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INDIAN EDUCATION
IN
1922-23.



CALCUTTA : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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PREFACE.

This volume contains statistics for education in India for the period April 1st, 1922 to March 31st, 1923. These statistics have been compiled for the first time in a new form prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Education. Many headings which were obsolete in the old tables have been excluded. The material left has been rearranged and in some of the tables, particularly tables IV and V, much additional information has been given. In the text of the report have also been incorporated tables showing in a comparative form the progress made in the various provinces. The text summarises very briefly the developments recorded in the various provincial reports. A much fuller account of the position of education in India at the present time will be found in the Quinquennial Review on education for the period 1917—1922 which was published at the beginning of this year.

J. A. RICHEY,

*Educational Commissioner
with the Government of India.*

SIMLA,

19th April 1924.

INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

1922-23.

I. GENERAL.

During the year 1922-23 there was a marked recovery from the effects of the non-cooperation movement on the attendance at schools and colleges in British India.

Institutions and scholars.

	Institutions.		Scholars.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
Arts colleges	170	174	47,632	52,639
Professional colleges	64	59	13,662	13,497
High schools	2,246	2,312	595,402	632,943
Middle schools	6,731	6,732	643,839	698,462
Primary schools	159,889	162,015	6,304,457	6,600,116
Special schools	4,189	5,720	138,169	181,318
Unrecognised schools	34,820	33,660	639,931	612,115
TOTAL .	208,109	210,672	8,383,090	8,791,090

It will be noticed that professional colleges alone of recognised institutions show a decrease in attendance. This is not due to any decline in the number of students seeking professional training. Indeed great competition for admission into the medical and engineering colleges is reported from Bombay and also from other provinces. It is due chiefly to the reduction in the number of students in training colleges for teachers. The decrease in the number of professional colleges is partly due to a reclassification of these institutions.

The fall in the number of unrecognised institutions, though the figures under this head are always unreliable, indicates the return

of many of the schools, which seceded under the influence of the non-cooperation movement, to the ordinary public school system.

Retrenchment.

The increase in attendance at other institutions would have been more significant but for the stringency from which public finances were suffering. Central and provincial budgets were framed with a view to economy. Schemes involving new expenditure were postponed. Several Governments including the Government of India went even further and set up committees to investigate the possibility of reducing their normal expenditure. These committees did not, as a rule, suggest any drastic reductions in educational expenditure; and where they did so their recommendations were not accepted. They did, however, sometimes make unexpected proposals. The Central Provinces Retrenchment Committee, for example, recommended that all inspection should be entrusted to provincial service officers and the inspection of primary schools to local bodies. The Bengal Retrenchment Committee suggested that all Government secondary schools should be handed over to local bodies. This recommendation is directly contrary to the accepted Indian educational policy which aims at discouraging local bodies from undertaking responsibility for any but vernacular education. The same committee would have abolished all institutions for the training of teachers, basing their recommendation on the pessimistic ground that the material at present entering the teaching profession was not worth training. No provincial committee, however, went so far as that appointed by the Government of India. This body suggested very heavy reductions in the expenditure on education in the areas, such as Delhi, Coorg, and the North-West Frontier Province, directly controlled by the Government of India: these suggestions were accepted with considerable modification. They further recommended the closing of the Delhi University which had only recently been brought into being by an Act of the Legislature in 1921: this proposal was not accepted. A further recommendation of the Committee which was accepted resulted in the amalgamation of the Department of Education and Health in the Government of India with that of Revenue and Agriculture. The combined department is now known as the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Committee also succeeded in bringing to an end the Bureau of Education, and the Central Advisory Board of Education, the last meeting of which was held in February 1923. The latter institution had only been created in 1921 and formed a link between the educational activities of the different provinces. As the educational commissionership has not been abolished, this report issues as a publication of the Bureau.

Increase in Numbers and Expenditure.

In spite of all efforts at economy the bill for education in India has inevitably increased. Altogether the expenditure on education rose by sixty-six lakhs from Rs.18,37,91,398 to Rs. 19,04,04,036. But of the new expenditure no less than thirty lakhs was incurred in the Punjab. The Punjab also is responsible for one hundred and fifty thousand of the four hundred thousand

new pupils in school. This phenomenal increase in enrolment is due to the adherence of the Punjab Government to a consistent policy of educational expansion in rural areas; it is also partly due to the development of adult education in villages through the medium of co-operative credit societies.

It is satisfactory to find that an increase in attendance is reported from all provinces, save Burma, where a further decrease in numbers is the result of a deliberate policy of concentration with a view to efficiency, and Coorg, which little province, however, still has the highest percentage of school attendance in India. Even Bengal, which has reported a steady annual decline during the past five years, shows at last an enhanced attendance of 58,000 students with the result that the enrolment in 1922-23 is slightly in excess of that in 1916-17.

In view of the particular interest which attaches to a comparison of provincial figures now that education is administered provincially, the following tables are given for the first time in the annual narrative. Some Provincial Statistics.

(i) Number of Institutions.

Province.	RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.			UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.			TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS.		
	1923.	1922.	Increase or Decrease.	1923.	1922.	Increase or Decrease.	1923.	1922.	Increase or Decrease.
	Madras	38,938	37,289	+1,649	2,308	3,358	-1,050	41,246	40,647	+599
Bombay	13,269	13,309	-40	1,692	1,591	+101	14,961	14,900	+61
Bengal	52,864	51,930	+934	1,298	1,840	-542	54,162	53,770	+392
United Provinces	18,877*	18,555	+322	2,875	3,011	-136	21,752*	21,566	+186
Punjab	8,699	7,919	+780	4,096	3,484	+612	12,795	11,403	+1,392
Burma	6,684	7,179	-495	18,472	18,485	-13	25,156	25,664	-508
Bihar and Orissa	26,663	25,364	+699	1,762	2,002	-240	28,425	27,966	+459
Central Provinces and Berar	4,889	4,921	-32	190	70	+120	5,079	4,991	+88
Assam	4,805	4,745	+60	251	276	-25	5,056	5,021	+35
North-West Frontier Province	667	792	-125	288	234	+54	955	1,026	-71
Coorg	110	113	-3	16	8	+8	126	121	+5
Delhi	190	205	-15	84	92	-8	274	297	-23
Ajmer-Merwara	180	187	-7	113	117	-4	293	304	-11
Baluchistan	84	82	+2	192	280	-88	276	312	-36
Bangalore	97	99	-2	23	22	+1	120	121	-1
INDIA	177,012†	173,389	+3,723	33,660	34,820	-1,160	210,672†	208,109	+2,563

* Includes 4 universities.
 † Excluding 4 universities in the United Provinces.

(ii) Number of Scholars.

Province.	IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.			IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.			IN ALL INSTITUTIONS.			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.	
	1923.	1922.	Increase or Decrease.	1923.	1922.	Increase or Decrease.	1923.	1922.	Increase or Decrease.	1923.	1922.
	Madras	1,847,833	1,745,518	+102,315	67,284	91,504	-24,220	1,915,117	1,837,022	+78,095	4.5	4.3
Bombay	911,652	896,877	+14,775	62,108	61,515	+593	973,760	958,392	+15,368	5.0	5.0
Bengal	1,906,225	1,836,716	+69,509	44,704	55,437	-10,733	1,950,929	1,892,153	+58,776	4.18	4.05
United Provinces	1,016,842	965,059	+51,783	64,109	64,506	-397	1,080,951	1,029,565	+51,386	2.38	2.26
Punjab	692,771	552,622	+140,149	84,207	74,068	+10,139	776,978	626,690	+150,288	3.75	3.03
Burma	344,690	345,065	-375	214,162	216,960	-2,798	558,852	562,625	-3,773	4.23	4.26
Bihar and Orissa	804,026	763,277	+40,759	39,990	47,105	-7,115	844,024	810,382	+33,644	2.48	2.38
Central Provinces and Berar	332,130	330,681	+1,449	7,920	2,622	+5,298	340,050	333,303	+6,747	2.44	2.39
Assam	221,882	208,014	+13,868	7,894	8,204	-310	229,776	216,218	+13,558	8.02	2.84
North-West Frontier Province	50,158	40,395	+9,763	6,245	4,519	+1,726	56,403	53,914	+2,489	2.5	2.3
Coorg	8,155	8,564	-409	299	151	+148	8,454	8,715	-261	5.16	5.32
Delhi	15,943	15,024	+919	4,620	4,589	+31	20,563	19,563	+1,000	4.2	4.0
Ajmer-Merwara	10,620	10,247	+373	5,033	4,879	+154	15,653	15,126	+527	3.18	3.05
Baluchistan	4,559	4,152	+407	2,621	2,963	-342	7,180	7,115	+65	1.71	1.69
Bangalore	11,479	11,348	+131	919	959	-40	12,398	12,307	+91	10.5	10.4
INDIA	8,178,975	7,743,159	+435,816	612,115	639,981	-27,816	8,791,090	8,383,090	+408,000	3.48	3.39

(iii) *Distribution of Scholars in Recognised Institutions, 1923.*

Province.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.							
	Arts Colleges.*	Profes- sional Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	TOTAL.	Arts Colleges.	Profes- sional Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	TOTAL.
Madras . . .	8,885	1,999	128,132	28,997	1,459,964	16,656	1,644,631	307	26	10,272	6,071	183,683	2,783	203,202
Bombay . . .	5,114	2,877	49,239	18,656	700,248	16,398	792,732	..	..	7,678	2,951	106,192	2,099	118,920
Bengal . . .	21,108	5,213	202,192	123,596	1,189,830	72,651	1,614,590	241	38	7,305	7,173	275,277	1,601	291,635
United Provinces	5,454	886	49,137	51,278	832,498	14,111	953,364	56	..	3,845	12,752	46,299	526	63,473
Punjab . . .	4,856	1,442	83,472	163,541	350,434	23,481	627,226	71	35	2,330	11,192	50,974	943	65,545
Burma . . .	741	..	21,670	104,477	162,451	9,183	298,522	..	..	4,810	13,248	27,697	413	46,168
Bihar and Orissa	2,304	330	27,560	34,639	661,840	12,640	739,313	10	..	717	2,947	60,193	856	64,723
Central Provinces and Berar.	653	283	3,393	65,299	236,621	2,498	308,747	..	..	140	4,249	18,387	607	23,383
Assam . . .	943	70	11,920	22,528	169,206	2,640	297,307	..	..	621	2,776	11,134	44	14,575
North-West Frontier Province.	269	26	7,439	12,286	25,015	69	45,104	..	..	..	1,453	3,601	..	5,054
Coorg . . .	..	..	696	..	6,562	8	7,266	..	..	132	..	737	..	889
Delhi . . .	705	185	3,042	3,506	5,423	548	13,409	..	87	488	1,163	771	25	2,534
Ajmer-Merwara	95	..	2,093	945	6,093	156	9,382	..	..	219	495	517	7	1,238
Baluchistan . . .	..	..	1,206	945	1,731	12	3,894	..	..	..	384	281	..	665
Bangalore . . .	452	..	1,391	898	4,390	68	7,199	317	..	839	962	2,067	95	4,280
INDIA . . .	51,577	13,311	592,582	631,591	5,812,306	171,319	7,272,686	1,062	186	39,416	67,816	787,810	9,999	906,289

* Includes scholars in teaching Universities.

† Includes 33 scholars studying for arts and science.

(iv) Expenditure on Education.

