

EDUCATION IN INDIA

1954-55

Vol. I—Report



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLICATION No 295

PRINTED IN INDIA
BY THE VISHVA BHARATYA PRESS, PAHARGANJ, NEW DELHI,
AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1957

Price Rs. 5 75 or 9 sh.

P R E F A C E

This Report surveys the progress of Education in the country during the year 1954-55. It deals with all the major aspects of education and contains detailed statistics likely to be of interest to educationists. The Report is predominantly factual and does not aim at formulating conclusions or interpreting the data. The consolidated all-India tables and appendices are being published as Vol. II of this publication.

I should like to express my thanks to the Directorates of Education and other educational authorities in the States for their co-operation in supplying promptly or otherwise, the data on which this Report is based.

NEW DELHI,
March 11, 1957.

K. G. SAIYIDAIN
*Educational Adviser
to the Government of India*

CONTENTS

EXPLANATIONS	Page (vii)
CHAPTER	
I—GENERAL SURVEY	1
II—EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL ...	39
III—PRIMARY EDUCATION ✓	48
IV—BASIC EDUCATION	84
V—SECONDARY EDUCATION ✓	106
VI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	144
VII—TRAINING OF TEACHERS	188
VIII—PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ...	210
IX—SOCIAL EDUCATION	253
X—MISCELLANEOUS—	
1. PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION ✓	273
2. AESTHETIC EDUCATION	276
3. EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED	281
4. ✓ EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES	285
5. EDUCATION OF GIRLS	287
6. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS	291
7. ✓ YOUTH WELFARE ACTIVITIES	292
8. SCOUTING AND GUIDING	293
9. NATIONAL AND AUXILIARY CADET CORPS	296
10. EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES	296
11. ✓ SCHOOL MEALS	297
12. ✓ MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ...	298
13. EDUCATION OF DISPLACED STUDENTS	300
14. INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD	302

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Facing page
1. Progress of Education in India	6
2. Recognised Institutions by Managements ...	14
3. Expenditure on Education by Sources	30
4. Expenditure on Education by Heads of Charge ...	32
5. Cost per Capita of Population on Education ..	38
6. Distribution of Pupils receiving General Education✓	62
7. Teacher-Pupil Ratio	74
8. Percentage of Trained Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools	128
9. Output of Graduates	184
10. Distribution of Pupils receiving Professional Education	226
11. Social Education	272
12. Education of the Handicapped	281

TABLES

Pages

General Survey

I—Number of Institutions by Type	16—18
II—Number of Recognised Institutions by Managements	19
III—Number of Institutions by States	20—21
IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions	24—25
V—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Managements	26
VI—Number of pupils in Recognised Institutions by Stages of Instruction	27
VII—Number of pupils by States	28—29
VIII—Expenditure on Education by Sources	30
IX—Expenditure on Education According to Heads of Charges	31
X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by Sources . .	33
XI—Direct Expenditure on Institutions by Managements	34
XII—Distribution of Government Expenditure on Education	35
XIII Expenditure on Education by States	36—37

Educational Organization and Personnel

XIV—Distribution of State Educational Service According to Branches	39
XV—State Educational Service—Classes I and II ...	40—43
XVI—Expenditure on Direction and Inspection ...	44—45

Primary Education

XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage ..	54
XVIII—Number of Primary Schools by Management .	55
XIX—Number of Primary Schools by States	56—57
XX—Number of Pupils in Primary Schools	58—59
XXI—Number of Pupils in Primary Classes	60—61
XXII—Girls in Primary Schools	64
XXIII—Number of and Enrolment in Single-Teacher Primary Schools	65

TABLES (Contd.)

	Pages
XXIV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States	68—69
XXV—Number of Teachers in Primary Schools ...	72—73
XXVI—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Teachers in Government Primary Schools	75
XXVII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources	76
XXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Managements	77
XXIX—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States	78—80

Basic Education

XXX—Number of Basic Schools	93
XXXI—Number of Pupils in Basic Schools	94—95
XXXII—Number of Teachers in Basic Schools	96—97
XXXIII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by Sources	99
XXXIV—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by States ...	100—101
XXXV—Statistics of Teachers' Training Schools (Basic Training)	102—103
XXXVI—Statistics of Teachers' Training Colleges (Basic Training)	104

Secondary Education

XXXVII—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage...	113
XXXVIII—Number of Middle and High Schools by Managements	115
XXXIX—Number of Secondary Schools by States ...	116—117
XL—Managements of Secondary Schools by States ...	118—120
XLI—Number of Pupils in Secondary Schools ...	122—123
XLII—Number of Pupils in Secondary Classes ...	125—127
XLIII—Girls in Secondary Schools	128
XLIV—Number of Teachers in Secondary Schools ...	130—132
XLV—Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Secondary Schools ...	133
XLVI—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government High Schools...	134
XLVII—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by Sources	137
XLVIII—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by States	138—140

TABLES (Contd.)

	Pages
XLIX—Results of Matriculation and Equivalent Examinations	142
<i>University Education</i>	
L—Universities in India (Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties)	154—158
LI—Number of Colleges by Managements...	160
LII—Number of Colleges by States	162—163
LIII—Number of Pupils Receiving General, Professional and Special Education at University Stage by States	165—168
LIV—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage	170—171
LV—Number of Pupils in Universities and Colleges	172
LVI—Number of Girls Studying for Higher Education	173
LVII—Number of Teachers in Universities and Colleges by States	174—175
LVIII—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments	176—177
LIX—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources	178
LX—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by States	180—183
LXI—Results of Examinations	185
LXII—Number of Passes in Different University Examinations by States	186—187
<i>Training of Teachers</i>	
LXIII—Number of Teachers' Training Schools	194—195
LXIV—Number of Pupils in Teachers' Training Schools	196—197
LXV—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources	199
LXVI—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by States	200—201
LXVII—Number of Teachers' Training Colleges	202
LXVIII—Number of Pupils in Teachers' Training Colleges	204—205
LXIX—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by Sources	206
LXX—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by States	208—209
<i>Professional and Technical Education</i>	
LXXI—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Type	215

TABLES (*Contd.*)

	Pages
LXXII—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by States	216—217
LXXIII—Statistics of Agricultural Schools	221
LXXIV—Statistics of Arts and Crafts Schools	222
LXXV—Statistics of Commerce Schools	223
LXXVI—Statistics of Engineering Schools	224
LXXVII—Statistics of Forestry Schools	225
LXXVIII—Statistics of Medical Schools	226
LXXIX—Statistics of Schools for Physical Education	226
LXXX—Statistics of Technical and Industrial Schools ..	228
LXXXI—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by Type	230—231
LXXXII—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by States	232—233
LXXXIII—Statistics of Agricultural Colleges	234—235
LXXXIV—Statistics of Commerce Colleges	238—239
LXXXV—Statistics of Engineering Colleges	240
LXXXVI—Statistics of Forestry Colleges ..	241
LXXXVII—Statistics of Law Colleges .	242—243
LXXXVIII—Statistics of Medical Colleges	246—247
LXXXIX—Statistics of Colleges for Physical Education ...	248
XC—Statistics of Technological Colleges	250
XCI—Statistics of Veterinary Science Colleges	251
<i>Social Education</i>	
XCII—Statistics of Social Education	270—271
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
XCVI—Statistics of Pre-Primary Schools	274—275
XCIV—Statistics of Schools for the Handicapped .	282—283
XC—Statistics of Education of Scheduled Castes; Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Com- munities	288—289
XCVI—Distribution of Girls in Recognised Institu- tions	290
XCVII—Statistics of Scouts and Guides	295

EXPLANATIONS

1. **Academic year**—for the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, i.e., from 1st April, 1954 to 31st March 1955.

2. **Recognised Institutions**—are those in which the course of study followed is that prescribed or recognised by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examination and tests held by the Government or the University or the Board.

3. **Unrecognised Institutions**—are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions

4. **Enrolment**—for definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions on 31st March of the year in question is taken.

5. **Expenditure**—in calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds, all payments or contributions from fees and other sources, which are credited to such funds, are deducted.

6. **Local Boards**—include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as, Town Area Committees and *Janapad Sabhas*.

7. **Examination Results**—refer to those students who were educated during the current year. These include results of private candidates also.

8. **Indirect Expenditure**—represents the amount incurred on direction, inspection, buildings, furniture, scholarships, hostels and other miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institution.

9. All statistics refer to Recognised Institutions only, except where side-headings for Unrecognised Institutions are provided.

10. Institutions which were exclusively or mainly meant for girls have been classified as girls' institutions and the remaining as boys' institutions

11. The Statistics pertaining to the N. E. F. A., have been incorporated for the first time in 1954-55. So, the all-India figures for 1953-54 exclude those pertaining to N. E. F. A. whereas those for 1954-55 include them.

12. The statistics pertaining to the erstwhile State of Bilaspur are included in those of Himachal Pradesh.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

The year 1954-55—the fourth year of the First Five Year Plan—was marked by intense and varied activity in the field of Education. In spite of numerous handicaps, such as natural calamities, limited financial resources and lack of trained personnel, substantial progress was made and a number of new projects undertaken for the improvement of the quality and standard of education at all levels.

During the year under report, there was considerable expansion and improvement in the field of Elementary Education. Under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, a large number of primary schools were opened. The conversion of conventional type of primary schools into basic ones and the introduction of crafts in many primary schools went a long way in giving a practical bias to education at this stage. Facilities for the training of teachers were enlarged and their scales of pay improved in some of the States.

Schemes of Basic Education included in the First Five Year Plan continued to be implemented during 1954-55 and a new scheme entitled "Expansion of Basic Education" was launched. This scheme included the establishment of new basic training colleges, the conversion of existing training institutions into basic ones, the training of craft teachers, the introduction of crafts in schools, the opening of new basic schools, conversion of existing schools into basic ones and the preparation of teaching aids for basic schools. As a result, the pace of the opening of new basic schools quickened considerably. The Government of India appointed an assessment committee to make an 'on the spot' survey and enquiry about the development of basic education in the country.

During the year, great emphasis was laid on the reconstruction and improvement of Secondary Education in the States. With a view to catering to the needs of students of varied aptitudes and preparing them for life more realistically, the Government of India initiated a scheme for the establishment of 500 multipurpose schools in the country. Moreover, measures were adopted to improve the existing facilities for the teaching of science and social studies in 1,500 schools and to introduce crafts in 2,000 schools (500 multipurpose and 1,500 ordinary high schools).

The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 22nd meeting endorsed the decision of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Chairmen of the Boards of Secondary Education of the States that secondary education should be a self-contained and complete stage in itself and should provide instruction upto the age of 17 plus, followed by a three-year degree course. The Board also discussed the question of the inclusion of Gandhian Teaching in the curriculum of high schools

and universities and authorised the Chairman to set up a committee to decide about the best way to introduce it in the curricula and suggest measures for making it effective.

The Government of India, with the co-operation of Ford Foundation, held ten seminars during the year. Eight of these were organised in order to secure the co-operation of the Head-masters and teachers in the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission and of the Secondary Education International Team. The other two seminars were arranged for specialised groups—one to consider the question of organising extension courses in secondary training colleges and the other to discuss the workshop method in schools in the light of the participants' personal experience.

Another important development in the field of Secondary Education was the setting up of the Central Education and Vocational Guidance Bureau in the Central Ministry of Education with a view to preparing suitable material and aids to help the students in the proper choice of the subjects for the high school course and to guide them in the proper choice of a career after leaving the school. The State governments were also asked to set up similar Bureaus in their regions and 10 States agreed to do so.

Progress in the field of Teachers' Training was accelerated. The conversion of conventional type of training institutions to basic ones was continued at good speed. The Central Institute of Education completed another year of useful activity and prepared group tests of intelligence for children of 11 years and above. The Institute produced a model of a 16 mm filmstrip projector made entirely of indigenous material. The cost of the projector was less than Rs. 200 as compared to its foreign prototype which was sold at about Rs. 600.

The scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps was initiated during the year. A provision of Rs. 1 crore existed in the First Five Year Plan for these camps. Schools and colleges were encouraged to organise these camps in the villages in Community Project Areas. Besides, some voluntary organisations were also encouraged to organise such camps for the students. The camps undertook various activities, such as clearance of slums, construction of roads and bunds and desilting of tanks, etc. 450 such camps were organised during the period, in which 61,887 youths participated.

In the sphere of Social Education, considerable headway was made during the period under review. To encourage the production of literature, which would be in harmony with national tradition and at the same time develop, in the minds of the neo-literates, a scientific and critical consciousness of the problems of the modern age, the Government of India initiated a scheme early in 1954 to guarantee a minimum sale to publishers and writers, of books which were judged to be of requisite quality and standard. Under this scheme, 5 prizes of Rs. 1,000 each and 30 prizes of Rs. 500 each were awarded. One thousand copies of every prize-winning book were purchased for distribution in Community Project Areas and N.E.S. Blocks. The

Central Ministry of Education announced the 2nd prize competition during the year. The first volume of the Popular Encyclopaedia for neo-literates entitled "*Gyan Sarovar*" was completed. Fifteen prizes of Rs. 500 each were given for best books for children. Seventeen more prizes—10 of Rs. 1,000 each and the rest for Rs. 200 each—were awarded for original works and translation in Hindi of outstanding merit.

The Government of India, with the co-operation of the Ford Foundation, organised the fourth literary workshop at Santiniketan for four weeks, in which promising writers were imparted training in producing reading material suited for neo-literates.

The publication of social education literature in Hindi, initiated by the Central Government in 1950, made good progress, during the year, when 16 more pamphlets providing wholesome reading material for adults were brought out. These pamphlets were sent to the State governments for free distribution to social education centres and other institutions.

The Central Social Welfare Board, working under the aegis of the Ministry of Education, undertook to establish welfare extension projects in every district of the country.

Under the scheme of the First Five Year Plan, for the grant of financial assistance to voluntary organisations doing useful work in the fields of Basic, Social and Vocational Education, an amount of Rs. 2,78,650 was paid as the Central share of the contribution to 5 institutions during this year.

To encourage the use of audio-visual aids in educational institutions, the Ministry of Education organised a two-month seminar on audio-visual education in Delhi from May to July 1954. The nominees of the States associated with organising and planning audio visual education participated in the Seminar.

The Central Film Library purchased, during the year, about 400 new films, 100 duplicate prints, 11 children's entertainment films and 3 feature documentaries.

A bill to give statutory recognition to the University Grants Commission* set up in the previous year, was introduced in the Parliament. The Chairman of the Commission visited various universities, during the year, to discuss their needs and to advise them on the utilization of the resources placed at their disposal for development.

The Commission recommended the following minimum scales of pay for university teachers :

Professors	Rs. 800-1,250
Lecturers	Rs. 250-500

With a view to enabling the universities to conform to these scales, grants amounting to Rs. 5,92,000 were sanctioned to them during the year.

During 1954-55, the four Central Universities received Rs. 70 lakhs approximately by way of maintenance grants from the U.G. C. A committee was appointed to go into the finances of the Central Universities and recommend such block grants for them as would meet their normal expenses for five years from 1956-57.

The Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co. Ltd., donated £1,00,000 to the Commission for the furtherance of the study of science and technology for the benefit of mining industry including the manganese ore industry at the Universities of Nagpur and Saugar. An amount of Rs 13,00,000 was paid to these universities during the year.

Under the U S-India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme, initiated during the year, the following expenditure was incurred on the supply of books and laboratory equipment to selected universities and institutions of higher research in India and the exchange of persons between India and the U.S.A.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	\$
Exchange of books	2,21,715
Scientific equipment	4,11,275
Exchange of persons	2,21,275

Under the same programme, Indian books were also supplied to institutions in the U S A. at an estimated cost of \$15,000.

The problem of providing facilities for higher education in rural areas has been exercising the minds of the authorities for many years. In order to survey the situation and evolve a sound policy in this field, a committee consisting of Dr. K. L. Shrimani, M. P., (Convenor), Dr. J. C. Mathur, I. C. S., Dr. L. H. Forster, President, Turkejee Institute, U.S.A. and Dr. L' K. Elmhurst, Director, Dartington Hall, U.K. was appointed. The committee submitted its report, which was under consideration.

A team of 18 educationists comprising principals of colleges, prominent teachers of rural, basic and social education institutions as well as the representatives of the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and Saurashtra was deputed to Denmark, on the suggestion of Dr. Peter Manniche, to study the rural education system in that country and to suggest suitable features for adoption in our own national programme. The report of the team was considered by the Rural Higher Education Committee.

Progress in the field of Technical Education was fully maintained during the year. The All-India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 30th October, 1954, considered the question of formulating schemes for the Second Five Year Plan and appointed a special committee for this purpose. The items suggested for special consideration, *inter alia*, included provision of integrated schemes of apprenticeship training and technical education for the age-group 14—17 as artisans and craftsmen and for

the age-group 16-21 as supervisory personnel, provision of part-time technical education facilities for adult workers, establishment of Western Higher Technical Institute, provision of summer schools for technical teachers, short-term refresher courses and institution of scholarships and free-places in partnership with the State governments.

On the recommendation of the Board of Management Studies, the Government approved a scheme for organising courses in Industrial Engineering, Industrial Administration and Business Management in selected institutions

In accordance with the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, the Government decided to establish four regional Schools of Printing at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, for the training of technicians for the printing industry. It was also decided to establish a School of Town and Regional Planning at Delhi as a joint enterprise of the Central Government and the Institute of Planners, a School of Architecture at Madras and to increase training facilities at the J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The Government approved the recommendation of the Council regarding the provision of training facilities in Ore-dressing in technological institutions offering courses in Mining, Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology.

The Practical Training Stipend Scheme and the Research Training Scholarship Scheme of the Central Ministry of Education were continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 4.74 lakhs was incurred on the former and Rs. 8.62 lakhs on the latter. Besides, grants amounting to Rs. 46.9 lakhs and interest-free loans of the value of Rs. 45.6 lakhs were given to selected universities and engineering and technological institutions for the development of scientific education.

The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun, maintained steady progress during 1954-55. The Centre had 146 inmates on rolls coming from 19 different States. Under the Scheme of Post School Scholarships for the Blind, 14 scholarships were continued from the previous year and 18 new scholarships awarded. To provide gainful employment to the blind, a sheltered workshop was established at the Centre on an experimental basis, where training in weaving of woollen textiles and chair caning was provided. An employment office for the blind was set up at Madras to secure jobs for ex-trainees of the institution in industrial establishments. During the year, 9 ex-trainees were absorbed in the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore and 3 in Bangalore Woollen Mills.

The Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun published 7 books in Hindi, one each in Marathi and Telugu and 2 in Gujarati. Besides, the Press also published the Calendar for 1955 in Braille. Another significant development in this field was the setting up of a workshop for the manufacture of braille appliances which produced 567 slates during the year. Grants amounting to Rs. 7,500 approximately were given to 9 institutions for the blind in non-Hindi speaking areas for transcribing books into Braille Bharati.

During the year, the Central Government awarded 20,658 scholarships at a cost of Rs. 107.9 lakhs to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for post-matriculation studies. Under the General Culture Scholarships Scheme, 91 students came to India, while 203 students continued their studies from the previous year. Twenty-two scholars were sent abroad for further studies under the Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme and 3 under the Central States Scholarships Scheme. Besides, quite a number of scholarships were awarded to Indian students by foreign governments and international organisations.

In the field of Art and Culture, the National Academy of Arts (*Lalit Kala Academy*) was set up during the year. A delegation of Indian artists was sent to the U.S.S.R. and a cultural troupe was received from China. Besides, India participated in several international cultural conferences and sponsored art and culture exhibitions to various countries. An exhibition of 'Indian Art Through the Ages' toured some of the countries of Europe and Middle East. A Cultural agreement was signed between India and Iraq.

The plan for the building of the National Museum, New Delhi, as recommended by the expert committee, was approved. The Students' Service Unit of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations organised an educational-cum-recreational summer camp for foreign students at Kodakanal. The camp was attended by students from 16 countries studying in India during the year. For the promotion of cultural relations, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, undertook a tour of West Africa. Two lecturers were sent to Trinidad, British West Indies, to teach Hindi to the Indian Community there.

The classes for teaching Hindi to the non-Hindi knowing Central Government employees in Delhi were carried on at eight centres. About 320 candidates took up the third Hindi Prabodh Examination held in November 1954. The Board of Scientific Terminology had 18 expert committees at work on various science subjects for the preparation of scientific terminology.

For the propagation of Hindi in eastern states of the country, a grant of Rs. 25,000 was paid to *Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Parishad*, Agra. An amount of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned to the Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad for preparing a standard English-Hindi dictionary on the lines of Concise Oxford Dictionary. A grant of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned to the *Nagari Pracharni Sabha*, Banaras for bringing out a revised edition of standard Hindi dictionary (*shabad-kosh*) and publishing cheap editions of Hindi Classics. The details of some more grants sanctioned, during the year, are given below :

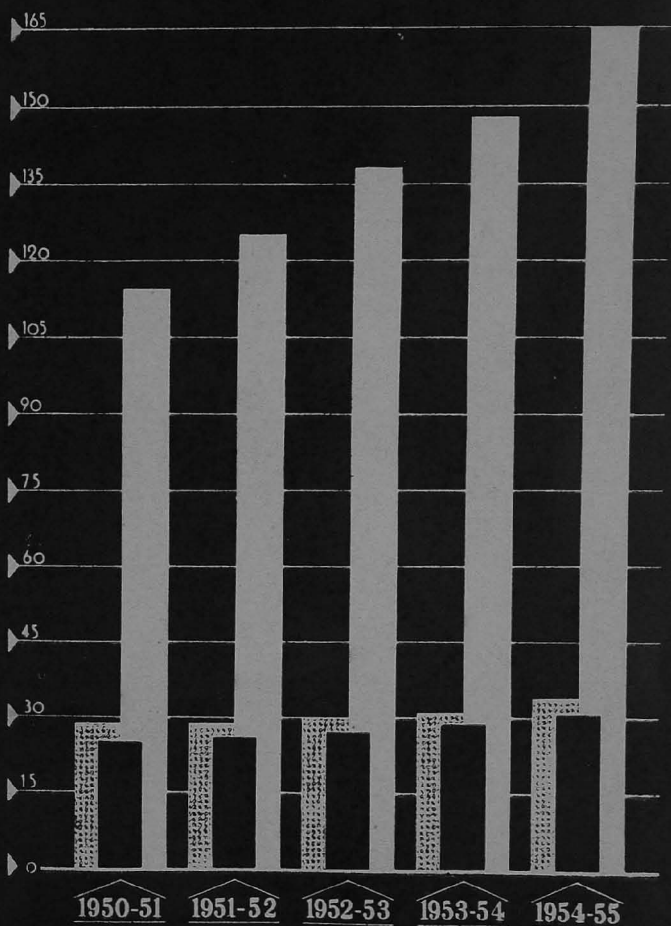
- (i) *Sahityakar Sansad*, Allahabad, for helping meritorious authors in indigent circumstances—Rs. 15,000.
- (ii) *Hindi Bhawan*, New Delhi—Rs. 2,500.
- (iii) *Dakshini Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha*, Madras, for the implementation of three approved items of the scheme for the propa-

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

INSTITUTIONS
IN TEN THOUSANDS

ENROLMENT
IN TENS OF LAKHS

EXPENDITURE
IN CRORES OF RS.



gation of Hindi in the South,—*viz.*, a ward of prizes to school and college pupils for proficiency in Hindi, supply of books to libraries of local associations and establishing a good Central Library of Hindi books at Madras—Rs 30,000.

To encourage the production of suitable books in Hindi, prizes of the total value of Rs. 24,000 were awarded to the authors of selected books. A Committee was set up to prepare a Basic Hindi Grammar.

A scheme was formulated to establish a National Book Trust with the object of assisting in the cultural integration of India by encouraging the growth and inter-change of literature in Hindi and other Indian languages.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of the Presidents of the Sports Organisations held in August 1954, an All-India Council of Sports was set up during the year. In its first meeting, the Council appointed a standing committee of seven members to serve as its Executive Body.

To promote cultural understanding among the youth of the country the First Inter-University Youth Festival was organised in Delhi in November, 1954, in which nearly 800 students, representing 26 universities, participated. Cultural competitions in arts and crafts, drama, classical dance, instrumental, vocal and classical music, Hindi elocution and folk dance were held at the festival. Another significant activity in the field of Youth Welfare was the organisation of a "drama camp" at Andrella (Kangra Valley) in June 1954. Selected students from the Universities of Delhi, Rajputana and Agra, received training in drama and technique of stage-craft at the camp. The training was also directed to stimulate aesthetic and critical faculties in relation to art.

During the year under review, the Government of India and the Indian National Commission for Unesco, participated in all the important projects of Unesco such as the Translation of Indian Classics in Western Languages, the Unesco Coupon Scheme, Technical Assistance Programme and the Arid Zone Research Programme. The Commission recommended to Unesco a list of Indian classics for translation into English and French. In co-operation with Unesco, the Government of India organised a regional symposium on 'Wind and Solar Energy' in October, 1954. Experts from various countries participated in the symposium.

India participated in the Eighth General Conference of Unesco held at Montevideo in November-December, 1954. The Indian delegation was led by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar was elected Chairman of the Executive Board. Resolutions on the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy, race relations and peaceful co-operation among nations with different ideologies, moved by the Indian delegation, were accepted by the Conference. The Conference accepted the invitation of the Government of India to hold its ninth session in New Delhi. The Government of India also participated in the 17th International Conference on Public Education held in July, 1954 at Geneva, which discussed

problems connected with the training and status of secondary teachers. India also participated in the Inter-Governmental Conference at Hague for the adoption of an international convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict; the International Seminar on Adult Education in Rural Areas held at Frederiksberg, Denmark, the Indo-German Seminar of High School Historians for the revision of History Text-books organised by the International School Text Books Institute at Brunswick in co-operation with the School Text Books Committee of the German National Commission for Unesco, and the Unesco Seminar on Arts and Crafts in General Education and Community Life held in Tokyo, Japan. An Indian observer attended the Unesco Regional Conference on Free and Compulsory Education in Arab States held at Cairo.

The Government of India had under consideration the question of establishing, in co-operation with Unesco, an International Centre for Research on Social Problems of Industrialisation in Asia. A scheme for setting up a National Fundamental-cum-Basic Education Centre with assistance from Unesco was also under consideration during the year under report.

Main Developments

A brief account of the main developments during the year in the various States in the field of education is given below :

Andhra

A new university named "Sri Venkateswara University" was established at Tirupati. To start with, it was a teaching and residential university.

The State reverted to the old scheme of elementary education by abandoning the Modified Scheme introduced during the previous year. The State Basic Education Conference was held at Tiruvuru to find out ways of improving the working of the scheme. A committee was constituted to suggest modifications in the syllabus of basic education in accordance with local conditions. A quarterly journal in Telugu was started on basic education.

A Technological Diploma Examinations Board was constituted to conduct examinations in technical subjects on the lines of the one working in Madras State.

A 25-member Text-Book Committee was formed to review books in English, Telugu, Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi.

Assam

* Features of basic education were introduced in the primary schools, in pursuance of the policy of progressive conversion of traditional type of primary schools to basic ones.

Bihar

To promote education among the educationally backward Hindi-speaking people of the State, a revised scheme was sanctioned. The scheme was to cost Rs 13,89,460 as recurring and Rs 25,53,900 as non-recurring expenditure. It aimed at opening schools, school-cum-community centres and teachers' training centres for them. Two posts of Additional Deputy Superintendents of Education were created to supervise the centres and schools opened under the scheme.

Planning Committees were constituted for each district for proper implementation of plan for the expansion of primary education.

Four basic trained teachers were deputed to Denmark for training in social education for a period of four months.

The State government appointed reviewers for reviewing books of the following Adivasi languages :

- (i) Santhali
- (ii) Kharia
- (iii) Oraon
- (iv) Ho
- (v) Mundari

Courses committees for preparing courses and selecting books in these tribal languages also functioned during the year.

Bombay

A large number of primary schools were opened during the year in order to provide schools to as many school-less villages as possible. All the training institutions for primary school teachers were converted into the basic pattern. The syllabi of primary and basic schools were revised. To secure additional funds for primary education in the State, higher rates of fees were levied at the upper primary stage. The Bombay Corporation decided to establish a research section in primary education for better administration of education at this stage. The Corporation undertook an ambitious programme of constructing buildings for primary schools at a cost of Rs 25 lakhs approximately every year.

The State government decided to publish a Centenary Report on Education giving broad outlines of educational activities during the preceding century.

Madhya Pradesh

Basic Education was adopted as the pattern of education at the primary stage and a revised syllabus introduced during the year. The services of a UNESCO expert were secured for preparing a scheme of compulsory education. Free education was extended to the wards of the teachers of recognised schools and landless labourers. The State government undertook the work of preparing and publishing language text-books for primary classes.

Basic syllabus was introduced in all the non-basic training schools. Eight non-basic training schools and two Montessori training schools for girls were set up during the year.

