	10	93	...	...	...	Bihar
+ 61	424	173	597	194	139	333	Bombay
- 286	152	52	204	...	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
+ 304	619	229	848	...	...	...	Madras
+ 15	44	5	49	...	...	...	Orissa
+ 137	161	127	288	...	64	64	Punjab
+ 409	938	233	1,171	32	155	187	Uttar Pradesh
+ 4	174	117	291	...	...	...	West Bengal
+ 26	72	26	98	42	7	49	Hyderabad
+ 16	60	9	69	46	6	52	Madhya Bharat
- 2	59	21	80	...	...	...	Mysore
- 39	42	4	46	...	...	...	Pepsu
+ 85	88	18	106	92	8	100	Rajasthan
+ 46	...	...	...	35	1	36	Saurashtra
+ 50	115	58	173	...	...	...	Travancore-Cochin
- 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
+ 32	67	44	111	...	...	...	Delhi
+ 824	3,123	1,134	4,257	441	380	821	India

and training classes attached to arts and science colleges.

enrolment of 5,585 (3,839 men and 1,746 women) during the year. This is higher by 17.3 per cent than the figure during 1949-50. The rise separately for men and women teachers was 22.2 and 7.8 per cent respectively. As many as 4,257 students (3,123 men and 1,134 women) earned teachers' degrees and equivalent diplomas, while 821 students (441 men and 380 women) were awarded certificates

Table LXV compares the number of teachers under instruction in different States during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. The increase in enrolment was shared by all the States, except Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Pepsu, where the number of trainees decreased by 5,286; 2; and 39 respectively.

### Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on the training colleges (excluding the expenditure on university training departments and training classes attached to colleges for general education) rose from Rs. 33,55,159 to Rs. 35,47,471; the rate of increase being 5.7 per cent. Of the total, Rs. 28,47,534 were spent on institutions for men and Rs. 6,99,937 on those for women. The percentage of expenditure on colleges managed by different agencies was: government 77.9 per cent, aided private 21.6 per cent and unaided private 0.5 per cent. The distribution of expenditure from different sources for the year 1950-51, along with comparative figures for the previous year, is shown in table LXVI.

**Table LXVI—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by Sources**

Source	1949—50		1950—51	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	27,82,000	82.9	27,87,913	78.6
Local Board Funds	...	...	...	...
Fees	2,98,390	8.9	3,10,990	8.8
Endowments	37,815	1.1	25,224	0.7
Other Sources	2,36,954	7.1	4,23,344	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,55,159</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,47,471</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be observed that (a) nearly four-fifths of the total expenditure was met from government funds, (b) the proportion of government contribution and endowments decreased from 82.9 to 78.6 per cent and 1.1 to 0.7 per cent respectively, and the share from fees remained stationary and that from other sources increased from 7.1 to 11.9 per cent.

The average annual cost of training a teacher, during the year was Rs. 892.8 (Rs. 897.1 in colleges for men and Rs. 952.3 in colleges for women). Its distribution over different sources was : government funds Rs. 706.9, fees Rs. 78.8, endowments Rs. 6.4 and other sources Rs. 100.7.

The State-wise details of expenditure on training colleges are tabulated in table LXVII.

Table LXVII—Direct Expenditure on

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	69,418	82,037	...	...	69,418	82,037
Bombay	6,05,101	6,06,501	...	...	6,05,101	6,06,501
Madhya Pradesh	5,57,375	4,69,539	36,815	74,807	5,94,190	5,44,346
Madras	3,52,585	5,10,144	2,99,990	2,03,210	6,52,575	7,13,354
Orissa	30,895	38,523	...	...	30,895	38,523
Punjab	90,366	94,781	95,393	1,01,329	1,85,759	1,96,110
Uttar Pradesh	2,33,671	2,85,249	1,95,486	2,42,140	4,29,157	5,27,389
West Bengal	2,00,823	2,13,262	57,383	78,451	2,58,206	2,91,713
Hyderabad	1,02,853	1,19,294	...	...	1,02,853	1,19,294
Madhya Bharat	51,382	87,280	...	...	51,382	87,280
Mysore	87,565	53,587	...	...	87,565	53,587
Rajasthan	63,609	94,855	...	...	63,609	94,855
Travancore-Cochin	48,503	57,902	...	...	48,503	57,902
Ajmer	39,722	26,364*	...	...	39,722	26,364
Delhi	1,36,224	1,08,216	...	...	1,36,224	1,08,216
India	26,70,092	28,47,534	6,85,067	6,99,937	33,55,159	35,47,471

\*Represents expenditure on the training college which ceased to

## Teachers' Training Colleges by States.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Average Annual Cost Per Pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from				State
		Government Funds	Fees	Endowment	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.					
+ 12,619	631.1	99.8	...	...	0.2	Bihar
+ 1,400	975.1	67.0	21.2	...	11.8	Bombay
- 49,844	1,050.9	93.1	4.0	2.7	0.2	Madhya Pradesh
+ 60,779	918.1	75.4	2.1	...	22.5	Madras
+ 7,628	611.5	99.2	-0.8	...	...	Orissa
+ 10,351	688.3	73.1	26.3	...	0.6	Punjab
+ 98,232	936.7	92.7	2.1	...	5.2	Uttar Pradesh
+ 33,507	1,356.8	95.6	1.2	3.2	...	West Bengal
+ 16,441	113.6	100.0	...	...	...	Hyderabad
+ 35,898	709.6	100.0	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
- 33,978	687.0	89.5	7.4	2.0	1.1	Mysore
+ 31,246	612.0	53.2	31.3	...	15.5	Rajasthan
+ 9.3	292.4	49.6	50.2	...	0.2	Travancore-Cochin
- 13,358	...	...	1.1	...	98.9	Ajmer
- 28,008	983.8	84.8	15.2	...	...	Delhi
+ 1,92,312	892.8	78.6	8.8	0.7	11.9	India

function after July, 1950.

## CHAPTER VIII

### PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The momentum in the expansion of professional and technical education, gained in the three preceding years, was fully maintained during the year under report. Consequent upon the establishment of new institutions, as well as, upon the increased intake into established ones, the training facilities at all standards and levels advanced considerably. There was further improvement in the standard of training, laboratory equipment and research facilities.

The All-India Council for Technical Education, which is an advisory body set up by the Government of India, discussed numerous issues bearing on the co-ordination of technical education in the country at their meetings held during the year. The Council directed the Co-ordinating Committee to appoint a sub-committee to review the position regarding the requirements of technical manpower in the light of the existing conditions in the country so that plans for the development of facilities for technical education might be revised accordingly. With a view to promoting training of Power Engineers, the Council appointed a Standing Committee to collaborate with the Standing Committee of the Power Engineers Conference. The Council recommended (a) that an organised 'Opinion Survey' be carried out to find out whether the present system of commercial education in the country had sufficient practical bias to equip the students for managerial posts in the country and (b) 4 regional committees of the Council be constituted to bring about closer liaison between the technical institutions and the industry in the region.

The various Boards of Technical Studies of the Council made considerable progress in the preparation of all-India courses in different branches of engineering, technology and commerce. The following courses were finalised during the year under report :

(i) All-India Diploma Courses in

- (a) Architecture (Post-Intermediate Standard),
- (b) Town and Regional Planning,
- (c) Chemical Engineering.
- (d) Fuels and Furnaces,
- (e) Leather Technology,
- (f) Metallurgy and
- (g) Silk Technology.

(ii) All-India Intermediate Certificate, Diploma and Advanced Diploma Courses in

- (a) Drawing and Painting,
- (b) Sculpture,

(c) Commercial Art and

(d) Crafts.

(iii) All-India Certificate Courses in

(a) Leather Technology and

(b) Engineering.

The Board of Architecture and Regional Planning prepared a scheme for a typical Architecture Institution. The Board of Applied Art prepared a comprehensive scheme of training in Printing and Allied Technology.

The Council conducted the following examinations during the year under report :

- (i) All-India Diploma in Electrical Engineering,
- (ii) All-India Diploma in Commerce,
- (iii) All-India Diploma in Chemical Engineering and Technology,
- (iv) All-India Diploma in Architecture,
- (v) All-India Certificate in Electrical Engineering,
- (vi) All-India Intermediate Certificate in Architecture and
- (vii) All-India Certificate in Commerce.

Under the scheme of the Council for the improvement and expansion of the existing engineering and technological institutions in the country, grants and loans amounting to Rs. 32,77,000 were paid to 4 universities and 7 institutions as shown below :

(i) Non-recurring		
(a) Buildings	...	7,24,000
(b) Equipment	...	7,78,000
(ii) Recurring	...	15,17,000
(iii) Interest-free Loans	...	2,58,000

The schemes of Practical Training Stipends, Research Training Scholarships and Development of Research Facilities in the universities, as recommended by the Scientific Manpower Committee and initiated by the Central Ministry of Education during 1949-50 were continued during the year. The total expenditure on these schemes amounted to Rs. 20,89,000 and was distributed as follows :

Practical Training Stipends	...	3,69,000
Research Training Scholarships	...	1,23,000
Grants to 12 universities and 2 institutions	...	15,97,000

Further progress was made in the construction of buildings and purchase of equipment for Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. Dr. J. C. Ghosh formerly Director, Institute of Science, Bangalore and Director General Industries and Supplies assumed

charge as Director of the Institute with effect from 1st May, 1950. Arrangements were also concluded with five German technologists to work as professors at the Institute, of whom three joined during the year. It was hoped to start post-graduate and research work in some branches during 1951-52. The Delhi Polytechnic, which is another all-India institute under the control of the Central Ministry of Education, provided greater facilities in its Department of Textile Technology. The Institute was affiliated to the All-India Council for Technical Education for conducting All-India Diploma Course in Textile Technology in place of the Polytechnic course. There was substantial progress in the implementation of the schemes for the all round development of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and establishment of Power Engineering Department and High Voltage Engineering Laboratory at the Institute. Two new schemes, viz., Research in Gas Turbines in the Internal Combustion Engineering Department and Development of Aeronautical Engineering Department were also sanctioned during the year.

The Central Ministry of Labour also provided training facilities in various trades to ex-servicemen, displaced persons and adult civilians. During the year under report, there were 43 training centres spread over 10 different States. These centres trained 462 person at a total cost of Rs. 4,78,953.

Five more National Laboratories started functioning during the year. Established by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, these laboratories, besides promotion of research in general and testing and standardisation of new products, offered facilities and advice to scientists, universities, industries and others who are not in a position to carry out or to complete investigations independently.

A brief account of some of the important developments in the field of professional and technical education (other than teachers training) in different States is given below :

### **Bihar**

To meet the increasing demand for mechanical and electrical engineering required for the industrial development of the State, a college of mechanical and electrical engineering (Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri) was started by the State government. The government also established a college of health and physical education. The Patna University instituted a new department of law during the year.

### **Bombay**

The Bombay government started a scheme for apprenticeship in various subjects of engineering, technology and industry at their two centres of technology—one at Bombay and another at Ahmedabad. The Government Law College, Bombay was expanded by the addition of a fourth division of the 1st LL. B. class and a second division of the 2nd LL.B. class, in view of the great demand for



admissions. Two new degrees, viz., Master of Textiles (M. Text.) and Bachelor of Chemical Engineering (B. Chem. Engg.) were instituted by the Bombay University and a new syllabus for the M. Com. examination came into force from June, 1950. The faculties of engineering and technology of Baroda University were merged into a single Faculty called the Faculty of Technology (including Engineering).

### **Madhya Pradesh**

Ordinances for examination in Veterinary Science and Engineering conducted by the Saugar University were approved by the Chancellor. The Nagpur University constituted a separate Faculty of Commerce. The opening ceremony of the new building for the Government Technical High School (Kala Niketan) was performed by the President on the 30th December, 1950.

### **Madras**

In Andhra University, the scheme of examination of B. Com. (Hons.) degree was raised and brought in conformity with other honours examinations. Provision was also made for the conduct of supplementary examination in Engineering and for the conduct of M. D. degree examination in Bacteriology as a main subject and Pathology as a subsidiary subject. The State government sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,65,600 and a recurring grant of Rs. 30,500 towards instituting a post-graduate course in Pure and Applied Geology in the University from the year 1951-52 and also a further grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for bringing the university laboratories up-to-date. The Annamalai University appointed an expert committee to suggest measures for the institution of a course of study in Commerce. It also changed the nomenclature of B.Sc. (Tech.) degree to B.E. (Chem.) and revised the scheme of instruction and examination for B.Sc. (Tech.). Regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science were amended to enable graduates in Engineering and Technology to submit thesis for the research degree of M.Sc. The Madras University framed necessary regulations for instituting the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.) and made provision for holding B.E. degree examination twice a year. The newly constructed building of the Allagappa Chettiar College of Technology was opened in July, 1951 by Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur.

### **Orissa**

In addition to carpentry and weaving, a new section of tailoring was added to the Industrial and Technical School Bolangir. The Narsingpur Industrial School started a section in cane-work from the year under report. Two junior members of the staff and the technical instructor of the Balasore Technical School were sent to Koni, for training in the technical instructors' course provided by the government. Facilities for higher education in technical subjects in institutions outside Orissa were provided to keen students. Admission to the two years' course of M.B.B.S. for the medical licentiates was suspended during the year under report.

## Punjab

The syllabus of the engineering degree course was revised with a view to bringing it into line with modern engineering requirements. Three branches of engineering were grouped into two, (i) Civil and (ii) Mechanical and Electrical in the second year of the course. In the third year, there would be trifurcation into Civil, Mechanical and Electrical groups. The course for practical training was reduced from 2 to one year. The Government Agricultural College, Ludhiana secured for its dairy department twelve heifers of the *sahiwal* breed from Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for the purpose of starting a dairy, in which instructions would be imparted to students in modern methods of diarying. The Punjab University instituted the following new examinations in professional subjects :

- (i) Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ;
- (ii) Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Medical Faculty ;
- (iii) Master of Pharmacy in Pharmacognosy ; and
- (iv) Master of Veterinary Science.

## Uttar Pradesh

The Agra University extended the privilege of appearing at supplementary examination to candidates for LL.B. examination and proposed to revise the scheme for B. Com. and M. Com. degrees. The Faculty of Medicine of the University decided to institute Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees in Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology and Bacteriology and diplomas in Anaesthesia, Orthopaedic Surgery and Embryology. The Aligarh University divided its B. Com. examination into two parts, the previous and the final. The Senate of the Banaras University approved a four-year course leading to the degree of B.Sc. Tech. (Glass and Cer.). The University also revised syllabus and courses of Ayurvedic College and introduced a pre-medical course in Chemistry, Physics, Zoology and Botany. The Lucknow University constituted departments of Dentistry and Tuberculosis and changed the diploma course in Dentistry into a degree course (B.D.S.). The following new laboratories were opened in the Electrical Engineering Department of Roorkee University :

- (i) Senior Technology Laboratory ;
- (ii) Electrical Communication Laboratory ; and
- (iii) Electrical Measurement Laboratory.

## West Bengal

The government set up in August, 1950 an Advisory Council for Engineering and Technical Education consisting of eminent industrial magnates and experts in technical education to advise them on effective organisation and planning of such education. The government took over the responsibility of maintaining the three junior technical institutes, viz., K.G. Engineering Institute, Vishnupur, Bankura, Maharajadhiraj Biraj Chand Institute of Engineering and Technology,

Burdwan and Kalikata Silpa Vidyapith, Calcutta—and upgraded them. The State government started three full-fledged polytechnic institutes to train up boys in different trades, viz., welding, fitting, motor mechanism, blacksmithy, carpentry, etc. The Calcutta University started a diploma course in Industrial Health. The University also adopted regulations relating to Intermediate examination in Agriculture.

### Hyderabad

The Department of Applied Chemistry in the University Science College of Osmania University was renamed as the Department of Technology.

### Mysore

The National Institute of Engineering was started during the year under report. The Mysore University made an amendment in the ordinances relating to the scheme of examinations for B.E., B.T., Law and B.Sc. (Agriculture) degrees and instituted a Master's degree in Law.

### Rajasthan

The Rajputana University took preliminary steps for opening a Civil Engineering College at Jodhpur and starting LL.M. classes at Jaipur. The syllabus for B. Com. examination was revised.

### Travancore-Cochin

The Travancore University opened two new Faculties of Medicine and Ayurveda and introduced degree courses of M.B.B.S. and B.A.M. (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine) in addition to diploma course in Ayurvedic Medicine. The Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur was transferred to the control of the Travancore University with effect from 30th September, 1950.

### Delhi

The Textile Department of the Delhi Polytechnic was affiliated to the All India Board of Technical Studies in Textile Technology and first admission to the All-India diploma course in Textile Technology was made in July, 1950. The University of Delhi revised the course of LL.M. examination. The Vocational-cum-Cultural Centre, which was opened by the Directorate of Education, Delhi, made a great progress during the year and helped refugee students to receive training in various crafts to enable them to earn their livelihood.

The growth of professional and technical vocation in this country has been at two separate levels, one represented by schools and the other by colleges and universities. The account given in the following pages deals with these two types of institutions separate y.

## Vocational and Technical Schools

### Institutions

During the year under review, the total number of vocational and technical schools\* increased from 2,028 to 2,339, showing a rise of 15.3 per cent over the previous year's figure. Of these, 770 were managed by the government, 50 by the local boards and 1,519 by private bodies. Their break-up according to types of schools was : arts and crafts 299, agricultural 35, commercial 549, engineering 31, forestry 1, medical 39, marine training 1, physical education 182, teachers' training 782 and technical and industrial 420.

The increase in numbers extended to all types of schools, except those providing facilities for medical, technical and industrial, agricultural and forestry education. The number of medical schools remained stationary at 39. The fall of 66 in the technical and industrial schools was more apparent than real and was due mainly to the reclassification of these schools under the two heads 'technical and industrial' and 'arts and crafts'. This in fact resulted in increasing the number of arts and crafts schools. The number of agricultural and forestry schools decreased by 4 and one respectively. The rise was distributed among different vocations as shown below :

Arts and Crafts	...	162
Commercial	...	137
Engineering	...	12
Physical Education	...	8
Teachers' Training	...	62
Others	...	1

### Pupils

The total number of pupils under instruction in the vocational and technical schools and in classes attached to schools for general education rose from 1,62,532 to 1,90,568 (1,49,445 boys and 41,123 girls) at the rate of 17.3 per cent. The distribution of the total enrolment among different types of schools was : arts and crafts 14,806 (7.8 per cent), agricultural 1,854 (1.0 per cent), commercial 37,486 (19.7 per cent), engineering 6,671 (3.5 per cent), forestry 27 (0.0 per cent), medical 4,673 (2.4 per cent), physical education 22,860 (12.0 per cent), teachers' training 70,063 (36.8 per cent), technical and industrial 32,012 (16.7 per cent) and others 116 (0.1 per cent). The enrolment showed a great increase in every vocation, except in technical and industrial, agricultural and forestry education, where it declined. The fall in the number of pupils reading for technical and industrial courses was caused, as explained earlier, by the reclassification of these institutions.

### Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on vocational and technical schools alone increased by Rs. 26.41 lakhs (7.7 per cent) to Rs. 3.69

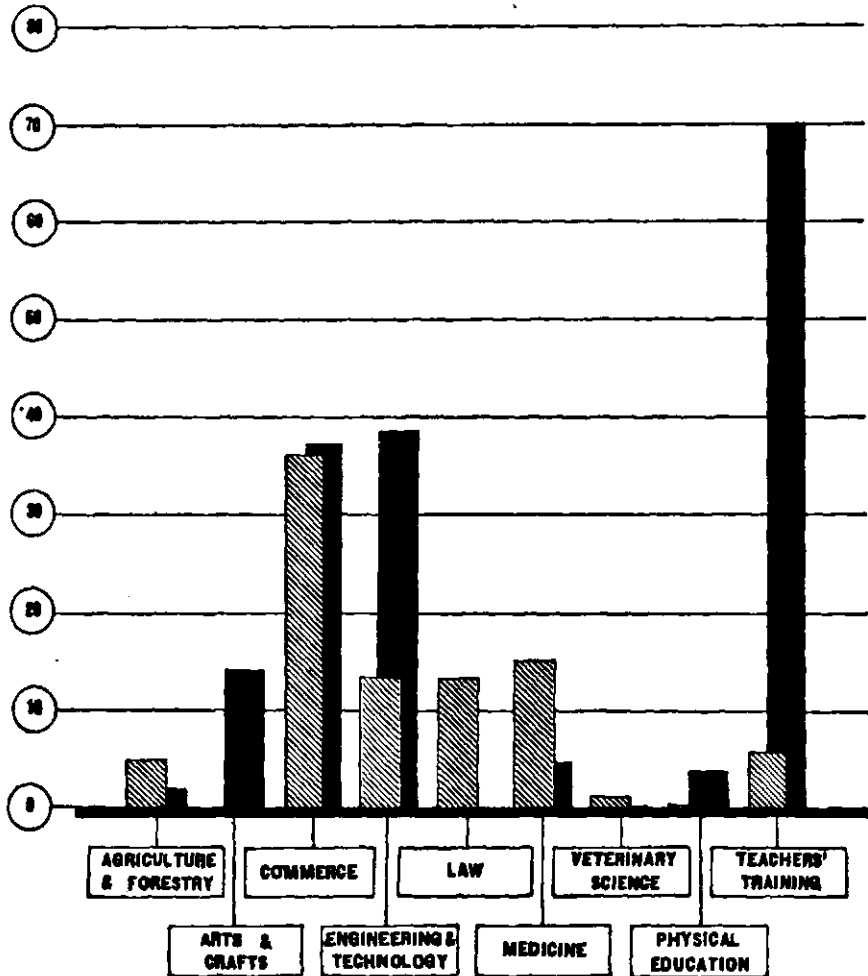
\*Excludes classes attached to schools for general education.

# DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

SCHOOL EDUCATION
  COLLEGE EDUCATION

1960-61

PUPILS  
IN THOUSANDS



crores. This forms 4.1 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of education during the year under report. The government met 75.3 per cent of the expenditure, while the contribution from local boards, fees, endowments and other sources was 2.4, 11.7, 1.7 and 8.9 per cent respectively. The expenditure on teachers' training schools constituted 41.2 per cent of the total, as against 32.0 per cent on technical and industrial schools, 8.0 per cent on engineering schools, 4.8 per cent on medical schools, 4.0 per cent on arts and crafts schools, 3.9 per cent on commercial schools, 3.6 per cent on agricultural schools, 1.4 per cent on other schools, 1.0 per cent on schools for physical education and 0.1 per cent on forestry schools. The average annual cost in all types of vocations was Rs. 196.8 as compared to Rs. 212.4 in the previous year. It varied from Rs. 16.4 in a school for physical education to Rs. 4366.4 in that for marine training.

Table LXVIII gives a statistical summary of the vocational and technical schools separately for the year 1949-50 and 1950-51. The combined statistics of all these schools, according to States are given in table LXIX.