Province.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE FROM				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER SCHOLAR					Total cost.
	1923.	1922.	Increase or Decrease.	Govt. Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	to Govt. Funds.	to Board Funds.	to Fees.	to Other Sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	3,45,77,486	3,39,98,292	+5,79,194	44.85	10.45	22.10	22.60	8 6 3	1 15 2	4 2 1	4 3 8	18 11 2
Bombay	3,11,80,382	2,96,02,944	+15,77,438	55.0	16.0	16.0	13.0	18 14 0	5 7 0	5 9 7	4 4 8	84 3 3
Bengal	3,31,42,296	3,33,87,106	-2,44,810	39.7	5.6	38.7	16.0	6 12 0	0 15 1	6 9 4	2 11 3	16 15 0
United Provinces	2,91,44,794	2,98,13,563	-6,68,769	57.0	14.6	12.3	16.1	16 5 0	4 3 2	3 8 7	4 9 10	28 10 7
Punjab	2,20,38,296	1,89,02,287	+30,76,009	51.44	14.86	20.02	13.6	16 5 9	4 11 7	6 5 10	4 5 7	31 12 9
Burma	1,16,50,220	1,01,64,870	+14,85,350	46.88	18.66	19.85	14.71	9 12 4	3 13 11	4 2 4	3 1 0	20 13 7
Bihar and Orissa	1,11,03,490	1,15,16,347	-4,12,857	40.37	22.48	21.08	16.07	3 2 0	2 10 7	2 10 9	1 13 6	10 4 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	85,83,000	81,26,933	+456,067	64.99	18.14	8.02	8.85	12 7 9	3 10 3	1 9 4	1 9 5	19 4 9
Assam	37,96,457	34,83,928	+3,12,529	63.9	12.7	14.7	8.7	10 14 5	2 3 2	2 8 0	1 8 0	17 1 7
North-West Frontier Province.	18,06,414	17,39,504	+66,910	62.8	12.1	7.3	17.8	23 12 6	4 9 5	2 12 9	6 12 9	37 15 5
Coorg	1,93,420	1,71,716	+21,704	54.38	18.66	22.89	4.07	12 14 4	4 6 10	5 6 10	0 15 5	23 11 5
Delhi	15,79,070	12,83,538	+2,96,132	40.83	8.47	11.21	39.49	31 10 7	9 6 4	12 9 7	16 7 9	70 2 7
Ajmer-Merwara	5,36,890	6,31,338	-94,448	57.9	8.9	14.3	18.4	29 8 0	4 8 0	7 6 5	9 3 2	50 9 7
Rajasthan	3,14,395	3,20,682	-6,287	66.84	12.74	7.91	12.51	46 2 0	8 12 0	5 7 0	8 10 0	68 15 0
Bangalore	7,56,826	5,88,350	+1,68,476	42.5	5.3	19.8	32.4	34 6 9	4 4 0	16 1 1	26 2 8	80 14 6
INDIA	19,04,04,036	18,37,91,398	+66,12,638	49.7	13.3	20.9	16.1	10 10 6	2 13 9	4 7 7	3 7 2	21 7 0

**The General
Tables.**

The general tables at the end of this volume appear for the first time in a revised form prepared by the Central Advisory Board. The new tables provide a much clearer view of the conditions of Indian education. It will be noticed that the terms 'recognised' and 'unrecognised' have been substituted for 'public' and 'private' hitherto in use; the distinction between a public institution under private management (*i.e.*, a recognised private school) and a private institution (*i.e.*, an unrecognised private school) was not easily intelligible to the uninitiated.

So full an account was given in the recently published quinquennial review both of the present position of education in India and of the problems which demand attention, that the present work confines itself to a mere enumeration of the principal changes that have taken place during the year.

II. ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL.

**Bombay
Primary
Education
Act.**

A most important administrative change was introduced in Bombay under the Primary Education Act passed on the 16th December 1922. In this province the management of primary schools had always been vested in Government. The management is, by this Act, transferred to district local boards and municipalities. Those who are empowered to manage their own schools are constituted Local Authorities. The schools of smaller municipalities will be managed by the Local Authority of the district in which each municipality is situated. Each Local Authority will have a school board, an administrative officer and its own inspecting staff. Consequently the inspecting staff of the Education Department will be largely reduced. Government have undertaken to pay two-thirds of any new approved educational expenditure incurred by the district local boards and half of the expenditure incurred by municipalities on primary education. A Local Boards Act passed in the same year empowers district local boards to raise additional revenue.

Local Bodies.

In the United Provinces new bodies elected under the new District Boards Act came into being. They are reported in many instances to show discontent with the present vernacular curriculum, desiring the inclusion of more technical studies. Such studies must be based on a substratum of general education. In Burma the divisional school boards have been replaced by new school boards with a popular electorate. The personnel of the new boards is reported to be often inexperienced and ill-educated; on one board of fifteen members only two had received any secondary education. In view of the reluctance ordinarily shown by local bodies to raise taxation for educational purposes, it is most satisfactory to find that in Madras no less than 55 taluk boards, one district board and seventeen municipalities decided to levy an educational cess under the Elementary Education Act of 1920. On the other hand district boards in Assam are reported to have spent funds designed for education on other purposes.

New educational authorities which came into existence are the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, United Provinces, constituted by the Act of 1921, and the Boards of Secondary Education in the Central Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa, the former constituted by an Act passed in August 1922, the latter established by executive order. All these three boards prescribe the curricula for secondary schools and conduct secondary and school leaving examinations: the Bihar and Orissa Board also calculates and submits to the local Government annual estimates of the grants required by aided secondary schools. These bodies contain representatives of the Education Department, the University and secondary schools and use the inspecting establishment of the local education department; in each case the Director of Public Instruction is *ex-officio* chairman of the Board. **Educational Boards.**

The inspecting staff was completely revised and improved in Madras; the grades of inspecting officers being reduced from four to two, each district (except the Nilgiris) being placed under a district educational officer and the subordinate inspecting agency being replaced by a single class of officers called deputy inspectors of schools. **Inspection.**

Elsewhere changes in the inspecting establishment were too often in the nature of retrenchment. In Assam, for example, the superior executive staff of the Education Department, has been reduced to three Indian Educational Service Officers, including the Director, with two advisory assistants, one for Muhammadan and one for female education. This is not an extreme instance, for there is no major province in which the number of Indian Educational Service officers employed in teaching the few hundred students in Government colleges does not far exceed the total number of such officers entrusted with the administration, inspection and development of education in all its branches.

In Burma and the Central Provinces the Directors of Public Instruction were made Education Secretaries to the local Governments, acting thus directly under the Ministers and issuing orders on their behalf and on behalf of the local Government. **Direction.**

III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

An Act reconstituting the University of Madras was passed in February 1923. The new Act follows very closely the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission while retaining for the university bodies the old nomenclature. The chief authorities of the University are a Senate enlarged and corresponding to the Court of other new universities, a Syndicate which corresponds to the Executive Council, an Academic Council and a Council of Affiliated Colleges. The Act provides for inter-collegiate teaching in Madras by a synthesis not unlike that suggested by the Commission for the colleges in Calcutta. It further differentiates the outside institutions affiliated to the university some of which are to be called university colleges and to be developed as potential university centres. The courses of studies are the same **Madras University Act.**

for both internal and external colleges. The present Government grant to the University is placed by the Act on a statutory basis and provision is made whereby provincial finance may bear some part of the cost of university expansion. The Act came into force after the close of the period under review.

Nagpur.

The Nagpur University Act was passed in the March session of the local legislature. While the new University is of the affiliating type the Act foreshadows the development of higher education at the university centre, Nagpur. The University starts its career without a habitation and the problem of providing it with suitable accommodation is closely bound up with the question of a new Science College in Nagpur where expert opinion condemns the present accommodation of the Victoria College of Science. Meanwhile the King Edward College, Amraoti, was completed at a cost of fourteen lakhs of rupees and can now boast of buildings which can stand comparison with those of any similar institution in India.

Patna.

The Patna University Amendment Act was passed during the year with a view to removing certain minor defects in the existing legislation. A committee was appointed by the local Government to advise on two alternative schemes—the one prepared by the Vice-Chancellor for the development of the University on the present site of the Patna and Bihar National Colleges, the other drawn up originally by the Nathan Committee for the foundation of a residential teaching university at Phulwari.

Allahabad.

The reorganised University of Allahabad commenced work in July 1922. Even within the period under review some dissatisfaction has expressed itself with the arrangement by which a residential teaching university is combined with affiliated colleges some of which are situated so far from the university centre as Rajputana. This dissatisfaction has led to movements for the establishment of universities at Agra and in Rajputana.

Calcutta.

The financial difficulties of the Calcutta University led to a request for an additional subsidy from Government and gave rise to some discussion in the local Council as to the relations between the University and the Bengal Government. Two private Bills were introduced aiming at reconstituting the University Senate and providing for greater Government control over the management of university finance. They were withdrawn on the understanding that a Government bill having the same objects in view would be introduced in the summer session. This Bill, however, provoked such criticism that the Governor of Bengal convened a conference to consider the proposed legislation which included a Bill for the better control of secondary education. This conference, which was attended by nominees of the Bengal and Assam Governments and of the Calcutta University and at which the Government of India were represented, met first in the summer of 1923 but has not yet solved the problems submitted to it for consideration.

Delhi.

The new University at Delhi, constituted by an Act passed in 1921, opened in May 1922. Its activities are largely hampered

by the lack of any central habitation and the want of funds. Considerable progress was made, however, during the year by the various university bodies in the drafting of necessary statutes and ordinances and the preparation of plans for further development when funds are forthcoming. The University survived the threat to its existence made by the Indian Retrenchment Committee and looks forward to securing a worthy habitation when in the course of time the Government of India moves out to Raisina and sets free buildings now in use in old Delhi.

The Punjab University has established an Acadèmic Council. Punjab. This body, as at present constituted, is said to be of unwieldy size and to possess only limited powers.

An interesting development at Lucknow was the appointment Lucknow. of lecturers in Hindi and Urdu for the purpose of encouraging research in the vernaculars of the province.

The number of students in Arts Colleges has increased from Arts Colleges. 47,632 to 52,639. "He would be a bold man" writes a principal "who would say that there was a real demand for so many students pursuing such strictly theoretical and literary courses of study." This fact appears to be realised in Bombay where the numbers of students applying for the B. A. were lower than they had been since 1916. The Director in Bengal notices the steady increase in the number of students taking science in the Intermediate but points out that if, as is probable, they do so with a view to obtaining employment, there is little practical or economic value in a smattering of physics and chemistry.

IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

There is nothing remarkable to record in the figures for secondary education. The cost per scholar has slightly decreased and is General. now Rs. 48-15-2 in the case of a high school pupil and Rs. 22-8-0 for a pupil in a middle school as compared with Rs. 51-4-4 and Rs. 24-12-0 respectively in the preceding year.

The incidence of this cost is distributed as follows:—

Expenditure.	In high schools.			In middle schools.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
From Government funds	15	12	7	8	1	3
„ Board funds	1	3	4	5	0	2
„ Fees	24	8	7	6	2	6
„ other sources	7	6	8	3	4	11
Total cost per scholar	48	15	2	22	8	4

In the Punjab a general survey was undertaken of the facilities for secondary education. The main defect brought to light was

the very uneven distribution of the secondary schools in the province; certain advanced areas being very fully schooled while other large tracts were left unprovided.