The heads of some government high schools were deputed to attend the seminars arranged by the Central Government, as a first step towards the conversion of high schools into multi-purpose schools.

An air wing was added to the N.C.C. scheme. The A.C.C. training was introduced for boys as well as girls in all the high schools.

Madras

An Elementary Education Committee was Constituted to examine the system of elementary education in the State and suggest measures for implementing the directive principle of the constitution relating to free and compulsory education for children upto the age of 14 years.

A committee was constituted to advise the government in the matter of implementing the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. Diversified courses of study were introduced in a number of secondary schools. The revised S.S.L.C. scheme was approved.

The Adult Education Scheme was revised and confined to National Extension Service Blocks and Community Project Areas only.

Orissa

Under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, more than 2,000 teachers were appointed. An integrated library service was established to serve about 150 villages.

During the year, 13 schools-cum-community centres were opened in the State and 9 junior basic schools raised to senior basic standard.

Punjab

A post-graduate Basic Training College, with a practising school, was started at Chandigarh. The Janata College, established during the year, was also attached to it. The Emergency Basic Training Scheme was discontinued and instead regular training centres were started. The State government also organised short-term training courses for the training of in-service teachers.

The teaching departments of the Panjab University were strengthened by the appointment of professors, senior lecturers, and readers in different subjects. Urdu was made an elective subject in the Intermediate and B. A. examinations. Examinations in French and Master of Pharmacy in Pharmaceutical Chemistry were instituted. The pay scales of lecturers in P. E. S. (Class III, Non-Gazetted) and B. A., B. T. teachers were revised.

During 1954-55, 500 four-class primary schools were converted into five class primary schools and six senior basic schools were opened.

The A. C. C. scheme was introduced in educational institutions and additional units for N. C. C. were raised.

Uttar Pradesh

Significant changes were introduced in the curriculum of primary schools with a view to changing the conception of primary education in the State. Agriculture was made compulsory in schools which had provision for the teaching of this subject, while in others, crafts and other activities were introduced.

The curriculum of higher secondary schools was modified by eliminating the distinction between main and subsidiary subjects. Hindi was made a compulsory subject in the Anglo-Indian schools and its teaching received greater attention.

The Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad, was equipped to undertake research in improved techniques of teaching in basic education. The three government training institutions for J. T. C. at Allahabad, Lucknow and Muzaffarnagar were converted into junior basic training colleges.

On the recommendation of Ghosh Committee, a new section of Chemical Engineering was opened at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur. The State government decided to establish a new medical college at Kanpur, affiliated to Lucknow University.

West Bengal

The pay scales of teachers of basic and traditional type of primary schools were revised during the year. The scheme of compulsory education was extended by opening schools in school-less areas. The State government set up a three-man commission to examine the working of secondary schools and suggest suitable measures for their improvement with reference to the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. Fifteen high schools were selected for conversion into multi-purpose schools and suitable grants were sanctioned for this purpose. Four senior basic schools were opened during the year. A research laboratory was established at the Basic Training College, Banipur.

The intermediate studies at Visva-Bharti University were integrated with the higher secondary course. A three years' honours course and post-graduate course in 'activity education' were introduced.

The School of Printing Technology, Jadavpur was set up under the joint auspices of the Central and the State governments. One engineering school was also started during the year.

Hyderabad

Compulsory primary education introduced in the State during 1953-54, was extended to 20 villages. One primary school was converted into junior basic school. In order to meet the increasing demand for school education, lower and higher secondary classes were opened in more than

150 schools. Under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, 500 rural teachers were appointed.

The teachers' training school at Aurangabad was raised to the collegiate standard. One non-basic training school was converted into basic type.

The Central Crafts Institute, Mallepally was set up by amalgamating a number of technical institutions and diploma courses in many engineering subjects were introduced in it.

A post of special Officer was created to speed up the implementation of the educational development schemes.

Jammu and Kashmir

To meet the increasing demand for scientific education in the State, a science college was started at Jammu during the year. A new training college was also opened there to train students for B. Ed course. Mobile schools were opened for Backward Classes.

A provision of Rs 5 lakhs was made for school buildings. For the convenience of boys coming from distant places, three hostels were established.

The Bureau of Vocational Guidance perfected various tests to judge the aptitudes of students for further education.

Madhya Bharat

The pay scales of trained teachers in primary schools were revised. A basic teachers' training school, with two junior basic practice schools, was started. Besides, a large number of primary schools, five community centres in the project area, 16 community centres, one in each district and one agriculture, seven weaving and five carpentry centres were started in the State during the year. More than 150 primary schools were converted into basic ones. About 40 primary schools were raised to the middle school standard and five girls' middle schools to the high school standard. Moreover, one government intermediate college was established.

The A.C.C. scheme was introduced in 18 educational institutions.

Mysore

The future pattern of education in the State was accepted to be an 8-year integrated basic education course followed by four years of secondary and three years of university education. The school session was changed to January-December. A teachers' training institute was opened at Chiteldrug to train about 40 teachers annually.

The State government opened two and private bodies 8 high schools for boys. Three pucca middle schools were opened under the First Five Year Plan and two new type middle schools converted into pucca ones. One intermediate college was raised to degree standard and three new

intermediate colleges were started. A 6-day seminar was held which was attended by 150 Headmasters, heads of training institutions and officers of the State Education Department.

Pepsu

Compulsion was enforced in 20 villages in Patiala and Sangrur districts. In pursuance of the decision to raise gradually all boys' primary schools from 4 classes to 5 classes, like girls' primary schools, class V was added to more than a hundred schools for boys. Ten traditional primary schools were converted into basic type during the year. A number of primary schools were also up graded to higher standard. A government degree college was started at Narnaul and the Intermediate College, Malerkotla, raised to degree standard.

The office of the Director of Public Instruction was reorganised and the post of Inspector of Higher Education up-graded and redesignated as Deputy Director. Another post of Deputy Director (Development) was created. Eight Additional Assistant District Inspectors of Schools were appointed for effective supervision of the schools.

Rajasthan

Crafts were introduced into a large number of primary schools as a first step towards their conversion to basic type. A large number of new primary schools were opened under the First Five Year Plan and the Central Scheme to Relieve Educated Un-employment. Short-term training courses were organised for primary school teachers.

Saurashtra.

A scheme for the introduction of compulsion for the age-groups 6-14 was drawn up. The basis of the grants-in-aid for recurring expenses as well as construction of primary school buildings were revised and the government contribution increased.

Features of basic education were introduced in a number of primary schools. Five primary schools were selected for conversion into schools-cum-community centres. Five government middle schools were raised to high standard. The State government decided to establish 30 multipurpose schools with 30 courses.

Travancore-Cochin.

A model social education centre, on the pattern of community centre, was set up at Trivandrum for purposes of demonstration and research. Diversified courses were introduced in a number of high schools. The State government established the College for Physical Education, Trivandrum, during the year.

Ajmer

The Ajmer Primary Education Act (1952) was enforced during the year in the sub-divisions of Ajmer and Beawar. Crafts were introduced in primary schools with the ultimate object of converting them to basic ones.

About 30 more basic schools were added during the year. Six new middle schools were started and four existing ones raised to high standard. All the municipal primary schools were provincialised to improve their efficiency. Refresher courses were organised for the training of teachers. For the all-round development of rural areas, five community centres were started.

A. and N. Islands

The Education Committee appointed by the Government of India for the re-organisation of the educational system in the State, revisited Islands and submitted its report to the Government which was under consideration. Four primary schools were started in school-less areas.

Bhopal

A basic training college was opened in the State to train teachers for junior basic schools. A Janata College was started to train rural folk in village leadership. Five model community centres were also established during the year.

Diversified courses were introduced in two high schools. Twenty-one primary schools were converted into basic ones.

Coorg

Education upto the middle stage was made free with effect from this year. Nine middle and 22 primary schools were converted into basic type. An academy of dance, drama and music, a school for weaving, two nursery schools and a central library for adults were started during the year.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps was made compulsory in high schools.

Delhi

The process of conversion of conventional type of primary schools in rural areas on basic lines, started during 1950-51, was completed during the year. The State government established a model higher secondary and a few ordinary higher secondary schools in the State. Twelve junior basic schools were raised to senior basic standard.

A mobile janata college for women was started to train adult women in useful domestic occupations. Five school-cum-community centres were also opened during the year.

Himachal Pradesh

During the year, 4 middle schools were up-graded to high standard and 2 lower middle schools to middle standard.

Kutch

During 1954-55, 30 single-teacher primary schools were opened under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, and 5 schools

1954-55

140



120

100

100

80

80

60

60

40

40

20

20

GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

BOARDS

PRIVATE UNAIDED

PRIVATE AIDED

under the First Five Year Plan. Two government middle schools were raised to high standard and one intermediate college to degree standard. Two N.C.C. troops were raised.

The posts of Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer were redesignated and their scales of pay revised.

Manipur.

Fifty single-teacher primary schools were established during 1954-55. Besides, many schools were taken over by the government. Twelve adult literacy centres were organised in the hills. One Manipur dance college was established. To introduce physical education in the schools, a Director of Youth Welfare was appointed.

N. E. F. A.

During the year, 10 lower primary, 2 English middle and a high school were opened. Hindi was introduced in all the middle and high schools. Steps were taken for the preparation of text-books in the tribal languages.

Tripura

A basic training institute was set up for training primary school teachers. Besides, a large number of primary schools, one nursery school and 104 adult centres were started during the year. Honours courses in History, English, Bengali, Mathematics and Economics were introduced in the Government College, Agartala.

Five Inspecting Officers were appointed for effective supervision of the schools in the State.

Vindhya Pradesh

Compulsory primary education was extended to 99 centres. Two high schools were up-graded to intermediate colleges, 5 middle schools to high standard and 20 primary schools to middle standard.

Institutions

During 1954-55, the total number of recognised educational institutions in the country rose from, 3,13,344 to 3,43,071, yielding an increase of 9.5 per cent. Their distribution according to type was : universities 31 ; boards of secondary and intermediate education 10 , arts and science colleges 690 (including 33 research institutions providing teaching facilities) ; professional and technical colleges 291 , special education colleges 106 ; secondary schools 27,518, primary schools 2,63,626 ; pre-primary schools 513 , vocational and technical schools 2,752 and special education schools 47,534 (including 43,223 social education centres). The number of unrecognised schools and colleges decreased by 686 to 5,601.

Table I—Number of Institutions by Type

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-54	1953-54	1954-55	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I							
Recognised							
Universities	29	30	1	1	30	31	+ 1
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	10	10	...	...	10	10	...
Research Institutions	35	33	...	...	35	33	- 2
Arts and Science Colleges	625	604	88	93	613	657	+ 44
Colleges for Professional and Technical Education :							
Agriculture	17	18	...	...	17	18	+ 1
Commerce	22	24	...	...	22	24	+ 2
Education (Teachers' Training)	47	59	14	18	61	77	+ 16
Engineering	37	40	...	...	37	40	+ 3
Forestry	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
Law	21	23	...	...	21	23	+ 2
Medicine	63	75	3	3	66	78	+ 12
Physical Education	7	8	...	...	7	8	+ 1
Technology	7	7	...	...	7	7	...
Veterinary Science	9	10	...	...	9	10	+ 1
Others	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
Total	236	270	17	21	253	291	+ 38

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colleges for Special Education								
Home Science	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	+
Music, Dancing and Other Arts	...	12	18	3	4	15	22	+
Oriental Studies	...	63	69	3	6	66	75	+
Sociology	...	3	5	...	...	3	5	+
Others	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
<i>Total</i>	...	79	93	8	13	87	106	+
Schools for General Education								
High/Higher Secondary	...	8,138	8,699	1,377	1,601	9,515	10,200	+
Middle	...	14,361	15,417	1,891	1,901	16,252	17,318	685
Primary	...	2,24,671	2,48,701	14,711	14,925	2,39,382	2,63,626	+
Pre-primary	...	308	351	118	162	426	513	1,066
<i>Total</i>	...	2,47,478	273,168	18,097	18,489	2,65,575	2,91,657	+
Schools for Vocational and Technical Education								
Agriculture	...	37	43	1	1	38	44	6
Arts and Crafts	...	189	151	215	231	404	382	22
Commerce	...	760	824	5	6	765	830	22
Engineering	...	37	42	...	...	37	42	65
Forestry	...	6	3	...	...	5	3	5
Marine Training	...	2	3	...	...	2	2	2
Medicine	...	16	20	...	57	75	77	1
Physical Education	...	17	14	...	...	17	14	2
Teachers' Training	...	583	622	225	238	808	860	3
Technical and Industrial	...	332	369	115	127	447	496	52
Others	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	49
<i>Total</i>	...	1,979	2,032	620	660	2,599	2,752	+
								153

Table I—Number of Institutions by Type—(contd.)

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase(+) or Decrease(—)
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1944-55	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for Special Education							
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	112	99	45	51	157	150	— 7
Oriental Studies ...	3,074	3,135	33	27	3,107	3,182	+ 55
For the Handicapped ...	81	89	4	4	85	93	+ 8
For Social Workers ...	26	30	6	4	32	34	+ 2
Social (Adult) Education ...	36,571	39,542	3,394	3,681	39,965	43,223	+ 3,258
Reformatory ...	20	30	2	8	22	38	+ 16
Others ...	735	798	39	36	774	834	+ 60
<i>Total</i> ...	40,619	43,723	3,523	3,311	44,142	47,534	+ 3,392
Total (Recognised) ...	2,90,990	3,19,983	22,854	23,088	3,13,344	3,43,671	+ 29,727
Total (Unrecognised) ...	5,942	5,234	345	367	6,287	5,601	— 686
Grand Total ...	2,96,932	3,25,217	22,699	23,455	3,19,631	3,48,672	+ 29,041

Table I gives comparative figures of institutions by type for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. All types of institutions, except research institutions and schools for arts and crafts, forestry, physical education and music, shared the increase in numbers. The decrease of two research institutions was due to the withdrawal of recognition from 3 such institutions in Bombay. The All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore, providing facilities for research in Medical Psychology and Psychological Medicines was returned for the first time during the year. The fall in the number of arts and crafts, physical education and music schools and schools for forestry was due to such factors as the closing down of some institutions, conversion of institutions of these types to schools for general education and the reclassification or exclusion of some other schools. On percentage basis, the highest increase among all types of institutions was registered by the colleges for special education, which increased by 21.8 per cent. They were followed by colleges for professional education (15.0 per cent), schools for general education (9.8 per cent), schools for special education (7.7 per cent), arts and science colleges (7.2 per cent), schools for vocational and technical education (5.9 per cent) and universities, (3.3 per cent). The distribution of recognised institutions according to management for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given in Table II.

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

Management	1953-54		1954-55	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	70,520	22.5	80,434	23.4
District Board	1,17,527	37.5	1,30,636	38.1
Municipal Board	10,046	3.2	10,401	3.1
Private Bodies				
Aided	1,04,324	33.3	1,10,956	32.3
Unaided	10,927	3.5	10,644	3.1
Total	3,13,344	100.0	3,43,071	100.0

The above table shows that the proportion of schools managed by government and district boards recorded a slight increase from 22.5 per cent and 37.5 per cent to 23.4 and 38.1 per cent respectively, while that of schools under the managements of municipal boards and aided and unaided private bodies declined from 3.2 per cent, 33.3 per cent and 3.5 per cent to 3.1 per cent, 32.3 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively.

Table III—Number of

State	Recognised Institutions						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	For Boys		For Girls		Total		
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra	20,999	22,164	117	118	21,116	22,282	+ 1,166
Assam	13,533	14,161	1,375	1,301	14,908	15,462	+ 554
Bihar	29,211	32,357	2,625	2,766	31,836	35,123	+ 3,287
Bombay	48,792	50,748	4,595	4,882	53,387	55,630	+ 2,243
Madhya Pradesh	14,516	16,134	993	1,014	15,509	17,148	+ 1,639
Madras	25,756	29,251	343	350	26,099	29,601	+ 3,502
Orissa	14,291	17,481	270	313	14,561	17,794	+ 3,233
Punjab	6,985	9,258	1,792	1,805	8,777	11,063	+ 2,286
Uttar Pradesh	34,066	34,634	3,297	3,406	37,363	38,040	+ 677
West Bengal	21,618	25,997	1,519	1,603	23,137	27,600	+ 4,463
Hyderabad	12,666	13,995	955	963	13,621	14,958	+ 1,337
Jammu & Kashmir	1,293	1,605	232	279	1,525	1,884	+ 359
Madhya Bharat	5,982	6,646	711	873	6,693	7,519	+ 827
Mysore	14,016	13,180	1,024	972	15,040	14,152	- 888
Pepsu	3,525	4,269	181	351	3,706	4,620	+ 914
Rajasthan	5,837	7,078	674	656	6,511	7,734	+ 1,223
Saurashtra	3,721	4,608	269	286	3,990	4,894	+ 904
Travancore-Cochin	5,769	5,984	261	175	6,030	6,159	+ 129
Ajmer	1,177	1,457	194	235	1,371	1,692	+ 321
A. & N. Islands	27	33	...	...	27	33	+ 6
Bhopal	524	685	44	47	568	732	+ 164
Coorg	273	320	9	8	282	328	+ 46
Delhi	847	682	565	359	1,412	1,041	- 371
Himachal Pradesh*	866	987	55	36	921	1,003	+ 82
Kutch	330	369	44	45	374	414	+ 40
Manipur	824	899	35	39	859	938	+ 79
N. E. F. A	†	171	†	..	†	171	+ 171
Tripura	857	1,103	24	28	881	1,131	+ 250
Vindhya Pradesh	2,689	3,747	151	178	2,840	3,925	+ 1,085
India	2,90,990	3,19,983	22,354	23,088	3,13,344	3,43,071	+ 29,727

*Includes the figures of erstwhile

†Not

Institutions by States

Unrecognised Institutions						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	State
For Boys		For Girls		Total			
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	21	...	...	.	21	+	21 Andhra
824	903	64	43	888	946	+	58 Assam
1,316	976	109	107	1,425	1,083	-	342 Bihar
243	215	11	32	254	247	-	7 Bombay
493	528	68	101	561	629	+	68 Madhya Pradesh
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
1,606	1,350	3	4	1,609	1,354	-	255 Orissa
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Punjab
513	522	11	16	524	538	+	14 Uttar Pradesh
643	356	34	28	677	384	-	293 West Bengal
93	87	...	...	93	87	-	6 Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jammu & Kashmir
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Madhya Bharat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pepsu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saurashtra
39	47	7	7	46	54	+	8 Travancore-Cochin
...	...	2	2	2	2	...	Ajmer
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. & N. Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
161	176	36	25	197	201	+	4 Kutch
3	44	...	1	3	45	+	42 Manipur
†	...	†	...	†	..	...	N. E. F. A.
...	4	...	1	...	5	+	5 Tripura
8	5	...	...	8	5	-	3 Vindhya Pradesh
5,942	5,234	345	367	6,287	5,601	-	686 India

Bilaspur State also.
available.

The local boards had a predominant share in the administration of primary schools and private bodies in that of secondary schools. Private enterprise was also prominent in the managements of arts and science colleges, special education colleges, schools for vocational and technical education and schools for special education. Government controlled more than half of the colleges for professional and technical education.

A comparative study of both recognised and unrecognised institutions in the different States during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given in table III. The number of recognised institutions increased in all the States except Mysore and Delhi. The decrease of 888 in Mysore was on account of closing down of a large number of social education centres, while that of 371 in Delhi was due to the formation of a compact adult education centre with the amalgamation of a number of such centres. West Bengal reported the highest increase (4,463). Next in order were Madras (3,502), Bihar (3,287) and Orissa (3,233).

The number of recognised institutions in rural areas was 2,89,714. These constituted 84.4 per cent of the total number of institutions of all types. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,62,360 and 83.7 per cent respectively. Their distribution according to type is given below :—

Type	1953-54	1954-55
Universities	2	2
Research Institutions	1	1
Colleges	49	61
Secondary Schools	16,587	17,728
Vocational and Technical Schools	524	427
Primary (including Pre-primary schools)	2,11,000	2,34,138
Social Education Centres	31,643	34,680
Other Special Education Schools	2,554	2,677
Total .	2,62,360	2,89,714

Pupils

The total enrolment in all types of recognised institutions increased from 2,91,38,750 to 3,12,67,420 during the year—the rate of increase being 7.3 per cent (6.6 per cent for boys and 9.2 per cent for girls), as against 5.9 per cent (5.3 per cent for boys and 7.6 per cent for girls). Of the total enrolment, 82,43,303 or 26.4 per cent were girls. Besides, 2,38,685 pupils received instruction in unrecognised institutions—showing a decrease of 32,278 from the previous year's enrolment.

There was significant divergence in the rate of increase in enrolment, which was distributed over all types of institutions. The rise recorded by arts and science colleges (including university teaching departments) was to the tune of 10.8 per cent as compared to an increase of 13.9 per cent in the colleges for professional and technical education, 29.7 per cent in the colleges for special education, 7.5 per cent in secondary schools, 6.6 per cent in primary schools, 12.9 per cent in vocational and technical schools and 14.7 per cent in schools for special education. The distribution of enrolment, according to various types of institutions, was: universities and colleges 5,21,842, colleges for professional and technical education 84,551, colleges for special education 11,899, secondary schools 68,92,886, primary and pre-primary schools 2,22,33,210, vocational and technical schools 2,34,313, schools for special education 1,77,414 and social education centres 11,11,405. For further details in this respect a reference may be made to table IV.

The classification of pupils in recognised institutions under different managements is given in table V. This table shows that (a) the increase in enrolment was shared by institutions under all the managements and the percentage of increase varied from 4.5 in private unaided institutions to 10.9 in government institutions (b) the enrolment in government institutions constituted 20.7 per cent, in local board institutions 44.1 per cent and in private schools and colleges 35.2 per cent.

The distribution of pupils in recognised institutions by stages of instructions during 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given in table VI. The enrolment registered increase at all the stages of instructions. Of the total number of pupils, 94.6 per cent were receiving general education, 0.5 per cent professional and special collegiate education and 4.9 per cent vocational and special school education. Further break-up of the enrolment in general education was: pre-primary stage 0.2 per cent; primary stage 76.5 per cent, secondary stage 21.5 per cent and collegiate stage 1.8 per cent.

Table IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions

Type	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1							8
Recognised							
Arts and Science Colleges (including Research Institutions and University Departments)	4,02,675	4,40,815	61,119	72,027	4,70,794	5,21,842	+ 51,048
Colleges for Professional and Technical Education							
Agriculture ...	3,205	3,434	32	39	3,237	3,473	+ 236
Commerce ...	10,259	12,886	196	236	10,455	13,072	+ 2,617
Education (Teachers' Training)	4,315	5,782	2,189	2,769	6,504	8,551	+ 2,047
Engineering ...	17,864	20,303	28	33	17,892	20,336	+ 2,444
Forestry ...	302	303	..	...	302	303	+ 1
Law ...	11,089	10,529	312	359	11,401	10,888	- 513
Medicine ...	16,623	18,086	3,252	3,699	19,875	22,285	+ 2,410
Physical Education	505	568	107	96	612	664	+ 52
Technology ...	650	732	50	57	700	789	+ 89
Veterinary Science	1,815	2,579	9	11	1,824	2,590	+ 766
Others	1,109	1,264	225	236	1,334	1,500	+ 166
Total	67,736	77,016	6,400	7,435	74,136	84,451	+ 10,315
Colleges for Special Education							
Home Science	...	...	436	534	436	534	+ 98
Music, Dancing etc.	1,080	1,612	1,428	2,399	2,517	4,011	+ 1,494
Oriental Studies	5,650	6,372	428	646	6,078	7,018	+ 940
Sociology	89	265	50	66	139	332	+ 193
Others	5	4	...	...	6	4	- 1
Total	6,833	8,254	2,342	3,645	9,175	11,899	+ 2,724

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for General Education								
High/Higher Secondary	...	32,10,852	34,40,184	7,58,480	8,57,661	39,78,332	42,97,845	3,19,513
Middle	...	19,50,390	20,55,363	4,81,326	5,39,478	24,31,716	25,95,041	1,63,325
Primary	...	1,47,52,351	1,56,43,433	60,60,438	65,52,727	2,08,12,789	2,21,96,166	13,83,371
Pre-primary	..	16,936	20,330	13,699	18,720	30,635	37,050	6,415
<i>Total</i>	..	<i>1,99,39,529</i>	<i>2,11,59,510</i>	<i>73,13,943</i>	<i>79,66,536</i>	<i>2,72,53,472</i>	<i>2,91,26,096</i>	<i>18,72,624</i>
Schools for Vocational and Technical Education								
Agriculture	...	2,175	2,972	30	28	2,205	3,000	705
Arts and Crafts	...	4,966	4,685	12,632	13,582	17,598	18,277	679
Commerce	...	54,545	63,858	7,423	8,652	62,168	72,510	10,342
Engineering	...	8,893	11,478	32	56	8,925	11,534	2,609
Forestry	..	95	80	..	..	95	80	15
Marine Training	..	659	1,111	..	..	659	1,111	452
Medicine	...	2,360	2,856	2,184	2,283	4,544	5,089	545
Physical Education	..	1,901	1,419	267	264	2,168	1,683	485
Teachers' Training	..	51,519	53,310	21,916	23,396	73,435	76,706	3,271
Technical and Industrial	...	25,923	22,306	9,785	11,799	35,708	44,105	8,397
Others	...	91	218	..	..	91	218	127
<i>Total</i>	...	<i>1,53,127</i>	<i>1,74,293</i>	<i>54,469</i>	<i>60,020</i>	<i>2,07,596</i>	<i>2,34,313</i>	<i>26,717</i>
Schools for Special Education								
For the Handicapped	...	3,287	3,725	1,033	1,143	4,320	4,868	518
For Social Workers	...	2,740	2,484	195	188	2,935	2,672	263
Music, Dancing etc.	...	4,886	4,778	5,895	5,258	10,781	10,036	745
Oriental Studies	...	1,02,804	1,06,156	8,219	7,340	1,11,113	1,13,496	2,383
Reformatory	...	3,861	5,956	548	1,171	4,409	7,127	2,718
Social (Adult)	...	8,56,219	9,95,763	92,628	1,15,642	9,48,847	11,11,405	1,62,558
Others	..	33,336	31,367	7,836	7,848	41,172	39,215	1,957
<i>Total</i>	...	<i>10,07,223</i>	<i>11,50,229</i>	<i>1,16,354</i>	<i>1,38,590</i>	<i>11,23,577</i>	<i>12,83,819</i>	<i>1,65,242</i>
Total (Recognised)	...	2,15,84,133	2,30,19,117	75,54,627	82,48,303	2,91,38,750	3,12,67,420	21,28,670
Total (Unrecognised)	...	2,25,595	1,90,882	45,368	47,803	2,70,963	2,38,685	32,278
Grand Total	...	2,18,09,718	2,32,09,999	75,99,995	82,96,106	2,94,09,713	3,15,06,105	20,96,892

Table V—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Managements

Management	1953-54		1954-55		Increase	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	58,40,568	20.0	64,79,643	20.7	+6,39,075	10.9
District Board	1,07,40,424	36.9	1,13,54,736	36.3	+6,14,312	5.7
Municipal Board	22,53,009	7.7	24,45,713	7.8	+1,92,704	8.6
Private Bodies :						
Aided	92,09,324	31.6	98,42,637	31.5	+6,33,313	6.9
Unaided	10,95,425	3.8	11,44,691	3.7	+49,266	4.5
Total	2,91,38,750	100.0	3,12,67,420	100.0	+21,28,670	7.3

Of the total enrolment in recognised institutions, 2,18,46,560 pupils or 69.9 per cent came from rural areas. Their proportion in the primary and pre-primary schools was 77.8 per cent, in secondary schools 16.5 per cent, in colleges and universities 0.9 per cent, and schools for vocational, technical and special education 4.8 per cent.