A brief account of each type of vocation, except teachers' training, which has already been discussed in detail in the previous chapter, is given below :

### **Engineering Schools**

The total number of engineering schools increased during the year from 19 to 31. The additions were in Uttar Pradesh (6), West Bengal (5) and Travancore-Cochin (2). The decrease of one engineering school in Bombay was due to reclassification of schools under this head. Eighteen of the engineering schools were under government control, while the rest were managed by private bodies. The enrolment in engineering schools, as well as in the school classes attached to engineering colleges, increased from 3,870 to 6,671. The total direct expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs. 29.46 lakhs, as against Rs. 20.84 lakhs in 1949-50. The distribution of the expenditure, during the year, according to various sources of income, was : government funds 71.0 per cent, local boards funds 0.7 per cent, fees 21.3 per cent, endowments 1.1 per cent and other sources 5.9 per cent. On an average, the annual cost per pupil came to Rs. 531.8. State-wise details of engineering schools are given in the following table :

Table LXVIII—Statistics of Vocational and

Type of School	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils††				Expenditure	
	1949-50	1950-51	Boys		Girls		1949-50	1950-51
			1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs	Rs.
Arts and Crafts	137	299	3,534	6,059	6,353	8,747	8,50,006	14,86,208
Agricultural	39	35	1,867	1,845	15	9	10,89,462	13,15,115
Commercial	412	549	25,697	34,206	1,985	3,280	10,50,147	14,59,188
Engineering	19	31	3,864	6,670	6	1	20,88,657	29,45,512
Forestry	2	1	53	27	...	...	21,724	39,868
Medical	39	39	2,438	3,221	1,352	1,452	17,34,476	17,70,878
Physical Education	174	182	12,704	18,965	1,292	3,895	4,25,142	3,70,859
Teachers' Training	720	782	50,066	52,069	16,980	17,994	1,60,63,672	1,52,29,430
Tech. and Industrial	486	420	26,549	26,267**	7,777	5,745	1,09,43,919	1,18,19,582
Others	...	1	...	116	...	...	...	5,06,500
<b>India</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>1,26,772</b>	<b>1,49,445</b>	<b>35,760</b>	<b>41,123</b>	<b>3,43,02,205</b>	<b>3,69,43,140</b>

\* Excludes classes attached to schools

†† Includes pupils in classes attached to and those reading in colleges for

\*\* Includes enrolment of engineering

### Technical Schools by Type.

Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Type of School
Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1949-50	1950-51	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
45.3	4.6	20.7	5.4	24.0	Rs. 90.1	Rs. 101.8	Arts and Crafts
95.4	1.6	0.4	—	2.6	578.9	709.3	Agricultural
6.8	—	84.9	0.8	7.5	38.0	38.3	Commercial
71.0	0.7	21.3	1.1	5.9	673.0	531.8	Engineering
100.0	...	...	...	...	409.9	1,476.6	Forestry
68.6	4.6	15.9	2.0	8.9	457.6	523.6	Medical
33.7	3.6	12.0	15.7	35.0	30.4	16.4	Physical Education
84.5	1.7	4.7	1.3	7.8	240.3	219.4	Teachers' Training
76.3	3.4	8.8	1.7	9.8	318.8	368.5	Tech. and Industrial
85.3	...	14.7	...	...	...	4,366.4	Others
75.3	2.4	11.7	1.7	8.9	212.4	196.8	India

for general education.  
 schools for general education  
 school courses.  
 students in polytechnics.



Table LXIX—Statistics of Vocational

State	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†			
	1949-51	1950-51	Boys		Girls	
			1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	44	50	1,905	2,253	310	354
Bihar	139	151	7,230	7,829	890	1,095
Bombay	524	556	33,771	42,979	12,349	15,205
M. Pradesh	42	42	3,990	2,966	826	644
Madras	529	576	34,086	36,368	9,309	11,069
Orissa	65	54	2,385	2,264	460	307
Punjab	50	47	1,994	3,080	1,599	1,611
U. Pradesh	199	213	17,681	18,825	2,327	1,437
W. Bengal	158	204	8,027	13,424	2,354	2,664
Hyderabad	42	39	2,097	2,507	983	285
M. Bharat	4	4	124	202	64	36
Mysore	70	85	6,257	7,493	641	809
Pepsu	3	3	88	275	91	139
Rajasthan	12	13	658	725	76	270
Saurashtra	13	32	942	1,710	210	430
Trav.-Cochin	115	254	4,465	5,298	2,989	4,406
Ajmer	4	2	211	257	47	35
Bhopal	2	2	162	161	...	...
Coorg	...	...	56	52	14	12
Delhi	6	6	408	539	191	289
H. Pradesh	1	1	58	110	13	13
Kutch	2	2	27	34	17	12
Tripura	1	...	3	...	...	...
V. Pradesh	3	3	147	94	...	1
India	2,028	2,339	1,26,772	1,49,445	35,760	41,123

\* Excludes classes attached to schools

† Includes pupils in classes attached to those reading in colleges for school

\*\* Includes Rs. 4,784 incurred on arts and to function by the end of the year.

## and Technical Schools by States

Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from					State
1949-50	1950-51	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. 6,07,866	Rs. 6,60,107	61.9	29.4	5.1	0.0	3.6	Assam
20,51,985	28,97,214	92.4	0.4	2.1	0.2	4.9	Bihar
82,91,739	95,15,263	65.3	2.2	20.0	3.5	9.0	Bombay
15,06,591	11,91,898	88.0	0.2	5.3	0.9	5.6	M. Pradesh
82,89,477	55,67,814	61.0	3.8	12.9	1.0	21.3	Madras
9,90,358	11,46,903	88.9	0.0	3.3	0.2	7.6	Orissa
13,67,942	18,62,995	83.6	0.5	8.5	0.2	7.2	Punjab
41,83,711	47,55,734	88.9	1.9	5.5	0.7	3.0	U. Pradesh
17,81,084	32,50,994	64.8	3.3	17.3	4.7	9.9	West Bengal
14,90,985	12,74,565	97.6	...	0.7	...	1.7	Hyderabad
1,05,850	1,38,929	100.0	...	...	...	...	M. Bharat
9,28,618	14,68,359	74.8	2.4	16.1	1.0	5.7	Mysore
13,217	23,189	48.5	...	51.5	...	...	Pepsu
3,32,712	3,63,769	98.1	...	...	1.9	...	Rajasthan
11,98,243	15,53,340	93.3	...	3.4	...	3.3	Saurashtra
6,85,829	8,89,760	60.0	...	23.0	...	17.0	Trav.-Cochin
70,362	37,361	100.0	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
11,537	9,891	100.0	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
2,89,923	2,16,661	92.0	3.7	2.2	...	12.1	Delhi
9,551	13,438	100.0	...	...	...	...	H. Pradesh
21,134	27,093	100.0	...	...	...	...	Kutch
5,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tripura
67,741	73,079	96.8	...	0.6	...	2.6	V. Pradesh
<b>3,43,02,205</b>	<b>3,69,43,140**</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>India</b>

for general education.  
 schools for general education and  
 courses.  
 crafts school in Tripura, which ceased

**Table LXX—Statistics of Engineering Schools**

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	1	295	...	295	68,812	598.4
Bombay.	4	961	...	961	7,99,224	831.7
Madhya Pradesh	1	297	...	297	1,83,738	618.6
Madras	...	239	...	239	...	...
Orissa	1	191	...	191	1,92,988	1,010.4
Punjab	1	234	...	234	85,685	437.2
Uttar Pradesh	11	1,554	...	1,554	5,83,938	460.2
West Bengal	8	1,751	...	1,751	8,15,685	473.1
Hyderabad	...	263	...	263	...	...
Mysore	1	504	...	504	1,11,877	222.0
Travancore-Cochin	3	381	1	382	1,03,565	367.3
<b>India</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,671</b>	<b>29,45,512</b>	<b>531.8</b>

**Technical and Industrial Schools**

During the year under report, the total number of technical and industrial schools was 420, as against 486 in 1949-50. This decrease was mainly due to reclassification of industrial schools, under this head. The management-wise distribution of these schools was: government 185, local boards 17 and private bodies 218. The total number of pupils reading for technical and industrial courses, also decreased from 34,326 to 32,012. The total direct expenditure on the schools, however, increased by 8.9 per cent to Rs. 1.18 crores. The government met 76.3 per cent of the total expenditure, as against 3.4 per cent contributed by local boards, 8.8 per cent by fees, 1.7 per cent by endowments and 9.8 per cent by other sources. The average annual cost per pupil increased from Rs. 318.8 to Rs. 368.5. Table LXXI gives State-wise statistics of the technical and industrial schools.

\*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Table LXXI—Statistics of Technical and Industrial Schools

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils †			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	12	520	186	706	1,67,361	237.1
Bihar	28	1,863	273	2,136	13,05,604	625.0
Bombay	35	4,273	42	4,315	17,40,233	403.3
Madhya Pradesh	15	950	140	1,090	2,34,449	215.1
Madras	48	6,323	45	6,368	20,39,323	320.2
Orissa	13	320	69	389	3,11,617	801.1
Punjab	36	1,637	1,065	2,702	12,53,520	454.2
Uttar Pradesh	67	1,934	793	2,732	10,75,131	393.5
West Bengal	83	4,257	1,839	6,096	14,61,181	239.7
Hyderabad	18	1,201	...	1,201	5,53,481	442.1
Madhya Bharat	1	94	...	94	69,728	741.8
Mysore	19	1,766	201	1,967	4,60,502	234.1
Pepsu	2	25	80	105	10,176	96.9
Saurashtra	3	294	...	294	8,31,729	2,829.0
Travancore-Cochin	36	390	948	1,338	1,97,319	147.5
Delhi	3	404	59	463	85,755	185.2
Vindhya Pradesh	1	16	...	16	22,473	1,404.6
India	420	26,267	5,745	32,012	1,18,19,582	358.5

### Arts and Crafts Schools

The total number of arts and crafts schools increased from 137 in 1949-50 to 299 in 1950-51. The increase was due mainly to the reclassification of institutions under this head. The government managed 18 of these schools, as against 13 controlled by local boards and 268 by private bodies. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools also increased by 4,919 to 14,806, of whom more than 50 per cent were girls. The direct expenditure involved in the maintenance of the arts and crafts schools amounted to Rs. 14.86 lakhs—an

†Includes enrolment in attached classes.

increase of nearly 6 lakhs over the previous year's figure. The government contributed nearly 45 per cent towards the total expenditure. The average annual cost per pupil worked out to be Rs. 101.8 per annum. State-wise statistics about these schools are given in table LXXII.

**Table LXXII—Statistics of Arts and Crafts Schools**

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils †			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	12	13	25	955	31.2
Bihar	15	122	204	326	43,238	345.9
Bombay	138	3,572	6,025	9,597	7,85,362	818.3
Madras	26	400	991	1,391	2,81,327	202.2
Orissa	6	100	107	207	36,256	175.1
Hyderabad	1	133	...	133	1,32,222	994.2
Travancore-Cochin	110	1,568	1,407	2,975	1,84,815	621.2
Bhopal	1	132	...	132	9,891	74.9
Kutch	1	20	...	20	7,358	367.9
<b>India</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>8,747</b>	<b>14,806</b>	<b>14,86,208*</b>	<b>101.8</b>

### Medical Schools\*\*

During 1950-51, the number of medical schools remained stationary at 39. Of these, 27 were managed by government, one by local boards and the remaining 11 by private bodies. Orissa reported the opening of 2 medical schools, while in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh the number of schools decreased by one each. The total number of pupils under instruction was 4,673, as against 3,790 during the previous year. The total direct expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 17.71 lakhs, showing a small rise over the 1949-50 figure. Of the total expenditure, 68.6 per cent was met from government funds, 4.6 per cent from local boards funds, 15.9 per cent from fees, 2.0 per cent from endowments and 8.9 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 523.6. State-wise details of these schools for the year 1950-51 are given in the following table :

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

\* Includes Rs. 4,784 incurred on Arts and Crafts School in Tripura, which ceased to function by the end of the year.

\*\*Includes ayurveda, public health, dentistry, nursing and veterinary science.

Table LXXIII—Statistics of Medical Schools.

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils *			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Bihar ...	...	49	...	49	...	...
Bombay ...	25	717	974	1,691	10,04,123	593.8
Madhya Pradesh...	1	86	4	90	73,747	819.4
Madras ...	1	651	125	776	††	††
Orissa ...	2	38	26	64	5,280	82.5
Punjab ...	3	253	147	410	3,47,520	102.5
West Bengal ...	3	851	20	871	1,34,606	316.0
Mysore ...	1	340	86	426	52,801	123.9
Saurashtra ...	1	217	44	261	1,22,130	467.9
Bhopal ...	1	9	...	9	††	††
Delhi ...	1	...	26	26	30,671	1,180.0
<b>India ...</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>17,70,878</b>	<b>523.6</b>

### Agricultural Schools

The total number of agricultural schools decreased, during the year, from 39 to 35 due to the closure or withdrawal of recognition of one school each in Madras, Orissa, West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin and 2 schools in Mysore. Two new schools were, however, opened during the year—one each in Punjab and Saurashtra. The government controlled 32 of these schools, local boards one and private bodies 2. The total number of pupils under instruction also decreased by 38 to 1,854—1,845 boys and 9 girls. The total direct expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 13.15 lakhs as against 10.89 lakhs during the previous year. Nearly 96 per cent of the total expenditure was met from government funds. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 709.3. Table LXXIV gives State-wise statistics of agricultural schools.

\* Includes enrolment in attached classes.

†† Figures are not available.

## Forestry Schools

With the closing down of one school in Orissa, there was only one school in Bombay providing instruction in forestry. The total enrolment was 27, as against 53 in the previous year. The total expenditure, which was entirely borne by the government, amounted Rs. 39,868, giving an average annual cost of Rs. 1,476.6 per pupil.

**Table LXXIV—Statistics of Agricultural Schools**

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	1	...	9	9	Rs. 720	Rs. 80.0
Bombay	18	1,171	...	1,171	9,83,468	839.9
Madhya Pradesh	2	192	...	192	24,545	127.8
Madras	1	12	...	12	49,245	4,103.8
Orissa	1	26	...	26	30,920	1,189.2
Punjab	1	50	...	50	4,504	90.1
Uttar Pradesh	1	138	...	138	69,008	500.1
West Bengal	1	38	...	38	11,892	312.9
Hyderabad	1	17	...	17	44,707	263.0
Mysore	3	76	...	76	31,539	415.0
Saurashtra	2	42	...	42	56,852	135.4
Travancore-Cochin	3	83	...	83	7,715	93.0
<b>India</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>13,15,115</b>	<b>703.6</b>

## Commercial Schools

The total number of commercial schools increased, during the year, by 137 to 549, of which only 9 were managed by the government, the remaining 540 being under private control. The number of pupils receiving commercial education at school stage rose from 27,682 to 37,486. The total direct expenditure on commercial schools amounted to Rs. 14.59 lakhs, showing an increase of 39.0 per cent over the previous year's figure. As much as 84.9 per cent of the total expenditure was met from fees, the share of the government, endowments and other sources being 6.8, 0.8 and 7.5 per cent

respectively. The average annual cost worked out to be Rs. 38.3, which was very low in comparison to other vocations. Statewise details are shown in table LXXV.

**Table LXXV—Statistics of Commercial Schools**

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	4	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	7	466	19	485	21,960	45.3
Bihar	16	1,178	11	1,189	64,503	46.4
Bombay	81	8,224	1,125	9,349	3,51,517	37.6
Madras	314	14,891	1,164	16,055	4,46,815	27.8
Orissa	2	41	1	42	4,254	101.3
Punjab	...	100	...	100	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	1	33	...	33	1,895	57.4
West Bengal	33	3,783	474	4,262	2,82,888	58.9
Hyderabad	1	94	...	94	45,578	484.9
Mysore	49	3,781	222	4,003	1,21,127	302.6
Saurashtra	3	310	...	310	43,895	141.6
Travancore-Cochin	42	1,300	264	1,564	74,756	47.8
India	549	34,206	3,280	37,486	14,59,188	38.3

### Physical Education Schools†

During the year under report, there were 182 schools for physical education, as against 174 in the previous year. According to managements, these were distributed as: government 2, local boards 2 and private bodies 178. The enrolment in these schools increased from 13,996 to 22,860—18,965 boys and 3,895 girls. The government's share in the total direct expenditure of Rs. 3.71 lakhs on these schools came to 33.7 per cent, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 4.25 lakhs and 30.3 per cent respectively. The average annual cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 16.4. State-wise details of these schools are given in table LXXVI.

\*Includes enrolment in attached classes.

†Includes recognised gymnasia.



Table LXXVI—Statistics of Schools for Physical Education

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	6	428	25	453	7,679	17.0
Bombay*	145	15,524	3,748	19,272	2,49,364	12.9
Madhya Pradesh	1	295	53	348	18,950	54.5
Madras	...	222	44	266	...	...
Orissa	1	600	5	605	19,215	31.8
West Bengal	23	1,565	...	1,565	24,387	15.6
Hyderabad	2	24	10	34	48,229	1,418.5
Mysore	1	60	10	70	1,144	16.3
Travancore-Cochin	3	247	...	247	1,891	7.7
India	182	18,965	3,895	22,860	3,70,859	16.4

### Professional and Technical Colleges

#### Institutions

During the year under report, the total number of colleges for professional and technical education, excluding university teaching departments and attached classes, increased by 22 to 208. The distribution of these colleges, according to managements, was: government 129, local boards 9 and private bodies 70. Of the total number of colleges, 16 were for agriculture, 26 for commerce, 1 for co-operative training, 27 for engineering, 4 for forestry, 19 for law, 39

\*Includes recognised gymnasia.

for medicine, 7 for physical education, 53 for teachers' training, 6 for technology and 10 for veterinary science. The additions listed subject-wise were: commerce and teachers' training 5 each, medicine 4, engineering 4, physical education 2, technology, agriculture and co-operative training 1 each. The number of colleges meant for girls remained the same *i. e.*, 17 (14 for teachers' training and 3 for medicine).

## Pupils

The total number of pupils reading for professional and technical courses at the university stage increased from 79,101 (75,046 boys and 4,055 girls) to 90,263 (85,595 boys and 4,668 girls). This gives an increase of 14.1 per cent. The enrolment for the professional education constituted 21.3 per cent of the total enrolment at the university stage. Of all the professions, commerce attracted the largest number of students (36,347). Next in order were medicine (14,961), law (13,434), engineering (11,947), teachers' training (5,585), agriculture (4,633), technology (1,321), veterinary science (1,346), physical education (333), forestry (313) and co-operative training (43). The rise in the total enrolment was shared by all types of professions, except veterinary science and forestry, where it decreased by 145 and 76 respectively.

## Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on colleges for professional and technical education alone increased by 18.2 per cent to Rs. 4.22 crores and constituted 24.6 per cent of the total direct expenditure on universities and colleges and 4.6 per cent of the total expenditure on all types of education. Whereas the government met 71.3 per cent of the total expenditure, the contribution from local boards, fees, endowments and other sources was 0.6, 20.8, 1.7 and 5.6 per cent respectively. Medical colleges accounted for 35.3 per cent of the total direct expenditure on professional education, as compared to 21.7 per cent by engineering colleges, 10.4 per cent by veterinary science colleges, 8.8 per cent by agriculture college, 8.4 per cent by teachers' training colleges 5.1 per cent by commerce colleges, 4.8 per cent by technological colleges, 2.8 per cent by law colleges, 2.0 per cent by forestry colleges and 0.7 per cent by physical education colleges. The average annual cost in all types of professional colleges was Rs. 779.2, as against Rs. 767.4 in the previous year. It varied from Rs. 156.7 in a law college to Rs. 3,012.0 in a veterinary science college.

## Out-put

The output of graduates and post-graduates in professional and technical education was 19,445—17,892 boys and 1,553 girls.

For further details of higher professional education, reference may be made to tables LXXVII and LXXVIII.

A statistical account for each type of profession is given in the following pages.

Table—LXXVII—Statistics of Professional and

Type	No. of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†				Expenditure	
	1949-50	1950-51	Boys		Girls		1949-50	1950-51
			1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture	15	16	4,525	4,609	13	24	Rs. 33,89,007	Rs. 36,85,985
Commerce	21	26	31,997	36,180	111	167	18,28,410	21,46,265
Engineering	23	27	10,898	11,925	8	22	75,69,626	91,34,962
Forestry	4	4	389	313	...	...	8,11,823	8,43,328
Law	20	19	10,407	13,143	226	291	10,21,937	11,81,976
Medicine	35	39	10,819	12,620	2,016	2,341	1,29,89,922	1,49,06,977
Physical Education	5	7	155	280	37	53	2,58,196	3,08,761
Teachers' Training	48	53	3,141	3,839	1,620	1,746	33,55,159	35,47,471
Technology	5	6	1,234	1,303	19	18	16,35,577	20,17,774
Veterinary Science	10	10	1,481	1,340	5	6	28,38,825	43,73,492
Others	...	1	...	43	...	...	...	46,392
<b>India</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>75,046</b>	<b>85,595</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>3,56,98,482</b>	<b>4,21,93,383</b>

\* Excludes university teaching departments and classes in

† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments

### Technical Colleges by Type

Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Out-put (Degrees and equivalent diplomas) (1950-51)			Type
Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowment	Other Sources	1949-50	1950-51	Boys	Girls	Total	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
77.4	...	12.2	1.8	8.6	Rs. 1,099.6	Rs. 1,247.0	1,216	1	1,217	Agriculture
20.3	...	70.8	4.0	4.9	223.3	215.6	6,224	20	6,244	Commerce
68.5	...	22.5	2.0	7.0	804.3	832.3	1,800	2	1,802	Engineering
98.4	...	...	...	1.6	2,086.9	2,694.3	52	...	52	Forestry
7.8	...	84.3	0.2	7.7	153.0	156.7	3,317	85	3,402	Law
71.8	1.7	20.0	1.4	5.1	1,103.5	1,010.1	1,381	294	1,675	Medicine
69.4	...	12.6	...	18.0	1,344.8	515.5	84	15	99	Physical Education
81.9	...	8.8	0.7	8.6	887.4	899.5	3,123	1,134	4,257	Teachers' Training
77.1	0.1	11.0	7.5	4.3	1,061.4	1,253.3	453	2	455	Technology
95.8	...	4.2	...	...	1,910.4	3,012.0	242	...	242	Veterinary Science
82.8	...	17.2	...	...	...	1,078.9	...	...	...	Others
<b>71.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>767.4</b>	<b>779.2</b>	<b>17,892</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>19,445</b>	<b>India</b>

professional and technical subject attached to arts and science colleges.  
and classes in professional and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXXVIII—Statistics of Professional

State	Number of* Institutions		Number of Pupils†			
	1949-50	1950-51	Boys		Girls	
			1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	3	3	915	1,072	20	26
Bihar	13	16	6,386	7,316	70	116
Bombay	43	44	11,327	12,184	777	889
Madhya Pradesh	18	17	3,478	4,047	349	258
Madras	22	29	10,383	11,447	805	925
Orissa	2	3	707	928	41	40
Punjab	10	10	1,367	1,604	252	357
Uttar Pradesh	20	24	13,071	14,009	719	811
West Bengal	17	20	17,352	17,547	386	413
Hyderabad	6	7	1,428	1,758	96	114
Madhya Bharat	4	5	1,276	1,611	31	67
Mysore	9	10	3,062	4,072	98	105
Pepsu	1	1	132	101	2	6
Rajasthan	7	8	1,018	3,762	9	57
Saurashtra	1	1	103	169	...	4
Travancore-Cochin	3	4	783	1,301	78	106
Ajmer	1	...	244	136	9	...
Bhopal	...	...	...	126	...	...
Delhi	6	6	1,927	2,259	313	374
Tripura	...	...	...	49	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	87	97	...	...
India	186	208	75,046	85,595	4,055	4,688

\* Excludes university teaching departments  
subjects attached to arts and science

† Includes enrolments in university teaching  
and technical subjects attached to arts and

## and Technical Colleges by States

Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from					
1949-50	1950-51	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	State
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.						
6,31,543	7,55,163	86.2	...	6.3	6.4	1.1	Assam
20,64,354	23,06,380	81.6	...	18.3	...	0.1	Bihar
78,67,824	83,01,278	50.2	3.0	38.0	0.6	8.2	Bombay
29,63,329	29,85,004	78.4	...	15.6	5.9	1.1	Madhya Pradesh
47,83,466	62,99,500	69.9	...	17.9	0.9	11.3	Madras
5,46,891	6,44,801	94.1	...	5.9	...	...	Orissa
15,04,369	15,14,691	73.8	...	23.3	...	2.9	Punjab
38,53,805	52,00,097	83.5	...	8.3	2.6	5.6	Uttar Pradesh
48,46,380	64,95,347	68.6	...	24.3	1.5	5.6	West Bengal
11,17,574	15,96,195	97.1	...	0.5	2.4	...	Hyderabad
2,87,021	7,05,312	83.3	...	16.7	...	...	Madhya Bharat
8,29,914	9,85,241	65.8	0.2	30.2	0.2	3.6	Mysore
25,830	23,293	82.2	...	17.8	...	...	Pepsu
4,42,964	8,15,576	45.1	...	39.3	12.7	2.9	Rajasthan
92,000	75,500	73.2	...	26.8	...	...	Saurashtra
3,40,242	3,95,699	65.3	...	32.8	...	1.9	Trav.-Cochin
39,722	26,364	...	...	1.1	...	98.9	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
34,61,254	30,67,942	85.8	0.1	7.8	0.2	6.1	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>3,56,98,482</b>	<b>4,21,93,383</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>India</b>

and classes in professional and technical colleges.

departments and classes in professional science colleges.