Further attempts are reported to provide more practical education in secondary schools. The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, opened courses in dyeing and in commerce at the Jaggannath Intermediate College, which were well attended. In Madras a very marked increase is noted in the number of candidates who took science and commercial subjects for the school leaving certificate. In Bihar and Orissa provision has been made for increasing the classes in non-literary subjects in Government high schools. In the United Provinces a scheme has been drawn up for the opening of agricultural middle schools, half the cost of which is to be met by Government and half by district boards, Government also undertaking to meet the whole cost of training the teachers.

The Central Provinces have extended the introduction of the vernacular as a medium of instruction to the first class in the high department (tenth) and have been confronted with the usual difficulty of providing for the needs of pupils speaking different vernaculars. In this province the scheme of classes has been reorganised the number of primary classes being reduced to four, while there are now four classes in the middle department and three in the high.

Dalton plan.

A few isolated experiments with the Dalton Plan are reported (from Sylhet, Lucknow, Raipur and Lahore) but to the ordinary difficulties attending the working of the plan there are added in India problems connected with the variety of vernaculars used in school, the great dearth in most vernaculars of those supplementary readers, reference books and illustrated literary matter which are needed to add interest and variety to individual study under the Dalton system; while the idea of co-operative work seems strange to the Indian pupil. The suitability of this system for introduction in Indian secondary schools was considered by the Central Advisory Board at its meeting in February 1923. It was decided that it was unlikely to meet with success except in institutions of a special character such as Chiefs Colleges and the new Intermediate colleges. It has been tried with fair success in two of the former.

Mental Tests.

The Central Advisory Board also considered at its meetings during the year the possibility of introducing some system of mental intelligence tests in India for use in secondary schools. At the request of the Board the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India arranged for a number of experiments to be conducted with the Stanford revision of the Binet-Simon tests under the direction of the principals of Provincial Training Colleges. The results of these experiments were reported to the Bureau of Education. Based on these a provisional series of tests has been compiled which has been issued to Directors for use by selected teachers. It is proposed to revise the series from time to time in the light of experience.

The Boy Scout movement continues to flourish. The training camp at Lonavla was a great success and raised the number of trained scout masters during the year from 177 to 413. It was closed in March 1923 to enable Mr. Miller, who was in charge of it, to tour the Bombay Presidency and supervise the work of the trained men.

IV. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

There was an increase of two thousand in the number of primary schools for boys and of two hundred and seventy-five thousand in the number of pupils attending them. Burma, Bengal and the Central Provinces alone show a decrease both in schools and scholars. In Burma, as already stated, the decrease is due to the elimination of inefficient schools. The policy of relying chiefly on monastic schools is now being seriously questioned. While these schools have been responsible for the high standard of literacy in the province yet the instruction in most of them is of the poorest possible description. The *Pongyi* is not a teacher by profession and is often indifferent or hostile to secular education. It even appears that the Burman is losing faith in the old system of monastic education. In Bengal the fall is reported to be only nominal, since many schools for adults had hitherto been classed under the head of "primary schools." In the Central Provinces the decline in enrolment is partly due to the attitude of local bodies, who, in their anxiety to assert their independence of departmental control, have neglected or dispensed with the assistance which Government officials have given in the past in enlisting support for village schools. Bombay reports a decrease in the number of schools but an increase in the number of pupils.

The greatest interest naturally attaches to experiments in the introduction of compulsory education. The following table shows the number of areas in which compulsion had actually been introduced at the close of 1923.

Province.	Date of Act.	AREAS UNDER "COMPULSION."	
		Municipalities.	District Boards and Rural Areas.
Bombay	{ Feby. 1918 (for city) 1920. Feby. 1923. }	5	—
Bihar and Orissa	Feby. 1919.	1	—
Punjab	April 1919.	8	86 (school areas).
Bengal	May 1919.	—	—
United Provinces	June 1919	8	—
Central Provinces	May 1920.	1	1
Madras	Dec. 1920.	7	—

The above table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory education had been sanctioned or submitted to Government but not actually introduced.

From Bombay, which was the pioneer province in the matter of compulsory education, no further extension is reported, for while a sixth municipality has introduced compulsion the town of Dhulia has abandoned it. A very important provision of the Act of 1922 empowers Government to call upon any Local Authority to introduce compulsory education if it has not done so on its own initiative. Every local authority is also required to prepare within a prescribed period as complete a scheme as possible for the universal introduction of compulsory education. The Act was based upon the report of a compulsory education committee which was published in June 1922.

It must not be assumed that in any of the municipalities which appear in the foregoing table compulsory education is in existence in the complete form in which, for example, it is found in Great Britain or in Germany. The schemes adopted by municipalities usually aim at the gradual provision of new schools and new teachers and demand three or four years for fulfilment. As yet no thoroughly organised system of registration and visitation by attendance officers has been developed. These will come in time. Meanwhile one of the most interesting events in the past twelve months has been the inauguration in the Punjab of a system of compulsory education in rural school areas. The Punjab Primary Education Bill permits of the introduction of compulsion in the whole or in any part of an area controlled by a local body; and in country districts the simple but effective plan has been adopted of starting with the smallest possible area, namely that served by a single village school. The more enlightened parents who are already sending their sons to school are readily persuaded of the advantages to be gained by raising the school enrolment through compulsion, so that each class in the school may be entitled to have its own wholetime teacher, and the school itself may claim a decent school building from the District Board. The example set by one village encourages other neighbouring villages to follow suit; and so in the Lyallpur District alone, which contains several canal colonies, no less than fifty-seven school areas have on their own initiative adopted compulsory education. The Central Provinces report applications also from two district boards in Berar for the introduction of compulsion in eleven village areas.

Duration of
school life.

One of the most important effects of compulsion will be the prolongation of school life; even the shortest compulsory period should ensure that all scholars at least reach the stage of literacy. This is a greater need at the present time than the collection of more boys into school. The new tables IVa to Vb give the distribution of all scholars class by class. The following extract gives

the position in the first four primary classes and shows the serious wastage of material under a voluntary system.

Class I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,453,046
Class II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,184,318
Class III	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	833,303
Class IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	593,301
TOTAL										6,063,968

The Punjab and Madras, particularly the former, report considerable progress and expansion on a voluntary basis. In the latter province, a system of monthly allowances in lieu of capitation grants was brought into effect at the close of the year. The scales of pay of teachers in Government elementary schools were revised and the new scales were suggested for adoption by local bodies also. Expansion on a voluntary basis.

In Bihar and Orissa although no further extension of compulsory education is reported the number of pupils in attendance at primary schools is the highest ever recorded for the province. Moreover funds have at last been provided for carrying out the three years' programme which has so long been kept in abeyance. It is proposed to standardise the grants to district boards on a system which will take account of the population of each district and the wealth of the board, while in the case of municipalities Government offers half the cost of teaching eighty per cent. of the boys of school-going age. On the other hand an attempt by the Bengal Government to give effect to Mr. Biss's scheme for redistributing and amalgamating primary schools met with small success. Government offered to bear half the cost of introducing the scheme; but, as the initiative was left entirely to local bodies, so far only six municipalities and twelve unions have accepted the offer.

Local bodies in Bombay are finding it difficult to meet even half of the cost of primary education, owing to the rise in recent years in the pay of the teachers. Eighteen municipalities refused to pay their teachers according to the scale prescribed by Government, which was obliged in these cases to pay the balance direct to the teachers recovering it by deductions from the grants to the municipalities. Others have tried to get more value for their money by adopting the shift system of school hours, thus increasing the number of pupils per teacher. This has met with some success when confined to the infant class and in single teacher schools but elsewhere it is reported that it does not find favour with the villagers 'who smart under a reduction in the hours of instruction.'

The reduction of the primary course from five to four years in **Co. rases.** the Central Provinces has been noted. In Bengal the course has been reduced from six to five years and a revised curriculum has been introduced the special feature of which is the inclusion of

English as an optional subject. In Burma, too, optional English now forms part of the primary school curriculum.

Adult
Education

At the close of the year there were 1,873 schools for adults with an enrolment of 45,768. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 2,55,793. Details are given in the statement below:—

	Schools.	Pupils.	EXPENDITURE FROM				Total expenditure.
			Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Schools	5	283	2,576	..	..	..	2,576
Board Schools	180	4,815	7,386	1,20,251	1,416	7,159	1,36,212
Aided Schools	924	20,622	45,351	15,568	11,570	32,232	1,04,721
Unaided Schools	764	20,648	..	..	2,616	9,668	12,284
TOTAL	1,873	45,768	55,313	1,35,819	15,602	49,059	2,55,793

The education of adults in this country presents peculiar problems which require early attention if this branch of education is to be developed. Among these problems are the provision of suitable text books and the organisation of the school work, since the very uneven progress made by the students necessitates individual instruction after the first stage. Attendance is also apt to be irregular. It is intended in the Punjab to include "the means and methods of teaching adults" in the courses of instruction for all teachers under training both in the Training College and in training schools.

VI. FEMALE EDUCATION.

The total number of recognised institutions for girls rose from 23,780, to 24,068 and their enrolment increased by over 27,000 from 879,013 to 906,289. But general tables Va and Vb show that only a very small proportion of these pupils have proceeded beyond the lower primary stage. The following extract gives the position in the first four primary classes:—

	No. of scholars
Class I	533,878
Class II	159,480
Class III	91,362
Class IV	53,661
TOTAL	838,387

The foregoing statistics do not take account of the girls reading in boys' schools who are distributed as follows:—

Institutions.	Boys in Girls' Schools.	Girls in Boys' Schools.
Colleges . . . . .	..	507
Secondary Schools	11,891	41,865
Primary Schools	29,587	462,272
Special Schools	200	2,012
Unrecognised Schools	6,195	32,971
TOTAL .	47,873	539,627

In the chill atmosphere of financial depression it is the weakest educational plants that suffer first and it is therefore not surprising that no province records any noteworthy progress in female education while several provinces report a decline either in schools or scholars. "In days of financial adversity local bodies tend to regard girls' schools as the first and obvious sacrifice"; but even the Government Normal School for women at Peshawar, which had had a short but very promising life, was closed for motives of economy. In Bombay the primary curriculum has been revised and optional subjects, such as school geometry and domestic economy, have been introduced. Madras and Bombay report the opening of classes for training teachers in drill, the theory of gymnastics and exercises suited to Indian girls—a side of education which is much neglected in girls' schools.

VII. PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The majority of provincial educational reports include mention only of those institutions which are administered or controlled by the Department of Education, hence there is little material for notes on professional education other than the training of teachers.

The number of teachers under training is shown in the following statement:—

(a) Training of teachers.

	For men.		For women.		TOTAL.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
In Training Colleges	1,190	984	57	90	1,247	1,083
In Normal and Training Schools	22,774	21,323	4,157	4,074	26,931	25,397
TOTAL .	23,964	22,307	4,214	4,173	28,178	26,480

The total number of teachers employed in secondary and primary schools in India was 324,305 of whom 137,115 or 42 per cent. were trained.

The adverse effects of retrenchment have fallen rather heavily on this branch of education. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province report a reduction in the number of training institutions and in the number of students. Economy was effected in the Punjab by combining some training schools with high schools. In the United Provinces the reduction in some districts is due to the supply of trained teachers being in excess of the demand. The whole question of the training of vernacular teachers was considered by a special committee appointed by the United Provinces Government whose recommendations are being carried out.

There is ordinarily no dearth of applicants for training as primary teachers. Indeed a curious example of the effect of demand on supply comes from Sind, where the number of Muhammadan boys passing the vernacular final examination has declined in three years from 346 to 194. This appears to be the direct result of the closing of a number of District Local Board schools during the last two years and the dismissal of the teachers. Boys studying in the higher standards, observing this, took themselves off rather than study for an examination which was not likely to lead to employment.