Table VII gives the number of pupils in recognised as well as unrecognised institutions in different States for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. The enrolment in recognised institutions increased in all the States. Among Part A States, Bombay reported numerically the highest increase (3,51,612), while on percentage basis, Punjab led this group of States (13.0 per cent). Increase in enrolment in other States was as follows: Orissa (11.8 per cent), West Bengal (11.3 per cent), Bihar (10.2 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (9.1 per cent), Assam and Bombay (7.8 per cent each), Madras (5.0 per cent), Andhra (2.8 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (0.8 per cent). Among Part B States, the increase ranged from 3.8 per cent in Travancore-Cochin to 25.5 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir. Vindhya Pradesh topped the Part C States by recording 41.1 per cent increase in enrolment. The lowest position in Part C States was occupied by Ajmer (9.4 per cent). Figures in col. (18) of the above table give a comparative study of the percentages of pupils to the total estimated population in the different States. Travancore-Cochin maintained the leading position with its 18.9 per cent of the population under instruction. Other States showing significant proportion of their populations in schools and colleges

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

Stago	Boys				Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1953-54		1954-55		1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
General Education :									
Pre-primary	22,919	35,460	19,832	24,834	42,751	60,394	+	17,543	
Primary	1,50,06,298	1,58,81,641	61,99,920	67,40,376	2,12,06,218	2,26,22,017	+	14,15,799	
Secondary	48,53,148	51,70,310	10,92,621	11,97,700	59,45,769	63,68,010	+	4,22,241	
Intermediate	2,87,528	3,22,913	40,588	47,631	3,28,116	3,70,594	+	42,478	
B.A./B.Sc.	1,04,215	1,13,398	17,358	20,502	1,21,573	1,33,900	+	12,327	
M.A./M.Sc.	17,976	18,989	3,141	3,572	21,117	22,561	+	1,444	
Research	1,871	2,164	309	354	2,180	2,518	+	338	
Total	2,02,93,955	2,15,44,875	73,73,769	80,35,019	2,76,67,724	2,95,79,894	+	19,12,170	
Professional and Technical Education									
(Collegiate)	1,14,150	1,26,289	6,955	8,508	1,21,105	1,34,797	+	13,692	
Special Education (Collegiate)	6,618	7,456	2,024	3,134	8,642	10,590	+	1,948	
Vocational and Technical Education (School)	1,60,909	1,85,498	55,967	61,843	2,16,876	2,47,341	+	30,465	
Social (Adult) Education	8,56,219	9,95,763	92,628	1,15,642	9,48,347	11,11,405	+	1,62,558	
Special Education (School)	1,52,272	1,59,236	23,284	24,157	1,75,556	1,83,393	+	7,837	
Grand Total	2,15,84,123	2,30,19,117	75,54,627	82,48,303	2,91,38,750	3,12,67,490	+	21,28,740	

Table VII—Number of

State	In Recognised Institutions						Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		
	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Number	Per- centage	
	1952-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra	20,96,116	21,54,328	22,344	23,838	21,18,460	21,78,166	+	59,706	2.8
Assam	8,78,040	9,54,290	92,812	92,170	9,70,852	10,46,460	+	75,608	7.8
Bihar	18,46,211	20,35,055	1,27,862	1,40,120	19,74,073	21,75,175	+	2,01,102	10.2
Bombay	39,45,015	42,63,157	5,79,217	6,12,687	45,24,232	48,75,844	+	3,51,612	7.8
M. Pradesh	11,42,270	12,47,576	1,18,725	1,27,942	12,60,995	13,75,518	+	1,14,523	9.1
Madras	35,94,085	37,73,635	99,357	1,03,378	36,93,442	38,77,013	+	1,83,571	5.0
Orissa	7,12,163	7,96,706	19,572	21,329	7,31,735	8,18,035	+	86,300	11.8
Punjab	9,18,617	10,50,044	2,29,268	2,46,644	11,47,885	12,96,688	+	1,48,803	13.0
U. Pradesh	34,61,937	34,82,935	3,61,757	3,71,563	38,23,694	38,54,503	+	30,809	0.8
W. Bengal	23,29,454	26,04,706	2,39,260	2,55,253	25,68,714	28,59,959	+	2,91,245	11.3
Hyderabad	9,52,950	10,20,208	1,22,905	1,28,393	10,75,855	11,48,601	+	72,746	6.8
J.&Kashmir	1,13,768	1,41,084	19,407	26,033	1,33,175	1,67,117	+	33,942	25.5
M. Bharat	3,02,795	4,34,506	56,446	70,228	4,49,241	5,04,733	+	55,492	12.4
Mysore	8,35,712	8,80,447	1,13,327	1,21,120	9,49,039	10,01,567	+	52,528	5.5
Pepsu	2,12,654	2,58,004	26,074	33,793	2,39,328	2,91,802	+	52,474	21.9
Rajasthan	4,66,077	4,93,763	56,470	65,685	5,22,547	5,59,448	+	36,901	7.1
Saurashtra	2,76,513	3,26,340	62,753	68,699	3,39,266	3,95,039	+	55,773	16.4
Tra -Cochin	17,46,093	18,33,162	1,01,800	85,485	18,47,893	19,18,647	+	70,754	3.8
Ajmer	62,285	67,880	12,951	14,436	75,236	82,316	+	7,080	9.4
A&N Islands	2,090	2,773	...	..	2,090	2,773	+	683	32.7
Bhopal	30,426	36,818	4,445	5,131	34,871	41,949	+	7,078	20.3
Coorg	30,429	34,711	1,548	1,628	31,977	36,339	+	4,362	13.6
Delhi	1,78,774	1,94,079	77,103	90,576	2,55,882	2,84,655	+	28,773	11.2
H. Pradesh*	58,400	66,154	4,813	4,632	63,213	70,786	+	7,573	12.0
Kutch	25,052	31,483	4,557	4,992	29,609	36,475	+	6,866	23.2
Manipur	61,343	71,135	3,965	4,830	65,308	75,965	+	10,657	16.3
N.E.F.A.	†	6,077	†	..	†	6,077	+	6,077	...
Tripura	53,642	66,064	2,606	2,619	56,248	68,683	+	12,435	22.1
V. Pradesh	1,45,338	2,04,322	8,562	12,765	1,53,890	2,17,087	+	63,197	41.1
India	2,65,68,249	2,85,31,441	25,70,501	27,35,979	2,91,38,750	3,12,67,420	+	21,28,670	7.3

*Includes the figures of erstwhile

†Not

†Population figures

Pupils by States

In Unrecognised Institutions								Percentage of Pupils to Estimated Population	State
For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	Number	Percentage		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	704	...	...	...	704	+	704	10.0	Andhra
40,721	43,027	2,652	2,443	43,373	45,470	+	2,097	11.2	Assam
57,104	43,230	2,676	3,196	59,780	46,426	-	13,354	5.3	Bihar
11,817	9,936	685	1,918	12,502	11,854	-	648	12.4	Bombay
30,023	27,648	3,870	5,406	33,893	33,054	-	839	6.4	M. Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2	Madras
40,109	32,425	130	168	40,239	32,593	-	7,646	5.7	Orissa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.1	Punjab
36,457	34,860	17,52	1,864	38,209	36,724	-	1,485	5.9	U. Pradesh
25,718	11,907	1,778	1,417	27,496	13,324	-	14,172	11.0	W. Bengal
5,488	6,130	...	...	5,488	6,130	+	642	5.8	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	J.&Kashmir
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.1	M. Bharat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.2	Popsu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.9	Saurashtra
663	1,175	125	149	788	1,324	+	536	18.9	Tra.-Cochin
...	...	301	294	301	294	-	7	11.0	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.2	A&N.Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.0	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.1	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	H. Pradesh*
6,600	6,071	1,800	1,200	8,300	7,271	-	1,029	7.3	Kutch
283	2,891	...	50	283	2,941	+	2,658	12.9	Mampur
†	...	†	...	†	...	...	...	†	N.E.F.A.
...	107	...	124	...	231	231	...	9.8	Tripura
311	345	...	...	311	345	+	34	5.9	V. Pradesh
2,55,194	2,20,456	15,769	18,229	2,70,963	2,38,685	-	32,278	8.3	India

*Bilaspur State also.
available.
are not available.

were: Coorg (14.0 per cent), Delhi (13.1 per cent), Manipur (12.9 per cent), Bombay (12.4 per cent), Assam (11.2 per cent), West Bengal and Ajmer (11.0 per cent).

Expenditure

During the year under review, the total expenditure, direct as well as indirect, on education in recognised institutions amounted to Rs. 165.01 crores, as against Rs. 147.74 crores during the previous year. This shows an increase of 11.7 per cent. Of the total, Rs. 147.70 crores were spent on the institutions for boys and Rs. 17.31 crores on those for girls.

The classification of the expenditure according to sources from which it was met during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given below.

Table VIII—Expenditure on Education by Sources

Source	1953-54		1954-55	
	Amount	Percent- age	Amount	Percent- age
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds ...	85,39,74,488	57.8	98,85,24,032	59.9
District Board Funds ...	8,66,40,627	5.9	9,05,24,758*	5.5
Municipal Board Funds ...	5,85,01,638	3.9	6,03,87,363†	3.7
Fees	32,90,54,762	22.3	35,33,61,023	21.4
Endowments	4,63,82,869	3.1	4,96,20,088	3.0
Other Sources	10,28,62,116	7.0	10,77,12,368	6.5
Total ...	1,47,74,16,500	100.0	1,65,01,29,632	100.0

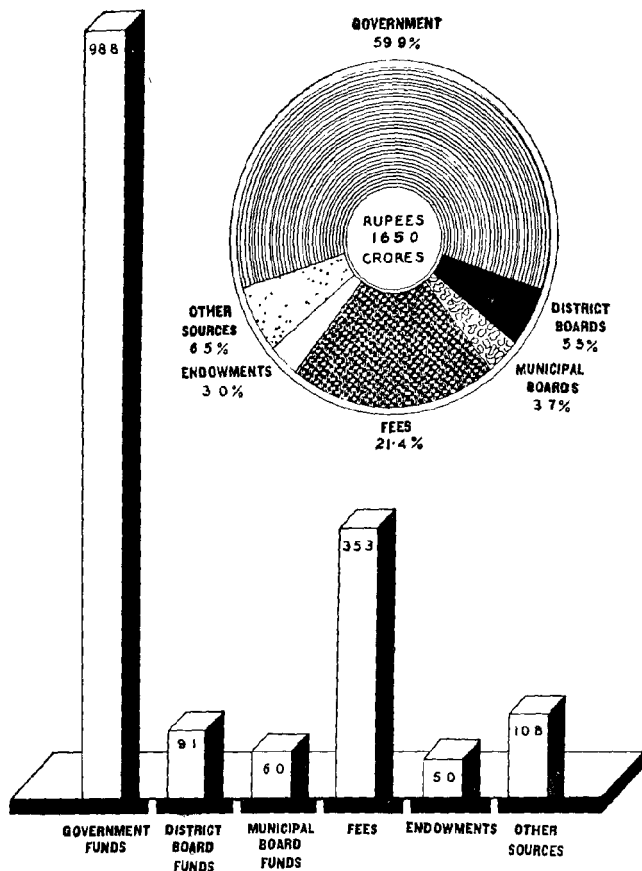
*Includes the government funds of Rs. 1,02,00,594 for primary education, Rs. 49,70,498 for secondary education, Rs. 2,829 for agriculture and industrial education in middle schools and Rs. 59,03,513 for dearness allowance to school teachers paid to district boards from State funds. The corresponding figures for the year 1953-54 were primary education Rs. 1,00,95,664; secondary education Rs. 46,87,074, industrial education Rs. 2,992, and dearness allowance Rs. 65,84,580.

†Includes the government funds of Rs. 9,36,379 for primary education, Rs. 2,24,838 for secondary education and Rs. 6,26,873 for dearness allowance to school teachers paid to municipalities from State funds. The corresponding figures for the year 1953-54 were primary education Rs. 8,88,847, secondary education Rs. 1,72,518 and dearness allowance Rs. 7,13,528.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

1954-55

EXPENDITURE IN CRORES OF RUPEES



EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY HEADS OF CHARGE 1954-55

RS. IN
CRORES

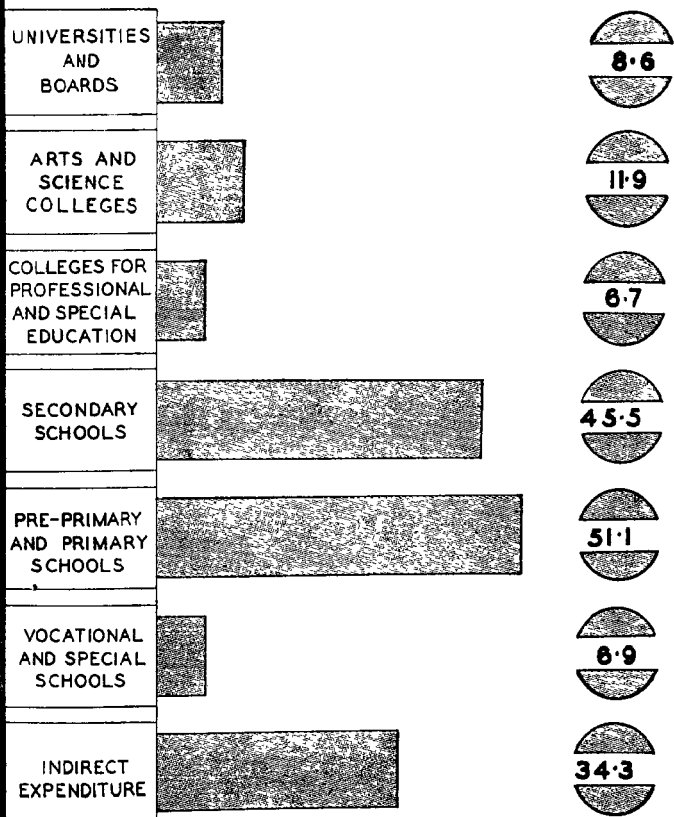


Table IX—Expenditure on Education According to Heads of Charges

Head of Charge	1953-54	1954-55	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
			Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Direct	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Universities ...	6,54,55,453	7,41,71,561	+ 87,16,108	+ 13.3
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	1,15,24,513	1,22,71,321	+ 7,46,808	+ 6.5
Research Institutions ...	1,21,44,513	1,30,28,113	+ 8,83,600	+ 7.3
Arts and Science Colleges	9,58,22,090	10,56,46,983	+ 98,24,893	+ 10.3
Professional Colleges ...	5,60,89,599	6,31,04,380	+ 70,14,781	+ 12.5
Special Education Colleges	27,07,896	33,96,831	+ 6,88,935	+ 25.4
High Schools ...	81,64,44,910	34,06,13,042	+ 2,41,68,132	+ 7.6
Middle Schools ...	10,52,44,551	11,45,85,286	+ 93,40,735	+ 8.9
Primary Schools ...	46,26,51,698	50,89,27,789	+ 4,62,76,091	+ 10.0
Pre-primary Schools ...	16,89,300	19,88,512	+ 2,99,212	+ 17.7
Vocational and Technical Schools ...	4,04,91,343	4,80,63,824	+ 55,72,481	+ 13.8
Social Education Schools	48,85,474	54,84,912	+ 5,99,438	+ 12.3
Special Education Schools	1,79,39,620	1,77,99,301	— 1,40,319	— 0.8
<i>Total</i> ...	<i>1,19,30,90,960</i>	<i>130,70,81,855</i>	<i>+ 11,39,90,895</i>	<i>+ 9.6</i>
Indirect				
Direction ...	83,83,459	82,41,492	— 1,41,967	— 1.7
Inspection ...	2,48,98,716	2,71,72,015	+ 22,73,299	+ 9.1
Buildings ...	11,50,95,647	13,79,10,227	+ 2,28,14,580	+ 19.8
Scholarships ...	5,64,65,919	6,79,29,553	+ 1,14,63,634	+ 20.3
Hostel Charges ...	2,12,04,539	2,37,48,701	+ 25,44,162	+ 12.0
Miscellaneous ...	5,82,77,260	7,80,45,789	+ 1,97,68,529	+ 33.9
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>28,43,25,540</i>	<i>34,30,47,777</i>	<i>+ 5,87,22,237</i>	<i>+ 20.7</i>
Grand Total ...	1,47,74,16,500	1,65,01,29,632	+ 17,27,13,132	+ 11.7

Table X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by Sources

Item	Percentage of Expenditure met from				
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direction	(1953-54) 100.0 (1954-55) 100.0	.. ..	.. ..	... ..	... ...
Inspection	(1953-54) 96.6 (1954-55) 94.4	3.4 5.6	0.0 ..	.. ...	... ...
Building	(1953-54) 64.0 (1954-55) 67.0	8.1 6.3	4.3 4.1	8.9 9.3	14.7 13.3
Scholarships	(1953-54) 83.2 (1954-55) 84.4	1.4 1.0	3.4 3.0	2.5 2.2	9.5 9.4
Hostel Charges	(1953-54) 43.9 (1954-55) 43.8	1.4 0.7	28.0 34.2	6.8 5.4	19.9 15.9
Miscellaneous	(1953-54) 60.9 (1954-55) 71.2	6.4 4.8	14.5 10.8	1.7 1.4	16.5 11.8
Total	(1953-54) 69.4 (1954-55) 72.8	5.3 4.4	7.7 7.0	4.9 4.8	12.7 11.0

Government contributed 72.8 per cent of the total indirect expenditure, while the share of local boards was 4.4 per cent, of fees 7.0 per cent, of endowments 4.8 per cent and of other sources 11.0 per cent. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were : 69.4, 5.3, 7.7, 4.9, and 12.7 respectively. The indirect expenditure cannot be apportioned to different types of institutions nor to those under different managements. Comparative view of the break-up of direct expenditure on institutions managed by various agencies is, however, given in table XI for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55.

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

Management f	1953-54		1954-55		Percentage Increase
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government ..	31,79,50,430	26.6	35,66,41,813	27.3	12.2
District Board .	24,79,00,645	20.8	26,87,22,501	20.6	8.4
Municipal Board .	8,97,73,106	7.5	9,40,49,064	7.2	4.7
Private Bodies					
Aided ...	47,80,81,161	40.1	52,36,72,030	40.1	9.5
Unaided ...	5,93,85,618	5.0	6,39,96,447	4.8	7.8
Total ...	1,19,30,90,960	100.0	1,30,70,81,855	100.0	9.6

Of the total expenditure, 27.3 per cent was incurred on government schools and colleges which formed 23.4 per cent of the total number of institutions. The institutions under the local boards which formed 41.2 per cent of the total number of institutions accounted for 27.8 per cent of expenditure, while those under private managements, which were 35.4 per cent, claimed 44.9 per cent of the expenditure.

As already stated, government contributed Rs. 98,85,24,032 to the total expenditure on education. Its allocation to various types of institutions is given in table XII.

The average annual cost per pupil increased, during the year, from Rs. 50.7 to Rs. 52.8. Its break-up over different sources was : government funds Rs. 31.6, local board funds Rs. 4.8; fees Rs. 11.3, endowments and other sources Rs. 5.1. The average annual cost per pupil in primary schools, secondary schools and arts and science colleges was Rs. 22.9, Rs. 66.0 and Rs. 222.3 respectively.

The expenditure on education per capita of population also increased from Rs. 3.9 to Rs. 4.3, of which nearly Rs. 2.6 were met from government funds.

The Statewise details of expenditure on education for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 are given in table XIII. Increase in expenditure, although uneven, was shared by all the States, except Manipur, where it decreased by Rs. 97,113. As in the previous year, Bombay reported the highest expenditure (Rs. 27,99,70,280), followed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 23,23,45,992) and Madras (Rs. 18,24,76,821). On percentage basis, the highest increase in expenditure, among Part A States, was reported by

Table XII—Distribution of Government Expenditure on Education

Item	1953-54		1954-55	
	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure	Amount	Percentage or Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Institutions for Men	77,03,04,758	90.2	89,64,54,172	90.7
Institutions for Women	8,36,69,730	9.8	9,20,69,860	9.3
Total	85,39,74,488	100.0	98,85,24,032	100.0
Universities	2,71,98,859	3.2	3,18,76,952	3.2
Boards or Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	1,00,000	0.0	2,50,000	0.0
Research Institutions	1,09,27,252	1.3	1,20,58,611	1.2
Arts and Science Colleges	3,54,64,341	4.1	3,90,20,748	3.9
Professional Colleges	3,79,44,572	4.4	4,34,90,244	4.4
Special Education Colleges	14,95,628	0.2	17,34,662	0.2
High Schools	11,25,21,031	13.2	12,72,88,743	12.9
Middle Schools	5,63,42,691	6.6	6,54,03,816	6.6
Primary Schools	33,17,85,380	38.9	36,95,46,439	37.4
Pre-primary Schools	3,51,269	0.0	4,50,839	0.0
Vocational Schools	2,90,88,700	3.4	3,34,41,473	3.4
Special Education Schools	1,34,47,571	1.6	1,52,64,721	1.6
Direction and Inspection	3,18,20,821	3.7	3,29,67,554	3.3
Scholarships	4,69,96,928	5.5	5,73,25,198	5.8
Hostel Charges	93,14,903	1.1	1,04,04,183	1.1
Buildings	7,36,56,043	8.6	9,24,36,525	9.4
Miscellaneous	3,55,18,499	4.2	5,55,63,324	5.6
Grand Total	85,39,74,488	100.0	98,85,24,032	100.0

Table XIII—Expenditure on

State	On Institutions for Boys		On Institutions for Girls		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	8,13,57,976	8,21,15,862	36,13,755	31,64,864	8,49,71,731	8,52,80,726
Assam	2,86,00,746	3,30,29,399	30,71,640	33,60,690	3,16,72,386	3,63,90,089
Bihar	8,92,99,562	10,44,98,462	57,33,689	62,88,585	9,50,33,151	11,07,87,047
Bombay	22,38,09,110	24,74,15,992	3,08,88,451	3,25,54,288	25,46,97,561	27,99,70,280
M. Pradesh	6,09,22,519	7,01,27,168	71,60,183	79,64,962	6,80,82,702	7,80,92,130
Madras	15,53,56,555	16,72,28,179	1,28,34,162	1,52,48,642	16,81,90,717	18,24,76,821
Orissa	2,59,93,947	2,99,13,420	11,62,013	13,66,089	2,71,55,960	3,12,79,509
Punjab	5,70,62,469	6,54,48,108	1,08,59,788	1,33,39,623	6,79,22,257	7,87,87,731
U. Pradesh	19,26,34,694	20,93,53,790	2,16,45,108	2,29,92,202	21,42,79,802	23,23,45,992
West Bengal	13,32,09,797	15,51,53,041	1,75,97,728	2,07,90,927	15,08,07,525	17,59,43,968
Hyderabad	5,10,99,273	5,42,99,414	76,07,479	78,61,012	5,87,06,752	6,21,60,426
J. & Kashmir	48,56,682	64,84,260	9,97,441	13,79,840	53,54,123	78,64,109
M. Bharat	2,04,68,694	2,42,78,002	27,99,216	35,11,199	2,32,67,910	2,77,89,201
Mysore	4,36,56,109	4,64,27,965	47,25,722	48,98,205	4,83,81,831	5,13,26,170
Pepsu	1,45,13,819	1,80,49,383	14,08,818	18,55,427	1,59,22,637	1,99,04,810
Rajasthan	2,02,54,028	3,07,33,267	28,24,559	31,42,674	3,20,78,587	3,38,75,941
Saurashtra	1,51,94,327	1,66,01,299	24,55,810	26,92,523	1,76,50,137	1,92,93,822
Trav.-Cochin	3,55,71,128	4,67,93,088	57,53,959	65,22,369	4,43,25,087	5,33,15,457
Ajmer	66,12,441	72,75,641	12,36,885	13,25,017	78,49,326	86,00,658
A.&N.Islands	2,08,126	2,40,892	..	..	2,08,126	2,40,892
Bhopal	32,25,193	46,78,223	3,96,745	4,25,074	36,21,938	51,03,297
Coorg	21,71,880	24,42,711	81,353	1,04,884	22,53,233	25,47,595
Delhi	2,67,86,305	3,07,29,343	95,46,175	1,06,36,730	3,63,32,480	4,13,66,073
H. Pradesh*	36,31,510	39,92,449	3,14,675	3,13,878	39,46,185	43,06,327
Kutch	13,98,739	14,23,558	1,98,558	2,12,101	15,97,297	16,35,749
Manipur	24,09,431	22,98,125	1,12,225	1,26,418	25,21,656	24,24,543
N. E. F. A.	†	10,58,950	†	†	†	10,58,950
Tripura	28,44,172	43,32,798	1,37,136	2,58,810	29,81,308	45,91,608
V. Pradesh	66,49,476	1,05,82,448	4,54,619	7,87,272	71,04,095	1,13,69,720
India	1,32,17,98,708	1,47,70,05,237	15,58,17,792	17,31,24,395	1,47,74,18,500	1,65,01,29,632

*Includes the figures of erstwhile

†Not

‡Population figures

Education by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Percentage of Expenditure in (1954-55) met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Expenditure per Capita	State
Amount	Percentage	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	En- dow- ments	Other Sour- ces	1953- 54	1954- 55			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Rs.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
+ 3,08,995	+ 0.4	59.6	16.5	18.1	4.4	1.4	40.7	39.2	3.9	Andhra	
+ 47,17,703	+ 14.9	68.0	2.7	20.4	4.6	4.3	32.6	34.8	3.7	Assam	
+ 1,57,53,896	+ 16.6	47.9	23.2	18.9	1.8	8.2	48.1	50.9	2.6	Bihar	
+ 2,52,72,719	+ 9.9	56.0	10.8	23.6	1.6	8.0	56.3	57.4	7.1	Bombay	
+ 1,00,09,428	+ 14.7	66.1	13.9	13.4	1.1	5.5	54.0	56.8	3.6	M. Pradesh	
+ 1,42,86,104	+ 8.5	58.8	11.8	19.0	9.9	0.5	45.5	47.1	4.8	Madras	
+ 41,23,549	+ 15.2	76.5	1.4	12.4	0.9	8.8	37.1	38.2	2.1	Orissa	
+ 1,08,65,474	+ 16.0	45.4	12.6	31.4	3.6	7.0	59.1	60.8	6.1	Punjab	
+ 1,80,66,190	+ 8.4	47.6	8.6	29.6	1.9	12.3	56.0	60.3	3.5	U. Pradesh	
+ 2,51,36,443	+ 16.7	55.3	5.1	31.2	3.2	5.2	58.7	61.5	6.7	West Bengal	
+ 34,53,674	+ 5.9	84.0	0.4	7.1	1.1	7.4	54.6	54.1	3.1	Hyderabad	
+ 20,09,977	+ 34.3	90.6	...	4.3	1.9	3.2	44.0	47.1	1.7	J. & Kashmir	
+ 45,21,291	+ 19.4	82.3	0.2	10.6	2.3	4.6	51.8	55.1	3.3	M. Bharat	
+ 29,44,339	+ 6.1	78.5	2.8	10.6	0.9	7.3	51.0	51.2	4.8	Mysore	
+ 39,82,173	+ 25.0	79.3	0.0	15.1	0.9	4.7	66.5	68.2	5.6	Papsu	
+ 17,97,354	+ 5.6	85.1	1.1	6.6	3.9	3.3	61.4	60.6	2.1	Rajasthan	
+ 16,43,685	+ 9.3	82.4	0.0	8.6	2.4	6.6	52.0	48.8	4.4	Saurashtra	
+ 89,90,370	+ 20.3	61.2	0.0	28.4	0.0	10.4	24.0	27.8	5.2	Trav.-Cochin	
+ 7,51,332	+ 9.6	73.1	2.6	19.2	3.4	1.7	104.3	104.5	11.5	Ajmer	
+ 32,766	+ 15.7	96.6	...	2.9	0.4	0.1	99.6	86.9	8.0	A & N Islands	
+ 14,81,359	+ 40.9	97.0	..	1.9	0.3	0.8	103.8	121.7	5.8	Bhopal	
+ 2,94,362	+ 13.1	83.8	1.2	6.0	0.0	9.0	70.5	70.1	9.8	Coorg	
+ 50,33,593	+ 12.9	58.9	13.8	18.6	2.3	6.4	141.9	145.3	19.0	Delhi	
+ 3,60,142	+ 9.1	91.7	0.7	5.8	1.4	0.4	62.4	60.8	3.8	H. Pradesh	
+ 38,452	+ 2.4	74.9	...	8.9	2.1	14.1	53.9	44.8	2.7	Kutch	
+ 97,113	- 3.9	65.5	0.0	18.2	14.5	1.8	38.6	31.9	4.0	Manipur	
+ 10,58,950	..	100.0	...	..	...	..	...	174.3	†	N. E. F. A.	
+ 16,10,300	+ 54.0	86.6	..	7.8	0.1	5.5	53.0	66.9	6.6	Tripura	
+ 42,65,625	+ 60.0	98.2	..	1.1	0.6	0.1	46.1	52.4	3.1	V. Pradesh	
+ 17,27,13,132	+ 11.7	58.9	9.2	21.4	3.0	6.5	50.7	52.8	4.3	India	

Bilaspur State also,
available.
are not available.

West Bengal (16.7) and the lowest by Andhra (0.4 per cent). The positions in-between were occupied by Bihar (16.6 per cent), Punjab (16.0 per cent), Orissa (15.2 per cent), Assam (14.9 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (14.7 per cent), Bombay (9.9 per cent), Madras (8.5 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (8.4 per cent). In Part B States, the rise varied from 5.6 per cent in Rajasthan to 34.3 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir. Vindhya Pradesh led the Part C States by recording an increase of 60.0 per cent followed by Tripura (54.0 per cent) and Bhopal (40.9 per cent). In Kutch the expenditure rose by only 2.4 per cent.