## Agricultural Colleges

The establishment of an agricultural college in Madhya Bharat during the year, resulted in increasing the number of colleges to 16. Of these, 12 were managed by the government and the rest by private bodies. Besides these, arrangements for imparting agricultural education existed in classes attached to a few arts and science colleges in some States and in Banaras University. The total number of pupils under instruction increased by 95 to 4,633, of whom 24 were girls. The total expenditure on the agricultural colleges alone amounted to Rs. 36.86 lakhs, an increase of nearly 3 lakhs over the 1949-50 figure. Nearly 78 per cent of the expenditure was borne by the government. The number of students declared successful in the B. Sc. and M. Sc. in Agriculture was 1,122 and 95 respectively. The average annual cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 1,247.0 State-wise details of agricultural colleges are given in table LXXIX. The decrease in the enrolment in Bombay was due to the reduction in the number of new admissions.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi continued to provide facilities for research and post-graduate training in various fields of agriculture. Some other research institutions of all-India character are given below :

### *Agriculture*

1. Rice Research Institute, Cuttack,
2. Potato Research Institute, Patna, and
3. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

### *Fisheries*

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Manirampur, (West Bengal).
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam (Madras), and
3. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay.

### *Dairy Research*

1. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

## Commercial Colleges

During the year under report, one new commercial college was opened in Hyderabad, while 3 arts and science colleges in Uttar-Pradesh and one in Rajasthan were converted into full-fledged commercial colleges. This resulted in raising the total number of colleges imparting commercial education to 26. Of these, 6 were managed by the government and 20 by private bodies. Besides these colleges, commerce departments of some universities and a number of arts and science colleges provided facilities for this type of education. The total number of students enrolled in all these institutions was

36,347, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 32,108. The total direct expenditure on commercial colleges alone amounted to Rs. 21.46 lakhs, as against Rs. 18.28 lakhs during 1949-50. The government shared the expenditure to the extent of 20.3 per cent only, the remaining 79.7 per cent being met from fees, endowments and other sources. The average annual cost per pupil worked out to be Rs. 215.6. The number of students declared successful in the B. Com. and M. Com. examinations was 5,599 and 645 respectively. State-wise statistics are given in table LXXX.

### **Engineering Colleges**

With the opening of one engineering college each in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore during the year and of the Madras Institute of Technology being regarded as a recognised college for the first time, the total number of colleges rose to 27. The government managed 16 of these colleges leaving the rest to private control. Beside these colleges, teaching departments of Aligarh, Annamalai, Banaras and Roorkee Universities provided facilities for engineering education. The total number of pupils receiving higher education in this field increased from 11,906 to 11,947, of whom 22 were girls. The total direct expenditure on engineering colleges alone increased by Rs. 15.65 lakhs (20.7 per cent) to Rs. 91.35 lakhs, of which nearly 69 per cent was from government funds. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 832.3. The output of graduates in engineering was 1,802. State-wise details are given in Table LXXXI.

### **Forestry Colleges.**

The number of forestry colleges remained stationary at 4 during the year under review. The Forest College in Bombay was being run by the State government, while the Madras Forest College Coimbatore, Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun and the Indian Rangers College, Dehra Dun were under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Agriculture. The total number of pupils under training in all these colleges decreased from 389 to 313. The total direct expenditure on the colleges amounted to Rs. 8.43 lakhs, as compared to Rs. 8.12 lakhs during 1949-50. This gives an average annual cost of Rs. 2,694.3 per pupil. The output during the year was : rangers 143 and superior service officers 52. State-wise statistics are given in table LXXXIV.

### **Law Colleges**

During the year under report, there were 19 law colleges, as compared to 20 during 1949-50. The decline was due to the exclusion of a law college in Madhya Pradesh, whose statistics were not available. Of these, 7 were controlled by the government and 12 by private bodies. The total number of pupils receiving legal education in colleges, university teaching departments and classes attached to arts and science colleges increased from 10,633 to 13,434. The total direct expenditure on law colleges alone amounted to Rs. 11.82 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1.6 lakhs over the previous year's figure. Fees played a major part in meeting the expenditure on law



colleges, the contribution from this source being 84.3 per cent, as against 7.8 per cent from government funds and 7.9 per cent from endowments and other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs.156.7 and the out-put of graduates in law was Rs. 3,390. Beside these, 12 students passed the Master's examination in law. Table LXXXIII gives Statewise details of these colleges.

### Medical Colleges\*

During the year under report, the number of medical colleges rose from 35 to 39. Of the new institutions, 2 ayurveda colleges (one each in Orissa and Travancore-Cochin) and 2 homeopathic colleges in West Bengal were returned for the first time. The government managed 30 of these colleges, as against 4 by local boards and 5 by private bodies. Besides, the universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Lucknow provided facilities for medical education. The total number of pupils enrolled by the colleges and universities increased by 2,126 to 14,961—12,620 boys and 2,341 girls. The total direct expenditure on medical colleges alone rose by nearly Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 1.49 crores. Of this, 71.8 per cent was borne by the government, 1.7 per cent by local boards, 20.0 per cent by fees, 1.4 per cent by endowments and the remaining 5.1 per cent by other sources. The average annual cost per pupil came to Rs. 1,010.1. During the year, as many as 1,297 boys and 288 girls earned bachelor's degrees, while 84 boys and 6 girls passed the M.S. and M.D. examinations. Table LXXXIV gives the details of medical colleges in the different States during the year under report.

The following all-India institutions provided facilities for training and research in medicine and public health :

- (i) All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta,
- (ii) Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta,
- (iii) Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and
- (iv) Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.

### Physical Education Colleges

During the year under review, there were 7 colleges for physical education, as against 5 during 1949-50. Of the 2 new colleges, one was established in Bihar, while the other (in Madras) was returned for the first time. Only two colleges (one in Bihar and other in Madras) were managed by private bodies, while the rest were under government control. These colleges had on their rolls 280 boys and 53 girls, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 155 and 37 respectively. The total direct expenditure on these colleges increased from Rs. 2.58 lakhs to Rs. 3.09 lakhs, of which nearly 70 per cent was met from government funds. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 515.5 and the out-put (equivalent diplomas) during the year 99—84 boys and 15 girls, State-wise statistics of these colleges are given in table LXXXV.

\*Includes dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, public health, ayurveda and unani, tibbia.

## Technological Colleges

During the year under report, the total number of technological colleges increased by one to 6, the addition being in West Bengal (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur). Of these, 3 were managed by the government and the remaining 3 by private bodies. Besides these colleges, teaching departments of Annamalai, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Punjab Universities provided instruction in technological subjects. The total enrolment in these institutions increased from 1,253 (1,234 boys and 19 girls) to 1,321 (1,303 boys and 18 girls) at the rate of 5.1 per cent. The total direct expenditure incurred on the colleges alone amounted to Rs. 20.18 lakhs, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 16.35 lakhs. The government met 77.1 per cent of the total expenditure, the contribution from local boards funds, fees, endowments and other sources being 0.1, 11.9, 7.5 and 4.3 per cent respectively. The average annual cost worked out to be Rs. 1,253.3 as against Rs. 1,061.4 in the previous year. The out-put during the year was 455-389 for the bachelors's degree and 66 for the master's degree. Table LXXXVI give State-wise details.

In the field of technological education special mention may be made of the following all-India institutions which provided training and research facilities :

- (i) Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur,
- (ii) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and
- (iii) Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

## Veterinary Science Colleges

Although the number of veterinary science colleges remained the same, i.e., 10, (9 managed by government and one by private bodies), the enrolment therein declined from 1,436 to 1,346. These colleges involved an expenditure of Rs. 43.73 lakhs, as against Rs. 28.39 lakhs expended during 1949-50. Nearly 96 per cent of this expenditure was borne by the government. The average annual cost per pupil came to Rs. 3,012.0 per annum. The number of graduates in veterinary science during the year was 242 (all boys). Some more details regarding these colleges are given in table LXXXVII.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar, with its branch at Muktesawar, continued to be the premier research institute in the country. Besides research facilities, the Institute provided training courses in different branches of the subject.

Table LXXIX—Statistics of

State	Number of Institutions	No. of Pupils			Expenditure
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
Assam ...	1	76	...	76	96,015
Bihar ...	1	102	...	102	1,35,277
Bombay ...	3	700	2	702†	11,36,446
Madhya Pradesh ...	1	263	1	264*	95,046
Madras ...	2	451	4	455	3,63,204
Punjab ...	1	355	...	355*	1,92,935
Uttar Pradesh ...	2	1,800	14	1,814*	8,60,167
West Bengal ...	...	186	...	186*	...
Hyderabad ...	1	95	...	95	1,92,251
Madhya Bharat ...	1	56	...	56	2,58,414
Mysore ...	1	199	3	202†	1,14,071
Pepsu ...	...	14	...	14	...
Rajasthan ...	1	40	...	40	78,473
Delhi*	1	245	...	245	1,63,686
Vindhya Pradesh*	...	27	...	27	...
India	16	4,609	24	4,633	36,85,985

† Includes enrolment in university  
 \* Includes enrolment in  
 \*\* Includes 98 boys and 3 girls of

## Agriculture Colleges

Average Annual Cost Per Pupil	Out-put						State
	Graduates			Post-Graduates			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.							
1,263.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
1,326.2	34	...	34	...	...	...	Bihar
1,663.9	226	1	227	7	...	7	Bombay
457.0	48	...	48	2	...	2	Madhya Pradesh
798.2	170	...	170	...	...	...	Madras
927.6	58	...	58	...	...	...	Punjab
1,086.1	428	...	428	86	...	86	Uttar Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	West Bengal
2,023.7	33	...	33	...	...	...	Hyderabad
4,614.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
1,129.4	31	...	31	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pepsu
1,961.8	4	...	4	...	...	...	Rajasthan
1,169.2	89	...	89	...	...	...	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
1,247.0	1,121	1	1,122	95	...	95	India

teaching departments.  
 classes attached of arts and science colleges.  
 diary research.

Table LXXX—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions*	No. of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	...	553	...	553	...	...
Bihar	1	4,241	...	4,241	67,939	98.6
Bombay	7	4,326	105	4,431	8,73,765	197.2
Madhya Pradesh	3	1,484	3	1,487	2,13,516	206.1
Madras	...	4,604	10	4,614	...	...
Orissa	...	165	...	165	...	...
Punjab	1	151	...	151	70,723	609.7
Uttar Pradesh	5	5,451	32	5,483	2,37,655	170.1
West Bengal	1	9,844	2	9,846	1,12,910	656.4
Hyderabad	1	291	...	291	43,951	939.1
Madhya Bharat	...	721	2	723	...	...
Mysore	2	946	2	948	95,072	100.3
Pepsu	1	33	...	33	23,293	705.8
Rajasthan	2	1,899	1	1,900	1,07,759	400.6
Saurashtra	1	127	...	127	75,500	594.5
Travancore-Cochin	...	522	10	532	...	...
Ajmer	...	136	...	136	...	...
Bhopal	...	126	...	126	...	...
Delhi	1	511	...	511	2,24,182	324.4
Tripura	...	49	...	49	...	...
India	26	36,180	167	36,347	21,46,265	215.6

\*Excludes university teaching departments and commerce classes.

†Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and commerce

## Commerce Colleges

Output						State
Graduates			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
122	...	122	17	...	17	Assam
395	...	395	...	...	...	Bihar
770	12	782	17	1	18	Bombay
171	...	171	11	...	11	Madhya Pradesh
944	4	948	19	...	19	Madras
30	...	30	...	...	...	Orissa
28	...	28	...	...	...	Punjab
1,217	...	1,217	542	1	543	Uttar Pradesh
1,202	1	1,203	...	...	...	West Bengal
94	1	95	...	...	..	Hyderabad
94	...	94	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
81	...	81	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	Pepsu
213	...	213	33	...	33	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	Saurashtra
50	...	50	...	...	...	Travancore-Cochin
34	...	34	...	...	...	Ajmer
10	...	10	...	..	...	Bhopal
114	...	114	4	...	4	Delhi
12	...	12	...	...	...	Tripura
<b>5,581</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5,599</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>India</b>

attached to arts and science colleges.

and commerce classes attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXXXI—Statistics of Engineering Colleges

State	No. of Institutions†	No. of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put						
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates			
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Bihar	...	3	507	...	507	Rs. 8,95,608	Rs. 1,220.2	72	...	72	...	...	...
Bombay	...	8	1,753	11	1,764	23,06,484	1,309.0	97	...	97	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	...	1	449	...	449	7,56,642	1,685.2	63	...	63	...	...	...
Madras	...	4	1,899	6	1,905	12,37,419	681.4	380	1	381	...	...	...
Punjab	...	1	166	...	166	2,13,319	1,285.1	38	...	38	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	...	1	1,008	...	1,008	2,20,322	3,798.7	269	...	269	...	...	...
West Bengal	...	2	2,064	4	2,068**	19,88,848	949.3	435	...	435	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	2	544	...	544	6,02,388	796.8	65	...	65	...	...	...
Mysore	...	3	2,272	...	2,272	4,06,388	178.9	217	...	217	...	...	...
Rajasthan	...	1	508	...	508	2,44,134	480.6	78	...	78	...	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	...	1	260	...	260	2,63,410	731.7	45	...	45	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	495††	1	496††	...	...	41	1	42	...	...	...
India	...	27	11,925	22	11,947	91,34,962	832.3	1,800	2	1,802	...	...	...

† Excludes university teaching departments.

\* Includes enrolment in university teaching departments but excludes pupils reading for school courses in professional subjects.

\*\* Includes figures pertaining to chemical engineering.

†† Includes 94 boys of Pre-engineering class

Table LXXXIV—Statistics of Forestry Colleges

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Rangers			Superior Forest Officer		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bombay ...	1	30	—	30	Rs. 89,617	Rs. 2,987.2	30	..	30	...	...	...
Madras ...	1	109	—	109	3,93,975	3,614.4	56	...	56	22	...	22
Uttar Pradesh ...	2	174	—	174	3,59,736	2,067.4	57	...	57	30	...	30
India ...	4	313	—	313	8,43,328	2,694.3	143	...	143	52	...	52



Table LXXXIII—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions**	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	185	2	187	*	*
Bihar	2	951	1	952	1,52,533	243.3
Bombay	6	2,217	96	2,313	4,82,091	209.1
Madhya Pradesh	3	940	4	944	58,546	72.5
Madras	1	950	21	971	80,055	103.8
Orissa	..	473	6	479	...	...
Punjab	1	260	7	267	73,886	276.7
Uttar Pradesh	...	2,755	60	2,815	*	*
West Bengal	2	1,591	31	1,622	1,89,470	116.8
Hyderabad	...	307	1	308	...	...
Madhya Bharat	...	318	...	318	...	...
Mysore	1	174	3	177	57,153	322.9
Rajasthan	1	910	8	918	35,139	828.8
Travancore-Cochin	1	334	22	356	53,103	149.2
Delhi	...	708	29	737	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	70	...	70	...	...
India	19	13,143	291	13,434	11,81,976	156.7

\*\*Excludes university teaching

†Includes enrolment in university teaching

\*Separate figures are

## Law Colleges

Out-put						State
Graduates			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	...	21	...	..	..	Assam
163	...	163	...	..	..	Bihar
394	14	408	1	..	1	Bombay
278	4	282	1	..	1	Madhya Pradesh
232	3	235	..	..	..	Madras
75	1	76	...	..	..	Orissa
31	...	31	...	..	..	Punjab
1,107	44	1,151	1	1	2	Uttar Pradesh
174	1	175	...	..	..	West Bengal
83	1	84	8	...	8	Hyderabad
126	..	126	...	..	...	Madhya Bharat
66	1	67	...	...	...	Mysore
227	2	229	..	..	...	Rajasthan
134	10	144	..	..	...	Travancore-Cochin
166	3	169	...	..	..	Delhi
29	...	29	..	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>3,306</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>India</b>

departments and law classes attached to arts and science colleges.

departments and law classes attached to arts and science colleges.

not available.

Table LXXXIV—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions**	No. of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	2	4	5	6	7
Assam	1	225	14	239	Rs. 6,59,148	Rs. 2,757.9
Bihar	4	1,083	79	1,162	7,90,424	652.7
Bombay	7	2,038	493	2,531	23,86,761	943.0
Madhya Pradesh	1	389	64	453	9,85,836	2,176.2
Madras	6	1,981	641	2,622	27,25,289	840.6
Orissa	2	232	29	261	6,06,278	2,322.9
Punjab	1	442	93	535	5,34,855	972.5
Uttar Pradesh	1	1,277	184	1,461	3,70,260	1,336.7
West Bengal	8	3,447	211	3,658	31,64,775	771.3
Hyderabad	1	353	83	436	4,27,330	980.1
Madhya Bharat	2	409	49	458	3,59,618	785.2
Mysore	1	298	72	370	1,73,270	468.3
Rajaasthan	1	270	28	298	2,55,216	970.4
Travancore-Cochin	1	61	...	61	21,284	348.9
Delhi	2	115†	301	416	14,46,633	4,774.4
<b>India</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>12,680</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>14,961</b>	<b>1,49,96,977</b>	<b>1,010.1</b>

\*\*Excludes university  
 \*Includes enrolment in  
 †Includes 99 boys of Malaria

## Medical Colleges

Out-put*						State
Graduates			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
159	6	165	...	...	...	Bihar
306	72	378	50	3	53	Bombay
5	2	7	...	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
220	96	316	11	3	14	Madras
38	5	43	...	...	...	Orissa
67	16	83	2	...	2	Punjab
211	15	226	12	...	12	Uttar Pradesh
182	7	189	9	...	9	West Bengal
52	7	59	...	...	...	Hyderabad
36	5	41	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
21	6	27	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	Travancore-Cochin
...	51	51	...	...	...	Delhi
1,297	288	1,585	84	6	90	India

teaching departments university departments.  
Research Institute, Delhi.

**Table LXXXV—Statistics of Physical Education Colleges**

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost Per Pupil	Output		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs.	Rs.			
Bihar ...	2	130	20	150	13,766	91.8	†	†	†
Bombay ...	1	59	15	74	1,03,677	1,401.0	59	15	74
Madras ...	1	12	...	12	88,323	217.7	12	...	12
Punjab ...	1	26	8	34	40,235	1,183.4	†	†	†
Uttar Pradesh ...	1	40	10	50	37,152	743.0	...	...	...
West Bengal ...	1	13	...	13	25,518	1,962.9	13	...	13
<b>India</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>3,08,671</b>	<b>515.5</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>99</b>

† Figures are not available

**Table LXXXVI—Statistics of Technological Colleges**

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					s.	Rs.						
Bombay	1	406	11	417	93,034	585.1	88	1	89	9	1	10
Madhya Pradesh	1	38	...	38	1,55,087	4,081.2	8	...	8	1	...	1
Madras	1	420	...	420	2,07,496	1,321.6	74	...	74	11	...	11
Uttar Pradesh	...	193	...	193	...	...	103	...	103	35	...	35
West Bengal	1	*	*	*	3,51,232	...	78	...	78	1	...	1
Hyderabad	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Mysore	1	123	7	130	85,700	659.2	23	...	23	...	...	...
Delhi	1	111	...	111	11,25,225	999.3	14	...	14	...	...	...
India	6	1,303	18	1,321	20,17,774	1,253.3	388	1	389	65	1	66

\* Excludes university teaching departments.

† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments.

\* Included in Engineering—exact number not known.

**Table LXXXVIII—Statistics of Veterinary Science Colleges**

State	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual cost per Pupil	Output		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs.	Rs.			
Bihar ...	1	188	...	188	1,68,796	897.9	51	...	51
Bombay ...	1	146	...	146	1,76,510	1,209.0	40	...	40
Madhya Pradesh ...	1	152	...	152	1,75,985	1,157.8	16	...	16
Madras ...	1	341	5	346	4,90,385	1,084.9	41	...	41
Punjab ...	1	51	...	51	1,92,538	3,775.2	32	...	32
Uttar Pradesh ...	3	253	1	254	25,87,416	10,186.1	12	...	12
West Bengal ...	1	128	...	128	3,70,881	2,897.5	42	...	42
Hyderabad ...	1	81	...	81	2,10,981	2,604.7	8	...	8
India ...	10	1,340	6	1,347	43,73,492	3,012.0	242	...	242

## CHAPTER IX

### SOCIAL EDUCATION

The year 1950-51, the second year of implementation of the reorganised scheme of social education, witnessed steady expansion, as well as, consolidation of the movement. The pace of efforts to root out illiteracy at the earliest was hampered due to financial difficulties experienced throughout the country, which compelled the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin to consolidate rather than to expand the movement as thought out. The expansionary trend was, however, maintained in the remaining States, the most outstanding expansion being in Bihar, Madras, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Ajmer and Delhi.