The Training College for secondary teachers in Bombay was put on a more satisfactory footing. The staff was strengthened and the college affiliated for the B. T. degree of the Bombay University.

(b) Other professional and technical institutions.

Type of institution.	1922.		1923.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Law colleges and schools	15	5,356	13	5,662
Medical colleges and schools	32	9,040	35	9,543
Engineering colleges and schools	21	2,720	17	2,750
Agricultural colleges and schools	14	967	18	1,001
Commercial colleges and schools	139	7,511	126	8,667
Forest colleges	3	186	2	175
Veterinary colleges	3	408	3	328
Technical and industrial schools	276	14,082	279	16,051
Schools of Art	8	1,332	13	1,550
TOTAL	511	41,602	506	45,727

Most of the institutions included in the foregoing statement do not fall under the control of the Education Department. The effects of financial stringency are evident even in this branch of education. The Agricultural College at Sabour was closed as was also the Institute of Commerce, Lahore. A scheme for higher instruction in mechanical and electrical engineering at the Bengal Engineering College was postponed for lack of funds. Even some of the successful industrial middle schools in the Punjab were closed by local bodies for the same reason. On the other hand good progress is reported with the agricultural teaching in the middle vernacular schools of the same province. Expenditure has been reduced and income improved so that almost all the five-acre farms under canal irrigation have now become self-supporting. The introduction of a similar scheme of agricultural teaching in Burma is under consideration. It has already been introduced in Bombay. In eight schools of this presidency a middle or higher primary course with an agricultural bias has been substituted for the ordinary curriculum. The teachers for the new course have been trained at Loni and Tallypur. In Bombay, too, the Sydenham College of Commerce has been removed to a fine and spacious building so that it has been possible to raise the number of students by 90 to 338. The Bombay Government have decided also to raise the number of admissions to the Poona Engineering College from 60 to 100 and the accommodation, equipment and staff are being strengthened accordingly.

VIII. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

The Chiefs' Colleges found it necessary during the year to take careful stock of their resources. Most successful appeals for endowments were launched by the Rajkumar Colleges at Raipur and Rajkot. Experiments with the Dalton Plan of education were made at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and in a more restricted form at Raipur. The Principals pronounced themselves satisfied on the whole with the results of these experiments though they considered that the use of the plan must be confined to certain forms and certain subjects of study. (a) Chiefs' colleges.

In the revised tables complete information about European education is provided in the single table VII. This table shows a decrease of thirty-two in the number of schools but an increase of 787 in the number of scholars. (b) European schools.

An interesting innovation was the holding of an exhibition at Calcutta in February of the work of the European schools in Bengal. The educational value of the exhibition was great and it is proposed to make it an annual event.

The following figures show a satisfactory increase in the attendance of Muhammadans at school though the number of Muhammadan boys to reach the highest stage of education is still small. (c) Muhammadan Education

in comparison with the figures for other communities (see table IVa.)

	NO. OF MUHAMMADAN SCHOLARS.	
	1922.	1923.
Arts colleges	5,424	5,715
Professional colleges	1,544	1,505
Secondary and Primary Schools	1,710,910	1,828,481
Special schools	42,083	70,576
Unrecognised Institutions	206,481	199,493
TOTAL	1,966,442	2,105,770
Percentage to Population	3.3	3.6

The backwardness of the Muhammadans in education is usually ascribed, and no doubt rightly, to the conservatism of the community and its distrust of purely secular education, but it is also largely due to the fact that the great majority of the Muhammadan population belongs to the small cultivator class. In the Punjab, for example, where Muhammadan education has made great strides during the last two years it is noticeable that the increased attendance is almost entirely at schools under public management; the Muhammadans have not like other communities been able to found many secular schools of their own. The education of Mappilas has been engaging the attention of the Madras Government. After the recent rebellion in Malabar a committee was appointed to enquire into the question of maintaining separate elementary schools for Mappilas. The committee made a variety of recommendations including the introduction of compulsory elementary education in taluks affected by the rebellion. The committee also recommended the employment of qualified Arabic teachers in training schools where Mappilas undergo training so that the Mappila pupil teacher may be properly instructed in the tenets of his own religion. The committee attribute a great deal of the Mappila's fanaticism to his utter ignorance of the real principles of Muhammadanism. The Government of Madras are experimenting with this suggestion.

(d) Education of backward classes.

That there is an awakening among the backward classes to their need for education is evident from many reports. In Bengal alone the number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes rose from 96,522 to 128,144—a notable increase for a single year. An example of such an awakening is furnished by the Meos of Nuh who petitioned the Governor of the Punjab that a special cess might be levied on their community for the purpose of maintaining a second-

ary school. This being impossible, the community raised a voluntary levy equal to 10 per cent. of the land revenue. Very few villages have failed to pay and there has been no complaint from the subscribers. With the help of the District Board "a Meo high school has now been fairly launched and the dream of every Meo leader for a generation has been realised."

But all communities are not thus able to help themselves and the Punjab Government addressed local bodies suggesting various measures for attracting members of the backward or depressed classes into school such as the provision of free school books and materials. The Central Provinces Government following the recommendations of a special committee which considered the subject have gone even further and in addition to the allotment of special scholarships are now granting to teachers of elementary schools a bonus of Rs. 3 for every child of a depressed class successfully prepared for the Primary Certificate examination.

It appears to be as yet doubtful whether the orders issued by several Governments, *e.g.*, Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces that boys belonging to depressed classes should be freely admitted into public schools can be carried out with great success. In one school where this was attempted in Bombay the numbers fell from 280 to 41. On the other hand the attendance of Adi-Dravida children in common schools has increased and some District Educational Councils in Madras have adopted the enlightened policy of giving enhanced grants to aided schools which admit such pupils.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES, 1922-23.

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General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

		PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS TO TOTAL POPULATIONS.			
		Recognised Institutions.		All Institutions.	
		1923	1922	1923	1922
Area in square miles	10,92,616				
Population—					
Males	12,69,17,953				
Females	12,01,85,934				
TOTAL	24,71,03,887				
	Males	5.36	5.04	5.80	5.49
	Females	1.14	1.12	1.21	1.18
	Total	3.31	3.13	3.48	3.39

	INSTITUTIONS.			SCHOLARS.			Per-centage of scholars in each class of institution.
	1923	1922	Increase or decrease.	1923	1922	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
<i>For Males.</i>							
Arts Colleges	160	154	+6	51,577	46,651	+4,926	0.72
Professional Colleges	52	60	—8	13,311	13,523	—212	0.19
High Schools	2,082	2,038	+44	*593,527	559,750	+33,777	8.13
Middle Schools	6,108	6,105	+3	630,646	578,437	+52,209	8.68
Primary Schools	139,095	137,255	+1,840	5,812,306	5,537,410	+274,896	79.92
Special Schools	5,447	3,897	+1,550	171,319	123,375	+42,944	2.36
TOTALS	152,944	149,509	+3,435	7,272,686	6,864,146	+408,540	100
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts Colleges	14	16	—2	1,062	981	+81	0.12
Professional Colleges	7	4	+3	(a)196	139	+47	0.02
High Schools	230	208	+22	39,416	35,652	+3,764	4.35
Middle Schools	624	626	—2	67,816	65,400	+2,416	7.48
Primary Schools	22,920	22,634	+286	787,810	767,047	+20,763	86.93
Special Schools	273	292	—19	9,999	9,794	+205	1.10
TOTALS	24,068	23,780	+288	906,289	879,013	+27,276	100
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
<i>For Males</i>	1,418	32,452	—1,034	560,353	587,946	—27,593	..
<i>For Females</i>	2,242	2,368	—126	51,762	51,985	—223	..
TOTALS	33,660	34,820	—1,160	612,115	639,931	—27,816	..
GRAND TOTALS	210,672	208,109	+2,563	8,791,090	8,383,090	+408,000	..

NOTE.—There are also 13 Universities in British India which are not shown separately in this table.

* Includes 945 scholars for Middle Schools in Baluchistan.

(a) Includes 33 scholars for Arts Colleges in Delhi.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE FROM					COST PER SCHOLAR TO					Total cost per scholar.
1923	1922	Increase or decrease.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Direction and Inspection.	93,42,751	+7,233	97.1	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities	62,55,733	-10,81,983	38.2	..	42.8	19.0	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous*	3,83,98,654	+16,42,732	45.4	11.9	14.9	27.8	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	5,39,97,138	+5,67,982	53.5	8.9	15.6	22.0	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Institutions for Males</i>												
Arts Colleges	99,71,674	-7,37,249	44.9	0.4	38.7	16.0	92.12	1	0.13	5	206	
Professional Colleges	55,37,596	-2,22,399	73.6	..	22.5	3.9	239	9	10	1	393	
High Schools	3,03,97,113	+21,46,177	32.2	2.5	50.1	15.2	15	12	7	1	48	
Middle Schools	1,43,25,303	+3,71,487	35.9	22.2	27.2	14.7	8	1	3	5	22	
Primary Schools	4,57,77,552	+25,56,750	54.3	26.6	9.9	9.2	4	4	5	2	7	
Special Schools	1,29,98,142	+8,44,944	71.0	5.7	6.3	17.0	53	14	1	4	75	
TOTALS	11,90,07,381	+49,59,710	48.6	14.3	24.6	12.5	7	14	4	2	16	
<i>Institutions for Females</i>												
Arts Colleges	3,54,215	+20,800	69.2	..	13.0	17.8	319	12	1	..	462	
Professional Colleges	1,89,282	-28,237	82.9	..	10.6	6.5	314	5	5	..	379	
High Schools	44,11,407	+5,60,986	46.5	3.1	28.7	21.7	46	11	1	3	100	
Middle Schools	28,14,823	+1,46,887	39.7	13.2	13.0	34.1	15	8	10	5	39	
Primary Schools	79,64,967	+3,99,250	40.0	38.0	3.6	18.4	4	0	6	3	10	
Special Schools	16,64,723	-23,740	67.9	2.6	4.0	25.5	111	13	10	4	164	
TOTALS	1,73,99,517	+10,84,946	45.2	21.1	11.4	22.3	8	6	0	3	18	
GRAND TOTALS	19,04,04,036	+66,12,638	49.7	13.3	20.9	16.1	10	10	6	2	21	

N.B.—For explanation of certain terms used in the tables please see overleaf.
* Includes expenditure on buildings.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *School Year*.—In these tables the school year is assumed to coincide with the financial year, *i. e.*, to extend from April 1st of one year to March 31st of the next, though in actual practice some institutions, *e. g.*, European schools, may close in December and others, *e. g.*, colleges, in May.

2. *Recognised Institutions* are those in which the course of study followed is that which is prescribed or recognised by the Department of Public Instruction or by a University or 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 Department or the University or the Board.

3. *Unrecognised Institutions* are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions. They are for the most part indigenous institutions for education of a religious character.

4. *Other sources* include income from endowments, subscriptions, contributions, etc.

5. *Classification*.—In tables IV-A and IV-B, Class I represents the lowest class in the school, whether called infant class, substandard A or Class I. Where the number of school classes exceeds 10, the additional classes should be entered in the spaces left blank below X and numbered for the purposes of this table XI and XII.

6. *Intermediate colleges and examinations*.—An “Intermediate college” means an institution preparing students for admission to the degree courses of a University or for entrance into vocational colleges. The Intermediate examination means an examination qualifying for admission to a course of studies for a degree.