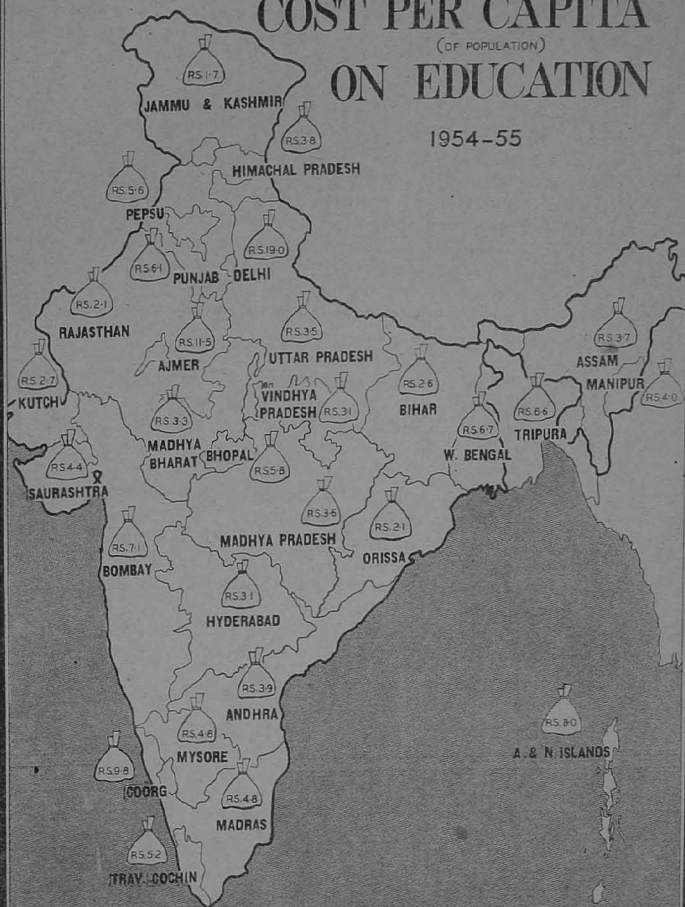
Figures in cols. (12) to (16) of table XIII show the percentage of expenditure on education met from different sources in the various States. The contribution from government funds, among Part A States, was highest in Orissa (76.5 per cent), followed by Assam (68.0 per cent). The share of local boards continued to be the highest in Bihar (23.2 per cent) and the lowest in Orissa (1.4 per cent). The share of fees ranged from 12.4 per cent in Orissa to 31.4 per cent in Punjab. The contribution of endowments and other sources varied between 6.6 per cent in Madhya Pradesh to 14.2 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In most of the Part B and C States, a great proportion of the expenditure was borne by the government.

Figures in cols. (15) and (16) of table XIII give the average annual cost per pupil in various States, which depict sizeable variations. The cost was highest in N.E.F.A. (Rs. 174.3) and the lowest in Manipur (Rs. 31.9).

The average per capita cost in the different States is shown in col. (17) of table XIII. The cost ranged from Rs. 2.1 in Orissa to Rs. 7.1 in Bombay amongst Part A States, from Rs. 1.7 in Jammu & Kashmir to Rs. 5.6 in Pepsu among Part B States, and from Rs. 2.7 in Kutch to Rs. 19.0 in Delhi in the case of Part C States.

COST PER CAPITA (OF POPULATION) ON EDUCATION

1954-55



CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL

This Chapter surveys the main developments which took place during the year in (a) Educational Organisation, (b) Educational Services and (c) States' Directorate and Inspectorate of Education

Educational Organisation

There was no major change in the educational organisation in the States or at the Centre, except in Kutch where the Department of Education was placed under the administrative control of the Director of Education. Consequent on the merger of Bilaspur State, the Deputy Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh assumed charge of the Department of Education of that State also.

Educational Services

As in the previous years, the educational services in the States may be broadly classified under two major heads, *i.e.*, (a) State Educational Services, generally divided into Class I and Class II, and (b) Subordinate Educational Service, sub-divided into different cadres with different scales of pay.

During the year, the total strength of the State Educational Services (including equivalent posts where no such service existed) increased from 5,509 to 6,079. Of these, 704 posts were in Class I, 5,142 in Class II and 233 (belonging to Mysore) were unclassified. Table XIV gives their distribution according to different classes.

**Table XIV—Distribution of State Educational Services
According to Branches**

Branches	Class I		Class II		Unclassified		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Direction and Inspection	167	15	580	88	22	1	873
Collegiate	431	35	2,749	342	145	14	3,716
School	24	5	960	278	38	13	1,318
Others	27	...	133	12	...	...	172
Total ...	649	55	4,422	720	205	28	6,079

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Punjab	Class I Class II	28 92	6 22	34 114	1 9	...	1 9	6 22	30 69	3 36	...	3 36	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	Class I Class II	58 154	1 33	59 187	22 57	...	22 57	1 22	21 79	5 38	...	5 47	11 2	...	...
West Bengal	Class I Class II	85 247	7 66	92 313	43 103	5 41	48 144	2 12	39 113	4 31	...	4 42	1 12	...	...
Hyderabad	Class I Class II	18 126	3 42	21 168	2 8	...	2 9	3 40	18 149	...	...	...	1 5	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir	Class I Class II	1 222	...	1 267	1 112	...	1 138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	Class I Class II	12 512	1 58	13 570	2 146	1 17	3 163	...	9 406	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...
Mysore*	Class I Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepau	Class I Class II	205 21	28 3	233 24	18 8	...	18 8	28 3	207 16	3 ...	...	3 ...	5 ...	...	...
Rajasthan	Class I Class II	227 42	59 56	286 47	81 ...	12 ...	93 380	22 5	159 47	9 25	...	34 29	...	...	...
Saurashtra	Class I Class II	557 42	...	613 42	348 39	22 ...	...	20 ...	204 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore- Cochin	Class I Class II	24 41	...	28 48	3 10	1 ...	4 35	3 7	23 38	1 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	...

*Classification as to class I and II does not exist.

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

State	Number of Posts held by										Number of Posts Vacant or held in Abeysance				
	Total Number of Posts			Direct Recruits			Promoted Officers			Officiating Hands					
	Men	Wo- men	All Persons	Men	Wo- men	All Persons	Men	Wo- men	All Persons	Men	Wo- men	All Persons			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ajmer Class I Class II	2 70	... 2	2 72	1 17	... ...	1 17	... 45	2	... 47	... 4	... ...	... 4	1 4	... ...	1 4
A. and N. Islands Class I Class II	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Bhopal Class I Class II	2 85	... 4	2 89	2 58	... 1	2 59	... 13	1	... 14	... 2	... 1	... 3	... 12	1	... 13
Coorg Class I Class II	... 3	... ...	... 3	... 2	... ...	... 2	... 1	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Delhi** Class I Class II	2 45	... 25	2 70	2 25	... 13	2 38	... 1	... ...	... 1	... 19	... 10	... 29	... ...	2	... 2
Himachal Pradesh Class I Class II	2 16	... 1	2 17	1 10	... 1	1 11	... 6	... ...	... 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	1 ...

** Classification according to Branches not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kutch	1 3	...	1 3	1 1	...	1 1	2 2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	10	...	10	2	...	2	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEFA	11	1	11	4	1	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	2 54	...	2 61	32	5	37	12	...	2 13	...	...	...	10	1	11
Vindhya Pradesh	3 159	...	3 171	55	2	57	88	...	3 98	...	...	...	16	...	16
India	649 4,627	55 748	704 5,375	236 2,083	16 250	252 2,288	352 2,139	38 384	380 2,523	26 328	1 91	27 419	35 127	...	35 150
Total	5,276	803	6,079	2,269	266	2,535	2,491	422	2,913	354	92	446	162	23	185

Table XVI—Expenditure on

State	Expenditure					
	On Direction		On Inspection*		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	1,00,743	2,35,571	7,85,824	17,86,632	8,86,567	20,72,203
Assam	2,30,299	2,43,927	9,64,852	10,97,419	11,95,151	13,41,346
Bihar	2,71,800	2,87,418	17,91,123	19,88,519	20,62,023	22,75,937
Bombay	5,03,501	5,06,131	36,41,181	38,05,548	41,44,682	43,10,679
Madhya Pradesh	14,62,551	3,44,428	14,52,436	15,25,794	29,14,987	18,70,222
Madras	4,15,713	5,30,436	34,20,509	29,23,947	38,36,222	34,54,383
Orissa	1,61,055	1,53,676	8,15,788	9,00,639	9,76,843	10,54,315
Punjab	4,62,421	4,60,900	13,90,329	14,05,380	18,52,750	18,66,280
Uttar Pradesh	8,38,682	9,79,316	34,75,569	39,29,974	43,14,251	49,09,290
West Bengal	3,85,616	3,81,050	13,08,409	14,61,716	16,94,025	18,42,766
Hyderabad	5,90,790	6,78,994	11,54,897	10,44,707	17,45,687	17,23,701
Jammu & Kashmir	64,939	65,800	2,09,261	1,73,620	2,74,290	2,39,420
Madhya Bharat	4,27,346	4,34,497	6,06,771	6,02,751	10,34,117	10,37,248
Mysore	2,68,226	2,71,541	9,59,004	10,24,212	12,27,230	12,95,753
Pepsu	1,68,500	2,29,400	2,75,400	2,91,500	4,43,900	5,20,900
Rajasthan	4,32,700	3,26,512	9,41,576	9,94,187	13,74,276	13,20,699
Saurashtra	1,87,263	2,18,193	3,59,933	4,58,132	5,47,196	6,76,325
Travancore-Cochin	7,95,712**	9,40,473**	5,68,504	7,22,189	13,64,216	16,62,662
Ajmer	71,946	72,125	1,34,604	1,35,358	2,06,550	2,07,483
A. & N. Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	1,09,218£	1,67,110£	...	...	1,09,218	1,67,110
Coorg	...	...	32,255	48,428	32,255	48,428
Delhi	1,01,012	1,29,130	1,18,917	1,30,999	2,19,929	2,60,129
Himachal Pradesh†	20,762	9,493	1,48,985	1,86,550	1,69,747	1,96,052
Kutch	68,140£	65,130£	...	...	68,140	65,130
Manipur	38,038£	34,883£	...	...	38,038	34,883
NEFA	††	89,185	††	1,19,702	††	2,08,887
Tripura	58,338	66,123	69,129	90,600	1,27,467	1,56,723
Vindhya Pradesh	1,48,148	2,71,050	2,73,460	3,23,503	4,21,608	5,94,553
India	83,83,459	82,41,492	2,48,98,716	2,71,72,015	3,32,82,175	3,54,13,507

** Includes Rs 6,02,046 (in 1953-54) and Rs. 9,19,672 (in 1954-55) incurred on Board while working out the figures in Cols. (9) to (12).

† Includes the figures of erstwhile

£ Includes figures for

†† Not

Direction and Inspection

Percentage of Total Expenditure on Education (1954-55)	Percentage of Expenditure on Direction and Inspection (1954-55) met from				State
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13
2.4	100.0	...	...	...	Andhra
3.7	100.0	...	...	...	Assam
2.1	93.4	6.6	...	...	Bihar
1.5	100.0	...	...	...	Bombay
2.4	99.2	0.8	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
1.9	84.4	15.6	...	...	Madras
3.4	100.0	..	...	..	Orissa
2.4	87.9	12.1	...	...	Punjab
2.1	88.6	11.4	...	...	Uttar Pradesh
1.0	98.4	1.6	...	...	West Bengal
2.8	100.0	...	...	...	Hyderabad
3.0	100.0	...	..	...	Jammu & Kashmir
3.7	100.0	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
2.5	100.0	...	...	...	Mysore
2.6	100.0	...	...	...	Pepsu
3.9	100.0	..	...	..	Rajasthan
3.5	100.0	...	...	...	Saurashtra
3.1	100.0	...	...	...	Travancore-Cochin
2.4	100.0	..	...	...	Ajmer
...	..	...	..	...	A. & N. Islands
3.3	100.0	...	...	..	Bhopal
1.9	100.0	...	...	..	Coorg
1.0	95.8	4.2	...	...	Delhi
4.6	100.0	...	...	..	Himachal Pradesh†
4.0	100.0	...	...	...	Kutch
1.4	100.0	...	...	...	Manipur
19.7	100.0	...	...	...	NEFA
3.4	100.0	...	...	...	Tripura
5.2	100.0	..	..	...	Vindhya Pradesh
2.1	95.7	4.3	..	..	India

Direction of girls' education.
of Public Examination. This amount was met from fees and has been excluded

Bilaspur State also.
Inspection also.
available.

Of the 704 Class I posts, 252 were filled by direct recruitment, 390 by promotion and 27 by officiating arrangements, while 35 were vacant or held in abeyance. The corresponding distribution of Class II and unclassified posts together was 2,283, 1,523; 419 and 150 respectively. State-wise details of Educational Services Class I and Class II are given in table XV.

The scales of pay attached to the different educational services in the States of Travancore-Cochin, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh were revised. The old and the new scales are given below:

<i>State</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Old Scale</i>	<i>New Scale</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Travancore-Cochin	Director of Public Instruction	450-750	800-1,000
	Deputy Director of Public Instruction	...	450-600
	Divisional Education Officer	350-450*	450-600
	District Educational Officer	225-275	300-500
	Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools	(i) 175-225* (ii) 125-175	105-250
Kutch	Director of Education	400-25-500-EB-30-800	600-40-1000-EB-50/2-1150
	Additional District Inspector of Schools	...	220-15-400-EB-20-500
	Inspector	135-6-200	210-10-300
	Assistant Inspector	...	61-3-85-EB-4-125-5-140
Vindhya Pradesh	Director of Education	800-40-1,000-EB-50-1,200	1000-50-1,400
	Deputy Director of Education	250-10-350-EB-10-450	350-850
	District Inspector/Inspector of Schools	150-5-200-EB-10-300	225-400
	Deputy Inspector of Schools	90-10-200	150-10-250
	Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	75-4-115	100-5-200

*Previously known as Divisional Inspector of Schools.

Direction and Inspection

During 1954-55, the State of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi, Tripura, and Vindhya Pradesh reported increase in the strength of their direction and inspection staff. Detailed information about the direction and inspection personnel, their prescribed minimum educational qualifications, scales of pay and duties is given in Appendix A of Volume II of this Report.

The total expenditure on direction and inspection amounted to Rs. 3,54,13,507 and constituted 2.1 per cent of the total expenditure on education. During the previous year, the corresponding expenditure was Rs. 3,32,82,175 which formed 2.3 per cent of the respective total. The entire expenditure of Rs. 82,41,492 on direction and 94.4 per cent of that on inspection was met from government funds. The remaining expenditure on inspection was contributed by the local boards.

State-wise statistics of the expenditure on direction and inspection is given in table XVI for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. It will be observed that the expenditure on this score increased every where except in the States of Madhya Pradesh where it decreased by Rs. 10,44,765, Madras by Rs. 3,81,839, Hyderabad by Rs. 21,986, Jammu and Kashmir by Rs. 34,780, Rajasthan by Rs. 53,577 and Kutch by Rs. 3,010. The fall in Madhya Pradesh was due to the transfer of the section on Social Education from the Department during the later part of the previous year, while that in Madras to the bifurcation of the State into Andhra and Madras in October, 1953 and the creation of new Department of Education for Andhra. The decline of expenditure in other States was due to the correct classification of expenditure into different heads.

Among Part A States, the highest expenditure was reported by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 49,09,290) followed by Bombay (Rs. 43,10,679) and the least by Orissa (Rs. 10,54,315). In case of Part B and C States, the highest and the lowest positions were held by Hyderabad (Rs. 17,23,701) and Manipur (Rs. 34,883). The proportion of expenditure on direction and inspection to the total expenditure on education (Col 8) ranged from 1.0 per cent in West Bengal to 3.7 per cent in Assam among Part A States, from 2.5 per cent in Mysore to 3.9 per cent in Rajasthan among Part B States and from 1.0 per cent in Delhi to 19.7 per cent in NEFA among Part C and D States.

Figures in cols (9) to (12) give the State-wise distribution of expenditure according to the sources it was met from. It will be seen that in all the States, excepting Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Delhi, the entire expenditure came from government funds.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

A sound system of primary education with a practical bias to make the children 'action minded', is the first pre-requisite for the sustenance of nascent Indian democracy. Its role becomes all the more important in the context of mass illiteracy, ubiquitous poverty and rapidly increasing population.

The tempo of development in the field of Primary Education initiated in the post-Independence era was maintained during the year under report. The opening of a large number of schools under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, orientation of traditional type of elementary schools on basic lines, organisation of short-term training courses for primary school teachers to keep them abreast of the current developments were some of the prominent features of the year. Revision of the pay scales of teachers to ameliorate their lot, construction of new school buildings, provision of equipment and teaching aids liberal financial assistance to the children of the backward classes were the other highlights of the period. All these measures, coupled with Central assistance for development projects were expected to produce a salutary effect on the quality and standard of primary education in the country. A brief account of the main developments in the field of Primary Education in various States during 1954-55 is given below.

Andhra

The Committee constituted to examine and suggest measures for the improvement of elementary education submitted its report. It contained eighty recommendations of far reaching importance. The government opened about 800 new primary schools in several school-less places under the Central Government Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment.

Assam

The process of reorientation of primary schools on basic lines was continued, and a number of these schools were converted into junior basic schools. Features of basic education *e.g.* *safai* work, community prayer, gardening, handwork, etc. were introduced.

Bihar

An Educational Planning Committee was constituted for each district of the State for proper implementation of government's comprehensive plan for the expansion of primary education. To ensure public co-operation, prominent members of the public were associated with these committees. The infant class was merged into class I. The Village Administrative Act was amended to bring the union board primary schools at par with other district board area schools for purposes of operation of the district education fund.

In addition to Rs. 59,32,560 sanctioned for the payment of government subsidy to district education fund, municipalities and notified area committees towards the payment of dearness allowance to teachers in all primary and middle schools, the government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 75,56,680 to meet the enhanced salary and provident fund to teachers in district board and aided primary schools. The government withdrew all powers in respect of education from the local boards in order to ensure effective control over the payment of teachers' salaries. A scheme to hold an intensive four-month training course for untrained teachers in primary and middle schools was finalised.

Bombay

The intensive drive to provide schools to school-less villages, initiated in the previous year, was continued. A three fold programme was undertaken for the purpose. It consisted of (i) opening independent schools in school-less villages with a population of 500 and above, (ii) grouping of smaller villages having no schooling facilities with a neighbouring bigger village already having school or opening of a new school for this group of villages at a central village and (iii) providing 'peripatetic' teachers to cater to the needs of still smaller units of population. Two villages within a convenient distance of each other were grouped together and a peripatetic teacher was appointed to work in both the villages in any of the three ways—(i) to hold the morning session of the school in one village and the afternoon in another (ii) to hold the schools on alternate days in each village and (iii) to hold the school on three consecutive days of each week in one village and on the remaining three consecutive days in the other. Higher rates of fee were levied at the upper primary stage to secure additional funds for effectively enforcing compulsion in the primary stage. Accordingly, fees at the rate of 8 annas in standard V, 12 annas in standard VI, and one rupee in standard VII were levied in all primary schools. The usual concessions allowed under the primary education rules, however, continued during the year.

Madhya Pradesh

Modified syllabus was introduced in classes I and II of the primary schools. A Committee of experts was appointed to prepare new text-books in languages to suit the requirements of the new syllabus and government undertook to publish them.

All local boards and private bodies running primary schools were directed to introduce the scale of Rs. 30-1-50 in the schools under their control. The implementation of this directive was made a pre-requisite for earning grant-in aid from the government. Compulsory education was introduced in one more rural area. The report of the UNESCO expert on formulating a uniform compulsory education scheme was under the consideration of the government. In furtherance of the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, 180 teachers were appointed during the year.

Madras

An Elementary Education Committee, with Dr. Ram Alagappa Chettiar as Chairman, was constituted to examine the system of Elementary Education in the State in all its aspects with particular reference to its

aims, organisation and content, its relationship to secondary education and other allied problems and to suggest ways and means of implementing the directive principle contained in Article 45 of the Constitution regarding compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years. The work of the Committee was in progress.

Orissa

During this year, about 2,000 single-teacher primary schools were started under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment. The Central Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 5,00,500/- for the purchase of furniture and equipment for these schools. A further sum of Rs. 1,61,500/- was sanctioned in respect of 500 single-teacher schools opened under the said scheme in 1953-54 for the construction of school houses. The scheme for the gradual conversion of primary schools into basic schools was continued. Three hundred additional primary school teachers were appointed to make the schools fit for the introduction of modified syllabus. The head teacher of primary schools having more than two teachers was given an allowance of Rs. 2 p.m. for higher responsibility. Similarly, an additional flat rate increase of Rs. 2 p.m. was allowed to both trained and untrained teachers whose total emoluments were less than Rs. 40 p.m.

Punjab

The scheme of raising the number of classes in primary schools for boys to five, as in schools for girls, was continued, during the year under report, and 5th class was added to five hundred more schools. About 600 additional teachers were appointed for single-teacher primary schools to make them efficient. A large number of single-teacher primary schools previously maintained by *panchayats* were taken over by the district boards on cent per cent grant basis. The 4th primary centre examinations were abolished during the year. Refresher courses were organised in almost all the districts for primary school teachers to keep them abreast of the current educational developments.

Uttar Pradesh

The curriculum of primary schools was revised and agriculture introduced as a compulsory subject for all the classes where land for agricultural purposes was available. In schools where agriculture could not be introduced due to paucity of land, craft and other productive activities were provided. About two hours per day were allotted for agriculture or other productive activities in the revised curriculum. Lessons on social studies were incorporated in language books. During the year, books printed in revised Devnagri script were introduced in classes I to III.

A systematic drive was launched for decorating class-rooms with pictures, charts, maps and posters prepared by the children. The school children made a constructive contribution under *shramdan* drive in repairing *kachcha* buildings, white-washing *pucca* ones and assisted at some places even in the construction of new buildings.

West Bengal

A large number of primary schools were opened in the State, during this year, under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment. The

emoluments of the primary school teachers were increased at the rate of Rs 10 p.m. for trained and untrained matriculates and trained non-matriculates and Rs. 7/8 p.m. for untrained non-matriculates.

With a view to minimising wastage at primary stage, Primary Education Act was suitably amended and Attendance Committees were formed for every school. In accordance with the recommendation of the School Education Committee of 1949, the process of the conversion of existing primary schools to activity-centred 5-class schools to serve as community centres for social welfare activities was continued.

Hyderabad

Compulsory primary education, introduced in the previous year, was extended to 20 villages. Two-teacher primary schools were converted to three-teacher schools at places having a population between 1,300-2,500. Five hundred teachers were appointed in rural schools under the Central Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment.

During the year under report, primary schools were reorganised and expanded and 398 additional teachers were appointed for this purpose. One primary school was converted into a junior basic one.

Jammu and Kashmir

Mobile schools for *Gujjars* and *Bakarwals* were started, during the year, to extend educational facilities to these classes. About 130 additional teachers were provided for the increasing enrolment in primary schools.

Madhya Bharat

During this year, more than 400 primary schools were opened in the State and 156 schools remodelled on basic lines. Under the Central Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, 569 teachers were appointed for primary schools in rural areas. Compulsory primary education was consolidated in areas where it was in force.

A sum of Rs. 98,280 was provided for the supply of equipment to primary schools. The pay scales of trained teachers were revised to ameliorate their condition.

Mysore

With the opening of seven primary schools in the community project area of Shimoga District, the target of 27 schools was realised. One aided primary school under the management of London Mission, Kolar, was provincialised. The modified scheme of elementary education of Madras government in operation in Bellary District was withdrawn on account of public opposition.

Pepsu

A pilot project enforcing compulsory education in ten selected villages each in the districts of Patiala and Sangrur was taken up to root out illiteracy there. In pursuance of this objective, 672 primary schools

were established in villages hitherto without a primary school. The existing primary schools were provided with more staff by the appointment of over 1,000 teachers. Eight additional Assistant District Inspectors of Schools were appointed to make the supervision of these schools more effective.

To bring uniformity in the pattern of primary education for boys and girls 5th class was added to 114 boys' primary schools. A seminar for primary school teachers was organised to acquaint them with the latest techniques of teaching. The low paid teachers were granted an extra allowance of Rs. 5 p m as in other departments. The traditional type of promotion examination in primary schools was substituted by a system of cumulative progress record.

Rajasthan

More than seven hundred primary schools were opened in the State under the Central Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment in addition to 500 schools opened under the regular State programme. Crafts were introduced in many primary schools in order to facilitate their conversion to the basic type. Short-term training courses of six weeks duration were arranged for the newly employed teachers.

Saurashtra

The Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment was continued. Basic features were introduced in primary schools. Five primary schools were developed as school cum-community centres. The rate of grant-to-aided schools was changed from $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent to a rate between 50-60 per cent. The scheme for introducing compulsion for children of the age-group 6-14 was finalised.

Ajmer

The provisions of the Ajmer Primary Education Act, 1952, were enforced in two Sub-Divisions of the State. Thirty two new primary schools were opened by the government and 48 municipal board primary schools provincialised during the year. Crafts were increasingly introduced in primary schools. Refresher courses were organised for teachers to improve their efficiency.

A and N Islands

Four new primary schools were opened in villages which hitherto lacked educational facilities.

Bhopal

Some text-books were nationalised, during the year, with a view to improving their quality. Under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, 323 teachers were recruited for schools in rural areas. The process of conversion of conventional primary schools to basic ones was continued.

Coorg

Twenty-two government primary schools were converted into junior basic schools.

Delhi

During the year, 148 district board primary schools in rural areas were provincialised to improve the standard of teaching. The process of conversion of primary schools in rural areas into junior basic ones was completed. Important features of basic education were introduced in all the primary schools in urban areas.

Kutch

During the year, 35 new primary schools were opened under the Programme to Relieve Educated Unemployment.

Manipur

Fifty single teacher primary schools were established in the State-25 in the valley and 25 in tribal areas and 25 primary schools were taken over by the government.

Tripura

During the year, 239 primary schools were started. The syllabus of primary education was modified on basic lines. Two hundred primary school teachers participated in a short course for training in basic education.

Vindhya Pradesh

During 1954-55, 860 new single-teacher primary schools were opened.

System of School Classes

The number of classes forming the primary stage continued to differ from State to State. Table XVII gives the State-wise position during the year 1954-55.

The structure of the primary stage of education remained unaltered except in the States of Bihar, Pepsu, Saurashtra and A. and N. Islands. In Bihar, the infant class was integrated with class I. In Pepsu the 5th class was added to the primary stage in boys' schools to bring them at par with those for girls. In Saurashtra, the duration of the primary stage was reduced from seven to four years and in A. and N. Islands it was increased from four to five years.

Administration and Control

Primary education continued to be administered and controlled by the following three agencies (a) State governments, (b) local boards, and (c) private bodies, most of which were aided. The main responsibility of managing primary schools rested with the local boards in most of the Part A States, except Andhra, Bihar and Orissa where private bodies played a predominant role. But in Part B and C States, except Coorg, government schools were in a majority. The inspection of these schools was carried out by the inspectorate staff of the office of the Director of Public Instruction/Education.

Table XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage

State	Name of Classes	Duration (Years)
1	2	3
Andhra	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Assam	A, B, I, II, and III	5
Bihar	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Bombay	I, II, III and IV	4
Madhya Pradesh	I, II, III and IV	4
Madras	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Orissa	Inf., I, II, III, IV and V	6
Punjab	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Uttar Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5
West Bengal	I, II, III and IV	4
Hyderabad	Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
Jammu and Kashmir	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Madhya Bharat	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Mysore	I, II, III, IV and V (Civil Area) I, II, III and IV (Other Area)	5 4
Pepsu	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Rajasthan	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Saurashtra	I, II, III and IV	4
Travancore-Cochin	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Ajmer	I, II, III, IV and V	5
A. and N. Islands	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Bhopal	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Coorg	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Delhi	I, II, III and IV (Boys' schools in urban area) I, II, III, IV and V (Others)	4 5
Himachal Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Kutch	Inf I, II, III and IV	5
Manipur	A, B, I and II	4
N E.F A.	A, B, I, II and III	5
Tripura	I, II, III and IV	4
Vindhya Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V	5

Schools

The total number of recognised primary schools increased from 2,39,382 to 2,63,626 during the year—the rate of increase being 10.1 per cent as against 7.8 per cent during the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 2,48,701 were for boys and 14,925 for girls. Their distribution according to various managements was as follows :

Table XVIII—Number of Primary Schools by Management

Management	1953-54		1954-55	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	52,597	22.0	59,262	22.5
District Boards	1,11,156	46.4	1,23,863	47.0
Municipal Boards	8,812	3.7	9,157	3.4
Private Bodies :				
Aided	61,788	25.8	67,452	25.6
Unaided	5,029	2.1	3,892	1.5
Total	2,39,382	100.0	2,63,626	100.0

It will be observed that (a) the rise was shared by all the managements excepting unaided private bodies, (b) the percentage of increase in schools was 12.7 as compared to 11.4, 3.9 and 9.2 in case of district boards, municipal boards and private aided schools respectively, while those under the control of unaided private bodies recorded a decrease of 22.6 per cent and (c) the proportion of municipal, private and aided and unaided schools to the total number of schools decreased slightly

The number of primary schools located in rural areas, during the year under report, was 2,34,090, constituting 88.8 per cent of the total number of primary schools. The corresponding figures for the year 1953-54, were 2,10,959 and 88.1 per cent respectively.