After the Mysore Seminar, to which a reference was made in the previous year's report, the Ministry of Education began to work out the finance, personnel and other details of a training centre for rural leaders. With the help of Dr. Spencer Hatch, Unesco consultant to the Government of India, a plan for the establishment of a rural training college was finalised. An old building at Alipur, 11 miles north-west of Delhi, was selected as the site for the college, named the Janta College. The college started the training of the first batch in the middle of January 1951.

The second project sponsored by the Government of India, also in Delhi, pertains to the intensification of literacy work in the rural areas of Delhi State. The project, which was launched on 4th December, 1950 aimed at complete liquidation of illiteracy in the State by March, 1953.

The production of suitable literature to sustain the interest of neo-literates, engaged the attention of social education workers all over the country. Many of the State governments, specially Madhya Pradesh, took commendable action in this behalf. The Central Ministry of Education welcomed the offer of Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi, Jamia Millia, in 1949 to place the literature developed in its own centres, as well as its services, at the disposal of the government. A grant of Rs. 2,25,000 was given to the Idara at the end of March, 1950 for bringing out social education pamphlets and posters in Hindi. An average pamphlet was to consist of 16 pages—size 9" by 5½". Each pamphlet in a form approved by the Ministry was published in an edition of 10,000 copies, which were distributed to the various State governments. By the end of 1950-51, 43 such pamphlets had been published.

The Central Advisory Board of Education in their meeting held at Trivandrum in January, 1951 also considered the question of shortage of suitable literature and of trained teachers for social



education. The Board recommended that a committee be appointed to examine the question in detail.

A national seminar on organisation and techniques for the liquidation of illiteracy was organised by the Indian Adult Education Association at Jabalpur in December, 1950. The seminar, which was attended by 63 delegates and 17 observers from 18 States, made important recommendations regarding place of literacy in adult education, organisation of social education campaigns, syllabus and duration of the course, method and techniques of teaching etc.

During the year under report, considerable progress was made in the implementation of the social education schemes in the different States. A brief account of the progress is given in the following pages:

### **Assam**

The organisation of social education in the State continued to be under a committee consisting of official and non-official members with the Minister of Education as Chairman. In the sub-divisions, the work was entrusted to the sub-divisional committees, each of which had the local Deputy Inspector of Schools as secretary. The Special Officer for Social Education was mainly responsible for the implementation of the scheme. He was assisted by Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors in the inspection of social education centres.

The State had 1,366 literacy centres, as compared to 1,180 in the previous year. The number of adults on the rolls of these centres also increased from 28,628 (25,557 men and 3,071 women) to 40,151 (36,916 men and 3,235 women), of whom 27,895 (26,088 men and 1,807 women) were made literate during the year. With a view to preventing relapse into illiteracy attempts were made to provide reading facilities to neo-literates through post-literacy centres, rural libraries and circulating libraries, their number being 193, 582 and 159 respectively. The centres and the libraries received free copies of the readers, dealing with a variety of rural problems, and of the monthly journal 'Janashiksha', published by the Department. In addition, grants were given to about 400 of these libraries at the rate of Rs. 35 per annum.

To encourage cultural and recreational activities, dramas were staged by adults in co-operation with the youths of the villages. Folk songs and dances formed a special programme in the centres in the tribal areas. The two mobile vans of the Department visited different sub-divisions and selected rural areas of the State to give educational film shows and entertained the people with radio programmes and talks. Three Social Education Exhibitions were held during the year to arouse public consciousness and to encourage local craftsmanship and cottage industries.

Arrangements for giving short training courses to social education workers continued to be made by the Department. In all, 15 training centres were organised in which 187 workers received training.

The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 1,82,848, as against Rs. 1,69,829 expended during 1949-50.

## Bihar

For proper supervision and execution of the reorganised scheme of social education, introduced during the close of the preceding year, the State government set up a Board of Social Education consisting of 40 members, both official and non-official. The Board which is presided over by the Minister of Education, lays down the policy relating to social education schemes in the State. On the administration side, the post of Adult Education Officer was redesignated as Deputy Director Education (Social). The Superintendents of Basic and Social Education at the divisional headquarters were in charge of the execution of the scheme within their jurisdiction. The inspection of social education centres was done by the sub-inspectors of schools who were paid special travelling allowances for this-purpose.

During the year, 1,11,891 adults (1,11,173 men and 718 women) were on the rolls of 2,900 social education schools and centres. The corresponding figures for 1949-50 were : schools and centres 1,467 and enrolment 64,649 (64,368 men and 281 women). The number of adults made literate in 1950-51 was 64,654 (64,164 men and 490 women)—almost double the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The Publication Section continued to publish books for beginners, neo-literates and advanced literates. Most of these were purchased by the government for free supply to libraries. The eight-page weekly 'Roshni', published by the Section, was supplied free to all centres in the State.

The members of six *modmandalies* (entertainment parties) visited schools and villages and organised performances of short dramas, dialects, songs, dances, *kathas*, *kirtans* etc. with the help of local people and students. These parties proved very popular. In addition, four parties under the Special Hindi Prachar scheme also played an important role in arousing civic consciousness through healthy entertainment and recreation. Under the scheme of audio-visual education, 50 radio sets were distributed during the year. Although the government placed four 16 m.m. projectors with the District Inspectors of Schools of four districts, viz., Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Saran for showing educational films, the scheme was not quite successful owing to defective generators and lack of interest shown by schools and centres.

The Department organised five seminars and conferences of workers in the field of social education in different districts. Teachers, professors, inspecting officers and students participated in these seminars.

The total expenditure on social education in the State amounted to Rs. 6,68,931—an increase of Rs. 3,91,528 over the previous year's figure.

**Bombay**

The three Regional Social Education Committees were responsible for social education work in their linguistic regions. In order to make the contact of Regional Committees with the public more effective, the government have set up District Committees. At the end of the year, 25 such committees were functioning, as against 17 in the previous year. Besides the Regional and District Committees, there were 4 City Committees for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur. The government gave a grant of 50 per cent of the total annual expenditure incurred on the work done by the Committees. The main work under the social education programme continued to be done in the compact areas. With the addition of 16 more areas, the total number of compact areas in the State rose to 119. The following table gives the relevant statistics :

Areas	No. of Centres	No. of Adults on Rolls		No. made Literate	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Compact Areas	9,595	1,92,602	22,991	80,563	15,765
Non-Compact Areas	2,017	51,452	5,674	15,581	2,381
City Social Education Committees of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur.	2,691	45,084	21,626	18,446	7,294
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,303</b>	<b>2,89,138</b>	<b>50,291</b>	<b>1,14,590</b>	<b>25,440</b>

Each of the Regional Social Education Committees, as well as, the Bombay City Social Education Committee, published social education magazines. The Gujarat Committee published a booklet 'Samaj Sikshanni Mahiti', while the Karnatak Committee brought out one pamphlet on civics, a manual of instructions to social education workers and two folders (translations of talking points on social education syllabus). The Bombay City Social Education Committee also published four books.

The scheme for the establishment of village libraries and reading rooms continued to make steady progress. At the end of the period under review there were 5,409 libraries. The total grants paid to these libraries amounted to Rs. 1,10,176.

With a view to making literacy drive attractive among the masses, attempts were made to provide recreation for adults in the social education classes by arranging recreational activities such as

*bhajans*, dialogues and discourses. All special officers were supplied with gramophones and educative records. The Bombay City Social Education Committee arranged 449 cultural programmes. Film shows arranged by the Audio-Visual Office continued to be very popular. Radio talks were also given on social education on special occasions. At the Visual Aids Exhibitions held at Satara, Karad, Wai, Koregaon and Baroda, arrangements were made for showing educational films to the villagers. All Inspecting officers were supplied with 35 m.m. film-strips projectors and electric generators for delivering lectures in the rural areas. The Bombay Social Education Committee, which had two social education vans fully equipped with sound film projectors, amplifiers and microphones, arranged 389 film shows during the year.

The State government conducted 8 training classes for adult literacy workers in the Government Training Colleges in which 400 workers were trained. The Gujarat and Karnatak Social Education Committees also gave similar courses at 12 centres and trained 700 workers.

'Social Education Days' were celebrated all over the State. Members of the Regional Committees, voluntary organisations, staff and pupils of primary and secondary schools, inspecting officers and the general public actively participated in the celebrations and tried to make them attractive and beneficial to the masses. Rallies were also arranged at some places in the State. The Bombay City Social Education Committee observed 'Social Education Weeks' as usual.

The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 10,84,567 to Rs. 15,58,865.

### **Madhya Pradesh**

The total number of, social education centres decreased from 24,467 to 21,383 during, the year due mainly to the shifting of the centres of activity from the urban and roadside rural areas to the interior of each district. The number of adults attending these centres also decreased from 5,45,443 (4,23,408 men and 1,22,035 women) to 5,13,502 (3,83,161 men and 1,30,341 women), of whom 1,89,177 (1,50,094 men and 39,083 women) were made literate.

To check relapse into illiteracy, the newly trained adults who had passed the Certificate Examination were encouraged to join the Social Education Committees at their centres which were responsible for carrying out follow-up activities. Alphabets, numerals and social education slogans were written on the walls of village houses. Reading and writing clubs were also started. In villages where rural reconstruction work was taken up, a number of newspapers and magazines were subscribed to and important news items written in bold letters on the blackboard placed outside the Community Centres so that the neo-literates may read. Establishment of circulating libraries was taken up by the Social Education Committees on voluntary basis by raising subscription. The government had also under consideration a plan to establish rural libraries and circulating sets. The Department continued to prepare literature for neo-

literates. During the year, 6 folders, 8 pamphlets and 4 talking points were published. Ninety thousand copies (50,000 in Hindi and 40,000 in Marathi) of each number of the Monthly 'Deepak' were published and supplied free to all social education centres.

In order to promote cultural activities, new *bhajan mandalias* were formed in villages. Local Social Education Committees arranged programmes of *kirtans*, *pravachans* and staged dramas. The social education vans of the Department continued to give films shows for the benefit of villagers. The vans also helped in arranging cultural activities like dramas, songs etc. Out of 780 radio sets purchased in the preceding years, 430 sets were installed in villages which were doing good social education work.

A training course for organisers of summer camps of social education was held at each of the 22 district headquarters. A seminar was also organised for the administrative officers of the Department. All the problems that arose within the previous year were discussed in the seminar and future course of action chalked out. Exhibitions of local arts and crafts and locally prepared social education posters were held at all places where summer camps functioned.

The total expenditure incurred on social education in the State was Rs. 28,84,723, as compared to Rs. 32,56,656 in 1949-50.

### **Madras**

The Special Officer for Libraries in the office of the Director of Public Instruction was in over-all charge of social education in the State. He was assisted by the Adult Education Officers, one attached to the Central office at Madras with jurisdiction over Tamilnad and West Coast and other at Kakinada attached to the office of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Godavari Division, with jurisdiction over the Andhra Area. Besides these two officers, there were two honorary organisers. Each district had an Adult Education Committee with Collector as the chairman.

The duration of the social education course continued to be 3 years. The first 4 months were devoted to teaching the adults to read and write. This was followed by an intensive course aiming at developing in the adult the ability to write and understand the contents of a daily newspaper.

The State had during the year 1,167 social education schools, as compared to 846 during 1949-50. The total number of adults under instruction also increased from 22,813 (22,265 men and 548 women) to 31,415 (30,149 men and 1,266 women), of whom 18,749 (17,897 men and 852 women) were made literate. The number of rural colleges, started during the preceding year with a view to improving the general and technical knowledge of adults who had limited early education and who desired to pursue further studies under conditions suited to their daily occupations in life, increased from 7 to 10. These had on their rolls 225 men and 64 women.

A scheme of social education through the agency of university students was introduced in the State. Students in arts and professional colleges were asked to form a Social Service League with the object of making people literate in the quickest possible time. Another aspect of the scheme was to organise students' camps in the villages for a period of 40 days in order to improve the general sanitation and to spread literacy among adults. During the year, 8 such camps were organised.

With the help of a grant from the Central Government, 5 Mobile Units equipped with 16 m.m. projectors, generators, loudspeakers and gramophone records were put into commission throughout the State in November, 1950. Under Propaganda Deputy Inspectors, propaganda lectures and educational film shows were given for the benefit of the illiterates.

The services of elementary school teachers continued to be utilised in teaching adults. During the year, 161 men and 110 women were trained in 10 courses held at 8 centres. Besides instruction in adult psychology and methods of teaching adults in the Lanbach's literacy plan in the regional languages, the teachers received practical training in the preparation of slides for demonstration through magic lanterns. An intensive training course was also given to 35 college lecturers who in turn were expected to organise students' Social Service League in their colleges. The student volunteers of Andhra University also received short training in adult literacy methods.

The total expenditure incurred on social education amounted to Rs. 1,26,903.

### Orissa

Due to financial stringency, the scheme of social education launched during the previous year, had to be further revised. The staff was drastically reduced to 6 Organisers and one Social Education Officer.

The number of social education centres in the State decreased from 1,161 to 613. These enrolled 31,793 adults (31,164 men and 629 women), as compared to 50,155 adults (47,735 men and 2,420 women) during 1949-50. The total number of adults made literate was 24,859—24,769 men and 90 women.

The State government put into operation three equipped mobile units early in 1950-51. A large number of film shows and radio and gramophone programmes were arranged by these units.

A sum of Rs. 3,12,913 was spent on social education during the year under report.

### Punjab

The Social Education Officers assisted by Social Education Supervisors, one for each Division, were incharge of social educa-

tion work in the State. The inspection of social education centres was done by the subordinate inspecting staff of the Directors' office.

The State had, during the year, 163 social education centres with an enrolment of 7,808 adults—6,921 men and 887 women. The corresponding figures for the previous year were : centres 175 and adults 11,109 (8,815 men and 2,294 women). The total number of adults made literate during the year was 6,825, including 371 women.

Each of the Social Education Supervisors was provided with a mobile cinema unit and a van with equipment for audio-visual education. During the year, 107 cinema shows were arranged by these units.

The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs.2,49,028.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Under the new scheme launched during the previous year, the Education Expansion Officer conducted all the work in connection with social education. During the summer vacation, social education camps were opened with the active participation of teachers and students in each district. The purpose of these camps is to bring about an all-round progress in the life of the village people along with propaganda for literacy. During the middle of the year, financial difficulties cropped up and the Education Expansion Officer had to curtail his field of work and all the full time, government, as well as, aided adult schools had to be closed by the end of the year.

The number of social education centres decreased, during the year, from 2,360 to 1,339. The number of adults on the rolls of these centres and of those made literate was 37,811 (35,912 men and 1,899 women) and 36,516 (34,819 men and 1,697 women) respectively, as compared to 71,193 (69,850 men and 1,343 women) and 55,558 (54,679 men and 879 women) respectively during 1949-50. The number of libraries and reading rooms catering to the needs of neo-literates was 1,749 and 3,594 respectively.

The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 4,04,480, as against Rs. 18,40,321 during the preceding year.

### **West Bengal**

A State Advisory Board consisting of distinguished educationists and experts was set up to advise the government on matters relating to the promotion of social education. Each district had also a Social Education Advisory Committee. On the administration side the work was under the over-all charge of Chief Inspector of Social Education.

During the year, 35,944 adults (34,208 men and 1,736 women) were on the rolls of 832 social education centres. The figures for the previous year were : centres 817 and enrolment 26,076. The number of adults made literate during 1950-51 was 16,395 (15,796 men and 599 women), as compared to 11,233 (11,018 men and 215 women) in 1949-50.

To encourage recreational and cultural activities, the State government gave financial assistance amounting to Rs. 30,000 to various indigenous folk recreational institutions. This enabled them to organise 267 programmes during the year.

'Janashiksha'-the monthly journal of the Education Directorate, continued to be supplied free to all. A reader under the style of 'Janashiksha Pathya Suchi' was also published by the Directorate and used as a text book in the social education centres.

A short training course for social education workers was organised at the Government Basic Training College, Banipur in which 28 members of the district staff received training. This was followed by regional training camps at Bankura, Howrah and Santiniketan where about 200 field workers were given a short training in the technique of social education.

The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 5,17,500, as compared to Rs. 1,87,166 in 1949-50.

### **Hyderabad**

The State had a special Committee to advise on matters relating to social education. There were also about 150 district and local committees to popularise social education in the districts. The social education schools were under an Inspector.

The number of social education schools increased from 200 to 315. The enrolment in these schools also increased from 9,895 (9,232 men and 663 women) to 10,516 (9,896 men and 620 women). During the year, 5,404 men and 326 women were made literate as against 4,518 men and 386 women in 1949-50.

Training courses for teachers were organised at training schools, as well as, in some high schools. About 500 teachers were trained during 1950-51.

A sum of Rs. 94,261 was expended on social education, during the year, under report.

### **Madhya Bharat**

The State had 210 social education centres, which provided instruction to 4,550 men, of whom 4,073 were made literate during the year. Thirty-four films shows were arranged with the help of the van of the Education Department. Social education *melas* were also organised.

A sum of Rs. 93,343 was expended during the year on social education.

### **Mysore**

The Mysore State Adult Education Council was responsible for social education work in the State. The Council, though enjoying the full co-operation and support of government, was a non-official



body. The activities of the Council were conducted through 11 sub-committees.

During the year, the Council continued to conduct three types of classes, viz., (a) regular evening classes for groups of 20-28 adults, (b) regular day classes for groups of 10-15 adults, women or labourers in factories and (c) 'make your home literate' groups conducted mainly by students of high schools or colleges for illiterate members of their families. Further education was also arranged through, (a) vidya mandirs, (b) tutorial classes and (c) janatha siksha kendras of the community centres.

During 1950-51, the Council conducted 2,396 literacy classes, as against 3,793 in the previous year. Of the total of 47,095 adults admitted to these classes, 3,284 were women. The number of adults made literate was 35,391—33,469 men and 2,462 women.

The Vidyapeeth at Naujangud which was started to train persons for rural leadership and vocational training in cottage industries, continued its activities during the year. Another batch of 12 candidates completed the training.

The Publication Section of the Council continued the printing of monthly magazine 'Pustaka Prapancha' and weekly newspaper 'Belaku' for use in libraries. In addition, folders, posters and special publications were also published. Four new books were added to the Adult Education series. With the starting of 65 new libraries, the total number of rural and moving libraries was 2,337. Of 1,69,616 books and journals in these libraries, 1,11,918 books were in circulation among the readers of literacy classes.

Several demonstrations of folk arts and songs were organised in different parts of the State. Folk arts festivals were also held during cattle shows. Two hundred and eight film shows were arranged with the help of 2 Visual Education Units. The Council produced some films of its own for the benefit of adults.

Training camps for the taluk Supervisors were held in June, 1951. A training camp for the teachers of literacy classes was also organised in which 75 teachers underwent training.

The total expenditure on social education in the State was Rs. 4,91,308,

### **Pepsu**

Under the scheme of social education sanctioned by the government, 166 centres were started during the year under report. The number of adults under instruction was 1,887 (1,772 men and 115 women), of whom 740 (653 men and 87 women) were made literate. The total expenditure incurred on the scheme amounted to Rs. 9,845.

## Rajasthan

The work of social education in the State was under the charge of an Adult Education Officer. Outside the headquarters, there were 6 Social Guides, one for each Inspectorate, except Alwar, which with Sikar, formed a single unit. In the districts there were organizers for carrying out the work of social education under their respective guides. These organizers were mostly school teachers who had received a short training in methods of teaching adults. Each organiser had under him a group of five, as far as possible contiguous villages.

During the year, there were 546 social education centres, the total enrolment in these centres being 22,070 (21,560 men and 510 women). The corresponding enrolment figure for the previous year was 8,987 (8,732 men and 255 women). The number of adults made literate was 14,515—14,303 men and 212 women. The literacy centres were provided with projectors, magic lanterns, radios and gramophones.

A training camp for giving a fort-night's training to selected workers was run at Sawai Madhopur. The Social Guides and Organisers engaged in field work were also given a short training in March, 1951.

The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 1,83,976.

## Saurashtra

The state had a Central Adult Education Advisory Committee and five local Advisory Committees, with one paid secretary each, for five districts of the State. On the administration side the work was under the charge of an Assistant Director. The general supervision of the centres was entrusted to District Educational Inspectors.

During the year, 160 social education centres (as against 93 in 1949-50) were functioning in the State. The enrolment therein also increased from 2,484 (2,411 men and 73 women) to 6,221 (6,536 men and 85 women), of whom 5,154 (5,099 men and 55 women) made literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 33,840.

## Travancore-Cochin

The government set up an Adult Education Board to control social education work in the State. The Board had an Executive Officer attached to it who drew up a comprehensive scheme of social education, including literacy work, civics and cultural education, economic up-lift through co-operative methods, improvement of agriculture and cottage industries, health, education, etc. The scheme was approved by the Board and the government accepted it in general. The government also sanctioned the establishment of a Research and Training Centre for social education workers. The Centre started functioning on 19th February, 1951 with 48 students, including 7 women.

During the year, the State had 124 social education centres, which provided instruction to 2,738 men and 760 women. The number of adults made literate was 3,205, including 530 women.

The bulk of audio-visual education of adults in the State was provided by the Public Relations Department. The Department had two vans fitted with projectors and loud-speaker equipment. During the year, 168 meetings and cinema shows were organised.

The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 83,457.

### **Ajmer**

The social education scheme in Ajmer was started from 1st September, 1950. Before this was done, a three weeks' training camp for the future social education workers was organised at Saradhana, a village about 10 miles from Ajmer City. The camp was attended by 45 men and 12 women teachers from various primary schools and two voluntary workers.

With the opening of 50 centres of social education during the year, the total number of centres rose to 51. The total number of adults attending these centres was 1,675 (1,538 men and 137 women), of whom 1,049 (953 men and 96 women) were made literate. Post-literacy classes were organised for those who passed the literacy test. The new literates were supplied with supplementary reading books on various topics of general knowledge from libraries.

● Folk songs and dances, *bhajans*, *katha*, etc. formed part of the cultural and recreational entertainments at the centres. The Education Department organised cinema shows of educational films at the time of the annual Pushkar fair.

In order to collect books for village libraries, a 'Gram Pustakalaya Week' was observed in January, 1951. The books thus collected along with those received from the Central Government were divided into 215 units of 500 books each and sent to all the primary schools and social education centres in the State.

A sum of Rs. 34,718 was spent on social education in the State during 1950-51.

### **Bilaspur**

There was only one Adult Centre whose activities were confined to imparting literacy to adults and to provide a reading room and a library for them. The number of adults on the rolls of this centre was 76 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,072.