7. *European scholars* are included in the general summary and General Tables II-A and B, IV-A and B, V—A and B, VIII and IX.

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	FOR MALES.						FOR FEMALES.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities . . . . .	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges :—												
Arts and Science*	30	1	1	65	14	111	2	..	..	5	1	8
Law	7	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	5	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education	13	..	..	1	..	14	3	..	..	2	1	..
Engineering	4	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	2	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges	16	..	1	35	11	63	3	..	..	4	2	9
TOTALS	87	1	2	105	31	226	8	..	..	12	4	24
High Schools	268	84	62	1,056	584	2,054	27	2	1	173	7	210
Middle (English)	107	195	128	1,767	601	2,798	21	..	3	190	13	236
Schools (Vernacular)	56	1,810	69	1,347	21	3,303	68	18	56	232	3	377
Primary Schools	1,380	43,405	3,036	78,723	12,545	139,089	407	3,746	1,143	15,028	2,589	22,913
TOTALS	1,811	45,404	3,295	82,893	13,751	147,244	523	3,766	1,203	15,632	2,612	23,736
Special Schools —												
Art	5	..	..	6	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	19	..	..	1	4	24	1	..	..	2	..	3
Normal and Training	371	326	13	68	4	782	50	2	5	83	2	142
Engineering	8	..	..	3	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial	55	21	15	109	10	210	3	..	..	62	4	60
Commercial	4	..	..	31	79	114	..	..	..	7	..	7
Agricultural	10	..	..	1	1	12	..	..	..	1	..	1
Reformatory	6	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	2	..	..	22	2	26	..	..	..	3	..	3
Schools for Adults	5	110	70	924	764	1,873	..	..	..	6	..	6
Other Schools	58	7	50	1,741	516	2,372	1	..	..	36	3	40
TOTALS	545	464	148	2,907	1,383	5,447	55	2	5	290	9	271
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	2,443	45,959	3,445	85,905	15,165	152,917	586	3,768	1,208	15,844	2,625	24,031
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	..	18	8	43	31,340	31,418	..	..	..	24	2,218	2,242
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	2,443	45,977	3,453	85,948	40,514	184,335	586	3,768	1,208	15,868	4,843	26,273

N.B.—This table excludes statistics of European Education in the U. P., Assam and N.-W. F. Province.
* Includes 3 Oriental Colleges.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. (a).									
Arts and Science (b) & (c)	13,325	11,643	4,154	64	59	62	253	245	61
Law	4,187	3,910	321	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	3,174	3,002	827	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	802	838	708	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1,038	1,038	832	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	612	506	416	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	389	347	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	175	170	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	328	299	309	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges.	183	162	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	24,303	21,975	7,816	64	59	62	253	245	61
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High Schools	87,175	74,968	11,397	24,411	20,796	1,029	22,055	18,950	677
" Middle { English	14,168	12,104	1,029	27,875	23,843	1,701	19,784	16,998	1,118
" Schools { Vernacular	5,800	4,420	567	237,563	181,456	20,500	10,190	7,955	340
" Primary Schools	60,135	46,285	52	2,395,820	1,609,744	1,575	319,886	236,536	..
TOTALS	167,278	137,777	13,045	2,685,669	1,925,839	24,805	371,915	280,439	2,185
In Art Schools	1,387	1,080	118	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Law "	76	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Medical Schools	4,820	4,456	1,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Normal and Training Schools.	15,505	14,782	10,972	2,931	2,759	2,054	145	145	100
" Engineering Schools	1,065	958	602	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Technical and Industrial Schools.	3,632	2,910	633	1,682	1,319	66	1,167	943	23
" Commercial Schools	818	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Agricultural "	251	227	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Reformatory "	1,194	1,121	968	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for Defectives	60	47	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools or Adults	283	214	..	2,627	1,800	..	2,188	1,366	..
" Other Schools	4,147	3,176	574	245	193	48	1,443	1,051	..
TOTALS	33,237	29,762	15,515	7,485	6,161	2,168	4,943	3,505	123
Totals for recognised institutions.	224,818	189,514	36,376	2,693,218	1,932,059	27,035	377,111	284,189	2,319
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	..	..	..	928	599	..	600	451	..
Grand Totals, all institutions.	224,818	189,514	36,376	2,694,146	1,932,658	27,035	377,711	284,640	2,319

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

(b) Includes—56—scholars also reading Law.

(c) Includes—560—scholars in Oriental Colleges.

Educational Institutions for Males.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 18.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28,016	24,764	9,608	10,134	8,866	2,696	51,792	45,574	16,581	376
155	184	158	1,215	1,039	313	5,587	5,113	792	..
986	981	432	..	..	..	4,170	3,963	1,259	121
92	82	21	..	..	..	984	920	729	7
326	..	..	68	64	38	1,432	1,102	870	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	612	566	416	..
285	250	67	110	94	66	784	691	197	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	175	170	120	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	328	299	309	..
40	35	8	34	28	1	257	225	74	..
29,940	26,256	10,294	11,561	10,088	3,114	66,121	58,623	21,347	507
327,019	273,632	31,905	130,689	100,112	5,755	591,349	488,458	50,768	5,469
168,047	133,431	11,556	46,347	35,072	2,070	276,221	221,448	17,474	6,129
100,519	96,982	3,867	1,298	1,030	115	355,370	291,843	25,389	31,267
2,711,826	2,155,578	10,037	324,639	253,536	..	5,812,306	4,391,679	11,664	462,272
3,307,411	2,650,623	57,365	502,973	389,750	7,940	7,035,246	5,393,428	105,290	504,137
137	99	..	26	21	..	1,550	1,200	118	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	75	60	..	..
81	62	..	205	185	56	5,106	4,703	1,523	124
2,691	2,650	1,443	51	55	46	21,323	20,391	14,615	245
53	43	(a)13	200	172	..	1,318	1,173	(b)615	..
6,340	5,124	1,382	481	380	7	13,302	10,676	2,111	96
2,567	2,366	108	4,138	2,741	19	7,523	5,838	127	163
63	50	..	..	..	..	314	277	167	..
16	13	16	..	..	..	1,210	1,134	984	..
615	510	391	16	14	..	691	571	405	129
20,622	16,030	..	20,048	16,270	..	45,768	35,770	..	215
53,837	42,479	1,100	13,487	10,386	405	73,139	57,285	2,127	1,020
87,022	69,426	4,453	38,632	30,224	533	171,319	139,078	22,792	2,012
3,424,373	2,755,305	72,112	553,166	430,062	11,587	7,272,680	5,691,129	149,429	506,656
2,863	2,448	..	555,982	308,435	807	560,363	311,933	807	32,971
3,427,236	2,757,753	72,112	1,109,128	738,497	12,394	7,838,039	5,903,062	150,236	539,627

(a) Excludes figures for Bihar and Orissa which are included under "Other Schools"

(b) Excludes figures for Aided Institutions in Bihar and Orissa which are included under "Other Schools"

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. (a).									
Arts and Science (b)	375	301	193	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	46	45	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges.	10	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	431	356	217	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High Schools	5,582	4,547	732	287	251	..	174	189	..
„ Middle Schools. { English	2,722	1,931	93	..	..	..	809	571	..
{ Vernacular	6,545	4,501	113	1,060	853	56	6,723	5,097	7
„ Primary Schools	25,426	16,849	8	168,153	121,912	19	94,360	64,468	..
TOTALS	40,275	27,823	940	169,500	123,016	75	102,066	70,325	7
In Medical Schools	57	56	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Normal and Training Schools.	1,750	1,685	1,032	15	15	11	25	21	..
„ Technical and Industrial Schools.	59	55	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for defectives . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Adults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other Schools	57	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	1,923	1,835	1,099	15	15	11	25	21	..
Totals for recognised institutions.	42,629	30,619	2,262	169,515	123,031	86	102,091	70,346	7
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
Grand Totals, all institutions.	42,629	30,619	2,262	169,515	123,031	86	102,091	70,346	7

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

(b) Includes *nai* scholars in *Oriental Colleges*.

Educational Institutions for Females.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
702	614	428	24	23	9	1,101	938	630	..
54	60	54	..	..	..	54	60	54	..
48	47	39	5	5	..	99	97	59	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	4	..
804	721	521	29	23	9	1,264	1,105	747	..
32,316	28,067	10,082	1,041	896	364	39,400	33,950	11,128	4,217
23,665	19,589	7,151	759	634	168	27,955	22,725	7,412	3,359
25,389	21,356	2,628	194	140	..	39,861	31,947	2,804	4,315
445,234	345,898	8,040	54,637	41,660	154	787,810	590,787	8,221	29,567
526,554	414,910	27,851	56,631	43,330	686	895,026	679,409	29,565	41,478
156	155	151	..	..	..	213	211	205	..
2,267	1,974	1,593	17	17	17	4,074	3,712	2,653	6
2,598	2,117	938	92	87	23	2,749	2,259	974	16
360	185	5	..	..	..	360	185	5	..
75	64	..	..	..	..	75	64	..	..
180	103	130	..	..	..	180	103	130	72
573	289	15	..	..	..	573	289	15	..
1,674	1,388	133	44	34	..	1,775	1,461	133	106
7,883	6,335	2,965	153	138	40	9,909	8,344	4,115	200
535,241	421,966	31,337	56,813	43,496	735	906,239	688,853	34,427	41,678
2,222	1,823	..	49,540	7,253	70	51,762	9,076	70	6,195
537,463	423,789	31,337	106,353	50,749	805	958,051	607,934	34,497	47,873

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males.

Expenditure on Buildings includes, Rs. 52,25,351 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
 " Miscellaneous " includes the following main items :—
 Scholarships, Hostel charges and other contingent charges.