Table XIX gives the number of primary schools in the different States during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. As a result of the implementation of the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment and the opening of schools under the schemes of the First Five Year Plan, increase in the number of schools was reported by all the States

Among Part A States, the highest percentage of increase was reported by Punjab (27.9), followed by West Bengal (22.0), Orissa (18.2), Madhya Pradesh (15.0), Madras (14.0) and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (0.4). The rise varied between 39.0 per cent in Pepsu and 0.4 per cent

Table XIX—Number of Primary

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	18,220	19,067	4	...	18,224	19,067
Assam	11,121	11,649	1,112	1,040	12,233	12,689
Bihar	22,942	25,182	2,306	2,408	25,248	27,590
Bombay	28,977	31,068	2,043	2,037	31,020	33,105
Madhya Pradesh	10,466	12,120	640	651	11,106	12,771
Madras	22,232	25,350	...	...	22,232	25,350
Orissa	12,078	14,312	211	210	12,289	14,522
Punjab	5,678	7,782	1,523	1,425	7,201	9,207
Uttar Pradesh	28,595	28,691	2,524	2,541	31,119	31,232
West Bengal	16,187	19,929	777	766	16,964	20,695
Hyderabad	11,728	12,230	827	832	12,555	13,062
Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	1,296	175	210	1,239	1,506
Madhya Bharat	5,147	5,676	619	773	5,766	6,449
Mysore	10,753	10,795	603	607	11,356	11,402
Popsu	1,735	2,375	108	187	1,843	2,562
Rajasthan	4,672	5,890	486	475	5,158	6,365
Saurashtra	2,831	3,460	225	215	3,056	3,675
Travancore-Cochin	4,154	4,225	...	...	4,154	4,225
Ajmer	496	530	77	77	573	607
A. & N. Islands	24	30	...	...	24	30
Bhopal	453	589	35	33	488	622
Coorg	117	158	2	2	119	160
Delhi	360	361	172	183	532	544
Himachal Pradesh*	631	679	38	16	669	695
Kutch	258	301	41	43	299	344
Manipur	679	762	30	33	709	795
N.E.F.A.	†	153	†	...	†	153
Tripura	757	898	8	9	765	907
Vindhya Pradesh	2,316	3,143	125	152	2,441	3,295
India	2,24,671	2,48,701	14,711	14,925	2,39,382	2,63,626

* Includes the figures of
† Not

Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Primary Schools (1954-55) Managed by					State
Number	Per- centage	Govern- ment	District Boards	Muni- cipal Boards	Private Bodies		
					Aided	Unaid- ed	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+ 843	+ 4.6	3.5	40.6	2.4	53.5	...	Andhra
+ 456	+ 3.7	11.3	77.1	...	2.4	9.2	Assam
+ 2,342	+ 9.3	0.4	38.0	3.5	54.0	4.1	Bihar
+ 2,085	+ 6.7	0.3	60.8	7.4	30.6	0.9	Bombay
+ 1,665	+ 15.0	9.2	81.1	6.5	2.3	0.9	Madhya Pradesh
+ 3,118	+ 14.0	5.1	48.4	4.1	42.3	0.1	Madras
+ 2,233	+ 18.2	24.2	5.1	0.7	69.1	0.9	Orissa
+ 2,006	+ 27.9	0.3	92.4	3.5	2.0	1.8	Punjab
+ 113	+ 0.4	2.8	83.8	7.2	5.6	0.6	Uttar Pradesh
+ 3,731	+ 22.0	4.3	83.3	2.0	9.8	0.6	West Bengal
+ 507	+ 4.0	80.3	...	...	19.5	0.2	Hyderabad
+ 267	+ 21.5	99.0	...	...	1.0	...	Jammu & Kashmir
+ 683	+ 11.8	97.8	...	...	2.1	0.1	Madhya Bharat
+ 46	+ 0.4	82.8	2.6	0.3	14.3	0.0	Mysore
+ 719	+ 39.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	Pepsu
+ 1,207	+ 23.4	93.8	2.9	0.6	1.7	1.0	Rajasthan
+ 619	+ 20.3	96.3	..	...	2.1	1.6	Saurashtra
+ 71	+ 1.7	54.5	...	..	43.7	1.8	Travancore-Cochin
+ 34	+ 5.9	89.3	...	...	10.4	0.3	Ajmer
+ 6	+ 25.0	93.4	...	...	3.3	3.3	A. & N. Islands
+ 134	+ 27.5	99.2	...	...	0.2	0.6	Bhopal
+ 41	+ 34.5	43.7	...	2.5	53.8	...	Coorg
+ 12	+ 2.3	52.0	...	38.2	9.8	...	Delhi
+ 26	+ 3.9	90.8	...	1.0	8.1	0.1	Himachal Pradesh
+ 45	+ 15.1	65.7	...	...	15.7	18.6	Kutch
+ 86	+ 12.1	59.5	...	...	27.0	13.5	Manipur
+ 153	†	100.0	...	...	...	...	N. E. F. A.
+ 142	+ 18.6	89.0	...	...	0.8	10.2	Tripura
+ 854	+ 35.0	99.7	...	...	0.1	0.2	Vindhya Pradesh
+ 24,244	+ 10.1	22.5	47.0	3.4	25.6	1.5	India

erstwhile Bilaspur State also.
available.

Table XX—Number of Pupils in

State	In Schools for boys		In Schools for Girls	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	17,13,142	17,51,437	331	...
Assam	6,41,151	6,82,484	64,323	59,889
Bihar	11,54,156	12,64,312	88,251	95,061
Bombay	30,84,717	33,41,772	4,44,004	4,83,815
Madhya Pradesh	7,29,114	8,05,562	80,771	86,838
Madras	30,03,016	31,52,112	...	...
Orissa	5,53,875	6,16,274	12,481	12,754
Punjab	4,53,714	5,51,072	1,56,395	1,49,619
Uttar Pradesh	24,78,634	24,49,572	2,15,911	2,11,830
West Bengal	16,06,273	18,14,017	98,918	99,915
Hyderabad	7,37,655	7,67,834	80,005	82,971
Jammu & Kashmir	59,372	68,200	4,679	8,310
Madhya Bharat	2,68,722	3,03,660	31,502	41,199
Mysore	5,96,268	6,40,562	69,947	74,903
Pepsu	74,240	1,02,851	7,270	11,224
Rajasthan	2,34,376	2,56,645	24,268	21,002
Saurashtra	1,99,185	2,36,743	53,070	56,916
Travancore-Cochin	13,73,267	14,03,081	...	...
Ajmer	37,905	40,475	9,671	10,313
A. & N. Islands	855	1,447	...	...
Bhopal	16,742	20,865	3,109	2,823
Coorg	8,355	10,707	160	181
Delhi	69,481	69,619	29,458	32,630
Himachal Pradesh*	28,683	32,652	1,778	1,162
Kutch	19,185	25,248	3,975	4,295
Manipur	41,901	53,007	2,780	3,514
N. E. F. A.	†	4,769	†	...
Tripura	39,504	48,041	310	354
Vindhya Pradesh	1,00,419	1,40,507	5,515	9,115
India	1,93,23,907	2,06,55,527	14,88,382	15,40,633

* Includes figures of
† Not

Primary Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1953-54	1954-55	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10
17,13,473	17,51,437	+ 37,964	+ 2.2	Andhra
7,05,474	7,42,373	+ 36,899	+ 5.2	Assam
12,42,407	13,59,373	+ 1,16,966	+ 9.4	Bihar
35,28,721	38,05,587	+ 2,76,866	+ 7.8	Bombay
8,09,885	8,92,400	+ 82,515	+ 10.2	Madhya Pradesh
30,03,016	31,52,112	+ 1,49,096	+ 5.0	Madras
5,66,356	6,29,028	+ 62,672	+ 11.1	Orissa
6,10,109	7,00,691	+ 90,582	+ 14.8	Punjab
26,94,545	26,61,402	- 33,143	- 1.2	Uttar Pradesh
17,05,191	19,13,932	+ 2,08,741	+ 12.2	West Bengal
8,17,660	8,50,805	+ 33,145	+ 4.1	Hyderabad
64,051	76,510	+ 12,459	+ 19.5	Jammu & Kashmir
3,00,224	3,44,859	+ 44,635	+ 14.9	Madhya Bharat
6,66,215	7,15,465	+ 49,250	+ 7.4	Mysore
81,510	1,14,075	+ 32,565	+ 40.0	Pepsu
2,58,644	2,77,647	+ 19,003	+ 7.3	Rajasthan
2,52,255	2,93,659	+ 41,404	+ 16.4	Saurashtra
13,73,267	14,03,081	+ 29,814	+ 2.2	Travancore-Cochin
47,576	50,788	+ 3,212	+ 6.8	Ajmer
855	1,447	+ 592	+ 69.2	A. & N. Islands
19,851	23,688	+ 3,837	+ 19.3	Bhopal
8,515	10,888	+ 2,373	+ 27.9	Coorg
98,939	1,02,249	+ 3,310	+ 3.3	Delhi
30,461	33,814	+ 3,353	+ 11.0	Himachal Pradesh*
23,160	29,543	+ 6,383	+ 27.6	Kutch
44,681	56,521	+ 11,840	+ 26.5	Manipur
†	4,769	+ 4,769	...	N. E. F. A.
39,814	48,395	+ 8,581	+ 21.6	Tripura
1,05,934	1,49,622	+ 43,688	+ 41.2	Vindhya Pradesh
2,08,12,789	2,21,96,160	+13,83,371	+ 6.6	India

*erstwhile Bilaspur State also.
available.

Table XXI—Number of Pupils

State	Boys		Girls	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	10,20,860	10,38,162	6,46,456	6,66,283
Assam	4,84,171	5,08,739	2,56,542	2,74,134
Bihar	12,48,804	13,42,794	2,37,693	2,67,485
Bombay	19,55,268	21,27,069	10,45,184	11,57,321
Madhya Pradesh	7,19,344	7,86,722	2,11,383	2,37,624
Madras	17,51,713	18,39,616	10,70,703	11,22,272
Orissa	4,62,991	5,03,848	1,41,810	1,59,826
Punjab	6,16,234	6,83,355	2,19,322	2,60,955
Uttar Pradesh	23,02,534	22,38,029	4,68,614	4,96,276
West Bengal	12,53,371	13,67,241	5,19,111	5,85,834
Hyderabad	6,50,953	6,65,877	1,89,197	2,03,626
Jammu & Kashmir	77,840	97,051	15,140	20,188
Madhya Bharat	2,97,966	3,29,981	62,057	76,468
Mysore	3,98,210	4,26,171	2,20,169	2,41,215
Pepsu	1,08,856	1,49,904	30,381	42,320
Rajasthan	3,24,872	3,38,693	56,886	70,628
Saurashtra	1,71,624	2,00,928	63,543	71,430
Travancore-Cochin	7,58,704	7,76,628	6,14,563	6,26,453
Ajmer	34,455	36,345	12,985	14,370
A. & N. Islands	788	1,079	345	479
Bhopal	23,800	28,931	5,052	5,461
Coorg	12,734	14,174	9,322	10,785
Delhi	85,156	85,210	59,504	69,958
Himachal Pradesh*	42,113	45,904	6,653	8,192
Kutch	16,652	20,264	5,735	7,790
Manipur	37,891	43,118	11,316	13,546
N. E. F. A.	†	4,719	†	819
Tripura	29,559	38,062	8,822	10,493
Vindhya Pradesh	1,18,835	1,63,027	11,432	18,145
India	1,50,06,298	1,58,81,641	61,99,920	67,40,376

* Includes figures of erstwhile

† Figures not

in Primary Classes

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Children in Primary Class- es to those of School going-age	State
1953-54	1954-55	Number	Percentage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
16,67,316	17,04,445	+ 37,129	+ 2.2	65.3	Andhra
7,40,713	7,82,873	+ 42,160	+ 5.7	58.0	Assam
14,86,497	16,10,279	+ 1,23,782	+ 8.3	26.5	Bihar
30,00,452	32,84,390	+ 2,83,938	+ 9.5	81.1	Bombay
9,30,727	10,04,346	+ 73,619	+ 7.9	45.3	Madhya Pradesh
28,22,416	29,61,888	+ 1,39,472	+ 4.9	65.1	Madras
6,04,801	6,63,674	+ 58,873	+ 9.7	30.2	Orissa
8,35,556	9,44,310	+ 1,08,754	+ 13.0	63.9	Punjab
27,71,148	27,34,305	— 36,843	— 1.3	33.0	Uttar Pradesh
17,72,482	19,53,075	+ 1,80,593	+ 10.2	78.8	West Bengal
8,40,150	8,69,503	+ 29,353	+ 3.5	33.6	Hyderabad
92,980	1,17,239	+ 24,259	+ 26.1	21.6	Jammu & Kashmir
3,60,023	4,06,449	+ 46,426	+ 12.9	38.8	Madhya Bharat
6,18,379	6,67,386	+ 49,007	+ 7.9	59.1	Mysore
1,39,237	1,92,224	+ 52,987	+ 38.1	47.6	Poosu
3,81,758	4,09,321	+ 27,563	+ 7.2	19.6	Rajasthan
2,35,167	2,72,358	+ 37,191	+ 15.8	56.1	Saurashtra
13,73,267	14,03,081	+ 29,814	+ 2.2	99.8	Travancore-Cochin
47,440	50,715	+ 3,275	+ 6.9	54.6	Ajmer
1,133	1,558	+ 425	+ 37.5	42.9	A. & N. Islands
28,852	34,302	+ 5,540	+ 19.2	32.3	Bhopal
22,056	24,959	+ 2,903	+ 13.2	86.5	Coorg
1,44,660	1,55,168	+ 10,508	+ 7.3	69.0	Delhi
48,766	54,096	+ 5,330	+ 10.9	43.1	Himachal-Pradesh*
22,387	28,054	+ 5,667	+ 25.3	44.5	Kutch
49,207	56,664	+ 7,457	+ 15.2	85.2	Manipur
†	5,538	+ 5,538	...	...	N. E. F. A.
38,381	48,555	+ 10,174	+ 26.5	50.9	Tripura
1,30,267	1,81,172	+ 50,905	+ 39.1	38.5	Vindhya-Pradesh
2,12,06,218	2,26,22,017	+ 14,15,799	+ 6.7	49.0	India

Bilaspur State also.
available.

in Mysore among Part B States. Vindhya Pradesh with an increase of 35.0 per cent led Part C and D States. The other significant rises in this group of States were Coorg (34.5 per cent), Bhopal (27.5 per cent), A. and N. Islands (25.0 per cent), Tripura (18.6 per cent) and Kutch (15.1 per cent).

The percentages given in cols. (10) to (14) of the table, XIX show the State wise distribution of primary schools under different managements. Among Part A States, the proportion of government schools continued to be the highest in Orissa and the lowest in Bombay and Punjab. The share of local boards in the management of primary schools was highest in Punjab (95.9 per cent) and the lowest in Orissa (5.8 per cent). The intermediate positions were occupied by U P (91.0 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (87.6 per cent), West Bengal (85.3 per cent) and Assam (77.1 per cent). Private schools continued to predominate, as usual, in Orissa (70.0 per cent), Bihar (58.1 per cent) and Andhra (53.5 per cent). Most of the schools in this category received grant-in-aid. In all Part B States about four out of every five schools were controlled by the government except in Travancore Cochin where nearly half were managed by private bodies. In all these States, local boards, administered an insignificant number of primary schools.

In Part C States, government controlled almost all the schools in Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and A and N Islands, more than 80 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, Ajmer and Tripura, more than half in Kutch, Manipur and Delhi and 43.7 per cent in Coorg. In the North East Frontier Agency, all the primary schools were administered by the government. Local board schools were reported in Delhi (38.2 per cent), Coorg (2.5 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (1.0 per cent). The proportion of privately managed schools varied from 0.3 per cent in Vindhya Pradesh to 53.8 per cent in Coorg.

Pupils

During the year under report, the total number of pupils in primary schools registered an increase from 2,08,12,789 (1,47,52,351 boys and 60,60,438 girls) to 2,21,96,160 (1,56,43,433 boys and 65,52,727 girls)—the rate of increase being 6.6 per cent as compared to 10.1 per cent increase in the number of schools. The corresponding percentages for 1953-54 were 6.6 and 7.8 respectively. The average daily attendance in these schools improved from 78.9 per cent to 79.8 per cent in 1954-55. The pupils were distributed according to the various managements of the schools as under.

		Number	Percentage
Government	...	42,10,334	19.0
District Boards	...	1,01,98,695	45.9
Municipal Boards	...	21,39,796	9.6
Private			
Aided	...	53,92,198	24.3
Unaided	..	2,55,137	1.2

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION

1954-55



10 LAKHS



1 LAKH

POST GRADUATE

22,561

FIRST DEGREE

133,900

INTERMEDIATE

3,70,594

HIGH STAGE

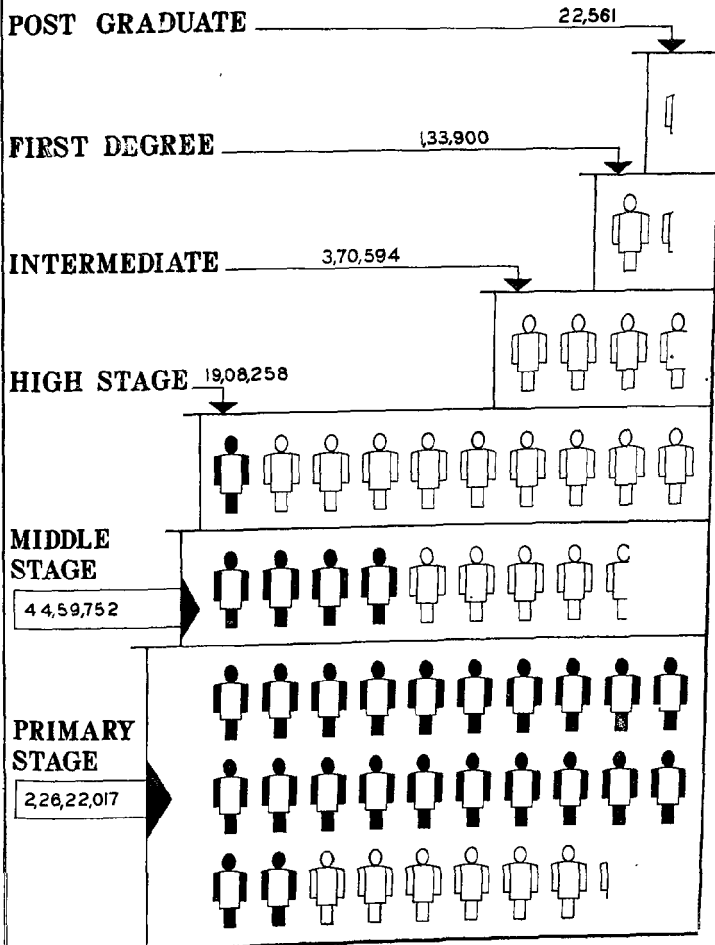
19,08,258

MIDDLE
STAGE

44,59,752

PRIMARY
STAGE

2,26,22,017



The corresponding percentages for 1953-54 were 18.3, 46.3, 9.4, 24.6 and 1.4 respectively. The enrolment increased by 10.5 per cent in government schools as against 6.4 per cent in local board schools and 5.4 per cent in private aided schools. In the case of private unaided schools, it decreased by 11.1 per cent.

The enrolment in primary schools in the rural areas increased from 1,53,69,936 in 1953-54 to 1,66,91,624 in 1954-55. The corresponding increase in its proportion in the total enrolment in all primary schools also recorded an increase from 73.8 per cent to 75.2 per cent.

The State wise enrolment in primary schools for the year 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given in Table XX. The increase in the number of pupils was reported by all the States except Uttar Pradesh, where it decreased by 33,143. The fall in enrolment in Uttar Pradesh was due to the amalgamation of uneconomical primary schools. Among Part A States, Punjab reported the highest percentage of increase (14.8), followed by West Bengal (12.2 per cent), Orissa (11.1 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (10.2 per cent) and Andhra the lowest (2.2 per cent). This range varied from 2.2 per cent in Travancore-Cochin to 4.00 per cent in Pepsu so far as Part B States were concerned. A. and N. Islands (69.2 per cent) led Part C States in this respect. Next in order were Vindhya Pradesh (41.2 per cent), Coorg (27.0 per cent), Kutch (27.6 per cent), Manipur (26.5 per cent), Tripura (21.6 per cent) and Bhopal (19.3 per cent), while Delhi (3.3 per cent) was at the lowest rung.

So far about the enrolment in the primary schools. In order to have a better idea of primary education in the country, the enrolment at the primary stage—including the enrolment in the primary classes of secondary schools and excluding those in pre-primary classes—should be taken into account. Table XXI shows that the number of pupils at this stage was 2,26,22,017 including 67,40,376 girls as against 2,12,06,218 including 61,99,920 girls during 1953-54. This gives the percentage of increase as 6.7 (5.8 for boys and 8.7 for girls). The proportion of girls to the total enrolment at this stage also improved from 29.2 per cent to 29.8 per cent. The proportion of enrolment at this stage to the total enrolment in all the recognised institutions was 72.4 per cent as against 72.8 per cent in 1953-54. The variation in the number of the constituent classes of the primary stage in different states, as explained earlier, should be kept in view while comparing inter-State figures.

The percentages of pupils at the primary stage to the corresponding population in different States are indicated in col. (10) of Table XXI. The all-India percentage maintained the upward trend and stood at 49.0, during the year, as compared to 46.5 in 1953-54. Among Part A States, more than half of the children of the school-going age were in schools in Bombay (81.1 per cent), West Bengal (78.8 per cent), Andhra (65.3 per cent), Madras (65.2 per cent), Punjab (63.9 per cent) and Assam (58.0 per cent). This percentage was the lowest in Bihar (26.5 per cent) as in the previous year Travancore-Cochin continued to report the highest percentage (99.8) among Part B States (as also in India), where as in Part C States, Coorg as usual held the leading position (86.5

Table XXII—Girls in Primary Schools

State	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools	Number of Girls in Girls' Schools	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to Total No. of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	6,76,205	...	6,76,205	100.0
Assam	2,09,576	50,215	2,59,791	80.7
Bihar	1,41,552	88,534	2,30,086	61.5
Bombay	8,37,332	4,34,489	12,71,821	65.8
Madhya Pradesh	1,26,563	83,533	2,10,096	60.2
Madras	11,69,272	...	11,69,272	100.0
Orissa	1,42,564	11,741	1,54,305	92.4
Punjab	67,065	1,35,533	2,02,598	33.1
Uttar Pradesh	2,26,115	2,07,051	4,33,166	52.2
West Bengal	4,86,345	84,849	5,71,194	85.1
Hyderabad	1,08,508	75,413	1,83,921	59.0
Jammu & Kashmir	25	8,310	8,335	0.3
Madhya Bharat	14,757	40,968	55,725	26.5
Mysoore	1,81,606	69,984	2,51,590	72.2
Pepsu	10,466	11,052	21,518	48.6
Rajasthan	13,402	20,903	34,305	39.1
Saurashtra	25,871	54,259	80,130	32.3
Travancore-Cochin	6,26,453	...	6,26,453	100.0
Ajmer	5,484	8,879	14,363	38.2
A. & N. Islands	521	...	521	100.0
Bhopal	1,032	2,820	3,852	26.8
Coorg	4,552	106	4,658	97.7
Delhi	6,411	31,988	38,399	16.7
Himachal Pradesh	3,603	676	4,279	84.2
Kutch	3,062	4,183	7,845	46.7
Manipur	10,358	2,964	13,322	77.8
N. E. F. A.	694	...	694	100.0
Tripura	9,641	288	9,929	97.1
Vindhya Pradesh	5,239	9,115	14,354	36.5
India	51,14,874	14,37,853	65,52,727	78.1

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

State	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils		Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to Total Number of Primary Schools		Percentage of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools to Total Enrolment in Primary Schools	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	2,030	2,071	86,541	1,07,345	11.1	14.0	5.1	6.1
Assam	8,023	8,071	3,34,489	3,32,720	65.6	63.6	47.4	44.8
Bihar	14,775	16,564	4,76,548	5,46,472	58.5	60.0	38.4	40.2
Bombay	16,141	17,059	6,32,208	6,65,972	52.0	51.5	17.9	17.5
M. Pradesh	3,759	4,443	1,21,347	1,39,943	33.8	34.8	15.0	15.7
Madras	1,965	4,603	1,01,605	2,14,861	8.8	18.2	3.4	6.8
Orissa	6,814	8,723	2,09,621	2,60,196	55.4	60.1	37.0	41.4
Punjab	3,217	4,476	1,21,424	1,64,488	44.7	48.6	19.9	23.5
U. Pradesh	3,668	4,016	1,42,357	1,31,529	11.8	12.9	5.3	4.9
West Bengal	852	2,004	33,208	66,391	5.0	9.7	1.9	3.5
Hyderabad	6,710	7,119	2,28,832	2,15,743	53.4	54.5	28.0	25.4
J. & Kashmir	*	...	*	...	*	...	*	...
M. Bharat	3,584	4,006	1,05,696	1,27,930	62.2	62.1	35.2	37.1
Mysore	5,977	5,962	1,61,965	1,82,511	52.6	52.3	24.3	25.5
Pepsu	1,519	1,575	54,583	48,663	82.4	61.5	67.0	42.7
Rajasthan	1,705	3,966	70,034	1,13,385	33.1	62.3	27.1	40.8
Saurashtra	1,874	1,921	63,084	73,653	61.3	52.3	25.0	25.1
Trav.-Cochin	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Ajmer	120	145	2,944	3,693	20.9	23.9	6.2	7.3
A. & N. Islands	17	25	526	1,027	70.8	83.3	61.5	71.0
Bhopal	330	378	9,441	9,620	67.6	60.8	47.6	40.6
Coorg	35	68	1,794	2,873	29.4	42.5	21.1	26.4
Delhi	...	4	...	167	...	0.7	...	0.2
H. Pradesh†	160	128	5,714	4,159	25.3	18.4	18.8	12.3
Kutch	144	168	5,126	6,318	48.2	48.8	22.1	21.4
Manipur	299	321	9,403	11,142	42.2	40.4	21.2	19.7
N. E. F. A.	*	81	*	1,649	*	52.9	*	34.6
Tripura	440	400	13,144	12,546	57.5	44.1	33.0	25.9
V. Pradesh	1,864	2,445	54,000	73,336	76.4	74.2	51.0	49.0
India	86,031	1,01,342	30,45,694	35,18,332	35.9	38.4	14.6	15.9

†Includes the figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

*Not available.

per cent) as against 85.2 per cent in Manipur, 69.0 per cent in Delhi and 54.6 per cent in Ajmer. Bhopal reported the lowest percentage (32.3 per cent).

Co-education

Out of the total number of 65,52,727 girls studying in the primary schools, the number of girls reading in primary schools for boys, during the year 1954-55, was 51,14,874. On percentage basis, it comes to 78.1 as against 77.1 in the previous year. Separate schools for girls did not exist in the States of Andhra, Madras, Travancore-Cochin, A. and N Islands and in North East Frontier Agency, while in Coorg and Tripura, more than 97 per cent of the girls were on the rolls of boys' institutions. Out of every 10 girls in primary classes, 9 were in boys' schools in Orissa, 8 in West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur and 7 in Mysore. Co-education at this stage maintained steady progress in Pepsu, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Bhopal, where the percentage of girls in boys' schools rose from 47.2, 25.7, 26.5 and 20.0 in 1953-54 to 48.6, 39.1, 32.3 and 26.8 in 1954-55 respectively, while in Madhya Bharat and Delhi, it declined from 31.1 and 19.0 to 26.5 and 16.7 respectively. Co-education was quite insignificant in Jammu and Kashmir (0.3 per cent). In view of limited resources at the disposal of the States, co-education needs encouragement at the primary level.

Wastage

There was no appreciable improvement in the position of wastage during this year. Out of every 100 pupils in class I in 1951-52, only 44 were reading in class IV in 1954-55. The main cause of heavy wastage at this stage was the withdrawal of children before the completion of the full course on account of economic reasons.