### **Coorg**

The only night school in the State had 30 adults on its rolls during 1950-51. A sum of Rs. 614 was spent on the school.

## Delhi

An intensified scheme of social education aiming at removal of illiteracy from rural areas of the State within two and a half years was launched in December, 1950. Under the scheme, the 'Educational Caravan' holds a 3-day *mela* and organise games, exhibition, cinema shows, *bhajans* and dramas in the village which is to be tackled for a mass attack on illiteracy. After the *mela* the illiterate population of the village is engaged in literacy classes by posting a squad of 15 to 20 teachers. The squad works in the village for a month. In order to maintain the literacy thus created, post-literacy centres under the charge of the local school teacher are established. Apart from literacy work, these teachers organised games in the evenings and gave talks on sanitation, health, agriculture etc. Each centre was supplied with necessary equipment, including 500 books for its library, musical instruments, a volley-ball set and a radio-set.

During the year under report, 4,782 adults (3,209 men and 1,573 women) out of 7,999 adults (4,492 men and 3,507 women) were made literate in 506 centres.

During 1950-51, the 'Caravans' of the Education Directorate held *melas* in 21 villages. Each Caravan consisted of a fleet of 4 vans—a daylight cinema van, two mobile exhibition vans and a mobile stage. Besides the educational *melas*, the Directorate arranged cinema shows in 13 places.

A distinctive feature of training in the field of social education in the State was the establishment of a Janta College in January, 1951. The aim of the college is to train promising young men from rural areas of the State for the role of local leaders. The first batch of 35 students passed out of the college in March, 1951.

The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 2,64,894 to Rs. 5,31,999 during the year.

## Kutch

The State had 12 night schools for adults with an enrolment of 215. These schools were mainly engaged in literacy work and were run by primary school teachers. The total expenditure involved on the maintenance of these schools was Rs. 1,992 only.

## Tripura

During the year, 2 adult schools had on their rolls 35 adults (27 men and 8 women), of whom 14 (12 men and 2 women) were made literate. The total cost on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,252 only.

The Centrally administered States of A. and N. Islands, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh had no programme of social education.

Table LXXXVIII—Statistics of

State	No. of Schools/ Classes/Centres		No. of Adults on Rolls				No. of Adults made Literate (1950-51)	
	1949-50	1950-51	Men		Women		Men	Women
			1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	1,180	1,366	25,557	36,916	3,071	3,235	26,088	1,807
Bihar	1,467	2,900	64,368	1,11,173	281	718	64,164	490
Bombay†	9,877	14,303	1,92,099	2,89,138	29,211	50,291	1,14,590	25,440
M. Pradesh	24,467	21,383	4,23,408	3,83,161	1,22,035	1,30,341	1,50,094	39,083
Madras	846	1,167	22,265	30,149	548	1,266	17,897	852
Orissa	1,161	613	47,735	31,164	2,420	629	24,769	90
Punjab	175	163	8,815	6,921	2,294	887	6,454	371
U. Pradesh	2,360	1,339	69,850	35,912	1,343	1,899	34,819	1,697
W. Bengal	817	832	25,235	34,208	841	1,736	15,796	599
Hyderabad	200	315	9,232	9,896	663	620	5,404	326
M. Bharat	231	210	5,040	4,550	...	...	4,073	...
Mysore	3,793	2,396	74,342	43,811	2,617	3,284	33,469	2,462
Pepsu	...	166	...	1,772	...	115	653	87
Rajasthan	404	546	8,732	21,560	255	510	14,303	212
Saurashtra	93	160	2,411	6,536	73	85	5,099	55
T.-Cochin	210	124	2,905	2,738	625	760	2,675	530
Ajmer	1	51	20	1,538	...	137	953	96
A. & N. Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	1	1	37	76	...	...	37	...
Coorg	3	1	88	30	18	...	30	...
Delhi	140	506	1,788	4,492	172	3,507	3,209	1,573
H. Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kutch	36	12	637	215	...	...	215	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	2	2	24	27	11	8	12	2
V. Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India</b>	<b>47,464</b>	<b>48,556</b>	<b>9,84,588</b>	<b>10,55,983</b>	<b>1,66,478</b>	<b>2,00,028</b>	<b>5,24,803</b>	<b>75,772</b>

†Figures for 1949-50 exclude the areas of City

## Social Education

No. of Teachers (1950-51)	Total Expenditure on Social Education		Percentage of Expenditure on Social Education to Total Expend. on Educ. (1950-51)	Percentage of Expenditure (1950-51) met from			State
	1949-50	1950-51		Govt. Funds.	Local Board Funds	Other Sources	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.					
1,366	1,69,829	1,82,848	0.8	99.8	...	0.2	Assam
2,558	2,77,403	6,68,931	0.9	99.6	0.3	0.1	Bihar
13,252	10,84,567	15,58,865	0.7	90.4	3.2	6.4	Bombay
14,279	32,56,656	28,84,723	3.6	99.8	...	0.2	M. Pradesh
1,200	1,82,702	1,26,903	0.1	79.8	1.5	18.7	Madras
613	3,59,218	3,12,913	1.4	96.2	...	3.8	Orissa
163	1,93,759	2,49,028	0.5	99.6	...	0.4	Punjab
1,664	18,40,321	4,04,480	0.2	98.8	1.0	0.2	U. Pradesh
993	1,87,166	5,17,500	0.5	91.6	1.2	7.2	W. Bengal
340	76,297	94,261	0.2	93.6	6.3	0.1	Hyderabad
202	22,160	93,343	0.6	68.6	...	31.4	M. Bharat
2,396	4,87,130	4,91,308	1.6	93.5	4.1	2.4	Mysore
166	...	9,845	0.1	100.0	...	...	Pepsu
538	1,26,328	1,83,976	0.7	100.0	...	...	Rajasthan
160	15,511	33,840	0.3	100.0	...	...	Saurashtra
124	17,647	83,457	0.2	100.0	...	...	T.-Cochin
51	112	34,718	0.6	99.5	0.5	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A.&N. Island.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
1	722	1,072	0.7	100.0	...	...	Bilaspur
1	1,104	614	0.1	68.4	31.6	...	Coorg
506	2,64,894	5,31,999	2.2	76.7	23.3	...	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. Pradesh
12	1,731	1,992	0.2	100.0	...	...	Kutch
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manipur
2	630	1,252	0.1	100.0	...	...	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	V. Pradesh
<b>40,587</b>	<b>85,65,887</b>	<b>84,67,868</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>India</b>

Social Committees of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur.

## Statistics

The total number of social education schools, centres and classes increased, during the year, from 47,464 to 48,556. The number of adults on rolls also increased, from 11,51,066 (9,84,588 men and 1,66,478 women) to 12,56,011 (10,55,983 men and 2,00,028 women), of whom 6,00,575 (5,24,803 men and 75,772 women) were made literate during the year. The total expenditure (direct, as well as, indirect) on social education amounted to Rs. 84,67,868 and constituted 0.8 per cent of the total expenditure on all types of education. The proportion of expenditure met from different sources was : government funds 94.9 per cent, local board funds 2.5 per cent and other sources 2.6 per cent.

Table LXXXVIII shows the main statistics of social education in the different States during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51,

## CHAPTER X

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### 1. Pre-Primary Education

During the year under report, the total number of recognised pre-primary and pre-basic schools increased from 275 to 303, most of which were managed by private bodies. The total enrolment in these schools, as well as, in the classes attached to primary and secondary schools, also increased from 25 765 (13,459 boys and 12,306 girls) to 28,309 (15,002 boys and 13,307 girls). The total expenditure on the pre-primary schools alone amounted to Rs. 11,98,319, as compared to Rs. 10,95,574 in the previous year. State-wise statistics of pre-primary schools are given in table LXXXIX.

Facilities for the training of teachers at this important stage of education continued to be extremely inadequate. In Bombay, where the Pre-primary Teachers' Certificate examination was introduced during the previous year, the government had under consideration a proposal to make it compulsory for all recognised institutions to employ trained teachers possessing this certificate. The State had 4 training institutions for pre-primary teachers, viz., Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Dadar ; Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Poona ; Gram Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bordi and Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur. In Madras, Nursery Training School, Vepery ; Arundale Montessori Training School, Adhyar ; Brindavan Kindergarten Training School, Mylapore, and Pre-Basic Training School, Gandhigram provided facilities for training of teachers for pre-school-age children. The total enrolment in the institutions in Madras during the year, was 146, including one man. In Uttar Pradesh, the Nursery Training School for Women, Allahabad had under instruction 24 teacher-pupils for children in the pre-basic age. In Mysore, the Training Section in Nursery Education attached to Maharani's Training College, Mysore, trained, during 1950-51, 30 teachers. Besides these, Association Montessori International conducted two courses at Bombay and Poona for training pre-primary Montessori teachers. The total number of candidates participating in these courses was 332.

#### 2. Aesthetic Education

Opportunities for aesthetic education in the country were rather limited. Although Drawing was taught as a compulsory subject at the middle stage and as an elective subject at the high stage, the teaching of music did not generally find a definite place in the primary or secondary schools, except in case of some girls' schools. Dancing, as an extra curricular activity, was taught in a few girls' schools. With the adoption of the basic pattern of education, aesthetic education is expected to receive due attention and encouragement.



Table LXXXIX—Statistics of

State	No. of Schools		No. of			
	1949-50	1950-51	Boys		Girls	
			1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam ...	...	1	143	72	89	58
Bombay ...	125	140	5,421	5,523	4,443	4,402
M. Pradesh ...	6	7	179	259	98	125
Madras ...	23	26	458	792	906	654
Punjab ...	...	1	...	...	...	30
Uttar Pradesh ...	2	6	1,255	2,251	1,156	2,033
West Bengal ...	11	12	724	796	808	877
Hyderabad ...	...	1	50	204	28	162
M. Bharat ...	22	18	386	349	484	344
Mysore ...	54	57	1,416	1,910	1,499	1,985
Pepsu ...	...	...	22	...	9 <sup>†</sup>	3
Rajasthan ...	...	...	83	347	36	191
Saurashtra ...	16	19	2,418	1,006	1,414	678
Trav.-Cochin ...	11	8	297	409	391	402
A. and N. Islands	...	...	...	139	...	77
Bhopal ...	...	...	59	19	15	11
Coorg ...	3	3	93	37	84	37
Delhi ...	...	...	404	715	780	1,131
Kutch ...	1	3	11	45	6	30
V. Pradesh ...	1	1	40	129	60	77
India ...	275	303	13,459	15,002	12,306	13,307

† Includes enrolment in

\* Figures are not

## Pre-Primary Schools

Pupils†		Expenditure		State
Total		1949-50	1950-51	
1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	
232	130	...	516	Assam
9,864	9,925	5,20,825	6,02,249	Bombay
277	384	23,024	20,297	Madhya Pradesh
1,364	1,446	90,925	60,882	Madras
...	30	...	4,638	Punjab
2,411	4,284	45,072	1,09,553	Uttar Pradesh
1,532	1,673	2,55,832	1,09,510	West Bengal
78	366	...	44,938	Hyderabad
870	693	15,336	18,580	Madhya Bharat
2,915	3,895	57,265	67,328	Mysore
31	3	...	...	Pepsu
119	538	...	...	Rajasthan
3,832	1,684	57,412	84,938	Saurashtra
688	811	*	28,288	Travancore-Cochin
...	216	...	...	A. and N. Islands
74	30	...	...	Bhopal
177	74	7,575	8,724	Coorg
1,184	1,846	...	...	Delhi
17	75	2,600	4,790	Kutch
100	206	19,708	33,088	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>25,765</b>	<b>28,309</b>	<b>10,95,574</b>	<b>11,98,319</b>	<b>India</b>

classes attached to primary and secondary schools.

available.

The activities of the Central Ministry of Education in the field of art education included the setting up of the National Art Treasure Fund which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, purchasing of paintings by artists of acknowledged excellence and the constitution of a Central Advisory Committee on Art. The Ministry also convened an important conference on Dance, Drama and Music in New Delhi in March, 1951. The Conference recommended that an Academy of Dance, Drama and Music should be set up to promote these arts.

Most of the institutions offering facilities for art, music and dancing were under private control. The State-wise account given below relates to recognised institutions only.

The State of Assam had only one school of art at Gauhati which offered courses in Fine Arts, Architecture, Commercial Arts, Indian Arts, Sculpture and in Drawing and Teachership. The school had 25 students, including 12 girls, under instruction. There were 8 aided music schools, which provided instruction in vocal and instrumental music to 434 pupils.

In Bihar, the Government School of Art, Patna provided facilities for the study of Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and Commercial Art. During the year, there were 34 students under instruction in the various departments of the school. The Institute of Music, maintained by Patna University, offered a diploma course in music. It had on its rolls 20 boys and 30 girls.

Recognising the importance of teaching fine arts at the university level, the Baroda University in Bombay State, created a separate Faculty of Fine Arts. The Faculty offered degree and diploma courses in Painting, Sculpture and Applied Arts and Crafts and certificate courses in Lithography, Pottery, Photography and Woodcraft. The total enrolment during the year was 37. The Sir J.J. School of Art provided instruction in Drawing and Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Training of Art Teachers and Commercial Art and prepared students for the various Drawing Grade and Higher Art examinations. The total number of students enrolled by the school in the different courses was 1,058. To meet the increasing demand for trained teachers, the Government permitted the Institution for Modern Art, Poona to conduct classes for drawing teachers. With a view to encouraging the study of Drawing, the State government paid grants amounting to Rs. 44,068 to 506 schools. The inspection of drawing work in schools was, as usual, carried out by the Inspector of Drawing and Crafts work and his assistants. The College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, which was started by Baroda University, during the year under review, had on its rolls 8 students preparing for the degree and diploma courses in music and dramatics. The State had 31 music schools with an enrolment of 1,838 (909 boys and 929 girls).

In Madhya Pradesh, the Nagpur school of Art continued to do valuable work in the field of art education. The school prepared

students for the various examinations conducted by the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay. For teaching Music, the State had one recognised school. The enrolment in these schools was 133 and 78 respectively.

In Madras, the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam and the School of Arts, Madurai offered facilities for art education. These institutions enrolled, during the year, 398 boys and 15 girls. The State had 3 music colleges, besides the Departments of Music in Annamalai and Madras Universities and 3 music schools. The colleges enrolled 218 pupils and the schools 296. The Karnatak College of Music, Adyar, was taken over by the government during the year. An institution for dancing called the Pitchayya Pillai Bharathanatya Vidyalaya, Tanjore was recognised during the year. It had under instruction one boy and 11 girls.

Orissa had one school of dancing with an enrolment of 22.

In Uttar Pradesh, the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, provided facilities for art education. The school had under instruction 115 students. The Government Training College for Women, Agra and the Government Training College, Banaras, also provided practical training in arts and crafts. The Banaras University offered Junior and Senior Diploma courses in Painting and Sculpture. The Allahabad University had also arrangements for preparing students for Diploma in Painting. Music education was provided by Prayag Sangit Samiti, Allahabad; Bhatkhande (Marris) College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow; College of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University; and Allahabad University. The total number of pupils who received education in music was 781.

In West Bengal, the Government School of Arts, Calcutta, was reorganised as a college with a view to improving the standard of training and meeting modern demands in the field of arts and crafts. It imparted instruction in Fine Arts, Indian Art, Lithography, Commercial Art, Woodengraving, Modelling and Draftsmanship and had on its rolls 317 students. In Kala Bhavan, Visva Bharati, the internationally famous centre of art, there were 46 boys and 44 girls under instruction. The State had also 2 schools which enrolled, during the year, 281 students for studies in arts. For music, there were 4 colleges and 20 schools. The number of pupils in the colleges was 547 and in the schools 2,650. Dancing was taught in one school. It had on its rolls 129 girls.

In Madhya Bharat, 2 schools provided instruction in drawing and painting and prepared students for the examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. These schools enrolled 30 students. For the teaching of music, the State had one college and 5 schools with an enrolment of 183 and 537 respectively.

In Mysore, arrangements for the teaching of music existed in one school, which had during the year, 40 students on its rolls.

The Rajasthan Kala Sansthan, Jaipur, a Government institution, had arrangements the teaching of Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and Music—both instrumental and vocal. The Art School at Pilani was another institution of this type. These together enrolled 70 students.

In Travancore-Cochin, there were 5 music and 2 dancing schools. These had on their rolls 304 and 45 students respectively.

In Delhi, Sarda Ukil School of Art and Sangeet Bharti were devoted to the study of Art and Music. The former offered training in the Indian style of Painting, Western style of Painting, including still life, life studies and out-door studies and Commercial Art, while the latter provided facilities in oriental, vocal and instrumental music and dancing. Both the institutions had their own certificate examinations. During the year, the enrolment of the Art School was 42 and that of Sangeet Bharti 258. The Delhi Polytechnic had arrangements for courses leading to the award of diploma and certificate courses in Art. The total number of pupils reading for these courses was 69.

### 3. Education of the Handicapped

Handicapped children are generally classified under two broad categories :

- (a) those who suffer from mental defects, and
- (b) those who suffer from physical disabilities.

The only school for the mentally handicapped children (in West Bengal) was closed during the year. Two new schools, viz., Mentally Deficient Children Home, Mankhurd and School for Children in Need of Special Care, Bombay were, however, started in Bombay. These schools reported a total enrolment of 69 (35 boys and 34 girls), employed 13 teachers and accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 51,079. Besides these, the School for the Deaf, Lucknow had a separate section for the mentally retarded children.

For the second category of children, there were in all 81 recognised schools. Their distribution, according to managements, was: government 16, local boards 3, aided private bodies 59 and unaided private bodies 3. Of the total number of schools, 40 were for the blind, 32 for the deaf-mute and 9 for the crippled. The corresponding figures for 1949-50 were 36, 30 and 6 respectively. Of the 4 new blind schools, 1 each was in Bihar, Madras, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. The increase of 2 schools for the deaf-mutes was on account of opening of one school each in Madras and Saurashtra. The new schools for the crippled were started in Madras (2) and Travancore-Cochin (1).

The total enrolment in the schools for the physically handicapped was 3,546 (2,735 boys and 811 girls), as against 3,023 (2,269

boys and 724 girls) in 1949-50. Its distribution over different types of institutions is shown below :

	1949-50	1950-51
For the Blind ...	1,333	1,437
For the Deaf-Mute ...	1,354	1,605
For the Crippled ...	336	504

The total expenditure, direct as well as indirect, incurred on schools for the physically handicapped amounted to Rs. 13,56,252—an increase of Rs. 4,75,549 over the 1949-50 figure. The government met 54.9 per cent of the expenditure, fees accounted for 4.7 per cent, while the contribution from local boards, endowments and other sources amounted to 4.4, 11.4 and 24.6 per cent respectively. During the previous year, these percentages were 47.9, 5.5, 6.3, 3.9 and 36.4 respectively.

Of the 450 teachers working in schools for the physically handicapped, 246 taught in schools for the blind, 174 in schools for the deaf-mutes and 30 in schools for the crippled. The facilities for the training of teachers were provided by the Training College for the Teachers of the Deaf, Lucknow. The college offered a 9 months' diploma course and prepared teachers of the deaf in the use of the oral method. The total enrolment during the year was 10.

Table XC gives State-wise statistics of schools for the handicapped children.

Schools for the blind generally provided free education of the elementary standard by means of a Braille Code adopted to regional languages. Besides teaching of music, vocational training in trades like chair-caning, basket-making, weaving, knitting etc. was also imparted. For the deaf mutes, lip reading and articulation formed the main features of instruction. The curriculum in these schools included the teaching of the three R's and training in tailoring, carpentry, smithy and certain other useful arts and crafts. Almost all the schools had provision for freeships and stipends.

The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehradun, established by the Central Ministry of Education, during 1949-50, continued to make good progress in imparting vocational training to the adult blind. The total number of inmates, during the year, was 96. The preliminaries for setting up a Central Braille Printing Press at Dehradun for producing braille literature in Indian languages were completed. A considerable portion of the machinery was received and it was hoped that the press would start functioning during 1951-52. The Central Ministry of Education paid Rs. 1,600 to the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India, as grants-in-aid for the publication of the periodical 'The Deaf in India'. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was also paid to the UNO sponsored International Conference of the Workers of the Handicapped, held at Jamshedpur in December, 1950.

Unesco had convened an International Braille Conference in Paris in March 1950. The Conference endorsed the earlier conclusion

Table XC—Statistics of Schools

State	No. of Schools				
	For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total
	The Blind	The Deaf Mute	The Crippled (Lepers)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam ...	...	1	...	...	1
Bihar ...	3	2	2	...	7
Bombay ...	7	7	...	2	16
Madhya Pradesh ...	2	1	...	...	3
Madras ...	7	6	6	...	19
Orissa ...	...	1	...	...	1
Punjab ...	1	...	...	...	1
Uttar Pradesh ...	8	4	...	...	12
West Bengal ...	3	4	...	...	7
Hyderabad ...	...	1**	...	...	1
Madhya Bharat ...	1	...	...	...	1
Mysore ...	1	1	...	...	2
Rajasthan ...	1†	...	...	...	1
Saurashtra ...	2	1	...	...	3
Travancore-Cochin	1	2	1	...	4
Ajmer ...	1	...	...	...	1
Delhi ...	2	1	...	...	3
India ...	40	32		2	82

\* Includes indirect  
 † Admits deaf-blind  
 \*\* Admits blind students

## for the Handicapped

Enrolment in Schools					Total Expenditure*	No. of Teachers	State
For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total			
The Blind	The Deaf Mute	The Crippled (Lepers)					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	13	...	...	13	Rs. 2,935	2	Assam
111	39	146	...	296	77,802	30	Bihar
300	295	...	69	664	2,17,458	94	Bombay
77	24	...	...	101	31,221	16	M. Pradesh
209	514	344	...	1,067	2,18,380	117	Madras
...	8	...	...	8	2,824	1	Orissa
57	...	...	...	57	30,650	13	Punjab
229	142	...	...	371	2,28,579	45	U. Pradesh
143	271	...	...	414	3,08,628	55	West Bengal
...	62	...	...	62	55,823	13	Hyderabad
26	...	...	...	26	7,920	7	M. Bharat
100	16	...	...	116	68,444	19	Mysore
23	...	...	...	23	16,430	3	Rajasthan
26	27	...	...	53	10,921	5	Saurashtra
32	82	14	...	128	27,809	21	Trav.-Cochin
19	...	...	...	19	4,028	3	Ajmer
85	112	...	...	197	97,479	19	Delhi
<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>14,07,331</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>India</b>

expenditure.  
students also.  
also.



of the Advisory Committee that the evolution of a single Braille script for the world was both desirable and practicable and made important recommendations. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Conference and took steps to prepare the new code which was named 'Bharati Braille'. The Central Advisory Board of Education in their 18th meeting held in January, 1951 approved the code in principal. The finalization of the code was, however held up in view of the recommendations made by the Middle East and South East Asian Regional Conference on Braille Uniformity held at Beirut in February, 1951.