	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.					DISTRICT BOARD AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.					TOTAL.		
	1	2	3	4	5	TOTALS.	6	7	8	9		10	11	12
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.													
Universities (a)	10,52,652	..	..	12,22,719	3,86,959	24,61,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Art Schools	28,93,178	..	2,380	8,96,754	32,980	37,95,472	..	7,848	..	111	13,212	113,690	34,861
Professional Colleges :—													
Law	41,949	..	..	3,16,870	53	3,58,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	12,59,694	..	..	5,11,164	290	17,71,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	7,79,929	279	..	14,880	7,95,205	14,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	7,70,569	..	..	1,12,523	1,51,580	10,34,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	3,23,993	..	..	26,331	551	3,50,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	37,378	..	..	57,229	..	94,607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	2,88,150	..	..	..	..	2,88,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institute of Science	1,59,117	..	..	..	966	1,60,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	3,58,808	..	..	16,607	..	3,75,505	..	4,000	..	2,244	5,381	..	11,625
Intermediate Colleges	5,92,702	..	..	1,99,453	6,294	7,98,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	85,18,209	270	2,880	33,59,767	5,93,663	1,24,74,498	11,848	11,848	..	2,355	18,593	13,690	46,486
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
<i>General.</i>													
High Schools	44,85,486	1,279	24,775	22,51,578	27,054	67,90,171	3,96,813	3,96,813	3,03,789	2,14,402	10,93,770	35,119	20,43,893
Middle Schools	6,88,123	3,100	..	2,21,891	1,280	9,14,374	4,28,010	4,28,010	2,97,885	3,50,097	5,31,568	17,312	16,24,872
Endicott	1,67,807	804	157	4,589	3	1,72,870	22,55,140	22,55,140	13,05,216	14,37,786	16,428	14,328	41,62,735
Primary Schools	7,64,400	13,836	5,000	22,508	3,852	8,99,596	1,98,23,139	1,98,23,139	55,34,181	32,19,598	9,53,356	1,56,154	2,96,86,428
TOTALS	61,05,815	18,519	29,932	25,00,576	32,160	86,87,011	2,29,03,102	2,29,03,102	74,41,071	39,30,262	30,16,480	2,27,013	3,75,17,928
<i>Special.</i>													
Art Schools	4,07,897	3,050	715	13,986	15,115	4,40,763	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maid Schools	12,43,897	3,549	549	5,372	16,115	14,09,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	23,79,116	78,498	21,204	12,930	11,602	35,03,350	4,94,345	4,94,345	1,76,799	17,974	8	..	6,89,126
Technical and Industrial Schools	5,14,643	..	..	50,903	6,845	5,72,391	5,376	5,376	..	8,636	333	..	14,345
Commercial Schools	9,73,693	14,326	15	16,098	1,57,463	11,61,595	65,120	65,120	75,003	36,927	9,853	43,056	2,30,858
Agricultural Schools	41,861	..	..	38,372	1,853	82,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	1,09,523	216	..	2,483	1,466	1,12,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	2,98,182	..	..	18,196	..	3,16,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	23,013	..	..	..	..	23,013	7,386	7,386	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	2,576	5,293	2,500	21,321	9,803	4,76,263	12,266	12,266	4,314	1,10,305	1,416	7,159	1,36,212
TOTALS	74,31,767	1,04,932	24,983	3,07,132	2,38,870	81,07,664	5,81,493	5,81,493	2,57,062	1,90,123	13,071	54,113	10,98,862
Grand Totals	2,30,55,791	1,23,730	57,495	61,97,475	8,94,702	2,92,69,193	2,34,99,443	2,34,99,443	76,98,133	41,22,740	30,48,144	2,94,816	3,86,63,276

N. E.—This table excludes Statistics of European Education in the U. P., Assam and N.-W. P. Province.
 A. S. S. S.—This table excludes Statistics of European Education in the U. P., Assam and N.-W. P. Province.

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males—contd.

	AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						RECOGNISED UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.	Other sources.	TOTALS.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Universities (a)	12,53,765	16,250	1,400	11,99,218	7,40,948	32,04,331	7,30,494	1,79,082	8,99,576	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	11,50,446		21,868	19,29,017	11,75,043	42,92,623	1,01,083		1,01,083		
Professional Colleges											
Medicine	27,500		1,375	75,319	21,806	1,26,090					
Education	1,77,736					17,736					
Engineering							17,871	9,157	27,028		
Agriculture								7,186	9,862		
Commerce	10,527			7,939	8,294	26,760	2,676				
Forestry											
Royal Institute of Science											
Veterinary Science	1,97,931		600	3,55,827		7,83,429	44,587	1,90,107	1,44,694		
Intermediate Colleges											
TOTALS	26,57,905	16,250	25,244	35,67,320	21,84,252	84,50,971	8,86,711	2,95,532	11,82,243		
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
<i>General.</i>											
High Schools	44,51,164	39,025	1,31,992	80,61,071	32,60,122	1,59,43,374	31,02,653	10,64,489	41,67,142		
Middle Schools—											
English	14,89,976	2,27,547	58,102	21,34,439	15,56,421	54,66,385	4,33,897	4,05,682	8,39,579		
Vernacular	73,759	5,68,610	2,07,579	1,01,703	76,406	10,28,057	4,051	11,591	15,642		
Primary Schools	42,71,191	28,46,601	5,67,232	31,11,153	36,28,418	1,44,22,595	4,15,717	4,11,858	8,27,575		
TOTALS	1,02,85,990	36,81,783	9,64,905	1,34,03,366	85,19,367	3,68,60,411	39,56,318	16,93,620	56,49,938		
<i>Special</i>											
Art Schools	22,440	420	750	1,793	11,100	36,503	240	1,872	2,112		
Law Schools											
Medical Schools											
Natural and Training	2,89,337	550	550	1,812	3,205	3,912	10,712	4,385	15,097		
Technical and Industrial Schools.	3,500	750	100	1,053	1,173	6,576	1,955		1,925		
Engineering Schools	4,31,227	12,202	34,501	93,561	9,88,058	15,59,549	15,929	40,091	56,020		
Agricultural Schools	13,950	3,981	96	54,376	30,709	1,03,112	1,10,235	9,895	1,20,180		
Reformatory Schools	600			6,946	8,068	9,906		60	60		
Schools for Defectives	6,240			5,222	3,666	9,906					
Schools for Adults	49,327	75	16,130	3,264	47,462	1,16,258			3,719		
Other Schools	45,351	10,390	11,570	32,232	11,570	1,04,721	2,616		5,768		
	3,52,291	50,055	21,768	1,43,758	3,87,540	9,55,412	40,903	2,26,668	2,67,591		
TOTALS	12,14,263	78,636	79,221	3,14,914	16,19,313	33,06,347	1,83,543	3,01,306	4,85,249		
Grand Totals	1,41,58,158	37,76,669	10,69,370	1,72,90,600	1,23,22,932	4,86,17,729	50,26,972	24,90,458	75,17,430		

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males—concl'd.

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	GRAND TOTALS.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	13,65,093	..	..	..	..	13,65,093
Inspection	70,38,067	2,00,190	42,491	..	3,552	72,84,300
Buildings, etc.	93,65,379	23,23,837	4,61,010	3,71,362	36,57,493	1,61,79,081
Miscellaneous	50,97,677	12,77,484	2,44,437	35,26,009	40,15,789	1,41,61,396
TOTALS	2,28,66,216	38,01,511	7,47,938	38,97,371	76,76,834	3,89,89,870
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Universities (a)	23,91,897	..	1,400	26,76,808	11,85,628	62,55,733
Arts Colleges	40,33,306	16,250	24,560	35,59,477	13,78,941	90,12,534
Professional Colleges :—						
Law	41,949	..	..	4,17,953	53	4,59,955
Medicine	12,87,194	..	1,375	5,86,483	22,096	18,97,148
Education	7,97,665	279	..	117	14,880	8,12,941
Engineering	7,70,569	..	..	1,30,394	1,60,747	10,61,710
Agriculture	3,23,993	..	..	26,331	551	3,50,875
Commerce	47,905	..	..	67,844	15,480	1,31,229
Forestry	2,88,150	..	..	..	..	2,88,150
Royal Institution of Science	1,59,117	..	..	..	966	1,60,083
Veterinary Science	3,58,898	..	..	16,607	..	3,75,505
Intermediate Colleges	7,94,633	..	2,844	6,05,248	3,35,382	17,38,107
TOTALS	1,12,95,276	16,529	30,179	80,87,262	31,14,724	2,25,43,970
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools	93,34,182	3,44,093	3,71,169	1,45,09,072	43,86,064	2,89,44,580
Middle Schools—						
English	26,06,009	5,28,532	4,08,199	33,21,795	19,80,675	88,45,210
Vernacular	24,96,706	18,74,130	3,53,901	5,48,139	1,06,428	53,79,304
Primary Schools	2,48,58,730	83,94,618	37,91,830	45,02,734	41,98,282	4,57,46,194
TOTALS	3,92,95,627	1,11,41,373	49,25,099	2,28,81,740	1,06,71,449	8,89,15,288
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools	4,30,337	3,470	1,465	10,019	28,087	4,79,378
Law Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	5,432	..	5,432
Medical Schools	12,43,897	4,099	1,099	1,58,094	20,500	14,27,689
Normal and Training Schools	41,62,798	2,55,510	39,326	17,471	1,26,962	46,02,067
Engineering Schools	5,23,519	750	8,736	64,214	8,018	5,95,237
Technical and Industrial Schools	14,79,040	1,01,531	71,443	1,21,605	12,14,776	20,79,395
Commercial Schools	55,811	3,981	96	2,16,869	57,248	3,34,005
Agricultural Schools	1,10,123	216	..	3,005	7,472	1,20,816
Reformatory Schools	3,04,422	..	..	..	21,822	3,26,244
Schools for Defectives	72,340	75	10,130	3,301	52,633	1,44,479
Schools for Adults	55,313	11,336	1,24,483	15,602	49,059	2,55,793
Other Schools	8,01,923	59,662	31,549	2,07,448	6,27,025	17,27,607
TOTALS	92,30,523	4,40,630	2,94,327	8,19,060	22,13,602	1,29,98,142
Grand Totals	8,26,87,642	1,54,00,043	59,97,543	3,56,85,433	2,36,76,600	16,34,47,270

III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 8,75,908 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

Scholarships, hostel charges and other contingent charges.

	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.						DISTRICT BOARD AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	1,24,444	..	..	14,367	21	1,38,832	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges:												
Medicine	23,721	..	..	320	..	24,041	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	22,120	..	..	1,529	..	23,649	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	1,70,285	..	..	16,216	21	1,86,522	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	6,40,666	..	..	80,001	4,143	7,24,810	1,920	29,034	17,979	1,824	1,760	52,117
Middle Schools—												
English	1,77,607	..	..	10,379	337	1,88,323	11,083	..	24,025	1,419	..	36,527
Vernacular	1,43,271	..	..	1,153	33	1,44,457	40,883	19,509	1,9,586	2,795	239	1,89,312
Primary Schools	4,46,550	..	..	2,571	1,209	4,50,948	16,82,236	7,89,270	14,33,470	80,802	34,349	39,70,127
TOTALS	14,08,394	294	24	94,104	5,722	15,08,588	17,36,122	8,37,713	15,95,060	36,840	36,348	42,42,083
Special.												
Medical Schools	35,724	..	..	..	..	35,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natal and Training Schools.	6,42,705	10,324	8,035	120	4,915	6,66,999	7,075	842	3,210	..	..	11,127
Technical and Industrial Schools	14,062	..	..	..	191	14,253	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	10,165	..	..	..	..	10,165	..	250	..	..	23	273
TOTALS	7,02,656	10,324	8,035	120	5,106	7,26,241	7,075	1,092	3,210	..	23	11,400
Grand Totals for Females.	22,81,335	10,618	8,059	1,10,440	10,849	24,21,301	17,43,197	8,83,805	15,98,270	36,840	36,371	42,53,483
Grand Totals for Males	2,20,55,791	1,23,730	57,495	61,67,475	8,64,702	2,92,69,193	2,34,09,443	76,98,133	41,29,740	30,48,141	2,94,816	3,86,63,276
Grand Totals for all	2,43,37,126	1,34,348	65,554	62,77,915	9,75,551	3,16,90,494	2,52,42,640	85,36,938	57,21,010	30,84,984	3,31,187	4,29,16,759

N.B.—This table excludes Statistics of European Education in U. P., Assam and N.W. F. Province.

III.-Expenditure on Education for Females—contd.