Single-Teacher Schools

As a result of the implementation of the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, a large number of single-teacher schools were opened during this year. Consequently, the total number of single-teacher schools rose from 86,031 to 1,01,342 in 1954-55. On percentage basis, the proportion of these schools to the total number of primary schools increased from 35.9 to 38.4. The enrolment in these schools also reflected a similar trend when it increased from 30,45,694 to 35,18,332 and constituted 15.9 per cent of the total number of pupils in primary schools as against 14.6 per cent in the year before. The statistics of single teacher schools are given in Table XXIII. All the Part A States reported increase in the number of these institutions. In Part B and C States, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura only reported decrease in the number of such institutions from 5,977, 169 and 440 to 5,962; 128 and 400 respectively. Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin did not report any institution of this kind.

The proportion of single-teacher schools to total number of primary schools in various States is given in col (7) of Table XXIII. Among Part A States, Assam maintained the highest position (63.6 per cent) and West Bengal occupied the lowest (9.7 per cent). The intermediary places were held by Orissa (60.1 per cent), Bihar (60.0 per cent), Bombay

(51.5 per cent), Punjab (48.6 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (34.8 per cent), Madras (18.2 per cent), Andhra (14.0 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (12.9 per cent). More than 50 per cent of the primary schools in Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Saurashtra were run with the help of a single-teacher. In the case of Part C States having single-teacher schools, the percentage ranged between 18.4 in Himachal Pradesh to 83.3 in A. and N. Islands.

There can be no denying the fact that continuance of single-teacher schools is harmful to the development of a sound system of education. The teacher, because of limited time at his disposal, cannot devote his full attention to a number of classes. But in view of the peculiar socio-economic structure of the Indian villages and to combat large scale unemployment among the educated classes, existence of this type of schools has become inevitable.

Compulsion

During the year under report, compulsory primary education continued to be in force in some areas in all Part A States, and in Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh. In Pepsu and Ajmer, compulsion was introduced in the rural areas for the first time during the year. (The number of towns and villages under compulsion maintained upward trend by reporting an increase from 893 to 998 and 35,603 to 39,079 respectively. There were 43,460 schools (11,685 in urban and 31,775 in rural areas) in areas under compulsion in the country as against 37,407 (10,679 in urban and 26,728 in rural areas) in the previous year. These reported a total enrolment of 54,28,962 students of which nearly 58 per cent were in the villages. This shows a rise of 5,43,077 over the corresponding enrolment in 1953-54.) During this year, 6,26,467 notices were issued to the guardians of the school-going age children for non-enrolment and 2,23,498 attendance orders for absenting from schools. The number of cases brought up for prosecution for non-enrolment and non-attendance was 35,549 and 67,736 respectively. A sum of Rs. 24,959 was collected by way of fines from the defaulting parents and guardians. There were in all 827 attendance officers in the country during the year to enforce compulsory education in the different States.

. All this touches only the fringe of the question. Although by these measures the percentage of attendance has shown progress in areas under compulsion, yet much remains to be done. Paucity of funds at the disposal of the local bodies and the financial conditions of the people are the main hurdles (As the child has often to supplement the income of his parents, the obstacles in the way of successful enforcement of compulsion cannot be effectively overcome unless things are so arranged that he is enabled to contribute to the family income along with his schooling

A brief account of the progress made in this field in the various States is enumerated below :

In Andhra, 178 towns with 1,229 schools and 822 villages with 1,531 schools were under compulsion. The number of pupils in the former was 1,81,875 (1,15,232 boys and 66,643 girls), and that in the latter 1,71,934

Table XXIV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States

State	Compulsion Age-Group		No. of Areas under Compulsion				No. of Schools where Compulsion was in Force			
	Towns	Villages	Towns		Villages		Towns		Villages	
			1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra	6-12	6-12	172	178	871	822	1,219	1,229	1,577	1,531
Assam	6-11	6-11	11	11	4,082	4,108	113	114	3,734	3,722
Bihar	6-10	6-10	17	17	19	19	591	603	8	9
Bombay	6-11	6-11	184	245	8,197	10,163	2,922	3,288	11,087	14,721
	7-11	7-11								
	7-12	7-8								
Madhya Pradesh	6-11	6-11	48	51	1,209	1,219	374	394	381	406
Madras	6-12	6-12	248	247	683	685	2,413	2,441	1,820	1,866
Orissa	6-11	6-11	1	2	24	20	14	18	9	6
Punjab	6-11	6-11	34	34	4,221	4,221	197	224	1,042	1,682
Uttar Pradesh	6-11	6-11	86	86	1,087	1,687	2,062	2,141	577	573
West Bengal	6-10	6-11	1	1*	5,745	5,745	39	39	2,312	2,650
Hyderabad	6-11	6-11	3	3	353	443	18	22	363	443
Madhya Bharat	6-11	6-11	47	47	903	903	222	573	353	448
Mysore	6-10	6-10	12	12	2,748	2,748	207	207	1,373	1,373
Mysore	6-10	6-10	12	12	2,748	2,748	207	207	1,373	1,373
Pepsu	6-12	6-12	17	17	4,500	4,500	183	178	1,179	1,173
Travancore-Cochin	5-10	5-10	17	17	4,500	4,500	183	178	1,179	1,173
Ajmer	6-11	6-11	1	1	305	305	94	101	298	334
Delhi	6-11	6-11	1	1†	305	305	94	101	298	300
Vindhya Pradesh	6-11	6-11	11	46	56	928	11	113	15	440
India	...	...	893	998	35,603	39,079	10,679	11,685	26,728	31,775

*5 wards of Calcutta Corporation.

†In 13 wards of Delhi City.

‡All areas under Delhi Municipal Committee.

Table XXIV.—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States—(Contd.)

State	Number of Pupils under Compulsion (During 1954-55)						Total No. of Pupils under Compulsion during 1953-54	Coercive Measures taken (during 1954-55)					No. of Attendance Officers (during 1954-55)
	Towns			Villages				No. of Notices Issued	No. of Prosecutions				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			No. of Attendance Orders Passed	For Non-Enrolment	For Non-Attendance	Fines Realised	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Andhra	1,15,232	63,943	1,04,422	67,512	3,53,809	3,40,815	88,183	60,226	23,406	30,578	968	...	
Assam	9,980	7,411	1,63,717	1,02,752	2,83,860	2,74,337	27,853	7,035	361	623	1,177	83	
Bihar	58,308	465	58,773	57,703	1,00,982	1,00,982	2,18,024	57,966	2,182	12,485	3,594	83	
Bombay	4,10,787	3,02,855	7,84,301	4,76,216	19,44,140	16,31,901	24,930	3,886	999	2,070	1,941	175	
Madhya Pradesh	68,287	41,695	1,74,924	1,02,734	7,86,800	7,42,656	38,877	12,345	180	6,490	569	...	
Madras	3,08,856	2,00,296	1,74,924	1,02,734	7,86,800	7,42,656	38,877	12,345	180	6,490	569	...	
Orissa	1,364	...	1,364	...	1,848	2,031	408	164	...	40	58	...	
Punjab	61,422	...	1,55,687	...	2,17,109	2,13,234	4,237	371	1,239	381	1,046	...	
Uttar Pradesh	3,04,822	47,308	60,425	345	4,12,900	4,02,019	1,77,042	62,559	6,484	11,309	14,132	250	
West Bengal	3,723	...	2,24,102	1,03,534	3,31,349	3,07,755	835	81	...	...	...	1	
Hyderabad	3,014	1,219	26,218	8,263	39,314	30,740	2,820	217	...	...	...	6	
Madhya Bharat	53,061	...	18,492	...	70,553	64,899	2,634	24	153	147	...	88	
Mysore	14,106	12,395	62,979	29,696	1,19,056	1,16,540	23,655	13,394	469	2,306	1,016	43	
Pepsu	...	...	516	516	1,032	5,12,844	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Travancore-Cochin	69,772	61,688	2,20,576	1,88,447	5,40,433	5,12,844	...	...	...	...	...	110	
Ajmer	...	...	14,572	2,423	16,995	81,534	2,896	2,120	...	...	...	9	
Delhi	50,301	...	23,828	8,708	82,897	81,534	8,767	2,260	...	...	...	8	
Vindhya Pradesh	13,671	5,356	28,867	4,268	52,062	52,062	...	...	79	35	427	...	
India	15,52,186	7,05,142	20,76,270	10,95,394	54,28,962	48,85,885	6,26,467	2,23,498	35,549	67,736	24,958	827	

(1,04,422 boys and 67,512 girls) All the posts of Attendance Officers were converted into those of Junior Deputy Inspectors and the work of compulsion was entrusted to regular inspecting staff.

The number of towns under compulsion in Assam remained 11 as in the previous year, but that of villages increase from 4,082 to 4,106 during 1954-55. The number of schools in these areas stood at 114 and 3,722 respectively as against 113 and 3,734 in the previous year.

So far as the area under compulsion is concerned, the situation in Bihar remained unaltered during the year. But the number of schools increased from 591 to 603 in the towns and 8 to 9 in the villages. Out of the total population of nearly 80,000 children in the towns and 500 children in the villages under compulsion, over 58,300 were enrolled in schools in the former and 465 in those in the latter. Average daily attendance of pupils on rolls was 86 per cent in urban areas and 89 per cent in the rural areas.

During the year, compulsory primary education was introduced in all villages with a population of 1,000 and over in Bombay and consequently the number of towns and villages covered by the scheme rose from 184 and 8,197 to 245 and 10,163 respectively. The increase in the number of schools from 2,922 to 3,288 in towns and 11,087 to 14,721 in villages resulted in an increase from 16,31,901 to 19,44,140 in enrolment therein

In Madhya Pradesh, compulsion was further extended to 3 towns and 10 villages bringing their total number to 51 and 1,219 respectively. The 800 schools (394 in towns and 406 in villages) reported an enrolment of 1,09,982 as against 98,639 in 755 schools in the previous year. Compulsion was enforced for boys only

Madras reported an almost static position with regard to the number of towns and villages covered by the scheme. But the number of schools in these areas increased from 4,233 to 4,307 (2,141 in towns and 1,866 in villages) and the enrolment therein from 7,42,656 to 7,86,800

During the year, compulsion was extended to Banki Town Gram Panchayat in Orissa in addition to the municipal area of Parlakimedi. However, the number of villages under compulsion decreased. This decrease was more apparent than real, because certain areas were amalgamated with the main villages. The enrolment in 24 schools (18 in towns and 6 in villages) stood at 1,848 as compared to 2,031 in 23 schools in the previous year.

Compulsory education was confined to the same areas in Punjab as in 1953-54 (34 towns and 4,221 villages). The enrolment in 1,906 schools (224 in the towns and 1,682 in the villages) was 2,17,109 which was more by 3,875 than that in 1953-54.

There was no further extension of compulsory education in Uttar Pradesh. The number of schools in towns registered a rise of 75 over the 1953-54 figure of 2,639 and the enrolment from 4,02,019 to 4,12,900.

West Bengal reported no change in the number of areas under compulsion. Five wards of Calcutta Corporation and 5,745 villages were covered by the scheme. The number of schools under compulsion in the urban area remained stationary at 39, while those in villages rose from 2,312 to 2,650. The enrolment maintained the rising trend and registered an increase from 3,07,755 to 3,31,349.

In Hyderabad, the number of towns under compulsion remained the same while that of villages increased by 90 to 443. The number of schools in areas under compulsion and the enrolment therein registered steady progress—the former increased from 381 to 465 (22 in towns and 443 in villages) and the latter by 8,574 over 30,740 in 1953-54. Persuasive measures were adopted to exhort the parents to send their wards to school.

Instead of bringing new areas under the fold of the compulsory education scheme in Madhya Bharat, stress was laid on consolidation and the multiplication of institutions in sectors already covered. The number of schools stood at 573 in the towns and 448 in the villages which enrolled 76,553 children. The corresponding figures for the year 1953-54 were : 222 ; 353 and 64,899 respectively. Three more Attendance Officers were appointed for the effective enforcement of the scheme.

The progress of the scheme of compulsory education in Mysore was more intensive rather than extensive. The number of towns and villages covered remained unchanged but the enrolment in the schools therein improved from 1,16,540 to 1,19,056.

With a view to liquidating illiteracy in Pepsu, a beginning was made, during the year, by enforcing the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act of 1954 in two compact areas of 20 villages in the State. These schools in this area provided instructions to 1,032 children.

In Travancore-Cochin, there was no extension of the scheme of compulsory education which covered 17 towns and 4,500 villages with 178 and 1,173 schools respectively. The enrolment registered an increase of 27,689 during the year.

Compulsion was enforced in two sub-divisions of the State of Ajmer. The number of villages covered was 545. The enrolment in 334 schools in this area was 16,995.

Compulsion in Delhi was enforced in all the wards of Delhi Municipal Committee and 305 villages as in the previous year. But the number of schools in these areas increased from 94 to 101 and 298 to 300 respectively. The enrolment in these schools stood at 82,897.

The process of the enforcement of compulsory education in Vindhya Pradesh initiated in 1953-54, was continued and extended in the year under report. The scheme covered 46 towns and 928 villages having 113 and 440 schools respectively. The enrolment went up from 8,238 to 52,062.

Table XXV—Number of

State	Number of Teachers						
	Men		Women		All Persons		
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra	45,156	1,952	10,887	132	56,043	2,084	58,127
Assam	5,238	12,243	548	1,714	5,786	13,957	19,743
Bihar	28,055	16,057	1,079	2,280	29,134	18,337	47,471
Bombay	42,975	36,862	12,918	7,197	55,893	44,059	99,952
M. Pradesh	10,090	15,232	2,440	921	12,539	16,153	28,692
Madras	66,256	4,850	31,763	575	98,019	5,425	1,03,444
Orissa	9,013	13,819	256	108	9,269	13,927	23,196
Punjab	10,163	3,639	2,912	1,014	13,075	4,653	17,728
U. Pradesh	56,937	12,782	3,154	3,375	60,091	16,157	76,248
West Bengal	20,965	37,611	1,616	2,598	22,581	40,209	62,790
Hyderabad	4,978	21,239	1,071	2,131	6,049	23,370	29,419
J. & Kashmir	792	851	105	143	897	994	1,891
M. Bharat	2,454	7,893	377	1,113	2,831	9,006	11,837
Mysore	7,253	14,459	1,378	2,191	8,631	16,650	25,281
Pepsu	1,321	2,055	207	306	1,528	2,361	3,889
Rajasthan	3,215	7,427	433	573	3,648	8,000	11,648
Saurashtra	2,268	5,795	1,142	1,247	3,410	7,042	10,452
Trav.-Cochin	12,321	2,847	8,401	2,166	20,722	5,013	25,735
Ajmer	1,295	118	403	63	1,698	181	1,879
A. & N. Islands	2	32	2	13	4	45	49
Bhopal	142	829	2	126	144	955	1,099
Coorg	116	173	12	26	128	199	327
Delhi	1,822	11	1,257	5	3,079	16	3,095
H. Pradesh*	596	800	54	44	650	844	1,494
Kutch	125	564	48	132	173	696	869
Manipur	31	1,789	..	54	31	1,843	1,874
N. E. F. A.	166	54	..	5	166	69	225
Tripura	175	1,499	8	165	183	1,664	1,847
V. Pradesh	1,381	3,806	33	280	1,414	4,086	5,500
India	3,35,301	2,27,288	82,515	30,697	4,17,816	2,57,985	6,75,801

*Includes the

**Not

Teachers in Primary Schools

Total No. of Teachers in 1953-54	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Percentage of Trained Teachers		Average No. of Pupils per Teacher		State
		1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
56,376	+ 1,751	94.7	96.4	30	30	Andhra
18,304	+ 1,439	29.4	29.3	39	38	Assam
43,018	+ 4,453	60.1	61.4	29	29	Bihar
96,113	+ 3,839	54.4	55.9	37	38	Bombay
25,732	+ 2,960	47.0	43.7	31	31	M. Pradesh
94,528	+ 8,916	96.0	94.8	32	30	Madras
20,335	+ 2,861	45.4	40.0	28	27	Orissa
14,572	+ 3,156	75.8	73.8	42	40	Punjab
76,552	— 304	74.7	78.8	35	35	Uttar Pradesh
52,174	+ 10,616	39.9	36.0	33	30	West Bengal
28,127	+ 1,292	18.8	20.6	29	29	Hyderabad
1,841	+ 50	53.6	47.4	35	40	J. & Kashmir
10,087	+ 1,750	22.0	23.9	30	29	Madhya Bharat
24,746	+ 535	33.7	34.1	27	28	Mysore
2,207	+ 1,682	49.8	39.3	37	29	Pepsu
10,307	+ 1,341	41.3	31.3	25	24	Rajasthan
8,596	+ 1,856	27.8	32.6	29	28	Saurashtra
25,585	+ 150	80.2	80.5	54	55	Trav.-Cochin
1,734	+ 145	85.2	90.4	27	27	Ajmer
36	+ 13	8.3	8.2	24	30	A. & N. Island
892	+ 207	13.7	13.1	22	22	Bhopal
273	+ 54	41.4	39.1	31	33	Coorg
2,810	+ 285	99.2	99.5	35	33	Delhi
1,287	+ 207	41.6	43.5	24	23	H. Pradesh
660	+ 209	23.3	19.9	35	34	Kutch
1,437	+ 437	2.4	1.7	31	30	Manipur
**	+ 225	**	73.8	**	21	N. E. F. A.
1,320	+ 527	9.5	9.9	30	26	Tripura
3,606	+ 1,894	28.3	25.7	29	27	V. Pradesh
6,23,255	+ 52,546	62.5	61.8	33	33	India

figures of Bilaspur State also.
available.

Teachers

During 1954-55, the number of teachers in recognised primary schools was 6,75,801 as against 6,23,255 during the previous year. The rate of increase was 8.4 per cent as against the increase of 6.6 per cent in the number of pupils in primary schools. The percentage of women teachers to total staff remained stationary at 16.8 per cent. Trained staff constituted 61.8 per cent (59.6 per cent for men and 72.9 per cent for women). This percentage shows a slight decline from the corresponding figure (62.5 per cent) relating to 1953-54 due to employment of untrained teachers under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment.

The distribution of primary school teachers in various States is given in Table XXV. Excepting Uttar Pradesh, where the number of teachers went down by 304, all the States reported increase in their numbers. The decrease in Uttar Pradesh was due to the amalgamation of un-economic schools in the State. Among Part A States, the highest percentage of trained teachers was recorded by Andhra (96.4) and the lowest by Assam (29.3). The in-between positions were occupied by Madras (94.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (78.8 per cent), Punjab (73.8 per cent), Bihar (61.4 per cent), Bombay (55.9 per cent), Orissa (40.0 per cent) and West Bengal (36.0 per cent). The percentage varied between 20.6 in Hyderabad and 80.5 in Travancore-Cochin in Part B States. Delhi led the Part C States by returning 99.5 per cent of the teachers as trained, followed by Ajmer (90.4 per cent). The lowest position was held by Manipur (1.7 per cent.) A comparative study of the figures in cols. (11) and (12) of the table referred to above reveals that the percentage of trained teachers showed an upward trend in about half of the States. It declined in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Bhopal, Coorg, Kutch, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh, where the training facilities did not match with the recruitment.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

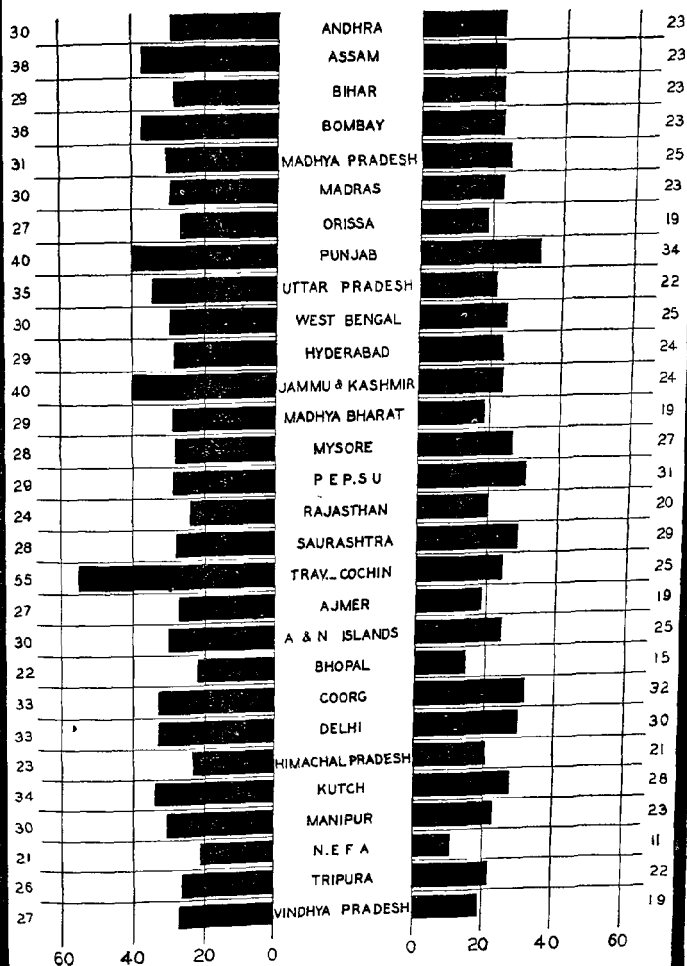
The average number of pupils per teacher in primary schools remained unchanged at 33. Figures in cols. (13) and (14) show the variation in the number of pupils per teacher in different States. Among Part A States, it varied between 27 in Orissa and 40 in Punjab. The same proportion ranged between 24 in Rajasthan and 55 in Travancore-Cochin among Part B States and between 22 in Bhopal and 34 in Kutch among Part C States. The teacher-pupil ratio stood at 21 in North East Frontier Agency.

Pay Scales of Teachers

During the year, the pay scales of primary school teachers remained unchanged in all the States except Hyderabad, Kutch and Manipur. The revised grades for middle passed and trained teachers introduced during the year were Hyderabad—Rs 54-2.56-2½-81-EB-3½-98½, Kutch Rs. 40-1.50-EB-1½-65 and Manipur Rs. 35-1.40-EB-1.45. In Orissa, the head teachers in primary schools having more than 2 teachers were given an allowance of Rs 2 p.m. for higher responsibility. An additional flat-rate increase of Rs 2 p.m. was allowed to both trained and

TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO 1954-55

PRIMARY STATES SECONDARY



**Table XXVI—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Teachers
in Government Primary Schools**

State	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale		No. of Years Required to reach the Maximum
		Minimum	Maximum	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1. V. Pradesh	Passed Middle	20 25	25 30	5 } Men 5 } Women
2. (a) Andhra	Passed Higher Elementary and Trained	30	50	20
(b) Madras	Passed Higher Elementary and Trained	30	50	20\
(c) Mysore	Passed Upper Primary and Trained	30	55	15
(d) Travancore-Cochin	Passed Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained	30	50	15
3. M. Pradesh	Passed Middle and Trained	32 44	60 75	18 } Men 15 } Women
4. Orissa	Passed Middle and Higher Elementary Trained	34	44	10
5. (a) U. Pradesh*	Passed Middle and Trained	35	50	15
(b) W. Bengal	Passed Matric and Trained	35	80	22
(c) Manipur	Passed Middle and Guru Trained	35	45	10
6. (a) Assam	Passed Middle and Trained	40	55	10
(b) Bombay	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	40	65	20
(c) Punjab*	Passed Middle and Trained	40	110	27
(d) M. Bharat	Passed Middle and Trained	40	75	11
(e) Rajasthan	Passed Middle and Trained	40	55	10
(f) Saurashtra	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	40	65	15
(g) Coorg	Passed Middle and Trained	40	80	15
(h) H. Pradesh	Passed Middle and Trained	40	90	20
(i) Kutch	Passed Middle and Trained	40	65	20
7. Bhopal	Passed Matric and Trained	45	100	23
8. (a) Bihar	Passed Matric and Trained	50	90	20
(b) Pepsu	Passed Middle and Trained	50	100	15
(c) A. & N. Islands	Passed Middle and Trained	50	90	15
(d) Jammu & Kashmir	Passed Middle and Trained	50	120	13
(e) N. E. F. A.	Passed Middle and Trained	50	100	15
9. Hyderabad	Passed Middle and Trained	54	99	16
10. Tripura	Passed Middle and Trained	55	130	24
11. (a) Ajmer	Passed Matric and Trained	68	170	23
(b) Delhi	Passed Matric and Trained	68	170	23

*In local boards schools only The scales are sanctioned by the Government.

untrained primary school teachers whose total emoluments were less than Rs. 40 p.m. In West Bengal, the pay scales of primary school teachers in district school board areas were upgraded. The pay of trained matriculate and non-matriculate teachers was raised by Rs. 10 and a special allowance of Rs. 7/8 was sanctioned to untrained non-matriculate teachers. The low paid staff in Pepsu was paid Rs. 5 p.m. extra.

The details of the pay scales of teachers in primary schools according to qualifications and managements of schools, have been given in Appendix B of Vol. II of this Report. The scales, as usual, differed from State to State and even in schools under different managements within the same State.

Table XXVI compares the minima and maxima of the government scales for a primary school teacher. The States have been grouped together according to the starting salary offered.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on primary schools (excluding primary classes attached to secondary schools) increased by Rs. 4,62,76,091 to Rs. 50,89,27,789—the rate of increase being 10.0 per cent as compared to 4.7 per cent during 1953-54. The proportion of the total direct expenditure on primary schools stood at 38.9 per cent, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 38.8 per cent. The expenditure on schools for boys amounted to Rs. 46,23,24,626 and on those for girls Rs. 4,66,03,163.

Table XXVII below gives a comparative idea of the expenditure on primary schools met from different sources in 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Table XXVII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources

Source	1953-54		1954-55	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds ...	33,17,85,380	71.7	36,95,46,439	72.6
District Board Funds ...	5,75,16,275	12.4	6,14,24,483	12.1
Municipal Board Funds ...	4,49,74,039	9.7	4,55,84,290	9.0
Fees ...	1,30,66,330	2.8	1,56,05,650	3.0
Endowments ...	58,59,172	1.3	65,82,158	1.3
Other Sources ...	94,50,502	2.1	1,01,84,769	2.0
Total ...	46,26,51,698	100.0	50,89,27,789	100.0

The above table shows that (a) more than seven out of every ten rupees spent on primary schools were met from government funds ; (b) the proportion of expenditure from local board funds and other sources registered a slight decrease and that from endowments remained unchanged and (c) the expenditure from government funds increased by 11.4 per cent as against 6.8 per cent, 1.4 per cent, 19.4 per cent ; 12.3 per cent and 7.8 per cent from district board funds, municipal board funds, fees, endowments and other sources respectively.

The break-up of the total direct expenditure on primary schools according to different managements is given in table XXVIII.

Table XXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Managements

Management	1953-54		1954-55		Percentage Increase
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government ..	9,37,38,977	20.3	10,78,41,161	21.2	15.0
District Boards ..	19,71,28,484	42.6	21,64,42,992	42.5	9.8
Municipal Boards ...	7,10,06,906	15.3	7,44,35,981	14.6	4.8
Private bodies .					
Aided ...	9,64,72,116	20.9	10,58,04,219	20.8	9.7
Unaided ...	43,05,215	0.9	44,03,436	0.9	2.3
Total .	46,26,51,698	100.0	50,89,27,789	103.0	10.0

More than half of the total direct expenditure on primary schools was spent on those maintained by the local boards as against 21.7 per cent expended on private schools and 21.2 per cent on government schools. The proportion of these schools to total number, as stated earlier, was 50.4; 27.1 and 22.5 respectively. The expenditure on schools maintained by the different agencies showed steady rise, the range being between 2.3 per cent in private unaided schools to 15.0 per cent in government schools.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a primary school rose from Rs. 22.2 to Rs. 22.9 during the year—the break-up for boys' and girls' schools being Rs. 22.1 and Rs. 30.2 respectively. The distribution of the average cost per pupil over different sources was : government funds Rs. 16.6, local board funds Rs. 4.8, fees and other sources (including endowments) Rs. 1.5.

Table XXIX gives the details of direct expenditure on primary schools for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. Col. (8) of the table shows that the increase in the expenditure was reported by all the Part A, B and C States.