#### 4. Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities.

Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities continued to receive special consideration from the Central and State governments for their educational amelioration. The Government of India under their scheme of post-matriculation scholarships for these classes awarded 2,181 scholarships amounting to Rs. 12,69,456. The figures for 1949-50 were: scholarships 1,414 and expenditure Rs. 8,56,804. The break-up of these figures according to communities is given below :

Community	No. of Scholarships Awarded		Expenditure Incurred	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes ...	879	1,316	Rs. 5,15,512	Rs. 7,26,651
Scheduled Tribes ...	186	348	94,965	1,85,301
Other Backward Communities ...	349	517	2,46,327	3,57,504
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>8,56,804</b>	<b>12,69,456</b>

The State governments had their own schemes for the promotion of education among these classes. Some of the common features of these schemes were the opening and maintenance of institutions exclusively for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, reservations of seats in schools, colleges and hostels, grant of scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions, exemption from payment of school, hostel and examination fees, free lodging, clothing, books, stationery, etc. and provision of mid-day meals. A few States like Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Mysore maintained special Backward Class Hostels, where the inmates received free board and lodging. Some States had separate departments, while in others special officers were appointed to look after the education and welfare of the children of these classes.

During the year under report, the total number of institutions meant specially for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes was 16,266 as compared to 13,936 in 1949-50. The total number of students of these classes, whether in ordinary or special institutions, also increased from 44,95,102 (36,05,902 boys and 8,89,200 girls) to 56,80,248 (45,51,197 boys and 11,29,051 girls). The total expenditure incurred on the special institutions alone amounted to Rs. 2,14,34,551 an increase of nearly Rs. 60 lakhs over the 1949-50 figure. Of the total number of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward class pupils, 6,33,589 (5,41,260 boys and 92,329 girls) received scholarships or stipends. The total expenditure on scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions amounted to Rs. 1.33 crores. The State-wise statistics of institutions, enrolment, scholarships, etc., are given in table XCI

## 5. Educations of Girls

The total number of recognised institutions for girls increased from 24,067 to 24,829. Of these, one was a university, 69 arts and science colleges, 17 professional colleges (3 medical and 14 teachers' training), 7 special education colleges, 1,064 high schools, 1,674 middle schools, 13,901 primary schools, 81 pre-primary schools, 7,441 social (adult) education schools, 460 vocational and technical schools and special education schools.

The total number of girls under instruction in these institutions, as well as, in institutions for boys increased from 60,11,320 to 64,00,763 at the rate of 6.5 per cent. The proportions of girls in the total enrolment remained stationary at 25.1 per cent. Nearly 64.3 per cent of the total number of girls were studying in institutions for boys. The corresponding percentage for primary schools was 72.9, as against 17.4 for secondary schools, 56.6 for arts and science colleges, 61.2 for professional and special education colleges, 22.1 for vocational and technical schools and 5.6 for special education schools.

Table XCII compares the number of girls at different stages of general education and types of professional and special education for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. It will be observed that there was an increase in numbers almost everywhere.

The number of girls declared successful in the matriculation and equivalent examinations increased from 25,721 to 30,148. In the intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. (including Hons.), M.A. and M.Sc., and professional subjects (degree only), the output was 9,517, 4,881, 876 and 1,604 respectively, as against 8,252, 4,694, 640 and 1,625 during the preceding year.

In the field of girls' education special mention may be made of Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Bombay. The University, founded in 1916 'to provide education especially suited to the needs and requirements of women', started functioning as a statutory university during the year under report. The university controlled 2 colleges in Bombay and Poona and had 2 affiliated colleges in Baroda and Ahmedabad. The total enrolment in these colleges was 539.

Table XCI—Statistics of Education of Scheduled

State	No. of Institutions Specially Meant for Pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes, etc.	Total Number of Pupils*		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Assam ...	3,422	1,78,251	53,936	2,32,187
Bihar ...	1,997	9,35,249	81,985	10,17,234
Bombay ...	516	5,59,431	2,23,538	7,82,969
Madhya Pradesh	537	1,85,732	25,356	2,11,088
Madras ...	5,860	12,65,297	5,61,995	18,27,292
Orissa ...	1,265	97,108	14,703	1,11,811
Punjab ...	15	64,979	9,906	74,885
Uttar Pradesh ...	550	5,91,016	29,061	6,20,077
West Bengal ...	585	3,89,136	62,789	4,51,925
Hyderabad ...	208	46,837	5,240	52,077
Madhya Bharat ...	...	23,767	22	23,789
Mysore ...	465	60,567	19,158	79,725
Pepsu ...	2	10,541	542	11,083
Saurashtra ...	...	719	21	740
Travancore-Cochin	...	80,654	31,660	1,12,314
Ajmer ...	...	1,956	389	2,345
Bhopal ...	5	1,499	134	1,633
Bilaspur ...	36	4,630	442	5,072
Delhi ...	...	6,253	599	6,852
Kutch ...	9	565	75	640
Manipur ...	562	36,813	6,453	43,266
Tripura ...	220	6,703	893	7,596
Vindhya Pradesh	12	3,494	154	3,648
<b>India ...</b>	<b>16,266</b>	<b>45,51,197</b>	<b>11,29,051</b>	<b>56,80,248</b>

\*Includes enrolment in

## Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Number of Pupils getting Scholarships and Stipends			Total Expenditure on Scholarships Stipends and Other Financial Concessions	Total Expenditure on Institutions Specially meant for Pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes, etc.	State
Boys	Girls	Total			
6	7	8	9	10	1
			Rs.	Rs.	
1,429	192	1,621	80,042	21,40,216	Assam
14,696	707	15,403	11,58,281	7,79,292	Bihar
67,988	18,742	86,730	19,27,959	7,40,902	Bombay
19,221	2,596	21,817	5,47,115	11,18,205	Madhya Pradesh
1,17,507	14,326	1,31,833	50,93,677	1,10,35,927	Madras
47,979	10,240	58,219	5,72,265	13,48,312	Orissa
19,425	139	19,564	2,91,331	42,558	Punjab
1,24,683	9,927	1,34,610	15,30,385	8,01,713	Uttar Pradesh
9,931	929	10,860	6,28,884	9,82,532	West Bengal
9,710	2,005	11,715	2,66,502	5,26,778	Hyderabad
11,505	8	11,513	1,07,463	...	Madhya Bharat
1,624	...	1,624	63,506	3,15,375	Mysore
10,535	539	11,074	4,42,000	2,520	Pepsu
719	21	740	33,628	...	Saurashtra
80,593	31,457	1,12,050	4,52,140	...	Travancore-Cochin
601	194	795	14,480	...	Ajmer
1,499	134	1,633	4,614	...	Bhopal
7	4	11	624	1,36,504	Bilaspur
1,332	131	1,463	52,671	...	Delhi
17	...	17	1,320	9,990	Kutch
88	26	114	4,737	12,44,827	Manipur
...	...	...	...	1,85,224	Tripura
171	12	183	5,503	23,676	Vindhya Pradesh
<b>5,41,260</b>	<b>92,329</b>	<b>6,33,589</b>	<b>1,32,79,127</b>	<b>2,14,34,551</b>	<b>India</b>

Other institutions also.

Table XCII—Distribution of Girls in Recognised Institutions

Stage/Subject	No. of Girls on Rolls		
	1949-50	1950-51	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
1	2	3	4
<b>A. General Education :</b>			
Pre-Primary ..	12,306	13,307	+ 1,001
Primary ..	50,34,740	52,71,359	+2,36,619
Secondary ..	7,08,007	8,10,148	+1,02,141
Intermediate ..	23,540	26,416	+ 2,876
B.A./B. Sc. ...	10,759	11,636	+ 877
M.A./M. Sc. ...	1,656	2,127	+ 471
Research ..	85	139	+ 54
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,91,093</b>	<b>61,35,132</b>	<b>+3,44,039</b>
<b>B. Professional Education (Collegiate) :</b>			
Teachers' Training ..	1,620	1,746	+ 126
Engineering and Technology ...	27	40	+ 13
Medicine and Veterinary Science ...	2,021	2,347	+ 326
Agriculture and Forestry ...	13	24	+ 11
Commerce ...	111	167	+ 56
Law ...	226	291	+ 65
Physical Education ...	37	53	+ 16
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>+ 613</b>
<b>C. Special Education (Collegiate) :</b>			
Home Science and Needle Work ...	272	347	+ 75
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	299	1,123	+ 824
Oriental Studies ...	146	211	+ 65
Sociology ...	50	52	+ 2
Other Subjects ...	4	34	+ 30
<b>Total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>+ 996</b>
<b>D. Vocational and Technical Education (School) :</b>			
Teachers' Training ..	16,980	17,994	+ 1,014
Engineering, Technology, Industry and Arts and Craft's ..	14,136	14,493	+ 357
Medicine ..	1,352	1,452	+ 100
Agriculture and Forestry ...	15	9	- 6
Commerce ...	1,985	3,280	+ 1,295
Physical Education ...	1,292	3,895	+ 2,603
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,760</b>	<b>41,123</b>	<b>+ 5,363</b>
<b>E. Special Education (School) :</b>			
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	2,559	4,704	+ 2,145
For the Handicapped ...	693	845	+ 152
Oriental Studies ...	4,949	5,692	+ 743
Social Workers ...	135	130	- 5
Social (Adult) Education ...	1,66,478	2,00,028	+ 33,550
Reformatory ...	538	520	- 18
Others (including Home Science) ...	4,289	6,154	+ 1,865
<b>Total...</b>	<b>1,79,641</b>	<b>2,18,073</b>	<b>+ 38,432</b>
<b>Grand Total...</b>	<b>60,11,320</b>	<b>64,00,763</b>	<b>+3,89,443</b>

Another important event in the field of girls' education was the establishment of the Faculty of Home Science by Baroda University. The Faculty offered a 4 years' course leading to the degree of B.Sc. (Home). The Lady Irwin College, Delhi, another important institution for home science, replaced the diploma course by a 3 years' degree course affiliated to Delhi University.

## 6. Physical Education

Physical education continued to receive due attention of the various State governments. All primary and secondary schools had provision for physical education in the school time-table. The training institutions also placed a great emphasis on this aspect of education. Facilities for major games and sports were available in varying degrees almost everywhere. Inter-school, inter-college and inter-university tournaments were conducted in all the States and were popular with the students. The various sports organisations in the States did very useful work in the promotion of physical education among students.

The States had to face the problem of shortage of trained teachers in physical education. Lack of space for playgrounds in the towns and cities was another serious handicap. In spite of these difficulties the progress achieved was satisfactory.

In their budget for 1950-51, the Central Ministry of Education provided for a sum of rupees one lakh to be distributed among the institutions and organisations in the country doing useful work in physical education. Economy drive reduced this amount to Rs. 63,000. The Ministry contributed about Rs. 5,000 towards the total cost of equipment and players' tours to Delhi and back and also towards expenditure on hockey and football teams sent to Afghanistan in August, 1950 for playing friendly matches on the occasion of the Afghan 'Jashan' celebrations.

A brief account of the physical education activities, particularly those relating to the training of teachers and organisational work in the different States, during the year 1950-51, is given below. For detailed statistics of physical education schools and colleges reference may be made to tables LXXVI and LXXXV in Chapter VIII.

In order to mitigate the dearth of trained personnel to guide physical activity in educational institutions in Assam, as many as 19 camps were organised in different parts of the State under the guidance and supervision of Inspectors of Physical Training. At these camps training was imparted to 843 teachers of all grades of schools. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mangaldai also conducted a camp where 63 teachers received full course training.

In Bihar, a college of Health and Physical Education was started by the government during this year, raising the number of such colleges to 2. Both the colleges had provision for diploma, as well as, certificate courses and had on their rolls 150 students. The number of schools for physical education also rose from 2 to 6. The

total enrolment in these schools was 453. The State government subsidized and encouraged private *akharas*, olympic associations and other institutions engaged in the promotion of physical culture. A sum of Rs. 17,000 was earmarked for this purpose.

In Bombay, the Board of Physical Education continued to give expert advice to the government on all matters of policy relating to physical education. The Board held six meetings during the year and advised the government on the following problems :

- (i) Provision of playgrounds to educational institutions;
- (ii) Place of gymnasia in the teaching of physical education to school children ;
- (iii) Present school terms and advisability to change them ;
- (iv) Recognition of regional associations in physical education for grant-in-aid ; and
- (v) Budget estimate for physical education.

The Board had under preparation (i) a syllabus on the basis of lesson plans for primary teachers and (ii) an illustrated hand-book on physical education.

The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, as usual, conducted diploma course for graduate teachers, a drill instructors' course and a short term training course for secondary school teachers. The out-turn in these courses, during the year, was 74 ; 89 and 104 respectively. Besides these, some private institutions provided training facilities. The process of training primary school teachers remained unchanged. With the completion of the first stage, viz., training of selected teachers in 1949-50, the second stage under which the selected trained teachers imparted training to primary school teachers in the districts, was taken up. In all, 1,097 men and 411 women teachers were trained. The State government paid the following grants for physical education :

	Rs.
Secondary Schools	... 3,76,335
School Boards (for primary schools)	... 70,295
Gymnasia	... 47,864

The State Inspectorate of physical education consisted of one Inspector, 32 Deputy Inspectors and 15 Inspectresses.

Madhya Pradesh had one school of physical education, which enrolled, during the year, 348 students.

In Madras, the work of promoting physical education in all educational institutions was, as usual, carried on by the Chief Inspector of Physical Education with the assistance of 6 (as against 4 during 1949-50) Regional Inspectors. During the year, the Regional Inspectors inspected 343 secondary schools and visited 204 schools. The Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Madras, continued

to provide diploma and certificates courses in physical education. The college had on its rolls 12 students for the diploma course and 26 for the certificate course.

The organisation of physical education in Orissa was under the charge of a Chief Inspector with 3 Inspectors and one Inspectress. The school for physical education had on its rolls 605 students.

In Punjab, the Advisory Board of Education recommended new syllabuses for primary and secondary schools which made physical education as part of recreational activities a compulsory subject. Every district had an Assistant District Inspector of Schools for Physical Education to supervise and guide physical education in schools through visits and by organising refresher courses for teachers. The Training Centre at Taradevi offered a six months' diploma course in physical education. The college trained during the year 34 students.

In Uttar Pradesh, the College of Physical Education, Allahabad and Physical Education Section of Christian College, Lucknow trained graduate and under-graduate teachers for diploma and certificate courses. The total enrolment, during the year, was 50.

In West Bengal, the Government College of Physical Education imparted training to 13 graduates. Besides, there were 23 schools for physical education with a total enrolment of 1,565. The District Organisers of Physical Education conducted short training courses at different centres in which 155 middle and 637 primary school teachers were trained.

In Hyderabad, there were two schools for training teachers in physical education. These enrolled, during the year, 34 students.

With the creation of the department of education for the whole of Rajasthan, an Officer on Special Duty for Extra Curricular Activities of the rank of Inspectors of Schools was appointed to organise and supervise the work of physical education and extra-curricular activities throughout the State. A Superintendent of Physical Education was also appointed to assist him in his work. New syllabi in physical education for primary, middle and training schools were prepared and tried in various institutions.

In Saurashtra, 5 Inspectors, one for each district, and an organiser for games and sports continued to give direction to educational institutions in their respective fields.

In Travancore-Cochin, there were 3 schools of physical education with 247 pupils.

In Bhopal, the State had arrangements for training of a untrained physical instructors employed in middle and high schools short term course was organised in the capital for mofussil teachers.

During the year, a Director of Physical Education was appointed in Coorg to direct this aspect of education.



In Delhi, the Supervisor and Lady Supervisor for Physical Education in 'boys and girls' schools respectively conducted training and refresher courses for the benefit of school teachers.

## 7. Scout and Guide Activities

During the year under review, the two important scout organisations in the country, viz., the Hindustan Scout Association and the Boy Scout Association were amalgamated under the name of Bharat Scout and Guides Association. The Girl Guides Association also decided to merge in the new body. The various State organisations continued to render valuable service at important national and social occasions. They organised rallies, camps, hikes etc. and trained a large number of scouters, guiders, scouts and guides. The scouts all over the country actively co-operated with the State and local authorities in the matter of adult education, prohibition and national saving schemes and in the grow more food and grow more tree campaigns. The members of the Girl Guides Association conducted a wide range of social activities in schools, in hospitals and clinics, in refugee camps, in milk and food centres and among the physically handicapped. The scout movements in the States received encouragement from the government in the form of grants-in-aid. The Ministry of Education gave a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association and Rs. 2,500 to the Girl Guides Association.

## 8. National Cadet Corps

With a view to inculcating and developing the qualities of discipline, leadership, resourcefulness and citizenship in the youth of this country and with the object of building up a reserve of leaders to enable the Armed Forces to find officers rapidly in national emergency, the National Cadet Corps was raised in 1948. Within three years of its existence, the N. C. C. had not only taken roots deep in the soil but was developing on sound lines. Both the senior and junior divisions continued to be very popular with the students. In some States, girls' divisions were also formed. To meet the shortage of officers a large number of teachers from schools and colleges were given commissions after training. Annual camps were, as usual, organised all over the country, in which the cadets and officers evinced great interest. The N. C. C. also took part in ceremonial parades held in connection with Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations.

With the raising of the corps in Pepsu, during the year under report, the N. C. C. was functioning in all the States, except Hyderabad, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura. Hyderabad, however, had an Officers' Training Corps for university and college students. In Travancore-Cochin, the starting of junior division for high school students was under the consideration of the State government. Air Force training was introduced for the first time for cadets in the junior division attached to some high schools in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa. Bombay also started an Air Squadron for the college students. The total number of cadets in all the States, during 1950-51.

was nearly 57,000--19,000 in the senior division and 38,000 in the junior division.

## 9. Extra-Curricular Activities

Extra-curricular activities continued to find their place in the programmes of the schools and colleges in all the States. These activities could be broadly divided in the following groups :

(a) *Social Service Activities* : These were mostly carried on by Red Cross Societies, St. John Ambulance Association and Scouts' Organisations and took the form of rendering service on the occasions of fairs, festivals, epidemics or floods, collection of funds for the relief of the distressed and the destitutes, village *safai* work, and helping authorities at the Independence Day, Republic Day and other social functions.

(b) *Cultural and Recreational Activities* : These included the formation of dramatic clubs, organization of debating and literary societies, study circles and seminars, bringing out of magazines--conducting of variety shows and musical concerts, trips and excursions to places of historical and other interest, hiking, gardening, tree planting, indoor games, etc.

## 10. School Meals

As in the previous year, the system of providing mid-day meals to school children was being followed in a small number of schools. The main difficulties were lack of funds, rationing of food stuffs and poverty of the parents. The following is a brief account of the position in the different States during the year under review :

In Assam, arrangements for providing mid-day meals to pupils existed only in a few high schools. Skimmed milk was, however, served to students of the primary classes in all the divisions. In Bihar, mid-day meals were provided in a few government high schools only. In Madhya Pradesh, the scheme of providing mid-day meals was in force only in the primary schools in scheduled areas. In Madras, Harijan Welfare Department of the State Government and the Madras Corporation provided meals to students in their elementary schools. The number of government schools covered by the scheme was 1,313 and the harijan pupils served thereby was 76,039. The figures of the Madras Corporation were : schools 140 and students 7,793. In Orissa, only a few secondary schools had arrangements to supply light refreshments to students for which they were charged. In some basic schools a portion of the garden produce was utilized for this purpose. In Punjab, students were encouraged to bring their own meals with them and arrangements were made for them to eat together. In some districts skimmed milk was served to under-nourished children and also to those in the famine-stricken areas. In West Bengal, proper arrangements for the supply of mid-day tiffin to pupils of almost all the government managed institutions were in existence under the compulsory tiffin scheme of the State government. Among private institutions only

56 schools (42 for boys and 14 for girls) joined this scheme and a sum of Rs. 24,000 was given to them as grants-in-aid.

In Mysore, the Government provided, during the year, Rs. 35,000 for secondary schools and Rs. 2,000 for new type middle schools to be spent on the supply of mid-day meals to children. Due to paucity of funds, the over-all scheme covering the primary and secondary schools could not be started. In Cochin area of Travancore-Cochin State, noon-feeding was conducted in almost all primary schools, while in Travancore area it was given in 7 out of 9 *taluks*, where compulsory primary education was in force. The Travancore Vanchi Poor Fund also served some selected schools in this respect.

In Coorg, children belonging to scheduled castes and other backward classes were provided with free meals at the schools where their strength exceeded 10. A sum of Rs 28,000 was incurred on this account during the year. In Himachal Pradesh, only poor students were given light refreshments out of the school union fund.

## 11. Medical Examination of School Children

During the year under report, there was very little improvement in the system of medical examination of school children. Although the inspection in some form or the other was carried out in almost all the States, the results achieved were far from satisfactory. Perfunctory manner in which the inspection was done, failure to carry out the remedial measures suggested, lack of follow-up work, absence of school clinics, ineffective co-operation between the school authorities and parents and above all the paucity of funds were the main causes for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The position, as obtaining in the different States, during 1950-51, is briefly stated below :

In Assam, medical inspection of children in the government high schools only was conducted by the Assistant Surgeons and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Private high schools and middle and primary schools, both government and private, had no such arrangements.

In Bihar, a Medical Officer for boys' high schools was attached to each Division. For the girls' high schools there was one Lady Medical Officer for the whole State. But due to the rapid rise in the number of high schools many schools could not have the benefit of even a single visit. In middle and primary schools there were hardly any arrangements for medical examination of students. In Patna division, some schools started first-aid medical stores with homeopathic medicines.

In Madhya Pradesh, only high schools had some arrangements for the medical check up of their students by qualified doctors. Government doctors on tours, however, inspected primary school children.

In Madras, secondary schools could levy a special fee for conducting medical examination. During the year, 55 schools for boys and 8 for girls had medical inspection programmes under this scheme.

There was no provision for the medical inspection of children reading in elementary schools, except in the case of schools under Madras Corporation. The Corporation employed 4 Medical Inspectors and 3 Medical Inspectress. The Inspectors attended to the minor ailments of students at school premises with the help of first-aid trained teachers. Children suffering from skin diseases were treated at the various skin clinics in the city and those requiring institutional treatment were referred to government hospitals. During the year, 13,495 boys and 12,266 girls in the Corporation schools were examined, out of whom 6,088 boys and 4,456 girls were found suffering from some disease or the other.

In Orissa, the School Medical Officer visited 33 high schools during the year. Of the 5,236 students examined, 3,244 were found defective.

Most of the high schools in urban areas of Punjab had their own arrangements for the medical inspection and follow-up treatment of their students. Some schools had dispensaries of their own. Experiments were tried during this year to have collective medical inspection schemes and joint dispensaries for all high schools in bigger towns. At district headquarters, Health Leagues were formed with high officials and school representatives as members which ran school clinics. At Ferozepur, the Central Clinic run by 13 schools on co-operative basis was a great success. There was, however, no regular scheme for medical inspection of school children in rural areas by doctors in charge of rural dispensaries. Only occasional medical tests were conducted.