		AIDED INSTITUTIONS.					RECOGNISED UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTALS.		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Arts Colleges	47,749	..	..	21,329	72,994	1,42,072	2,904	5,346	8,250	
Professional Colleges	1,17,270	..	..	13,970	..	1,31,240	..	..	..
Medicine	24,373	..	..	4,927	..	33,101	..	..	..	900
Education	41,666	..	..	12,694	..	69,671	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	2,31,058	..	..	52,920	92,106	3,76,084	3,804	5,346	9,150	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
<i>General.</i>											
High Schools	11,07,006	2,349	72,016	10,22,950	8,04,837	30,99,158	32,015	48,374	81,289		
Middle Schools—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English	5,77,462	3,633	17,752	3,00,709	6,69,235	15,68,791	4,266	33,685	37,951		
Urdu	1,04,404	62,349	1,02,500	22,951	1,98,897	4,91,101	870	2,020	2,890		
Vocascular	10,45,946	5,49,450	2,48,212	2,44,401	13,21,758	34,09,767	9,905	1,05,784	1,15,689		
Primary School . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	29,24,818	6,17,781	4,40,480	15,91,011	29,94,727	85,68,817	47,956	1,89,963	2,37,819		
<i>Special.</i>											
Medical Schools	25,261	550	..	11,230	46,983	84,024	..	..	..	5,143
Normal and Training Schools	2,79,037	893	7,216	25,733	1,51,046	4,63,925	273	4,870	5,143		
Technical and Industrial Schools	56,101	3,916	1,500	7,164	1,47,958	2,16,639	229	644	873		
Commercial Schools	7,826	..	2,937	12,682	1,147	24,592	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	300	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..
Schools for Deaf-mutes	18,482	..	..	..	16,096	34,578	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	6,616	..	1,423	3,747	14,016	25,802	..	..	..
Other Schools	19,194	38	1,363	3,655	31,308	51,558	410	602	1,012		
TOTALS	4,08,817	5,397	14,439	64,211	4,08,564	9,01,418	912	6,116	7,028		
Grand Totals for Females	35,64,693	6,23,178	4,54,919	17,08,142	34,95,337	98,46,310	52,672	2,01,825	2,59,997		
Grand Totals for Males	1,41,58,158	37,76,669	10,69,370	1,72,90,000	1,23,22,932	4,86,17,729	60,26,972	24,90,458	75,17,430		
Grand Totals for all	1,77,23,851	43,99,847	15,24,289	1,89,98,742	1,58,18,319	5,84,64,048	50,79,644	26,91,783	77,71,427		

III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females—concl'd.

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTALS.
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26		27
Inspection	6,27,703	9,840	15,794	..	7	6,53,344
Buildings, etc.	15,05,916	59,682	47,309	78,826	9,91,714	26,81,447
Miscellaneous	12,54,030	50,228	40,454	16,80,137	18,04,571	49,20,020
TOTALS	33,88,249	1,19,759	1,03,557	17,56,963	28,86,292	82,54,811
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts Colleges	1,74,193	..	..	38,600	76,361	2,89,154
Professional Colleges : Medicine	1,17,270	..	..	13,970	..	1,31,240
Education	48,094	..	..	6,147	3,801	58,042
Intermediate Colleges	63,788	..	..	14,223	15,311	93,320
TOTALS	4,03,343	..	..	72,940	95,473	5,71,756
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools	18,39,592	30,983	89,995	11,37,690	8,59,114	39,57,374
Middle Schools— English	7,66,152	3,633	41,777	3,16,773	7,03,257	18,31,592
Vernacular	2,88,558	82,158	2,22,086	27,769	2,01,189	8,21,760
Primary School	31,75,032	13,39,014	16,81,709	2,87,679	14,63,100	79,46,531
TOTALS	60,69,334	14,55,788	20,35,564	17,69,911	32,26,660	1,45,57,257
<i>Special.</i>						
Medical Schools	60,985	550	..	11,230	46,983	1,19,748
Normal and Training Schools	9,28,817	12,059	18,461	26,126	1,60,831	11,46,294
Technical and Industrial Schools	70,163	3,916	1,500	7,393	1,48,793	2,31,765
Commercial Schools	7,826	..	2,937	12,682	1,147	24,562
Agricultural Schools	300	..	..	..	..	300
Schools for Defectives	18,482	..	..	..	16,096	34,578
Schools for Adults	6,616	..	1,423	3,747	14,016	25,802
Other Schools	25,359	288	1,363	4,065	31,933	63,008
TOTALS	11,18,548	16,813	25,684	65,243	4,10,799	16,46,087
Grand Totals for Females	1,09,79,474	15,92,351	21,64,805	36,65,057	68,28,224	2,50,29,911
Grand Totals for Males	8,26,87,642	1,54,00,043	59,97,543	3,56,85,433	2,36,76,600	16,34,47,270
Grand Totals for all	9,36,67,116	1,69,92,394	81,62,348	3,93,50,490	3,03,04,833	18,84,77,181

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Males.

Race or Creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muham-madans.	Bud-dhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	
			Higher caste.	*De-pressed classes.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
TOTAL POPULATION †	148,584	1,400,917	68,393,596	14,174,083	30,943,350	5,672,566	45,950	1,343,372	4,063,173	126,917,953	
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary	<i>Classes.</i>										
I	4,808	97,372	1,938,648	305,586	883,098	134,075	1,417	31,474	56,068	3,453,046	
II	2,466	35,493	687,710	87,188	274,870	65,646	895	13,237	16,813	1,184,318	
III	2,515	27,628	523,854	59,830	185,256	12,286	830	10,140	19,964	833,303	
IV	2,429	23,554	392,124	34,155	102,567	21,660	837	8,707	7,268	593,301	
V	1,527	10,862	217,311	12,666	45,410	941	431	5,404	3,951	298,403	
† Middle	VI	1,740	8,334	144,222	5,415	34,058	4,924	951	4,311	1,193	205,648
VII	1,627	6,271	111,229	3,738	24,771	7,744	1,057	3,892	784	161,113	
VIII	1,300	4,323	85,033	1,874	16,269	179	710	3,229	440	113,357	
† High	IX	781	3,122	57,815	1,004	10,430	113	810	1,960	232	76,317
X	555	2,117	48,178	794	8,431	147	630	1,476	141	62,469	
..	296	1,380	38,267	454	4,910	91	553	11	81	46,043	
..	39	263	8,515	60	1,260	..	596	8	40	10,781	
TOTALS	20,083	221,219	4,252,906	512,664	1,501,380	247,806	9,717	84,349	97,975	7,038,059	
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate	<i>1st year</i>										
classes.	86	653	12,813	165	1,890	161	275	270	114	16,427	
2nd year	61	448	10,694	112	1,627	83	163	223	63	13,474	
Degree classes	<i>3rd year</i>										
	41	253	5,839	61	886	61	54	87	16	7,298	
4th year	41	308	6,737	41	1,015	95	72	119	14	8,442	
5th year	5	31	1,211	3	155	2	14	14	2	1,437	
Post-graduate	<i>6th year</i>										
classes.	7	16	1,036	..	118	4	12	16	2	1,211	
7th year	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Research Students—	..	2	259	..	16	..	1	..	..	278
TOTALS	241	1,711	(a)38,996	382	5,707	406	591	729	211	‡48,074 (a)&(b)	
No. of scholars in recognised Institutions.	20,324	222,930	4,291,902	513,046	1,507,087	248,212	10,308	85,078	98,186	7,087,073	
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	20	5,170	160,420	14,682	166,626	206,933	196	4,640	1,666	560,353	
GRAND TOTALS	20,344	228,100	(a)4,452,322	527,728	1,763,713	455,145	10,504	89,718	99,852	(a)&(b) 7,647,426	

* See footnote on page 41.

† Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin. (These lines could not be drawn as there is no uniformity in the different provinces as to the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.)

(a) Includes 380 and 22 scholars in the U. P. and Assam respectively reading in Oriental colleges.

(b) Excludes 168 scholars in the Punjab reading in Oriental college.

‡ Excludes 2,514 and 403 scholars reading in school stages in colleges in U. P. and Bangalore respectively.

§ Excludes 64 scholars reading purely classical languages.

¶ Details exclude figures for Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Bangalore, and also 21,453 persons not enumerated by religion in Burma.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Females.

Race or Creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Paris.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	
			Higher castes.	*De-pressed classes.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
TOTAL POPULATION§	88,979	1,357,150	65,347,066	13,622,979	28,242,922	5,815,386	42,279	1,019,979	4,064,010	120,185,954	
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary	Classes.										
	I	7,884	24,040	292,544	16,624	163,654	20,388	1,322	5,597	1,825	533,578
	II	2,813	9,748	84,748	4,670	42,159	12,183	831	1,817	511	159,480
	III	2,319	6,969	54,968	2,423	20,453	1,701	847	1,282	400	91,562
	IV	2,845	6,062	31,773	1,373	7,156	2,740	721	913	275	53,661
	V	1,537	5,158	14,333	560	2,440	174	380	554	133	25,269
† Middle	VI	1,802	3,485	6,148	310	725	181	528	137	94	13,410
	VII	1,758	2,430	3,321	97	291	202	357	79	72	8,607
	VIII	937	1,550	1,629	37	154	26	252	73	39	4,597
† High	IX	517	794	642	5	27	79	171	12	24	2,271
	X	406	530	529	..	23	40	158	10	24	1,720
	..	148	315	290	2	15	1	78	..	16	865
	..	8	64	162	..	4	..	58	..	6	302
TOTALS		22,774	61,145	490,987	26,104	237,101	37,715	5,703	10,474	3,419	895,422
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate	1st year	37	113	121	..	2	..	1	2	1	277
classes.	2nd year	25	101	95	1	2	..	1	5	..	230
Degree classes	3rd year	14	60	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
	4th year	11	38	34	..	3	..	..	..	..	86
	5th year	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Post-graduate	6th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
classes.	7th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Students—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS		87	313	296	1	8	..	2	7	1	715
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.		22,861	61,458	491,283	26,105	2,37,109	37,715	5,705	10,481	3,420	896,137
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.		..	493	13,305	626	32,867	3,043	129	1,247	52	51,762
GRAND TOTALS		22,861	61,951	504,588	26,731	269,976	40,758	5,834	11,728	3,472	947,899

* See footnote on page 41.

† Vide footnote on previous page.

‡ Excludes 57, 33 and 306 scholars reading in school stages in colleges in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bangalore respectively.

§ Details exclude figures for Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Bangalore as also 21,640 persons not enumerated by religion in Burma.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Males.

	Euro- peans and Anglo- In- dians.	Indian Chris- tians.	HINDUS.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	TOTAL.
			Higher castes.	*De- pressed classes.						
			1	2							3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Schools.</i>										
Arts Schools	23	64	1,100	18	235	8	18	18	16	1,550
Law Schools . . . . .	..	..	61	..	14	..	..	..	..	75
Medical Schools	54	273	3,826	16	645	89	2	196	5	5,106
Normal and Training Schools	1	2,131	12,975	761	4,001	835	..	246	373	21,323
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	20	31	976	36	137	43	2	23	50	1,318
Technical and Industrial Schools.	456	1,587	5,299	911	3,111	80	90	217	142	(a)13,302
Commercial Schools	355	501	5,296	16	444	319	272	18	61	(b)7,523
Agricultural Schools	1	43	212	6	51	..	..	..	1	314
Reformatory Schools	2	36	600	80	383	90	..	1	18	1,210
Schools for Defectives	22	232	317	9	55	12	9	28	7	691
Schools for Adults . . . . .	..	475	11,798	5,345	25,770	307	6	1,374	693	45,708
Other Schools	10	334	29,893	1,072	34,779	6,688	66	12	285	73,139
TOTALS	944	5,707	72,353	8,270	69,675	8,471	465	2,133	1,651	(c)171,319
<i>Colleges.</i>										
Law	6	68	4,718	20	601	5	47	45	77	5,587
Medicine	58	194	3,169	32	411	17	171	112	6	4,170
Education	25	21	717	10	182	1	..	27	1	984
Engineering	84	33	894	1	51	..	40	3	..	(d)1,432
Agriculture . . . . .	..	29	418	..	93	17	3	50	2	612
Commerce	4	27	631	1	47	2	65	4	3	784
Forestry	6	12	126	..	22	1	..	8	..	175
Veterinary Science	4	23	179	..	94	5	..	23	..	328
TOTALS	187	407	10,852	64	1,501	48	326	272	89	(d)14,072
GRAND TOTALS	1,131	6,114	83,205	8,334	71,176	8,519	791	2,405	1,740	185,391 (c)&(d).