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-1954	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	3,70,53,237	3,83,61,572	41,283	...
Assam	78,37,698	84,95,625	8,42,440	8,24,434
Bihar	1,82,14,469	1,95,91,498	14,30,590	15,41,983
Bombay	9,47,80,397	9,85,55,610	1,58,60,554	1,62,16,249
Madhya Pradesh	1,76,96,140	2,10,86,259	27,50,099	29,22,522
Madras	7,01,16,099	7,56,30,257	...	...
Orissa	78,36,982	89,64,386	2,33,191	2,35,759
Punjab	1,07,42,534	1,47,61,206	37,43,926	39,36,758
Uttar Pradesh	4,54,25,990	4,63,05,023	43,78,409	44,42,705
West Bengal	2,58,11,646	3,50,98,542	26,64,447	30,64,830
Hyderabad	2,06,62,007	2,25,63,131	27,41,600	28,54,629
Jammu & Kashmir	12,74,254	15,95,370	2,36,180	2,06,911
Madhya Bharat	67,41,649	78,18,971	9,97,927	12,14,151
Mysore	1,41,70,316	1,49,84,928	18,25,038	19,33,997
Pepsu	18,32,664	38,72,037	2,52,041	4,77,463
Rajasthan	63,26,757	71,10,030	9,76,603	10,01,644
Saurashtra	63,49,440	69,73,717	14,40,618	15,20,087
Travancore-Cochin	1,18,72,025	1,34,48,716	...	..
Ajmer	23,69,308	24,36,496	5,91,422	6,02,279
A. & N. Islands	43,347	52,181	...	...
Bhopal	5,39,873	7,31,140	1,31,134	1,28,363
Coorg	2,21,414	2,84,590	5,776	7,337
Delhi	46,63,338	48,49,053	28,42,218	29,28,308
Himachal Pradesh*	10,79,791	12,88,925	92,432	64,697
Kutch	5,33,737	6,25,367	1,06,675	1,09,064
Manipur	7,48,527	9,28,335	41,036	39,704
N. E. F. A.	†	4,14,152	†	..
Tripura	8,39,376	14,39,997	11,412	12,305
Vindhya Pradesh	24,83,785	40,57,512	1,47,347	3,16,934
India	41,82,67,300	48,23,24,626	4,43,84,398	4,66,03,163

*Includes the figures of erstwhile

† Not

on Primary Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Expenditure on Primary Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Education	State
1953-54	1954-55	Amount	Per- centage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
3,70,94,520	3,83,61,572	+ 12,67,052	+ 3.4	55.0	Andhra
86,80,138	93,20,059	+ 6,39,921	+ 7.4	33.3	Assam
1,96,45,059	2,11,33,481	+ 14,88,422	+ 7.6	28.7	Bihar
11,06,40,951	11,47,71,859	+ 41,30,908	+ 3.7	49.7	Bombay
2,04,46,239	2,40,08,781	+ 35,62,542	+ 17.4	41.2	Madhya Pradesh
7,01,16,099	7,56,30,257	+ 55,14,158	+ 7.9	52.3	Madras
80,70,173	92,00,145	+ 11,29,972	+ 14.0	39.6	Orissa
1,44,86,460	1,86,97,964	+ 42,11,504	+ 29.1	29.6	Punjab
4,98,04,399	5,07,47,728	+ 9,43,329	+ 1.9	26.2	Uttar Pradesh
2,84,76,093	3,81,63,422	+ 96,87,329	+ 34.0	29.1	West Bengal
2,34,03,607	2,54,17,760	+ 20,14,153	+ 8.6	46.8	Hyderabad
15,10,434	18,02,381	+ 2,91,847	+ 19.3	26.4	Jammu & Kashmir
77,39,576	90,33,122	+ 12,93,546	+ 16.7	39.4	Madhya Bharat
1,59,95,354	1,69,18,925	+ 9,23,571	+ 5.8	45.3	Mysore
20,84,705	43,49,500	+ 22,64,795	+ 108.6	28.9	Pepsu
73,03,360	81,11,674	+ 8,08,314	+ 11.1	26.4	Rajasthan
77,00,058	84,93,804	+ 7,03,746	+ 9.0	50.7	Saurashtra
1,18,72,025	1,34,48,716	+ 15,76,691	+ 13.3	34.9	Travancore-Cochin
29,61,230	30,38,775	+ 77,545	+ 2.6	40.9	Ajmer
43,347	52,181	+ 8,834	+ 20.4	29.1	A & N Islands
6,71,007	8,59,503	+ 1,88,496	+ 28.1	30.2	Bhopal
2,27,190	2,91,927	+ 64,737	+ 28.5	17.7	Coorg
75,05,556	77,77,361	+ 2,71,805	+ 3.6	21.4	Delhi
11,72,223	13,53,622	+ 1,81,399	+ 15.5	36.7	Himachal Pradesh*
6,40,412	7,34,431	+ 94,019	+ 14.7	57.4	Kutch
7,89,563	9,68,039	+ 1,78,476	+ 22.6	50.9	Manipur
†	4,14,152	+ 4,14,152	†	60.0	N. E. F. A.
8,50,788	14,52,302	+ 6,01,514	+ 70.7	48.0	Tripura
26,31,132	43,74,446	+ 17,43,314	+ 66.3	46.9	Vindhya Pradesh
46,26,51,698	50,89,27,789	+ 4,62,76,091	+ 10.0	38.9	India

Bilaspur State also,
available.

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States (*Contd.*)

State	Percentage of Expenditure met from						Average Annual Cost Per Pupil	
	Govern- ment Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	1953-54	1954-55
							1953-54	1954-55
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	75.2	18.0	3.3	0.1	2.8	0.6	21.6	21.6
Assam	90.0	3.1	0.3	0.1	2.9	3.6	12.3	12.6
Bihar	9.1	75.0	10.3	0.4	0.5	4.7	15.8	15.5
Bombay	65.1	8.1	15.8	6.8	0.4	3.8	31.4	30.2
M. Pradesh	68.0	16.0	12.7	0.9	0.4	2.0	25.2	26.9
Madras	74.0	12.2	8.1	2.0	3.7	0.0	23.3	24.0
Orissa	91.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	6.8	14.2	14.6
Punjab	65.9	16.3	12.0	1.5	2.0	2.3	23.7	26.7
U. Pradesh	66.6	15.6	10.5	6.1	0.1	1.1	18.5	19.1
West Bengal	74.8	11.7	7.3	4.9	0.8	0.5	16.7	19.9
Hyderabad	97.6	0.1	...	0.7	0.1	1.5	28.6	29.9
J. & Kashmir	98.8	...	...	0.1	0.0	1.1	23.6	23.6
M. Bharat	98.2	...	..	0.3	0.7	0.8	25.8	26.2
Mysore	96.0	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	24.0	23.6
Pepsu	99.6	0.1	0.0	...	0.3	0.0	25.6	38.1
Rajasthan	94.0	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.9	28.2	29.2
Saurashtra	92.6	...	0.0	2.0	0.6	4.8	30.9	28.9
Trav. Cochin	97.6	...	..	...	0.0	2.4	8.6	9.6
Ajmer	84.8	...	7.2	4.9	2.7	0.4	62.2	59.8
A.&N. Islands	94.3	..	..	3.2	1.8	0.7	50.7	36.1
Bhopal	98.3	...	...	0.3	0.3	1.1	33.8	36.3
Coorg	86.4	...	9.8	..	...	3.8	26.7	26.8
Delhi	40.9	0.2	49.6	0.8	6.6	1.9	75.9	76.1
H. Pradesh*	95.9	...	2.2	...	1.4	0.5	38.5	40.0
Kutch	70.5	...	...	6.0	3.4	20.1	27.7	24.9
Manipur	86.1	..	...	0.6	12.5	0.8	17.7	17.1
N. E. F. A.	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	†	86.8
Tripura	95.4	...	...	...	..	4.6	21.4	30.0
V. Pradesh	99.7	...	..	0.0	0.3	...	24.8	29.2
India	72.6	12.1	9.0	3.0	1.3	2.0	22.2	22.9

*Includes the figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

†Not available.

The highest percentage of increase in expenditure among Part A States was observed in West Bengal (34.0) and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (1.9). The States taking intermediary positions were Punjab (29.1 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (17.4 per cent), Orissa (14.0 per cent) followed by Madras, Bihar, Assam and Bombay. Among Part B States, it ranged between 5.8 per cent in Mysore and 19.3 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir. Tripura led Part C States by reporting an increase of 70.7 per cent over 1953-54 figure, while Ajmer occupied the lowest position.

The proportion of the total direct expenditure on primary schools is shown in col. (10) of table XXIX. The percentages differ from State to State and the wide variations are the result of differences in the pattern of education followed by various States.

The source-wise distribution of direct expenditure on primary schools in different States is given in cols (13) to (18). The whole of the expenditure on primary schools in North East Frontier Agency was met from government funds. It was very nearly true of Jammu and Kashmir, Pepsu and Madhya Pradesh also. Out of every 10 rupees spent on primary schools, 9 or more were spent by the government in the States of Assam and Orissa among Part A States, all the Part B States and A. and N. Islands, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura in Part C States. The highest percentage from government funds among Part A States was reported by Orissa (91.5 per cent), followed closely by Assam (90.0 per cent), while the rest of the States fell in the range 9.1 per cent in Bihar to 75.2 per cent in Andhra. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the proportion of government funds increased everywhere except in Andhra, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, A. and N. Islands, Delhi, Kutch and Manipur, where the decrease was not abnormal. The proportion of expenditure from local board funds varied from 1.3 per cent in Orissa to 85.3 per cent in Bihar among Part A States. It was insignificant in Part B States except Mysore and Rajasthan. Delhi led the Part C States with 49.8 per cent of the expenditure met from local boards and was followed by Coorg (9.8 per cent), Ajmer (7.2 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (2.2 per cent). Fees and other sources (including endowments) played minor part in financing the primary education. The proportion of fees in the descending order was Bombay (6.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (6.1 per cent), Kutch (6.0 per cent), West Bengal and Ajmer (4.9 per cent each).

The average annual cost [col. (20) of Table XXIX] varied between Rs. 12.6 in Assam and Rs. 30.2 in Bombay among Part A States. It varied between Rs. 9.6 in Travancore-Cochin and Rs. 38.1 in Pepsu in Part B States and between Rs. 17.1 in Manipur and Rs. 86.8 in N.E.F.A. in Part C States.

Fees.

The position regarding fees in primary schools remained unchanged during 1954-55. Primary education continued to be free in government and most of the local board schools, while there were wide variations in the extent of fees levied in private schools. Ample provision was made for free-ships for children of poor families, teachers, ex-soldiers and those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward classes.

School Buildings

The problem of housing the primary schools continued to be baffling. A substantial number of schools were accommodated in mud houses with thatched roofs, in village *chaupals* and in dilapidated buildings. A majority of them were unhygienic and ill-ventilated. The multiplication of schools under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Un-employment and otherwise, further exacerbated the evil. Paucity of funds with the State governments stood in their way of providing suitable buildings to primary schools. Whatever was possible was, however, done. Improvements were effected in existing buildings and some new ones were constructed in the national extension service blocks with the help of development grants from government and local effort in the form of voluntary labour and materials.

In Andhra, 44 new buildings were constructed where the number of primary schools having their own buildings stood at 8,846. Bihar reported an increase in the number of schools having their own buildings from 21,701 to 23,340. In addition, there were 326 schools which were held in rented houses and 3,924 schools used *verandahs* on permissive basis. In Bombay, considerable progress was recorded in the construction of buildings for primary schools. A building grant of Rs. 8,22,143 was paid for the construction of primary school buildings in the areas of erstwhile States merged in Bombay. In addition, the total loan sanctioned for special repairs to about 340 school buildings amounted to Rs. 9,32,000 approximately. Further, a sum of Rs. 40,68,000 was spent on the construction of nearly 2,400 rooms. A budget provision of Rs. 46,008 was made by the State government in Madhya Pradesh for the payment of building grants to local bodies and private managements. In Madras, 12,111 schools were functioning in their own buildings, of which 409 were constructed in 1954-55. The State government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,61,500 in Orissa for the construction of primary school buildings. In Uttar Pradesh, grants to the extent of Rs. 2,87,000 were sanctioned to the district boards for this purpose. Besides, repairs were carried out and some new buildings constructed with the aid of local population and self-help squads of school children. A few junior basic schools in rural and urban areas in West Bengal constructed buildings according to the plan approved by the government. The government contributed a major share towards the building cost. Buildings of some primary schools in national extension service and community development project blocks were improved with the development grant sanctioned on 50 : 50 basis.

In Hyderabad, 25 primary school buildings were constructed under local development scheme in Nalagonda District at a cost of Rs. 3,45,000 to which the public contributed Rs. 65,000. A newly constructed building was also donated for housing a government primary school at Satyanarayanapuram. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for the construction of the primary school building at Omerga on the condition that half of the cost would be met by the public. Another sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for school buildings at Kondapur. An amount of Rs. 5,07,100 was paid in Madhya Bharat as contribution towards

the construction of 'Gram Bhawans'. About 245 'Gram Bhawans' were under construction during the year under report. Out of 1,278 schools in Mysore, 4,740 schools or 42.0 per cent were housed in their own buildings, while the rented buildings and other temporary sheltered accommodation constituted 10.4 per cent and 47.6 per cent respectively. Only 44.0 per cent of the buildings were considered suitable from the point of view of adequate accommodation, ventilation and other hygienic conditions. In Pepsu, a scheme to subsidise the construction of primary school buildings in the country-side with the help of the local community was taken up. Sixty-six villages received subsidy of Rs. 2,64,000 from the government on this account. An amount of Rs. 1,50,000 was provided in Rajasthan for repairs to *Kucha* school buildings. In Saurashtra, the basis of the payment of building grant by the government was raised from 50 per cent to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. This had a salutary effect on public contribution which rose to Rs. 4,99,899 in 1954-55. During the year, 22 new buildings and 180 new rooms were constructed. In Travancore-Cochin, 60 new buildings were constructed.

In Ajmer, the construction of 50 new buildings was taken up. In Delhi, government constructed school buildings in 8 villages. Local population in twelve villages offered to construct buildings in their respective areas by contributing labour and material. In Manipur, an amount of Rs. 89,462 was spent on repairs to and construction of school buildings. In Tripura, 213 schools were reconstructed partly from government funds and partly from public contribution.

Equipment

Most of the primary schools remained ill-equipped during the year under report. With the help of Central assistance granted to various State governments under development schemes, black-boards, maps and *tat-patties* were supplied to some schools. But the position can not be said to be satisfactory. Sufficient ground remained to be covered in this respect.

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

The schemes on Basic Education under the first five year plan continued to be implemented during the year under report. This led to a substantial expansion in the facilities for this type of education in the country. A large number of new basic schools were opened and the pace of the conversion of the traditional type of primary schools to basic pattern was accelerated. In a few States, the teaching of crafts was introduced in primary schools in order to pave the way for their eventual change-over to the basic type. With a view to providing these schools with trained personnel, new basic training institutions were started and the capacity of the existing ones enlarged.

During the year, the following grants were sanctioned to the various State governments for the implementation of the different schemes of Basic Education under the first five year plan.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Scheme 1(i)—Post-Graduate Basic Training Colleges with Senior Basic Schools for practice and demonstration. | Rs. 18,13,580 |
| 2. Scheme 1(ii)—Basic Training Colleges with Junior Basic Schools for practice and demonstration. | Rs. 12,77,640 |
| 3. Scheme 1(vi)—Improvement of Primary Schools in selected areas | Rs. 8,42,983 |
| 4. Scheme 4(f)—Development of Agencies of Pre-primary Education | Rs. 1,47,508 |
| 5. Scheme 4(g)—Urban Basic Schools | Rs. 4,37,025 |
| 6. Scheme entitled "Expansion of Basic Education | Rs. 19,87,502 |

The last scheme mentioned above for the expansion of Basic Education, was a new scheme introduced during the year, having the following sub schemes.

1. Opening of new basic training institutions
2. Conversion of existing training institutions into basic training institutions.
3. Opening of new basic schools
4. Conversion of existing schools into basic schools
5. Training of craft teachers
6. Introduction of craft-teaching in schools.
7. Preparation of teaching materials in basic schools.

The progress in the field of Basic Education in different States has not been uniform. The Government of India, therefore, appointed a committee to assess its progress by visiting the areas where basic education had struck roots and to make an on-the-spot study of its development. The report of the committee will be utilised for planning a programme of expanding elementary education on basic lines in the country in order to fulfil, as early as practicable, the constitutional obligation on the State for providing free and compulsory education to all children of the age-group 6-14.

In their 22nd meeting, the Central Advisory Board of Education considered it desirable to establish a separate advisory committee on basic education as a standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education and authorised the Chairman accordingly. The committee was required to study the problems of basic education and to advise the Central and State governments regarding the ways and means by which the spread of basic education through out India on sound lines might be facilitated. Development of correlated techniques of teaching, the productive aspect of basic education, preparation of suitable material and aids, the impact of basic education on the life of the community and similar other problems were also to be examined by the standing committee.

Main Developments

A brief account of the progress made in the field of Basic Education in various States is given below.

Andhra

During the year, the number of junior basic schools in the State increased from 419 to 463 and those of senior basic schools from 35 to 38. The enrolment in these schools increased by 4,730 to 51,995. Twenty-three basic training schools in the State enrolled 2,789 teachers.

The State government examined afresh the recommendations of the committee constituted by the government of the composite State of Madras for the expansion and improvement of basic education and accepted most of them in principle.

A committee to suggest modifications in the syllabuses of basic schools and basic training schools was constituted so as to suit local conditions. The government decided to publish in Telugu a quarterly journal on basic education. The State Basic Education Conference, held at Tiruvuru during January 1955, recommended measures for effective work in basic education in the State.

A retraining course in basic education for 31 graduate teachers was conducted at the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu, from September, 1954 to February, 1955.

Assam

The number of junior basic schools in the State rose by 180 to 485 and of senior basic schools by 8 to 20 during the year. The total

enrolment in these schools was 34,135 and 2,172 as against 21,039 and 991 respectively during 1953-54. Six basic training schools in the State enrolled 600 students.

Some features of basic education were introduced in primary schools with a view to preparing them for eventual conversion to the basic type.

Bihar

During 1954-55, the number of junior basic schools in the State increased from 143 to 1,139 and the enrolment therefrom from 11,155 to 66,605. In the case of senior basic schools, the number of institutions increased from 412 to 547 and enrolment from 56,036 to 72,405. The number of basic training schools and colleges increased by 1 each to 61 and 2 with an enrolment of 4,304 and 209 respectively.

The most important feature of the period was that a large number of new basic schools were either opened or existing primary schools converted into basic type in each division. The schools were encouraged to manufacture teaching aids, tools and craft equipment for themselves in order to bring down their expenditure. With a view to investigating the financial and administrative aspects of basic education, a special officer was appointed who went into this question and made recommendations. These recommendations were accepted by the State government. During the year, 175 delegates from the State attended the All-India Basic Education Conference in Saurashtra from 10th to 15th November, 1954.

A non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,70,000 was sanctioned for the construction of the building of Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya, Turki.

Bombay

On account of the closing down of three un-economic district board senior basic schools, their number decreased from 110 to 108, while that of junior basic schools increased by 1 to 59. The enrolment in senior basic schools decreased from 25,029 to 24,879, whereas that of junior basic schools rose from 5,153 to 5,618. The number of basic training schools and colleges remained 20 and 3 as in the previous year and enrolled 2,634 and 129 scholars respectively.

As part of the programme of introducing crafts in first grade primary schools, spinning and weaving was introduced in 2,238 schools, kitchen gardening and agriculture in 283 and cardboard modelling and carpentry in 295 schools. The syllabuses of both basic and primary schools were thoroughly revised. Under the new plan, a separate syllabus for craft work only was prescribed for basic schools and in all other matters, both basic and primary schools had a common syllabus. Another radical reform carried out during the year was the conversion of all training institutions for primary teachers into basic pattern. During the year, 128 graduate teachers were trained in basic education.

• Madhya Pradesh

The number of senior basic schools in the State rose from 129 to 142. The enrolment, during the year under report, was 39,627. Forty junior basic schools opened by the local boards, during the year, enrolled 2,922 students. Thirty-two basic training schools had 3,884 pupil-teachers under training.

Consequent to the adoption of basic education as the pattern of education at the primary stage, a modified syllabus on the basic pattern was prepared for use during the transitional period. This syllabus was introduced in classes I and II during the year. The government decided to set up two post-graduate basic training colleges at Jabalpur and Amrohati. To cope with the increasing demand for basic trained teachers, double shifts were started in five training schools.

Madras

The State reported an increase of 128 junior basic and 42 senior basic schools, during the year, bringing their number to 918 and 157 respectively. These schools provided instruction to 1,00,060 students and 42,705 students respectively. With the opening of the Basic Training School, Melur, and the conversion of non-basic schools to basic type, the number of basic training schools rose from 42 to 48 (32 for men and 16 for women). The enrolment in these schools was 4,603. The number of students who passed the Basic T. S. L. C examination was as under :

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Senior Basic	717	253
Junior Basic	880	505

Moreover, there were two post-basic schools in the State viz., the Gandhiniketan Post Basic School, Kallupatti and Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam, Vedaranyam.

To provide an opportunity to the staff of basic training schools and other administrative staff concerned with basic education; to review the working of the basic education scheme and to formulate development plans, two regional conferences were held at Gandhigram and Arcot.

Two batches of 35 and 37 graduate teachers were retained at the S. R. M. Vidyalaya, Gandhi Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam. Besides, 596 elementary and secondary grade teachers attended a three months retraining course.

Orissa

With the upgrading of 9 junior basic schools to senior basic schools, their number rose to 15. They provided educational facilities to 1,903 students. The enrolment in 355 junior basic schools stood at 20,561, as against 18,932 in 309 such schools during 1953-54. The year also witnessed the opening of a post-basic school. Six basic training schools had 364 students under training.

The syllabus of elementary training schools was revised on basic lines with a view to giving necessary training to pupil-teachers in crafts and craft-teaching. Features of basic education were introduced in primary schools and the syllabus modified accordingly.

Punjab

The period under review saw an addition of 69 junior basic schools in the State, raising their number to 293. Besides, 6 senior basic schools were started for the first time. During the year, the enrolment in the junior basic schools was 24,823, and that in senior basic schools 2,534. A post-graduate basic training college, with a practising school, was started by the government at Chandigarh. This college trained 102 teachers (80 men and 22 women). In addition, the State had 6 basic training schools providing training facilities to 2,331 students.

The scheme of Emergency Basic Training was discontinued and the Emergency Training Centres were replaced by regular training units. Short term in-service training courses were organised for the basic education teachers. The State government decided to convert the normal training schools at Gurdaspur and Karnal to the basic type.

Uttar Pradesh

The number of basic primary schools in the State increased from 31,119 to 31,232, while the enrolment therein decreased by 33,143 to 26,61,402.

During the year, 6,803 pupil-teachers were under training in 93 basic training schools and 393 students in 5 basic training colleges. The Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad, was equipped to undertake investigation in improved methods and techniques of teaching in the field of basic education. The basic pattern was extended to the age-group 11-14 by introducing agriculture or local craft as central subject in the curriculum of junior high schools. Under the drive to secure land for basic schools, about 20,600 acres were procured for 2,094 junior high schools. The State government sponsored a scheme by which two junior basic schools were taken up in each district for conversion into school cum-community centres.

West Bengal

During the year, 446 junior basic schools functioned in the State as against 275 in the previous year, with 49,753 students on rolls as against 31,622 in 1953-54. With the opening of 4 more senior basic schools, their total number increased to 5. These schools provided education to 283 children. The number of basic training schools in the State remained 12 as in 1953-54, while the number of teachers under training therein increased by 21 to 658. Besides, the Government Basic Training College, Banipur, trained 69 teachers (53 men and 16 women).

A research laboratory was set up at the Basic Training College, Banipur to carry on research work in basic education in collaboration with the Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research at David Hare Training College, Calcutta.

In order that the conversion of primary schools into basic ones might not be abrupt, basic trained teachers were posted to about 700 primary schools. The monthly emoluments of basic trained teachers were enhanced from Rs. 55 p.m. to Rs. 62/8 p.m. in case of assistant teachers and from Rs. 73/12 p.m. to Rs. 81/4 in case of head teachers.

Hyderabad

During 1954-55, the number of junior basic schools in the State increased from 62 to 87 and the enrolment therein from 3,783 to 6,873.

With the conversion of the non-basic training school at Mahboobnagar to the basic type, the number of basic training schools in the State rose to 4. During the year, 327 pupil-teachers were under training in these institutions. Ten graduate teachers were deputed to Wardha to receive training in basic education at Nai Talim Bhavan. Nearly 500 teachers attended short course for training in crafts for three months.

Madhya Bharat

With the conversion of 156 conventional primary schools into basic ones, the total number of junior basic schools in the State rose to 231. These schools had 19,095 children on rolls, as against 2,830 in the previous year.

The Basic Training School, Bhind, was established during this year bringing the total number of such schools to 5. These schools provided training to 367 pupil-teachers, of whom, 366 successfully completed their course. Three non-official and five official delegates were deputed to attend the All-India Basic Education Conference at Sansara (Saurashtra).

Mysore

With the opening of 9 junior basic and 1 senior basic schools in the Community Project Area of Shimoga District, the number of junior basic schools in the State increased from 115 to 124 and that of senior basic schools from 8 to 9 during the year. Of the total, 12 junior basic and 2 senior basic schools were located in the compact area adjoining the Basic Education Training Centre, Vidyanagar, to serve as practising schools, while the rest were situated in rural areas. The number of students in these schools increased by 1,286 to 11,438 (9,657 in junior basic and 1,781 in senior basic schools). The only basic training centre at Vidyanagar trained 142 teachers including 23 women, during this year.

The future pattern of education in the State was accepted to be of 8 years of integrated (basic) education followed by 4 years of secondary and 3 years of university education.

Pepsu

As a result of the conversion of 10 traditional type of primary schools into basic type and the opening of 40 new junior basic schools the total number of such schools in the State increased from 20 to 70 and the enrolment therein from 1,216 to 3,150 during the year.

The Basic Training Institute, Nabha, which was established in 1953-54, admitted 188 students including 52 women. The out-put of the institute was 144.

Rajasthan

Of the 72 basic schools in the State, 59 were junior basic and 13 senior basic schools as against 16 and 5 respectively in the previous year. These schools enrolled 3,402 and 3,027 students respectively.

The Government Secondary Teachers' Certificate School, Udaipur enrolled 149 pupils for training in basic education and the Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Udaipur, 38 students.

Short-term refresher courses were organised at various places to train teachers in the technique of basic education.

Saurashtra

Basic education continued to make rapid progress in the State during 1954-55. With the conversion of a large number of primary schools into basic system and the opening of junior *Lokshalas*, the total number of junior basic schools increased by 260 to 449. The corresponding increase in enrolment was from 11,153 to 36,710.

The nine basic teachers training schools admitted 1,043 students, including 429 women for training during the year. A number of teachers were deputed for craft training to Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmadabad and the Industrial Training Centre, Koni.

Travancore-Cochin

Six junior basic training schools in the State provided instruction to 461 teachers, during the year, as compared to 275 teachers under training in 5 such schools during 1953-54. The Basic Training Institution, Cherpu, the only institution in the State, providing training to teachers of junior basic schools, retrained 159 primary school teachers in two batches. The course was of six months' duration.

As a first step in the process of conversion of primary schools into junior basic ones, class I of the primary schools was brought on basic lines.

Ajmer

During 1954-55, 31 new junior basic schools were opened which brought the total number of such schools in the State to 462. The enrolment therein increased from 23,114 to 24,754.

The Basic Training School, Ajmer, continued to train teachers from both Delhi and Ajmer and had 205 pupils (including 25 women) under training during this year.

A. and N. Islands

The enrolment in the 5 junior basic schools increased from 145 to 190 during 1954-55. One teacher was deputed for basic training to Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

Bhopal

The conversion of 21 primary schools into basic type brought the total number of basic schools in the State to 39. Five of these junior basic schools were raised to senior basic standard. The enrolment in junior basic schools was 1,366 and in senior basic schools 357. The basic training school had 73 teachers on rolls. Wahida Technical School, Bhopal, was given additional equipment with a view to developing it as a model urban basic school.

Coorg

During 1954-55, 9 middle schools were converted into senior basic schools and 22 primary schools to junior basic schools. This brought the total number of senior basic schools to 24. The number of scholars studying in these schools was 7,944 and 1,624 respectively. The Basic Training School, Mercara, trained 62 pupil-teachers of which five were women.

Delhi

With the upgrading of 12 junior basic schools to the senior basic standard, their total number decreased to 270. These schools enrolled 27,688 children. Besides, 26 senior basic schools provided basic education to 6,348 students. The process of the conversion of primary schools in the rural areas initiated in 1950-51, was completed.

The Basic Teachers' Training Institute, Daryaganj, admitted 95 teachers for training. Jamia Millia Teachers' Training Institute enrolled 53 teachers for junior basic schools and 52 for senior basic course.

Himachal Pradesh

The number of junior basic schools in the State, including those of the former Bilaspur State, increased from 23 to 63, but there was no increase in the number of senior basic schools which stood at 3. The enrolment in these schools increased by 2,151 (from 1,590 to 3,741 in junior basic schools and from 833 to 863 in senior basic schools).

The two basic training schools at Auhar and Salogra had 159 scholars for junior basic training.

Kutch

Features of basic education were introduced in ten more primary schools during the year.

Manipur

The enrolment in the junior basic school increased from 40 to 80 during 1954-55.

N.E.F.A.