The scheme of medical inspection of students in Uttar Pradesh was carried out, as usual, under the supervision of the Assistant Director, Health Publicity. Fourteen big towns in the State had whole time School Health Officers. They conducted during the year detailed examination in 175 (out of 237) schools and covered 30,854 (out of 1,17,544) students. They also contacted 587 guardians of defective children and gave them the necessary advice. In 32 (out of 42 towns), Medical Officers of Health in their capacity as ex-officio School Health Officers carried out detailed examinations of 8,773 (out of 60,391) in 76 (out of 162) schools. They also visited 171 (out of 454) other schools and conducted ordinary examination of 16,516 (out of 67,328) children during the year. The 40 District Medical Officers of Health examined in detail 33,777 students, besides carrying out ordinary examination of 1,10,115 students. The 14 big towns had each a school clinic. The total number of students treated in these clinics was 86,754. As many as 425 poor boys were supplied with spectacles free of cost.

In West Bengal, a great majority of the residential schools and Anglo-Indian and Missionary schools had adequate arrangements for the medical examination of their students.

In Hyderabad, medical inspection was conducted in all the schools. There were five Medical Officers and 2 Lady doctors for the

government secondary schools in Hyderabad city and Secunrabad. In Hyderabad city, 2 school clinics were also functioning. In the districts, the Local Medical Officers attended to this work. Poor students with defective vision were supplied with glasses free of cost.

In Mysore, medical inspection of school boys was confined to government schools in the corporation area of Bangalore and 82 municipal centres. Seven hundred and fifty four girls studying in boys' high schools were also examined.

In Madya Bharat, children in schools in urban areas having State dispensaries were medically examined once a year.

In Pepsu, periodic medical examinations were carried out in some schools only.

In Rajasthan, students in cities were medically examined by the departmental doctors or by the medical authorities of hospitals and dispensaries from time to time.

In Cochin area of the Travancore-Cochin State, the medical inspection of high and middle school children was done by two Medical Inspectors and one Medical Inspectress deputed by the Medical Department. The department withdrew the Inspectress and one Medical Inspector during July, 1950. No substitute was appointed pending the decision regarding the system of medical examination to be followed. The total number of students examined during the year was about 4,000.

In Ajmer, children in the schools located in urban areas only were medically examined once a year. No such arrangements existed for rural schools.

In A. and N. Islands, medical examination of school children was conducted by the medical department.

In Bilaspur, free medical service and advice were tendered to school children in the rural areas by the doctor in charge of the local dispensary. Where there were no dispensaries, the head teacher usually kept with him a stock of medicines of general use.

In Coorg, children in government high schools were examined by the school Medical Officer, while those in aided high schools by private doctors. In middle and primary schools, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the local dispensaries attended to this work.

In Himachal Pradesh, the District Medical officers conducted regular medical examination of school students in their jurisdiction.

In Delhi, annual medical examination of children was conducted in most of the schools. All high and higher secondary schools maintained their own dispensaries for first aid and minor treatments.

## 12. Education of Displaced Students

The measure introduced during the previous years for the benefit of displaced students were continued during 1950-51. Every displaced student in the primary stage was provided free education, besides a grant of Rs. 5 per annum to cover the cost of books and stationary. Students in the secondary stage were exempted from payment of tuition fees, provided they showed satisfactory progress. In colleges and universities, displaced students with good record received stipends varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 p.m. Cash grants for purchase of books and payment of examination fees were also sanctioned. There was relaxation of rules for admission to certain examinations conducted by boards and universities. The Punjab University decided to extend the benefit to displaced students to appear as private candidates upto 1955.

During the year under review, the total expenditure incurred by the Central Government in the form of financial assistance to students was Rs. 27,91,862. Its break-up was as follows :

Loans	...	Rs. 2,37,719
Stipends	...	Rs. 19,17,448
Freeships	...	Rs. 2,93,135
Cash Grants	...	Rs. 43,560

Besides these, 28 students studying in foreign countries, whose resources were depleted due to partition, received loans amounting to Rs. 60,540 from the Central Rehabilitation Ministry.

The Central Government gave grants amounting to Rs. 1.92 lakhs to existing educational institutions for expansion, Rs. 16.38 lakhs to disrupted institutions and Rs. 5.73 lakhs to new institutions. The institutions which were thus benefitted included 28 colleges, 23 schools and a research institute in Punjab and 2 colleges in Bombay. In addition to these, a number of new institutions were opened in camps for displaced students.

The Central Ministry of Labour provided training facilities in various trades to 213 displaced persons at a cost of Rs. 1,31,858.

The facilities provided by the State governments to displaced students are summarised below :

The Government of Bombay granted study loans and stipends amounting to Rs. 62,000 and Rs. 2,340 respectively to college students. The government also spent Rs. 4,55,932 for giving financial concessions to displaced students in the secondary stage and Rs. 3,754 to those in the primary stage. The Jai Hind College, Bombay, which was primarily intended for students from Sind, continued to enjoy permission for the full use of the building of Elphinstone College during the morning. The college received a grant of Rs. 12,000 during the year. National College, Bandra, another institution for displaced students, was given Rs. 10,000 as aid. Nine secondary and 30 primary schools were started during 1950-51 for the convenience of children of displaced persons, raising the number of such schools to 39 and 153 respectively.

In Madras, 17 displaced students in colleges received loans amounting to Rs. 23,143. Besides these, 5 students were awarded stipends of the total value of Rs. 2,461.

In Orissa, 10 new schools were opened in refugees camps and rehabilitation centres during the year.

In Punjab, the number of displaced students benefitted and the amount sanctioned under the various assistance schemes of the government during 1950-51 was :

	No. of Students	Amount Sanctioned Rs.
Primary classes ...	24,577	1,05,225
Secondary classes ...	50,807	12,25,474
Colleges ...	875	1,36,601
Loans ...	8	1,050

Besides this, the government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,53,560 on disrupted schools and Rs. 14,57,521 on colleges and the university.

During the year, the Rehabilitation Commissioner Uttar Pradesh placed at the disposal of Education Department a sum of Rs. 7,80,300 which was distributed among displaced students. The education budget also provided for Rs. 2,500 for granting scholarships to displaced students by which 37 students were benefitted.

In West Bengal, 2,381 displaced students reading for post-matriculation courses in general, professional and vocational education were paid Rs. 5,58,420 in the forms of stipends. In addition, 136 students secured loans amounting to Rs. 2,15,670. Capital grants amounting to Rs. 8.42 lakhs were given to 119 secondary schools to enable them to provide facilities to displaced students.

During the year under review, one high and some middle and primary schools were started in Madhya Bharat for displaced students.

In Rajasthan, the Rehabilitation Department of the State government ran a number of schools exclusively for displaced students.

In Saurashtra, 26 primary and 2 secondary schools were functioning mainly for the education of the displaced children. The total direct and indirect expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,57,487.

During 1950-51, there were 8 high, one middle and 38 primary schools in the State of Ajmer which provided education mainly for displaced children. Of these, 4 high schools (3 for boys and one for girls) and 34 primary schools were government managed and the rest were aided institutions.

In A. and N. Islands, there 3 were primary schools for displaced students.

The Government of Bhopal spent Rs. 52,106 on the education of 1,064 displaced children during this year. The State had one primary and 2 middle schools for this purpose.

The Vindhya Pradesh Government provided for a sum of Rs. 3,000 for granting scholarships to displaced students.

### 13. Indian Students Abroad

In 1947, the Government of India had appointed a Committee to review the working of the Overseas Scholarship Scheme. As a result of the recommendations of the Committee, the scope of the scheme was enlarged to cater for the requirements of universities, research institutions and public utility concerns also. A sum of Rs. 6.7 lakhs was sanctioned by the government for the operation of the new scheme during 1949-50. Forty persons were awarded scholarships for study in foreign countries, out of whom only two were able to go abroad by the end of March, 1950. During 1950-51, the budget provision amounted to Rs. 2.82 lakhs and 24 scholars were sent abroad. Fifty-eight scholars of the old scheme returned to India after completing their studies. Some of the State governments had also their own schemes for deputing their employees for further education abroad.

Under the Central States Scholarships Scheme, which is applicable to students belonging to Part C States, two scholarships were awarded during the year.

The Government of India also gave financial assistance to students who were already abroad but who were stranded owing to deterioration in the financial position of their guardians after partition or who were adversely affected by devaluation of the rupee vis-a-vis the dollar. During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 1,06,661 were sanctioned to 52 students by the Ministry of Education. The Rehabilitation Ministry also sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 60,540.

Some foreign governments and institutions and international organisations also awarded scholarships and fellowships to Indian students for studies abroad. The following statement shows the number of scholars/fellows sent abroad during the year :

U.N. Social Welfare Fellowship and Scholarships Programme	...	...	25
Government of Italy	...	...	2
Government, of Egypt	...	...	2
Government of France	...	...	10
Government of Turkey	...	...	1
Government of Iran	...	...	2
British Council, London	...	...	12
Louis Ville University, Kentucky, U.S.A.	...	...	1
Barbour Scholarships for Oriental Women, University of Michigan	...	...	2
Royal Commission of London Exhibition 1851	...	...	1
M.I.T. Foreign Students Summer Project	...	...	5
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>63</b>

In addition to scholars selected under the above schemes, a large number of other students went abroad either at their own expense or on scholarships from private agencies. Their statistics are not available.



## Appendix—A—Jammu and Kashmir

### Main Developments

A brief account of the main developments in the field of education in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is given below :

- (a) The State government appointed a committee of experts to review the entire field of education and recommend measures to bring education into closer and more intimate touch with the new socio-economic order. The committee in their report made far-reaching recommendations regarding duration of primary and secondary stages, establishment of multipurpose high schools, medium of instruction, reform of syllabi and curriculum, vocational guidance, training of teachers and their salaries, physical education and youth welfare, etc.
- (b) Statutes governing the admission of candidates to M.A. and M.Sc. examinations in certain subjects were passed by the Senate of the Jammu and Kashmir University.
- (c) The syndicate of the University approved the establishment of a High Elevation Research Observatory at Gulmurg in collaboration with the Muslim University, Aligarh.
- (d) The S.P. College, Srinagar was raised to the status of a degree college.
- (e) The G. M. College, Jammu started M. A. classes in Economics.
- (f) The government established 2 intermediate colleges in the mofussil and one degree college for girls in Srinagar.
- (g) National Cadet Corps was started for college students.

### Main Statistics

The following table shows the main statistics of institutions.

## enrolment, teachers and expenditure :

Type	No. of Institutions			No. of Pupils	No. of Teachers	Expenditure
	Managed by Government	Managed by Private Bodies (Aided)	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Universities	1	...	1	...	...	Rs. 1,58,334
Arts and Science Colleges	6	3	9	2,534	156	} 5,85,788
Oriental Colleges	...	4	4	245	29	
Teachers' Training Colleges	1	...	1	145*	23	
Secondary Schools	148	47	195	43,967	2,099	15,03,303†
Primary Schools	1,080	35	1,115	56,725	2,162	14,66,105†
Training Schools	1	...	1	140	31	75,000†
Muktabs and Pathshalas	148	...	148	3,245	148	20,213†
Social (Adult) Education Centres	120	...	120	2,400	120	30,000†
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,09,401</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>40,35,743††</b>

\*Includes 100 pupils in the diploma class.

†Figures relate to expenditure from government funds only.

††Includes Rs. 1,97,000 as indirect expenditure.

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

#### A S S A M

##### *Men's Branch*

Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree	1,000-500-1,500	Incharge of the Education Department and Educational Adviser to the government
Assistant Director of Public Instruction	2	Post-graduate degree	250-250-300-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750 plus Rs. 150 as special pay	Assists Director in all matters
Inspector of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree	250-250-300-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750 plus Rs. 150 as special pay.	Inspection and supervision of primary and secondary education
Secretary State Primary Education Board	1	Post-graduate degree	250-250-300-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750	Administration, inspection, supervision and organisation of primary education
Special Officer Basic Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Basic Education	250-250-300-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750	Inspection, supervision and organisation of basic education
Special Officer National Cadet Corps	1	Graduate with training in N.C.C.	250-250-300-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750	Inspection, supervision and organisation of N.C.C.
Special Officer Social Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Social Education	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Inspection, supervision and organisation of social education

**APPENDIX—B**  
**State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)**

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A S S A M (Contd.)</b>			Rs.	
<b>Men's Branch (Contd.)</b>				
<b>Assistant Inspector of Schools :</b>				
(a) General	3	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Assists Inspector in all matters
(b) For Plain Tribals	1	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Assists Inspector in matter of education in plains tribal areas
(c) For Hills	1	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Assists Inspector in matter of education in hill areas
(d) For Sanskrit Education	1	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Assists Inspector in connection with Sanskrit education
(e) For Muslim Education	1	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450	Assists Inspector in connection with Muslim education
Deputy Inspector of Schools	18	Graduate	175-15-250-20-350-25-400	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Superintendent Normal Schools	2	Graduate	175-15-250-20-350-25-400 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Supervision and management of training schools
Inspector of Physical Training	2	Diploma in Physical Training	100-10-130-EB-6-190-10-250 plus special pay	Inspection and organisation of physical education
Sub-Inspector of Schools	68	Graduate	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250	Assists Deputy Inspector

1	2	3	4	5
Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools	74	Passed Matric and Normal (3rd Year) Trained	75-24-100-EB-4-120	Inspection of lower primary schools and mass literacy centres
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress of Schools	1	Graduate	200-200-225-20-425-EB-25-60)	Inspection of girls' schools
Assistant Inspectress of Schools				
(a) General	1	Graduate	175-15-250-20-350-25-400	Assists Inspectress of Schools
(b) For Hills	1	Graduate	175-15-250-20-350-25-400	Assists Inspectress in respect of education in hill areas

### BIHAR

#### *Men's Branch*

Director of Public Instruction	1	An eminent educationist with experience and administrative ability of high order	1,300-100-2,000	Controls the Education Department and is immediately responsible to government
Deputy Director of Education	5	Graduate with experience and administrative ability	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000 plus special pay of Rs. 150	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Inspector of Schools	4	Trained Graduate with experience and administrative ability	350-25-50-EB-35-1,000	Inspection of all institutions (other than colleges) and specially of high and secondary training schools

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

**B I H A R (Contd.)**

*Men's Branch (Contd.)*

District Inspector of Schools	17	Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of high, middle, primary, junior basic training schools and supervision of basic schools and social education centres
Superintendent Basic and Social Education	4	Basic Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of basic schools and social education centres
Assistant Director of Education (Sanskrit)	1	M. A. in Sanskrit	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of Sanskrit tols, vidyalayas and pathshalas. Adviser to the Director regarding Sanskrit education
Assistant Director of Education (Islamic)	1	M. A. in Persian and Arabic	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of madrassas. Adviser to the Director regarding Islamia Education
Assistant Director of Education (Planning)	1	Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Responsible for Post-War Development plans
Deputy Inspector of Schools	57	Trained Graduate	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection of middle, primary, junior basic training schools, senior and junior basic schools and social education centres in the sub-division

1	2	3	4	5
Craft Inspector	1	Specialist in Basic Craft	Rs. 150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection of craft work in all basic schools
Assistant Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Post-graduate degree in Sanskrit	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection and supervision of Sanskrit institutions.
Assistant Inspector of Basic Education	2	Trained Graduate (Basic)	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Supervision of basic schools
Inspector of Students' Residences	1	Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25 670-EB-20-750	Supervision of college or school hostels and approved hostels
Sub-Inspector of Schools	269	Trained Graduate	(i) 100-5-130-EB-6-190 (ii) 75-4-95-EB-5-120-5-130-3-150	Inspection of primary schools
Inspecting Maulavi	24	Maulavi Examination Passed or Matric C.T.	50-2-70-EB-2-90	Inspection of primary schools for Muslim education
Special Inspecting Officer for Mohammadan Education	4	Trained Graduate	100-5-130-EB-6-190	Inspection of schools having Mohammadans on rolls
Special Inspecting Officer for Depressed Classes	1 +1 +21	Trained Graduate I.A.C.T. Passed Matric and Trained	(i) 100-5-130-EB-6-190 (ii) 75-4-95-EB-5-120-3-150 (iii) 50-2-70-EB-2-90	Inspection of primary schools in respect of pupils of depressed classes

*Women's Branch*

Deputy Directress of Education	1	Trained Graduate	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000	Inspection of girls' high schools and administration and direction of female education
District Inspectress of Schools	9	Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of girls' high and middle schools and special classes for the teaching of needle work

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
<b>B O M B A Y</b>				
Rs.				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	2,000-100-2,100-200-2,500	Incharge of the Education Department and adviser to the government in educational matters
Chairman Secondary School Certificate Examination and Joint Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	1,300-60-1-600 plus special pay of Rs. 150	Incharge of S.S.C Examination Board and also of primary education in his capacity as Joint Director of Education.
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	4	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	1 in the scale : 320-40-640-EB-40-1,200 plus special pay of 150  3 in the scale of : 350-30-650-EB-45-1,000 plus special pay of Rs. 150	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Special Officer for Post-War Educational Expansion and Development	1	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	350-30-650-EB-1,100	Responsible for Post-war Educational schemes of Expansion and Development
Divisional Educational Inspector of Schools	6	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of secondary and special schools and primary training institution and supervision of primary education in general



1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors : (a) for Drawing and Craft Work	1	High proficiency certificate in Drawing with administrative experience	Rs. 350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of all secondary schools so far as teaching of drawing and craft work is concerned
(b) for Visual Education	1	High academic qualifications with a certificate of training in Visual Education	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Incharge of visual education in all Institutions
(c) for Physical Education	1	Post-graduate degree with training in Physical Education	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Incharge of physical education in all institutions
Assistant Educational Inspector of Schools	12	Trained Graduate with experience in teaching	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of secondary and special schools for boys and training institutions
Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools and Deputy Educational Inspector Cum Administrative Officer	28	Trained Graduate with 5 years' teaching experience	220-15-400-EB-40-500-EB-25-650-(plus special pay of Rs. 30 to D.E. I.'s Cum A. Os. only)	Inspection of primary, middle and high schools
Deputy Educational Inspector for Sindhi Schools	1	Trained Graduate with 5 years' teaching experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of Sindhi schools
Assistant Inspector for Drawing and Craft work	2	Matric and Art Master's certificate	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Assists the Inspector for Drawing and Craft in his inspection duties
Secretary Regional Social Education Committee	3	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspection experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of social education centres
Administrative Officer of District School Boards	19	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspection experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Administration of schools under District School Boards

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualification	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
<b>B O M B A Y (Contd.)</b>				
<i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
Administrative Officer, Municipal School Board :				
(a) Poona City	1	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspection experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Administration of schools under Poona City Municipality
(b) Others	16	Trained Graduate	7 in the grade of 150-10-200-EB-10-250 and 9 in the grade of 70-200	Administration of municipal schools
Craft Organiser	5	Graduate with Training in Basic and Craft education	160-10-200-EB-10-250	Supervision of craft and basic education in primary schools
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools	-494	Trained Graduate, trained primary teacher	70-200	Inspection and supervision of primary schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	3	Trained Post-graduate with sufficient administrative experience	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of secondary and special schools for girls and training institutions for women

1	2	3	4	5
Assistant Inspectress of Schools	4	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspecting experience	Rs. 220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of secondary and special schools for girls
Inspectress of Urdu (Girls) Schools	1	Trained Graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspecting experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of Urdu primary schools
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectress of Schools	65	Matric S.T.C. (Serving under District School Boards as English class teachers)	70-5-140	Inspection of primary schools for girls

### MADHYA PRADESH

#### Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Post-graduate	1,250-50-1,500	Direction and administration of Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	5	Trained Post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Assists Director in the discharge of his duties
Inspector of Technical Education	1	Post-graduate degree	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Organisation of technical education (post held in abeyance since 4-7-50)
Divisional Superintendent of Education	8	Trained Post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Control and inspection of high and normal schools in the division
Divisional Cultural Organizer for Social Education	4	Trained Post-graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Organisation of cultural activities (post held in abeyance)
District Inspector of Schools	22	Trained Graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Control and Inspection of Indian English middle and Indian middle schools in the district

**APPENDIX-B**  
**State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd).**

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualification	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

**MADHAYA P A D E S H (Contd.)**

*Men's Branch (Contd.)*

Additional District Inspector of Schools	22	Trained Graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Administration of social education centres in the district
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	130	Trained Graduate	100-100-5-150-150-EB-5-200	Inspection of primary and Indian middle schools

*Woman's Branch*

Inspectress of Schools	3	Trained Post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Control and inspection of high and normal schools for girls
District Inspectress of Schools	7	Trained Post-graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Control and inspection of primary, Indian English middle and middle schools for girls
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	22	Trained Graduate	100-100-5-150-150-EB-5-200	Inspection of primary and Indian middle schools

**M A D R A S**

*Men's Branch*

Director of Public Instruction	1	Not. prescribed	1,500-150/2-1,800	Incharge of the Education Department and Commissioner for government examinations
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1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3	Not prescribed	Rs. 600-100/2-1,000 plus Duty Allowance of Rs. 50	Assists the Director in the Administration of the department
Divisional Inspector of Schools	4	Not prescribed	600-100/2-1,000	Control and supervision of elementary education in the division
Special Officer for Citizenship Training	1	Not prescribed	350-25/2-400	Assists the Director in respect of social education
District Education Officer	31	Post graduate degree with 12 years' teaching experience for a direct recruit and trained Graduate for a promotee	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Inspection of secondary and training schools and control of elementary schools
Technical Education Officer	1	B.E. degree	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Assists the Director in respect of technical education
Basic Education Officer	2	Trained Post-graduate	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Assists the Director in respect of basic education
Inspector of Oriental Schools	1	Trained Post-graduate (in Sanskrit) with knowledge of more than one South Indian languages	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Inspection of schools for oriental education
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with a diploma of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education and a foreign degree or diploma	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Inspection of physical education activities in schools and supervision of the work of Regional Physical Directors
Deputy Inspector of Schools:				
(a) Senior Cadre	346	Trained Graduate-I Grade	165-5-205-10-145	Inspection of elementary schools
		Trained Graduate-II Grade	85-5-125-10-175	

**APPENDIX—B**  
**State Educational Directorate And Inspectorate-(Contd.)**

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.  
**M A D R A S (Contd.)**

*Men's Branch (Contd.)*

(b) Junior Cadre	235	Trained Graduate for a direct recruit and secondary Grade Training in case of a promotee	65-5-105-5-125	Inspection of elementary schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress at the Office of Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained Graduate in case of a promotee	230-30½-2-260-40½-2-500-50½-700	Assists the Director in the administration of the department
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	6	Trained Post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained Graduate in case of a promotee	230-30½-2-260-40½-2-500-50½-700	Inspection of secondary and training schools for women
Inspectress of Anglo Indian Schools	1	Trained Graduate	230-30½-2-260-40½-2-500-50½-700	Inspection of Anglo-Indian secondary, training and primary schools
Woman Specialist in Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	230-30½-2-260-40½-2-500-50½-700	Organisation of physical education (post held in abeyance)

1

2

3

4

5

ORISSA <sup>Rs.</sup>

*Men's Branch*

Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Post-graduate	1,300-100-1,600	Responsible for the efficient management of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Post-graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- EB-30-690-30-780- EB-40-860	Assists the Director
Inspector of Schools	3	Trained Graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- EB-30-690-30-780- EB-40-860	Inspection of all schools-specially of high schools
Adult (Social) Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- EB-30-690-30-780- EB-40-860	Organisation of social education
Organiser Basic Education	1	Trained Graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- EB-30-690-30-780- EB-40-860	Organisation of basic education
District Inspector	13	Trained Graduate	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25- 610-EB-30-700	Inspection of middle and elementary training schools
Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Trained Graduate	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25- 610-EB-30-700	Inspection of Sanskrit tols and schools. Adviser to the Director on all questions relating to Sanskrit education
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25-460	Organisation of physical education in colleges and high schools. Adviser to the Director in respect of physical education

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

### ORISSA (Contd.)

#### Men's Branch (Contd.)

Deputy Inspector of Schools	24	Trained Graduate	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Inspection of middle and elementary training schools
Special Inspecting Officer (Mohammadan Education)	1	Trained Graduate	120-5-155-EB-6-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Inspection of madrassas, Urdu schools and Persian classes
Inspector of Physical Education	3	Graduate with training in Physical Education	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Organisation of physical education in secondary schools for boys
Assistant Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Graduate with knowledge of Sanskrit	70-2-74-3-98-4-110-EB-5-140	Inspection of Sanskrit tols and Sanskrit primary schools
Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools	185	Trained Matriculate	Trained Inter. Arts : 70-2-80-4-100 with 20 per cent as special pay Trained Matric : 60-2-90 with 20 per cent as special pay Elementary Training Passed : 40-1-50-2-60	Inspection of primary and indigenous schools
Inspecting Maulavi	1	Fazil or Alim	50-2-70	Inspection of Urdu primary schools



1	2	3	4	5
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Rs.  
*Women's Branch*

Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- EB-30-690-30-780-EB-40- 860	Inspection of girls' institutions. Ad- viser to the Director on girls' education
District Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25-610 EB-30-700	Inspection of middle and primary schools for girls, special classes for the teaching of needle work and zanana schools
Deputy Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220- EB-10/2-250	Inspection of middle and primary schools for girls, special classes for the teaching of needle work and zanana schools
Inspectress of Physical Edu- cation	1	Graduate with training in Physical Education	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220- EB-10/2-250	Organisation of physical education in secondary schools for girls

P U N J A B

*Men's Branch*

Director of Public Instruc- tion	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experi- ence	2,000-75-2,300	In-charge of the Education Department of the State
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experi- ence	1,250-50-1,500	Assists the Director in the efficient administration of the department and inspects Anglo-Indian schools
Inspector of Training Insti- tutions	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50- 1,200	Inspection of training institutions

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd).