* See footnote on page 41.

(a) Detailed information of 1,409 Scholars in the U. P. not available.

(b) Detailed information of 241 Scholars in the U. P. not available.

(c) Detailed information of 1,650 Scholars in the U. P. not available.

(d) Detailed information of 326 Scholars in the U. P. not available.

V-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Females.

	Euro- peans and Anglo- In- dians.	Indian Chris- tians.	HINDUS.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	TOTALS.
			Higher castes.	*De- pressed classes.						
			1	2							3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Schools.</i>										
Medical Schools	9	165	14	..	14	..	..	11	..	213
Normal and Training Schools	220	1,873	1,298	47	277	202	50	60	38	4,074
Technical and Industrial Schools.	53	1,974	508	37	31	37	..	..	2	2,749(a)
Commercial Schools	228	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	380
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	75
Schools for Defectives . . . . .	..	139	31	6	1	2	1	..	..	180
Schools for Adults . . . . .	..	2	457	..	36	..	77	..	1	573
Other Schools	14	276	887	41	542	..	12	..	3	1,775
TOTALS	533	4,628	3,195	131	901	241	140	71	52	9,999(a)
<i>Colleges.</i>										
Medicine . . . . .	..	10	30	..	4	..	..	9	1	54
Education	62	21	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
TOTALS	62	31	46	..	4	..	..	9	1	153
GRAND TOTALS	595	4,659	3,241	131	905	241	140	80	53	10,152(a)

N.E.—The following are included under the heading “*Depressed classes.”—
 Aborigines, Hill tribes, Criminal tribes, untouchables, Jungle tribes and other backward races
 (a) Detailed information of 107 scholars in the U. P. not available.

VI.—Teachers (Men and Women).

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of Teachers.
	A Degree	Passed Matric. or School final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government	2	349	1,027	915	33	..	5	344	972	2,326	1,321	3,647
Local Board and Municipal.	..	347	31,751	33,288	337	281	31	6,962	32,636	65,723	39,910	105,633
Aided	17	997	16,286	16,483	1,564	86	82	33,398	60,835	35,347	94,401	129,748
Unaided . . . . .	..	32	888	930	56	..	3	4,445	10,100	1,906	14,548	16,454
TOTALS	19	1,725	49,952	51,616	1,990	367	121	45,149	104,543	105,302	150,180	255,482
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government	43	470	494	83	22	9	45	88	395	1,112	537	1,649
Local Board and Municipal.	134	746	8,524	674	113	71	72	761	2,200	10,191	3,104	13,295
Aided	156	1,244	3,747	853	592	164	286	4,555	5,603	6,502	10,608	17,200
Unaided	20	76	714	80	14	59	55	1,326	973	904	2,413	3,317
TOTALS	353	2,536	13,479	1,690	741	303	458	6,730	9,171	18,799	16,662	35,461
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government	1,453	1,068	606	23	123	292	383	453	879	3,273	2,007	5,280
Local Board and Municipal.	455	728	233	40	231	111	125	200	420	1,687	856	2,543
Aided	1,824	2,519	2,056	272	592	1,448	1,926	2,871	4,668	7,263	10,913	18,176
Unaided	120	96	546	28	5	1,213	801	2,656	1,843	795	6,603	7,398
TOTALS	3,852	4,411	3,411	363	951	3,064	3,325	6,180	7,810	13,018	20,379	33,397
GRAND TOTALS	4,224	8,672	66,872	(a) 53,665	3,682	3,734	3,904	(b) 58,046	(c) 121,508	(a) 137,115	(d) 187,190	(e) 324,305

(a) Excludes 4 teachers in Primary Unaided Schools in Bangalore.

(b) Excludes 13 teachers in Primary Unaided Schools in Bangalore.

(c) Excludes 18 teachers in Primary Unaided Schools in Bangalore.

(d) Excludes 31 teachers in Primary Unaided Schools in Bangalore.

(e) Excludes 35 teachers in Primary Unaided Schools in Bangalore.

VII.—European Education.

Total European population	Male . 146,966			Percentage to European population of those at school.								
	Female . 86,130			Males.	Females.	Total.						
TOTAL . 233,105			18-55	26-81	20-34							
	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 1st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	TEACHERS.		EXPENDITURE FROM				Total expenditure.	
					Trained.	Un-trained.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges	1	452	426	..	18	4	19,300	..	14,297	19,304	52,901	
Training Colleges	1	22	16	..	1	1	14,746	..	..	9,458	24,204
High Schools	73	13,820	12,481	746	499	369	10,99,104	3,717	9,60,546	5,25,176	25,88,543	
Middle Schools	48	4,208	3,567	1,206	152	131	1,82,814	1,221	1,33,384	1,32,834	4,50,253	
Primary Schools	47	3,051	2,588	1,033	104	67	87,243	2,912	1,65,252	88,832	2,44,239	
Training Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,845	..	..	..	1,845
Technical and Industrial Schools.	3	446	363	..	4	14	46,067	..	16,072	1,062	63,201	
Commercial Schools	1	22	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	1	11	10	5	..	4	15,633	..	907	1,467	18,007	
TOTALS	170	22,032	19,473	2,900	778	591	14,66,752	7,850	11,00,548	7,78,133	34,43,283	
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>												
Arts Colleges	1	317	280	..	14	4	12,711	..	10,932	5,987	29,630	
Training Colleges	2	51	52	..	6	1	26,397	..	3,492	3,601	33,690	
High Schools	101	15,627	14,423	2,557	696	533	9,62,321	50,061	8,57,354	2,89,005	21,59,641	
Middle Schools	65	6,085	5,069	1,754	256	174	2,91,328	2,709	1,79,579	2,59,226	7,32,842	
Primary Schools	58	2,887	2,350	963	100	86	98,331	1,466	63,934	89,419	2,53,150	
Training Schools	9	149	124	..	28	7	43,280	..	15,306	12,570	71,156	
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	5	245	158	..	5	13	3,620	2,937	6,574	2,238	15,369	
Other Schools	1	14	14	..	..	1	12,003	..	128	3,826	15,957
TOTALS	242	25,375	22,470	5,274	1,103	819	14,49,991	58,073	11,37,299	6,66,072	39,11,435	
GRAND TOTALS FOR INSTITUTIONS	412	47,407	41,943	..	1,881	1,410	29,16,743	65,923	23,27,847	14,44,205	67,54,718	
Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,79,142 spent by the Public Works Department.							Inspection	1,24,715	1,26,715
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—							Buildings, etc.	5,41,252	..	2,06,647	7,34,476	14,82,375
Hostel charges, scholarships and other contingent charges.							Miscellaneous	11,82,503	5,368	23,10,422	16,42,290	51,40,583
							TOTALS	18,50,470	5,368	25,17,069	23,76,766	67,49,873
GRAND TOTALS							47,87,213	71,291	48,44,916	38,20,971	1,35,04,391	

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.			NUMBER PASSED.			NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.			NUMBER PASSED.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. . . . .	..	7	7	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc. . . . .	..	6	6	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. A.	859	315	1,174	628	172	708	13	10	23	9	6	15
M. Sc.	220	18	238	157	9	166	1	..	1	1	..	1
B. A. (Honours)	1,040	128	1,168	736	75	811	38	9	47	31	6	37
B. Sc. (Honours)	276	32	308	135	17	152	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Pass)	4,706	4,477	9,183	2,917	1,770	4,687	70	74	144	58	42	100
B. Sc. (Pass)	1,014	102	1,116	702	60	762	5	..	5	3	..	3
<i>Law.</i>												
Master of Law . . . . .	..	34	34	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	3,060	285	3,345	1,715	180	1,895	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine.</i>												
M. D.	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B., B. S.	811	24	835	361	8	369	21	..	21	12	..	12
L. M. S. (Bombay) . . . . .	..	19	19	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay)	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)	24	..	24	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	7	..	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. H.	1	15	16	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	8	..	8	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. T. M. (Calcutta)	15	19	34	11	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering.</i>												
Bachelor of C. E.	147	..	147	98	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	57	..	57	32	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education.</i>												
B. E., B. T. & L. T.	469	265	734	417	182	599	47	6	53	42	3	45
<i>Commerce.</i>												
Bachelor of Commerce	92	..	92	60	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture.</i>												
Master of Agriculture . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	85	3	88	67	3	70	..	..	..	..	..	..

* i.e., appearing from a recognised institution.

VIII.—Examination Results—contd.

Examinations.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.			NUMBER PASSED.			NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.			NUMBER PASSED.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts	7,148	7,733	14,881	4,022	2,566	6,588	226	236	462	148	100	248
Intermediate in Science.	4,756	315	5,071	3,034	176	3,210	31	6	37	19	3	22
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	24	..	24	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	414	158	572	336	86	422	51	3	54	35	2	37
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	286	8	294	152	2	154	1	..	1	1	..	1
Licentiate of Agriculture	45	..	45	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations.	215	..	215	164	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
<i>(a) On completion of High School course.</i>												
Matriculation	34,497	2,210	36,707	23,586	1,115	24,701	416	56	472	294	37	331
School Final etc.	20,277	731	21,008	15,344	435	15,779	358	4	362	291	3	294
European High School	344	5	349	219	1	220	286	1	287	199	..	199
Cambridge Senior	333	66	399	194	7	201	209	7	216	103	3	106
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School course.</i>												
Cambridge Junior	524	1	525	369	1	370	341	..	341	192	..	192
European Middle	587	..	587	284	..	284	415	..	415	279	..	279
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	50,088	253	50,341	39,637	157	39,794	1,876	14	1,890	1,417	8	1,425
Vernacular Middle	28,260	3,669	31,929	17,063	1,562	18,615	1,086	411	1,447	604	208	812
Vernacular High examination in Burma	59	137	196	49	59	108	28	9	37	28	4	32
<i>(c) On completion of Primary course.</i>												
Upper Primary	147,488	517	148,005	107,709	382	108,091	7,332	92	7,924	5,699	71	5,770
Lower Primary	235,470	859	236,329	152,928	603	153,529	20,452	74	20,526	14,617	50	14,667
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational course.</i>												
For teacher's certificates.	837	100	937	673	49	722	163	7	170	157	4	161
Vernacular, Higher	6,668	837	7,505	4,530	447	4,986	1,218	47	1,265	834	23	857
Vernacular, Lower	7,996	3,528	11,522	6,136	1,618	7,754	430	36	466	318	28	346
At Art Schools	951	38	989	551	17	568	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Law Schools	9	158	167	9	69	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools	969	32	1,001	580	16	596	42	..	42	19	..	19
At Engineering Schools	574	..	574	400	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools	1,490	4,406	5,896	1,201	1,911	3,112	31	746	777	21	427	448
At Commercial Schools	2,372	9,044	11,916	1,378	4,050	5,428	35	100	135	11	44	55
At Agricultural Schools	53	..	53	41	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other Schools	6,268	760	7,028	4,158	403	4,561	1,165	15	1,180	919	8	927

* i.e., appearing from a recognised institution.

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