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. <b>PUNJAB (Contd.)</b> <i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
Inspector of Vernacular Education and Secretary Advisory Board for Books	1	Post-graduate degree with experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200	Organisation of vernacular education
Social Education Officer	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200	Organisation of social education
Officer on Special Duty (National Cadet Corps)	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200	Organisation of N.C.C. training
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200	Inspection of schools
Deputy Divisional Inspector of Schools	5	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	250-25-550-EB-25-750	Assists Divisional Inspector of Schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools for Rural Science	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	250-25-550-EB-25-750	Responsible for all work connected with rural education

1	2	3	4	5
District Inspector of schools	12	Trained Graduate	Rs. 250-25-550-EB-25-750	Inspection of primary and vernacular middle schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	87	Trained Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	12 in the grade of 230-10-270-EB-10-300 59 in the grade of 150-10-190-EB-10-220 and 16 in the grade of 90-5-150	Supervision and inspection of primary schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Deputy Directress of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	900-40-1100	Assists the Director and advises on girls' education
Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	400-25-625-EB-650-25-850	Inspection of all schools for girls
Deputy Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	260-20-500-EB-30-650	Inspection of all schools for girls
District Inspectress of Schools	12	Trained Graduate	2 in the grade of 260-20-500-EB-30-650 10 in the grade of 230-10-270-EB-10-300	Supervision and inspection of girls' primary schools
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	13	Trained Graduate	1 in the grade of 230-10-270-EB-10-300, 12 in the grade of 150-10-190-EB-10-220	Supervision and inspection of girls' primary schools

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
<b>PUNJAB (Contd)</b> <span style="float: right;">Rs.</span>				
<i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
Assistant Inspectress for Domestic Science	2	Diploma in Domestic Science	230-300	Incharge of Domestic Science education
Assistant Inspectress for Physical Education	1	Trained Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	230-300	Inspection of physical. training in girls' schools
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Trained Post-graduate	1,700-50-2,000	Adviser to the government in educational matters and is responsible for the efficient running of the department
Deputy Director of Education	2	Trained Post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-1,200 plus special pay of Rs. 100	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties

1	2	3	4	5
			Ra.	
Regional Deputy Director of Education	5	Trained Post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Over-all control of education in the region
District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Supervision and control of education in district
Officer on Special Duty (Secondary)	1	Trained Post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Responsible for implementation of the scheme on re-organisation of secondary education
Officer on Special Duty (Primary)	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Responsible for the expansion of primary education
Officer on Special Duty (Journal)	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Editing of 'Shiksha'
District Inspector of Schools	43	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Responsible for the expansion of primary education
Inspector of European Schools	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Inspection of European schools and general-charge of social education
Inspector of Arabic Madrassas	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Supervision of education in Arabic madrassas and conduct of examinations
Inspector of Mohammadan Schools	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Inspection of Islamia schools and maktabas
Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Inspection of Sanskrit pathshalas
Deputy Inspector of Schools	51	Trained Graduate	200-10-250-EB-10-310-EB-14-450	Inspection of primary, junior high and training schools in the district

## APENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd).

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

#### UTTAR PRADESH (Contd.)

##### *Men's Branch*

Deputy Inspector of Mohammadan Schools	5	Trained Graduate	200-10-250-EB-10-310-EB-14-850	Inspection of primary, junior high and training schools in the districts
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	316	Trained Graduate with knowledge of one language of the State	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Inspection of primary schools in the circle

##### *Women's Branch (Contd.)*

Assistant Directress of Education	1	Trained Post-graduate	100-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Assists Director in the performance of his duties in respect of girls' education
Regional Inspectress of Girls' Schools	5	Trained Post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Controls girls' education in districts
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools	49	Trained Post-graduate	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Inspection and supervision of primary and junior high schools in rural areas

1

2

3

4

5

## WEST BENGAL

Rs.

## Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Not prescribed	1,800-100-2,000	Incharge of the Education Department and Educational Adviser to the government
Assistant Director of Public Instruction	2	Post-graduate degree	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists the Director in discharge of his duties
Chief Inspector of Schools :				
(a) Primary and Basic Education	1	1st Class Post-graduate degree with teaching and inspection experience	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists Director in the over-all supervision of primary and basic education Assists Director in the over-all supervision of secondary education
(b) Secondary Education	1			
(c) Technical Education	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists Director in the over-all supervision of technical education
(d) Physical Education	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Organisation of physical education in the State
(e) Adult Education	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Organisation and expansion of adult education
Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Inspection of Anglo-Indian schools
Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools :				
(a) Primary (and Basic) Education	2	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB 680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Inspection of primary and basic schools

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.  
**WEST BENGAL (Contd.)**

*Men's Branch (Contd.)*

(b) Secondary Education	1	Not prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1200	Inspection of secondary schools
Adult Education Officer	2	Not prescribed	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Not prescribed (one post held in abeyance)
Assistant Inspector (Special Duties)	1	Trained Post-graduate	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Attached to headquarters for special duties connected with enquiries to be made from time to time
District Inspector of Schools	19	Trained Graduate	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-2-750	Inspection of primary, middle and training schools
Assistant Inspector of Schools	33	Trained Post-graduate	200 5-250	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Sub-Inspector of Schools	148	Trained Graduate	100-5-160-EB-5-215-EB-225	Inspection of primary schools



1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rs.</b>				
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Chief Inspectress of Schools	1	First class Post-graduate degree with teaching experience	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960 EB-40-1,200	Inspection of girls' schools
Deputy Chief Inspectress of Basic Education	1	First class Post-graduate degree with teaching experience	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960 EB-40-1,200	Responsible for primary (and basic) education for girls
District Inspectress of Schools	8	First class Post-graduate degree with teaching experience	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Inspection of primary, middle and training schools for girls
Adult Education Officer	1	Not prescribed	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Incharge of social (adult) education (post held in abeyance)
Inspectress for Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Incharge of physical education for women
Assistant Inspectress of Schools	3	Post-graduate with teaching experience	200-5-250	Inspection of primary and middle schools
<b>HYDERABAD †</b>				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Graduate	2 250 (fixed)	Responsible for the efficient administration of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	2	Trained Graduate	1,600-2,000	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties

† Scales are in Osmania currency.

## APENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

#### HYDERABAD (Contd.)

##### *Men's Branch (Contd.)*

Assistant Director Class I	4	Graduate		Inspection of schools
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Trained Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	700-1,500 1,600-2,000	Organisation of physical education in schools
Divisional Inspector of Schools	5	Trained Graduate	700-1,500	Inspection of boys' schools in the division
District Inspector of Schools	17	Trained Graduate	300-800	Inspection of schools in the district
Assistant Inspector (Boy Scouts)	3	Trained Graduate	300-800	Organisation of Boy Scout movement
Inspector of Adult Education	1	Trained Graduate	300-800	Organisation and inspection of adult education centres
Assistant Inspector of Adult Education	2	Trained Graduate	325-400	Assists Inspector of Adult Education in the discharge of his duties

1	2	3	4	5
Special Officer and Head of the Department of Technical and Vocational Education	1	Hons. Graduate in Engineering with experience	Rs. 1,715 plus personal allowance of Rs. 215 to 329	Administration, inspection and control of technical institutions
Inspector of Industrial Schools	2	Hons. Graduate in Engineering with experience	386-21-428-EB-26-688	Inspection of industrial schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools (Grade I)	25	Trained Graduate	180-325	Inspection of primary and secondary schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools (Grade II)	61	Inter. Pass and Trained	150-225	Inspection of primary and secondary schools
Assistant Divisional Inspectress of Schools	5	Trained Graduate	300-800	Inspection of primary and secondary schools for girls
Lady Trainer Girls' Guide Association	1	Girl Guide Trained	300-800	Training of girl guides
Deputy Inspectress of Schools				
Grade I	4	Trained Graduate	180-325	Inspection of primary schools for girls
Grade II	1	Trained Graduate	150-325	Inspection of primary schools for girls
Grade III	7	Inter. or Matric Trained	95-155	Inspection of primary schools for girls

### MADHYA BHARAT

*Men's Branch*

Director of Education	1	Graduate	1,000-40-1,200	Responsible for the efficient administration of the Education Department
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## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

### MADHYA BHARAT (Contd.)

#### Men's Branch (Contd.)

Deputy Director of Education :

Headquarter	1	Graduate	500-25-750	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Regional	3	Graduate	500-25-750	Inspection and administration of educational institutions in the region
Assistant Director	1	Trained Graduate	250-15-400	Assists the Director of Education
District Inspector of Schools	16	Trained Graduate	250-15-400	Administration and inspection of primary and middle schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	3	Trained Graduate	200- 0-300	Assists the District Inspector of Schools
Assistant Inspector of Schools	67	Trained Graduate	150-10-250	Assists the Deputy Inspector of Schools

1	2	3	4	5
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Rs.

*Women's Branch*

Inspectress of Girls' Schools	2	Trained Graduate	250-15-400	Administration, control and inspection of girls' schools
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools	4	Trained Graduate	150-10-250	Assists the Inspectress of schools in the inspection of primary and middle schools

**M Y S O R E**

*Men's Branch*

Director of Public Instruction	1	Graduate	1,400 fixed	Direction and administration of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3	Graduate	(i) 700-50/2-800 (ii) 500-50/2-750	Assists the Director
Inspector of Commercial Schools and Secretary Commercial Examination Board	1	Graduate	200-20-300	Inspection of commercial classes of high schools and conduct of commercial examinations
Chief Medical Inspector of Schools	1	Medical Graduate	500-30-800	Medical inspection of children of schools
Medical Inspector of Schools	2	Medical Graduate	150-450	Inspection of primary and middle schools

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
<b>MYSORE</b> <sup>Rs.</sup> (Contd.)				
<i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
District Educational Officer	11	Graduate	300-25-500	Administration and inspection of all grades of schools in the district
Inspector of Sanskrit Schools	1	Graduate	60-5-90-EB-6-150	Inspection of Sanskrit schools and pathshalas and Sanskrit classes in middle schools
Superintendent of Practical Instruction Classes	1	Technically qualified	130-10-200	Supervision and inspection of practical instruction classes in middle schools
Agricultural Inspector	1	Licentiate or Diploma in Agriculture	100-8-140-10-200	Inspection of agricultural classes in schools
Inspector of Schools	114	Trained Graduate	(i) 130-10-200 (ii) 60-5-90-EB-6-150	Administration and inspection of primary schools, except Urdu girls' schools, and inspection of middle schools in rural areas
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools	1	Trained Graduate	(i) 130-10-200 (ii) 60-5-90-EB-6-150	Inspection of Urdu girls' training schools and Urdu girls' schools

1	2	3	4	5
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Rs.

**P. E. P. S. U.**

*Men's Branch*

Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,000-1,200 Present D. E. on deputation in the scale of 350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1200-1,250-1,500	Efficient administration of the Education Department
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	350-25-750	Inspection of schools
District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate	200-400	Inspection of middle and lower middle schools
Social Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	200-400	Organisation of social education
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate	130-190	Inspection of primary schools
Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	150-300	Inspection of physical education in schools

*Women's Branch*

Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	200-400	Inspection of girls' institutions
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**RAJASTHAN**

*Men's Branch*

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	1,600 fixed	Efficient administration of the Education Department
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## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

#### R A J S T H A N (Contd.)

##### *Men's Branch (Contd.)*

Deputy Director of Education	2	Trained Graduate	500-700	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Assistant Director of Education	1	Trained Graduate	300-600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100	Incharge of establishment work
Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate	(i) 250-500 (ii) 300-600	Supervision and inspection of high, middle, primary and training schools
Adult Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	300-600	Supervision and management of adult education
Deputy Inspector of Schools	37	Trained Graduate	100-200 plus a special pay of Rs. 75	Supervision of middle and primary schools
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	79	Trained Matric	50-100 plus a special pay of Rs. 35	Supervision of primary schools



1	2	3	4	5
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Rs.

*Women's Branch*

Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	300-600	Supervision and inspection of high, middle and primary schools for girls
Deputy Inspectress of Schools	6	Trained Graduate	100-200 plus a special pay of Rs. 75	Supervision of middle and primary schools

**SAURASHTRA***Men's Branch*

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate	1,100-50-1,400	Administration, direction and control of the Education Department
Assistant Director of Education (Secondary Schools)	1	Trained Graduate	400-20-600	Administration, direction and control of secondary schools
Assistant Director of Education (Primary Schools)	1	Trained Graduate	400-20-600	Administration, direction and control of primary schools
Assistant Director of Education (Adult Education)	1	Trained Graduate	400-20-600	Administration, direction and control of adult education
Assistant Director of Education (Schemes)	1	Trained Graduate	400-20-600	Administration and direction of schemes and training colleges
District Educational Inspector of Schools	6	Trained Graduate	185-25-320-20-460	Inspection and administration of educational institutions in the district
Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools	14	Graduate	125-7-160-8-200	Inspection of schools
Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools	21	Under-graduate	100-5-150	Inspection of schools

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress for Girls' Schools	1	Graduate	185-15-320	Inspection of girls' schools
<b>TRAVANCORE-COCHIN</b>				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree	450-750	Efficient administration of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree	350-450	Assists Director in his duties
Divisional Inspector of Schools	7	Trained Graduate	4 in the scale of 350-450 and 3 in the scale of 225-330 plus Rs. 100 as personal allowance	Inspection of high schools and special schools and supervision of primary education in general
Hindi Educational Officer	1	Post-graduate in Hindi	250-500	Organisation of the propagation of Hindi
Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools	29	Trained Graduate	175-225	Inspection of middle and primary schools

1	2	3	4	5
Inspector for Muslim Education	1	Trained Graduate	175-225	Rs. Inspection of teaching of Arabic in schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	7	Trained Graduate	80-125	Inspection of primary schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	1 in the scale of 275-325 and 1 in the scale of 225-300 plus a personal allowance of Rs. 100	Inspection of high schools and special schools and supervision of primary education in general for girls
Inspectress of Primary and Middle Schools	1	Trained Graduate	175-225	Inspection of middle and primary schools
Deputy Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	80-125	Inspection of primary schools
<b>A J M E R</b>				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree with 5 years' administrative experience	1,000-50-1,400	Head of the Education Department
Assistant Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	400-25-500-30-800	Incharge of development schemes and assists the Director in his duties
District Inspector of Schools	1	Trained Graduate with teaching experience	200-20-500	Incharge of Hindustani education for boys upto middle standard

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

#### A J M E R (Contd.)

##### *Men's Branch (Contd.)*

Assistant District Inspector of Schools	5	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of Hindustani primary schools for boys
Assistant Social Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Organisation of social education

##### *Women's Branch*

Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Inspection of all girls' schools. Responsible for secondary and primary education for girls
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Incharge of Hindustani primary schools for girls

#### A. and N. ISLANDS

Nil

1

2

3

4

5

Rs.

**B H O P A L**

Senior Inspector of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	250-10-300-15-375-20-475	Administration and inspection of schools
District Inspector of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	200-5-250-10-300-15-375	Inspection of middle and primary schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	60-125	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	5	Matric	50-5-100	Inspection of primary schools

**B I L A S P U R***Men's Branch*

Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	250-15-400-20-500	Inspection of high schools
Inspector of Schools (Rural)	1	Trained Graduate	200-10-250	Inspection of rural schools

**C O O R G**

District Educational Officer	1	Trained Graduate	450-800	Inspection of high schools
Assistant Educational Officer	1	Trained Graduate	180-350	Supervision and inspection of middle schools
Supervisor of Primary Schools	1	Secondary Grade Trained Teacher (Trained Matriculate)	68-4-120-5-170	Supervision and inspection of primary schools

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

### DELHI

#### *Men's Branch*

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate	1,000-50-1,400	Administration of the Education Department
Assistant Director of Education	1	Trained Graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Assists the Director and acts as Secretary of the Board of Higher Secondary Education
Assistant Director of Education (Planning)	1	Trained Graduate (with Basic Training)	275-800	Assists the Director in general planning and development schemes
Educational Organiser of Crafts School	1	Trained Graduate (with Basic Training)	500 (fixed)	Organisation, administration and inspection of craft schools
Social Education Officer	1	Graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Organisation of social and audio-visual education
District Inspector of Schools (Urban)	1	Trained Graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Inspection of schools upto middle standard

1	2	3	4	5
Additional District Inspector of Schools (Rural)	1	Trained Graduate	Rs. 400-25-500-30-800	Inspection of schools upto middle standard
Enforcement Assistant	2	Trained Graduate	200-10-300	Implementation and enforcement of compulsory education scheme in rural areas
Assistant District Inspector :				
(a) of Schools	4	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of primary school for boys
(b) Basic Education	1	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Supervision and inspection of basic schools
Supervisor of Physical Education	1	Trained Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	180-10-320-15/2-350	Organisation and supervision of physical education in schools
Assistant Social Education Officer	4	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Assists Social Education Officer in the discharge of his duties
Attendance Officers	4	Trained Graduate	80-5-120-8-200/10/2-220	Assists Enforcement Assistant in the implementation of compulsory education

*Women's Branch*

Assistant Directress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Administration and inspection of girls' education
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of primary and middle schools

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

#### DELHI (Contd.)

##### *Women's Branch (Contd.)*

Supervisor of Physical Education	1	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Organisation and supervision of physical education for girls
Domestic Science Inspectress	1	Trained Graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Supervision of schools in respect of Domestic Science

#### HIMACHAL PRADESH

##### *Men's Branch*

Deputy Director of Education	1	Not prescribed	250-25-550-25-750	Head of the Education Department
District Inspector of Schools	4	Trained Graduate	250-25-550-25-750	Inspection of middle schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate	150-10-220	Inspection of primary schools

##### *Women's Branch*

Supervisor of Girls' Schools	1	Trained Graduate	250-25-550-25-750	Inspection of girls' middle and primary schools
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1	2	3	4	5
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**K U T C H**

Education Officer	1	Graduate	400-25-500-EB-30-800	General supervision, administration, inspection and planning of educational activities in the State
Assistant Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	250-15-400	Inspection of schools and conduct of examinations in central zone
Inspector of Arts and Crafts	1	Graduate with diploma in Art	250-15-400	Inspection and organisation of teaching of Arts and Crafts in schools
Deputy Education Officer	1	Trained Graduate	100-5-135	Inspection of schools and conduct of examinations in western zone
Assistant Deputy Education Officer	1	Vernacular Final Senior (Third Year Trained)	80-2-100	Inspection of primary schools and conduct of examinations in eastern zone

**M A N I P U R**

Education Minister	1	Not prescribed	300 (fixed)	Efficient administration of educational affairs
Minister-in-charge of Hill Education	1	Not prescribed	300 (fixed)	Administration of educational affairs in hill areas
Inspector of Schools	1	Not prescribed	250-10-350	Administration and inspection of schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	1	Not prescribed	150-10-200	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Sub-Inspector of Schools	4	Not prescribed	45-3-75	Inspection of primary schools
Inspecting Pandits	3	Not prescribed	40-1-45	Inspection of primary schools
Inspecting Maulvi	1	Not prescribed	15-1-25	Inspection of madrasas

## APPENDIX—B

### State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

#### TRIPURA

Inspector of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	150-15-300	Inspection and control of Education Department
Sub-Inspector of Schools	5	Graduate or Under-graduate	60-4-100-EB-15-125	Inspection of schools
Hill Sub-Inspector of Schools	1	Matriculate with tribal experience	50-4-90	Inspection of schools in hill areas

#### VINDHYA PRADESH

##### *Men's Branch*

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	800-40-1,000-EB-50-1,250	Administration, supervision and planning of school education
Deputy Director of Education	2	Post-graduate degree with experience	250-10-350-EB-10-450	Supervision of high schools
District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained Graduate	150-10-200-EB-10-300	Supervision of middle schools (one post abolished since September, 1950)

1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Inspector of Schools	8	Graduate preferably trained	90-10-200 Rs.	Assists the District Inspector in his duties
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	16	Under-graduate	75-4-115	Inspection of Hindi middle schools
Supervisors	16	Passed Middle and experienced	60-3-75	Inspection of primary schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress of schools	2	Trained Graduate	150-10-200-EB-10-300	Supervision of girls' schools