There were 5 junior basic schools in the Agency, with an enrolment of 151 including 11 girls. The Teachers' Training Institute, Margherita was the only training school in the State which had 25 teachers on rolls during the year. With a view to converting the existing primary schools into basic schools, 14 primary school teachers were given training in basic education. Besides, 2 Assistant Education Officers, 3 Sub-Inspectors, one graduate and 2 matriculate teachers were deputed to Sevagram for basic training.

Tripura

There was no change in the number of junior basic and senior basic schools during 1954-55, which stood at 5 and 2 respectively. The enrolment in the former type of schools decreased by 23 to 672, while that in senior basic schools increased by 15 to 203. The slight decrease in enrolment in junior basic schools was due to the transfer of children to nearer primary schools. The basic teachers' training school had 26 pupils under training.

Vindhya Pradesh

The number of junior basic schools in the State recorded an increase from 61 to 72 in 1954-55 and the enrolment from 3,186 to 6,110. The Basic Training School, Kundeshwar offered training facilities to 43 students.

Main Statistics**(a) Schools**

During the year under report, the number of basic schools in the country rose from 35,805 to 38,515, the percentage of increase being 7.6 as against 2.7 in the previous year. Of these, there were 6,163 junior basic schools, 31,232 basic primary schools (all in U.P.) and 1,120 senior basic schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were : junior basic schools 3,821, basic primary schools 31,119 and senior basic schools 865. During 1954-55, the distribution of junior basic schools according to managements was : Government 46.1 per cent, local boards 29.8 per cent and private bodies 24.1 per cent ; of basic primary schools was : government 2.8 per cent, local boards 91.0 per cent and private bodies 6.2 per cent and of senior basic schools was : government 60.7 per cent, local boards 18.8 per cent and private bodies 20.5 per cent.

The State-wise distribution of basic schools is shown in table XXX. Except Jammu and Kashmir and Kutch, the system of basic education was in force, in varying degrees, in every State. The increase in the number of basic schools ranged between 1,131 in Bihar and 1 in Travancore-Cochin. A. and N. Islands, Manipur and Tripura opened no new school. The number of basic schools in Bombay marked a decline by 1, which is insignificant. The number of basic schools increased in all other States viz., Saurashtra (260), Assam (188), West Bengal (175), Madras (170), Madhya Bharat (156), Uttar Pradesh (113), Punjab (75), Orissa (55), Madhya Pradesh (53), Rajasthan (51), Pepsu (50), Andhra (47), Himachal Pradesh (40), Hyderabad (35), Ajmer and Coorg (31 each), Bhopal (21), Vindhya Pradesh (11), Mysore (10) and Delhi (2).

Table XXX—Number of Basic Schools*

State	Junior Basic Schools					Senior Basic Schools					Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	For Boys		For Girls			For Boys		For Girls					
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Andhra	419	463	...	15	35	38	...	...	454	501	47	+	
Assam	292	470	...	3	10	19	...	...	317	505	188	+	
Bihar	141	1,136	2	3	408	542	4	5	555	1,686	1,131	+	
Bombay	49	30	9	9	97	95	13	13	168	167	1	-	
Madhya Pradesh	790	918	...	...	129	142	...	...	129	182	53	+	
Madras	309	355	...	...	115	157	...	...	905	1,075	170	+	
Orissa	115	223	...	...	6	15	...	...	315	370	55	+	
Punjab	28,595†	28,601†	119	70	...	5	...	1	224	299	75	+	
Uttar Pradesh	275	445	2,531†	2,541†	...	...	...	...	31,119†	31,232†	113	+	
West Bengal	62	87	...	1	...	...	...	...	276	451	175	+	
Hyderabad	75	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	87	35	+	
Madhya Bharat	115	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	231	156	+	
Mysore	20	62	...	8	8	9	...	...	123	133	10	+	
Pepsu	16	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	70	50	+	
Rajasthan	181	425	...	24	5	13	...	...	21	72	51	+	
Saurashtra	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	449	260	+	
Trav-Cochin	398	429	...	33	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	+	
Ajmer	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	462	31	+	
A & N Islands	18	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	
Bhopal	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	39	21	+	
Coorg	204	193	78	77	15	24	...	...	15	46	31	+	
Delhi	23	63	...	...	12	23	...	3	294	296	2	+	
H. Pradesh**	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	26	66	40	+	
Manipur	††	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
N. E. F. A	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	
Tripura	61	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	72	...	...	
Vindhya Pradesh												+	
India	32,154	34,613	2,786	2,782	846	1,097	19	23	35,805	38,515	+2,710		

*Excludes the statistics of Post Basic Schools.
†Basic Primary Schools.
**Includes the figures of ex-communicated students.

*Excludes the statistics of Post Basic Schools.

†Basic Primary Schools.

**Includes the figures of erstwhile Bihar State also.

††Not available.

Table XXXI—Number of Pupils

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior	
	Boys		Girls		Boys	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	24,148	26,741	14,930	16,338	5,304	5,827
Assam	13,877	21,586	7,162	12,549	518	1,441
Bihar	9,535	59,526	1,620	7,079	49,327	64,119
Bombay	2,711	2,942	2,442	2,676	17,593	17,525
Madhya Pradesh	..	2,015	...	907	32,535	35,457
Madras	56,695	62,400	33,397	37,660	18,239	26,242
Orissa	14,482	15,106	4,450	5,455	576	1,501
Punjab	10,801	16,683	7,028	8,140	...	2,514
Uttar Pradesh	22,83,433†	22,28,236†	4,11,112†	4,33,166†	...	...
West Bengal	21,898	35,498	9,724	14,345	22	250
Hyderabad	3,162	5,967	621	906	...	...
Madhya Bharat	2,710	18,605	120	490	...	...
Mysore	6,079	6,854	2,487	2,803	747	872
Pepsu	1,139	2,610	77	540	...	...
Rajasthan	880	3,236	112	166	1,020	2,998
Saurashtra	22,271	29,075	3,286	7,635	...	...
Trav.-Cochin	136	246	139	215	...	...
Ajmer	19,400	20,371	3,714	4,383	...	...
A. & N. Islands	106	133	39	57	...	...
Bhopal	657	1,331	90	35	...	341
Coorg	...	1,032	...	592	3,805	4,873
Delhi	20,404	19,513	8,741	8,175	1,596	5,115
H. Pradesh*	1,468	3,344	122	367	800	817
Manipur	37	77	3	3	...	...
N. E. F. A.	‡	140	‡	11	‡	...
Tripura	670	597	25	75	184	173
Vindhya Pradesh	3,073	5,631	113	479	...	...
India	25,19,772	25,89,405	5,11,554	5,65,247	1,32,266	1,69,975

†Pupils in basic

*Includes figures

‡Not available.

in Basic Schools

Basic Schools		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	State
Girls		1953-54	1954-55		
1953-54	1954-55				
8	9	10	11	12	13
2,883	3,089	47,265	51,995	+	4,730 Andhra
473	731	22,030	36,307	+	14,277 Assam
6,709	8,286	67,191	1,39,010	+	71,819 Bihar
7,436	7,354	30,182	30,497	+	315 Bombay
3,732	4,170	36,267	42,549	+	6,282 Madhya Pradesh
12,381	16,463	1,20,712	1,42,765	+	22,053 Madras
160	402	19,668	22,464	+	2,796 Orissa
...	20	17,829	27,357	+	9,528 Punjab
...	..	26,94,545†	26,61,402†	-	33,143 Uttar Pradesh
3	33	31,647	50,036	+	18,389 West Bengal
...	...	3,783	6,873	+	3,090 Hyderabad
...	..	2,830	19,095	+	16,265 Madhya Bharat
839	909	10,152	11,438	+	1,286 Mysore
...	..	1,216	3,150	+	1,934 Pepsu
35	119	2,047	6,429	+	4,382 Rajasthan
...	...	25,557	36,710	+	11,154 Saurashtra
...	...	275	461	+	186 Travancore-Cochin
...	..	23,114	24,754	+	1,640 Ajmer
...	..	145	190	+	45 A. & N. Islands
...	16	747	1,723	+	976 Bhopal
2,320	3,071	6,125	9,568	+	3,443 Coorg*
103	1,233	30,844	34,036	+	3,192 Delhi
33	46	2,423	4,574	+	2,151 Himachal Pradesh*
...	...	40	80	+	40 Manipur
†	.	†	151	+	151 N. E. F. A.
4	30	883	875	-	8 Tripura
...	...	3,186	6,110	+	2,924 Vindhya Pradesh
37,111	45,972	32,00,703	33,70,599	+	1,69,896 India

primary schools.
of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

Table XXXII—Number of

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior Basic Schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	1,238	3	181	1	291	6	32	1
Assam	690	155	158	22	58	7	35	1
Bihar	2,109	531	58	4	3,113	305	201	3
Bombay	105	2	36	2	592	45	99	16
M. Pradesh	54	31	10	..	1,041	361	20	9
Madras	2,253	22	953	2	1,003	56	592	12
Orissa	688	...	15	...	94	3	6	...
Punjab	403	70	176	41	72	..	1	1
U. Pradesh	56,937*	12,782*	3,154*	3,375*	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	1,266	436	87	21	9	11	3	2
Hyderabad	154	202	.	1	...	...	...	...
M. Bharat	312	186	..	..	...	.	..	...
Mysore	310	42	31	5	37	4	35	...
Pepsu	122	35	10	2	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	59	75	1	3	65	89	...	...
Saurashtra	287	502	156	148	...	...	...	...
Trav.-Cochin	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	930	30	160	1	..	..	..	...
A.&N Islands	1	4	...	...	...	.	...	...
Bhopal	34	35	..	...	9	13	...	...
Coorg	33	21	...	..	100	80	19	36
Delhi	683	...	311	...	147	...	28	...
H. Pradesh	113	47	...	1	14	7	..	...
Manipur	5	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
N E. F. A.	7	.	...	1	...	..	...	...
Tripura	24	..	...	...	16	1	2	...
V. Pradesh	131	19	1	..	...	...	...	...
India	69,016	15,233	5,509	3,630	6,661	988	1,073	81

*In Basic

Teachers in Basic Schools

In All Schools			Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total Number of Teachers			Teacher-Pupil Ratio			State
Trained	Un-trained	Total	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In All Schools	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In All Schools	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,742	11	1,753	99.7	97.9	99.4	30	27	30	Andhra
941	185	1,126	82.7	92.1	83.6	33	22	32	Assam
5,541	843	6,384	80.6	91.5	86.8	24	20	22	Bihar
832	65	897	97.2	91.9	92.8	39	33	34	Bombay
1,125	401	1,526	67.4	74.1	73.7	31	28	28	M. Pradesh
4,801	92	4,893	99.3	95.9	98.1	31	26	29	Madras
803	3	806	100.0	97.1	99.6	29	18	28	Orissa
652	112	764	83.9	98.6	85.3	36	34	36	Punjab
60,091	16,157	76,248	78.8	...	78.8	35	...	35	U. Pradesh
1,365	470	1,835	74.8	48.0	74.4	27	11	27	West Bengal
154	203	357	43.1	...	43.1	19	...	19	Hyderabad
312	186	498	62.7	...	62.7	38	...	38	M. Bharat
413	51	464	87.9	94.7	89.0	25	23	25	Mysore
132	37	169	78.1	...	78.1	19	.	19	Pepsu
125	167	292	43.5	42.2	42.8	25	20	22	Rajasthan
443	650	1,093	40.5	...	40.5	34	..	34	Saurashtra
19	3	22	86.4	...	86.4	21	...	21	Trav.-Cochin
1,090	31	1,121	97.2	...	97.2	22	..	22	Ajmer
1	4	5	20.0	...	20.0	38	...	38	A.&N. Islands
43	48	91	49.3	40.9	47.3	20	16	19	Bhopal
152	137	289	61.1	50.6	52.6	30	34	33	Coorg
1,169	...	1,169	100.0	100.0	100.0	28	36	29	Delhi
127	55	182	70.2	66.7	69.8	23	41	25	H Pradesh
5	..	5	100.0	...	100.0	16	..	16	Manipur
7	1	8	87.5	...	87.5	19	..	19	N. E. F. A.
42	1	43	100.0	94.7	97.7	28	11	20	Tripura
132	19	151	87.4	...	87.4	40	..	40	V. Pradesh
82,259	19,932	1,02,191	79.8	87.9	80.5	34	25	33	India

Primary Schools.

(b) Pupils

The total number of students in basic schools increased from 32,00,703 to 33,70,599 giving an increase of 5.3 per cent. The enrolment in junior basic schools increased from 3,36,781 to 4,93,250 or by 46.4 per cent and that in senior basic schools from 1,69,377 to 2,15,947 or by 27.5 per cent. The enrolment in basic primary schools (which existed in U.P. only) decreased from 26,94,545 to 26,61,402 or by 1.2 per cent. The decrease was in the case of boys only. The general fall in agricultural prices resulting in the deterioration of the financial condition of the village folk was stated in the U. P. Reports to be the main cause of the above decrease. Parents in the lower income groups wanted their children to assist them in earning their livelihood rather than go to school and be a liability.

Table XXXI gives a comparative study of enrolment in basic schools in the different States during 1954-55 and the previous year. Except Uttar Pradesh and Tripura, the enrolment increased in all the States. The decrease in Uttar Pradesh was to the extent of 33,143, whereas in Tripura, it was by 8, which is insignificant. In Uttar Pradesh the decrease was in the case of boys only and the enrolment of girls increased from 4,11,112 to 4,33,166. The increase was highest in Bihar (71,819) and lowest in Manipur (40). Other States in order of increase were Madras (22,053), West Bengal (18,389), Madhya Bharat (16,265), Assam (14,277). The enrolment in junior basic schools increased in all the States except Delhi where the number of boys went down from 20,404 to 19,513 and that of girls from 8,741 to 8,175 due to upgrading of some junior basic schools into senior basic schools. As regards the enrolment in senior basic schools, it increased in all the States having senior basic schools except Bombay where it marked a slight decrease of 150 pupils.

(c) Teachers

The total number of basic school teachers increased by 7 per cent from 95,470 to 1,02,191. The number of teachers in junior basic schools increased from 11,783 to 17,140 and of those in senior basic schools from 7,135 to 8,803, while the number of teachers in basic primary schools slightly declined from 76,552 to 76,248.

The percentage of trained teachers in basic schools increased from 77.6 to 80.5. The junior basic schools had 84.2 per cent trained teachers and senior basic schools 87.9 per cent, as against 88.1 per cent and 91.4 per cent of trained teachers in the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers in basic primary schools increased from 74.7 to 78.8. The teacher pupil ratios in junior basic, basic primary and senior basic schools were 1 : 29, 1 : 35 and 1 : 25 respectively, as against 1 : 29, 1 : 35 and 1 : 24 in the previous year.

The State wise distribution of basic school teachers is given in Table XXXII. The number of teachers in basic schools increased in all the States except Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and A. and N. Islands, where the decline was very slight. Delhi and Manipur continued to have entire trained staff. Andhra, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Ajmer and Tripura had more

than 90 per cent trained staff. A. and N. Islands had the lowest proportion of trained teachers viz about one fifth. Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Bhopal reported percentage of trained staff between 40 and 50. In all other States, the percentage of trained teachers was between 50 and 90.

(d) Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on basic schools increased from Rs.6,67,13,298 by 9.4 per cent to Rs.7,29,79,511. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 6,49,54,539* were spent on junior basic schools and Rs. 80,24,972 on senior basic schools. The details of direct expenditure by sources are given in the following table :

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

Source	Junior Basic		Basic Primary		Senior Basic		All Schools	
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government Funds	1,2 ,17,496	87.4	3,38,16,431	66.7	69,44,652	86.5	5,31,78,579	72.9
Local Board Funds	15,09,545	10 6	1,32,33,081	26.0	5,54,912	6.9	1,52,97,538	21.0
Fees	42,316	0 3	30,86,068	6.1	1,13,939	1.4	32,42,323	4.4
Endowments	1,04,884	0.7	39,723	0.1	1,10,847	1.4	2,55,454	0.4
Other Sources	1,32,570	1 0	5,72,425	1.1	3,00,622	3.8	10,05,617	1.3
Total	1,42,06,811	100 0	5,07,47,728	100.0	80,24,972	100.0	7,29,79,511	100 0

The government contribution to the expenditure increased from 72.4 per cent to 72.9 per cent and that of other sources remained unchanged at 1.3 per cent, while the expenditure borne by local boards and fees slightly decreased from 21.3 per cent to 21.0 per cent and from 4.7 per cent to 4.4 per cent respectively. Endowments met 0.4 per cent of the expenditure in 1954-55 as against 0.3 per cent in 1953-54.

* This includes Rs. 5,07,47,728 spent on basic primary schools in U. P.

Table XXXIV—Direct Expenditure

State	On Junior Basic Schools		On Senior Basic Schools		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	8,63,298	8,20,187	2,73,636	2,30,537	11,36,934	11,00,724
Assam	3,28,584	6,92,007	49,536	77,366	3,78,120	7,69,373
Bihar	5,46,318	12,91,338	26,90,391	33,34,369	32,36,709	46,25,707
Bombay	1,64,505	1,71,770	8,78,179	8,56,322	10,42,684	10,28,092
M. Pradesh	...	42,561	9,64,761	11,73,177	9,64,761	12,15,738
Madras	20,37,463	23,69,240	9,70,092	13,40,081	30,07,555	37,09,321
Orissa	6,25,391	6,81,881	57,363	1,50,494	6,82,754	8,32,375
Punjab	4,03,097	8,53,055	...	74,269	4,03,097	9,27,324
Uttar Pradesh	4,98,04,399†	5,07,47,728†	...	...	4,98,04,399†	5,07,47,728†
West Bengal	6,83,169	13,81,851	1,307	22,348	6,84,476	14,04,199
Hyderabad	1,44,366	3,04,273	...	...	1,44,366	3,04,273
Madhya Bharat	44,384	1,66,751	...	...	44,384	1,66,751
Mysore	2,89,351	3,01,380	57,768	65,093	3,47,119	3,66,473
Pepsu	58,932	2,80,990	..	...	58,932	2,80,990
Rajasthan	15,383	85,171	89,928	1,32,049	1,05,311	2,17,220
Saurashtra	6,88,446	8,07,010	...	...	6,88,446	8,07,010
Trav.-Cochin	13,692	21,665	...	...	13,692	21,665
Ajmer	15,91,237	16,71,761	..	...	15,91,237	16,71,761
A. & N. Islands	19,056	7,809	...	..	19,056	7,809
Bhopal	20,059	53,952	..	15,116	20,059	69,068
Coorg	...	63,574	2,16,525	2,96,080	2,16,525	3,59,654
Delhi	18,34,774	17,45,963	20,624	1,26,687	18,55,398	18,72,650
H. Pradesh*	48,437	1,26,765	43,905	38,754	92,342	1,75,519
Manipur	3,629	4,463	..	...	3,629	4,463
N. E. F. A.	**	28,520	**	...	**	28,520
Tripura	20,124	41,532	32,500	42,230	52,024	83,762
V. Pradesh	1,18,689	1,81,342	..	...	1,18,689	1,81,342
India	6,03,66,788	6,49,54,53	63,46,515	80,24,972	6,67,13,298	7,29,79,511

†Basic Primary

*Includes the

** Not available.

on Basic Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Percentage of Expendi- ture on Basic Schools to Total Direct Exp- enditure on Education	Percentage of Expenditure met from					State
		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ra.							
— 36,210	1.6	71.9	25.6	0 0	0.8	1.7	Andhra
+ 3,91,253	2.8	95.2	2.5	0 4	1.1	0.5	Assam
+13,88,998	6.3	82.8	12.8	0.3	0.2	3 9	Bihar
— 14,592	0 4	83.1	7.7	2.4	0.8	6.0	Bombay
+ 2,50,977	2.1	77.0	21.1	1.4	...	0.5	M. Pradesh
+ 7,01,766	2.6	76.5	16.8	1.4	4 2	1.1	Madras
+ 1,49,621	3.6	97.0	...	...	2 4	0.6	Orissa
+ 5,24,227	1.5	83.9	5.4	3.6	...	7.1	Punjab
+ 9,43,329	26.2	66 6	26.1	6.1	0.1	1.1	Uttar Pradesh
+ 7,19,723	1.1	88.2	11.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	West Bengal
+ 1,59,907	0.6	99.1	...	...	...	0.9	Hyderabad
+ 1,22,367	0.7	99.9	...	0.1	...	...	M. Bharat
+ 19,351	1.9	96.0	1.0	1.4	...	1.6	Mysore
+ 2,22,058	1.9	100.0	...	...	...	.	Pepsu
+ 1,11,909	0.7	98.2	...	...	...	1.8	Rajasthan
+ 1,18,564	4.8	99 3	...	0.2	...	0 5	Saurashtra
+ 7,973	0.1	20 2	...	...	11 5	68 3	Trav.-Cochin
+ 80,524	22.5	100.0	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
— 11,247	4.4	95.2	...	...	...	4.8	A. & N. Islands
+ 49,009	2.4	100.0	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
+ 1,43,129	21.8	95.4	...	...	...	4.6	Coorg
+ 17,252	5.2	100 0	...	...	...	...	Delhi
+ 83,177	4.8	98.4	..	1.6	..	...	H. Pradesh
+ 834	0.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	Mamrupur
+ 28,520	4 1	100.0	...	...	...	.	N. E. F. A.
+ 31,138	2.8	100.0	...	...	..	0.0	Tripura
+ 62,653	1.9	100.0	...	0.0	...	.	V. Pradesh
+ 62,66,213	5 6	72.9	21.0	4 4	0 4	1 3	India

Schools.

figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

Table XXXV—Statistics of Teachers'

State	Number of Basic Training Schools	Enrolment†		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	23	2,494	295	2,789
Assam	6	465	135	600
Bihar	61	4,137	167	4,304
Bombay	20	2,003	631	2,634
Madhya Pradesh	32	3,043	841	3,884
Madras	48	2,988	1,615	4,603
Orissa	6	364	...	364
Punjab	6	1,898	433	2,331
Uttar Pradesh	93	6,033	770	6,803
West Bengal	12	545	113	658
Hyderabad	4	292	35	327
Madhya Bharat	5	367	...	367
Mysore	1	119	23	142
Pepsu	1	136	52	188
Rajasthan	1	149	...	149
Saurashtra	9	614	429	1,043
Travancore-Cochin	1	102	57	159
Ajmer	1	180	25	205
Bhopal	1	73	...	73
Coorg	1	57	5	62
Delhi	1	53	95	148
Himachal Pradesh	2	159	...	159
N. E. F. A.	1	25	...	25
Tripura	1	19	7	26
Vindhya Pradesh	1	43	...	43
India	338	26,358	5,728	32,086

†Includes
‡ Not

Training Schools (Basic Training)

Total Expen- diture	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put			State
		Men	Women	All	
6	7	8	9	10	11
3,94,036	141.3	1,120	118	1,238	Andhra
1,76,829	294.7	380	67	447	Assam
12,54,233	291.4	2,685	143	2,828	Bihar
9,99,009	379.3	1,014	273	1,287	Bombay
11,04,089	284.4	1,163	211	1,374	Madhya Pradesh
7,96,169	158.7	1,493	758	2,251	Madras
1,44,862	398.0	138	...	138	Orissa
1,46,996	272.7	1,596	344	1,940	Punjab
23,69,990	348.4	3,897	604	4,501	Uttar Pradesh
2,38,929	399.5	522	110	632	West Bengal
3,70,002	1,131.5	168	11	179	Hyderabad
1,36,198	371.1	366	...	366	Madhya Bharat
1,12,122	789.6	327	160	487	Mysore
146,617	529.7	102	42	144	Pepsu
91,904	1,458.8	60	...	60	Rajasthan
4,95,515	475.1	290	97	387	Saurashtra
40,869	257.0	99	55	154	Travancore-Cochin
86,541	422.2	177	21	198	Ajmer
38,043	521.1	60	...	60	Bhopal
10,344	166.8	...	...	...	Coorg
67,636	712.0	52	92	144	Delhi
44,475	279.7	118	...	118	Himachal Pradesh
33,408	1,336.3	25	...	25	N. E. F. A.
23,379	899.2	†	†	†	Tripura
34,779	808.8	36	...	36	Vindhya Pradesh
92,56,974	304.9	15,888	3,106	18,994	India

enrolment in attached classes also.
available.

Table XXXVI—Statistics of Teachers' Training Colleges (Basic Training)

State	Number of Basic Training Colleges	Enrolment†			Total Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put		
		Men	Women	Total			Men	Women	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	2	207	2	209	1,30,151	632.5	206	2	208
Bombay	3	117	12	129	1,30,142	1,008.9	117	12	129
Punjab	1	80	22	102	22,802	99.6	80	22	102
Uttar Pradesh	5	373	20	393	3,06,794	780.6	43	17	60
West Bengal	1	53	16	69	98,010	1,420.4	47	15	62
Rajasthan	1	38	...	38	38,351	309.3	36	...	36
Delhi	...	52	...	52	...	...	52	...	52
India	13	920	72	992	7,35,250	631.7	581	68	649

†Includes enrolment in attached classes also.

The average annual cost per student was as follows :—

Junior Basic Schools	...	Rs. 28.8
Basic Primary Schools	...	Rs. 19.1
Senior Basic Schools	...	Rs. 37.2

The State-wise distribution of direct expenditure on basic schools is shown in table XXXIV. Except Andhra, Bombay and A. and N. Islands, all the States returned increased expenditure on basic schools.

Teachers' Training

There were 338 basic training schools in the country during the year. These schools together with classes attached to other institutions had 32,086 pupil-teachers on rolls, of which 5,728 were women. An amount of Rs. 92,56,974 was expended on the basic training schools during 1954-55. The out-put of the schools was 18,994 (15,888 men and 3,106 women). The average annual cost of training a teacher in basic education stood at Rs 304.9.

Among Part A States, Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of such schools (93) and Assam, Orissa and Punjab (6 each) the least. The more important positions in between were occupied by Bihar (61), Madras (48), Madhya Pradesh (32) and Andhra (23). The number of training schools ranged between 9 in Saurashtra and one in each of the States of Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Travancore Cochin among Part B States. Himachal Pradesh led Part C States with 2 schools. Excepting A and N. Islands and Manipur which had no training school of their own all other States in this category had one school each. Further details are given in table XXXV.

Besides basic training schools, there were 13 basic training colleges in the country for the training of graduate teachers. These institutions provided training facilities to 992 students (including 72 women) and their out-put was 531 men and 68 women. The expenditure on these colleges amounted to Rs. 7,35,250 during 1954-55. The average annual cost per scholar worked out to Rs. 631.7. Detailed statistics are, however, given in table XXXVI.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

During the year under report, the process of remodelling Secondary Education in the country was continued. There was not only substantial expansion in the facilities available in this field but the contents of secondary education were also greatly enriched with the opening of multi-purpose schools and the introduction of crafts and the teaching of subjects like agriculture, fine arts, etc. in the curricula. The State governments took steps to integrate this education with the activity-motivated primary education by giving it a strong vocational bias so that the child might not feel a violent break in the methods of work and teaching or in the concept of education.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the Central Ministry of Education initiated a scheme with the following objects :

- (i) To establish 500 multi-purpose schools, with approximately 1,000 new units of diversified courses (science, technical course, agriculture, commerce, fine arts and home science),
- (ii) To assist 300 additional schools for improving existing facilities for the teaching of science,
- (iii) To improve 2,000 libraries (500 of multi-purpose and 1,500 of ordinary high schools),
- (iv) To introduce craft in 2,000 middle schools, and
- (v) To train teachers and organise seminars etc.

The quantum of central assistance for these schemes was equal to 66 per cent of the approved non-recurring and 25 per cent of the approved recurring expenditure. During this year, the total number of high schools allotted to different States for conversion to the multi-lateral type was 151 and a grant of Rs. 2 crores approximately was sanctioned to the various States.

Under the scheme for the promotion of research projects in secondary education, grants-in-aid approximating Rs. 90,000 were sanctioned to 20 institutions to undertake research on problems connected with secondary education. Endorsing the decision of the Vice-chancellors and Chairmen of the States' Boards of Secondary Education, the Central Advisory Board of Education, at its 22nd meeting held in New Delhi from 12th to 14th January, 1955 took the following decisions unanimously:

- (a) The degree course should be of three years duration and 17+ should be the minimum age for entry into universities.

- (b) The end of secondary education at 17+ should mark a terminal stage in education and prepare students for life. It should also be of a standard which would enable them to participate with profit in a three year degree course.
- (c) The Government of India be requested to appoint a committee to draw up an integrated syllabus for the school final examination to achieve the above objectives.
- (d) The last class in the secondary stage should be called the 11th class and may be reached after schooling of not less than ten years, the actual duration of the school system in the various States to be determined by the State government concerned.

For the implementation of these recommendations, the Board requested the Central and the State governments and the Planning Commission to provide sufficient money in the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose.

In view of the wide-spread demand for the introduction of Gandhian Philosophy and way of life in the curricula of high schools and university courses, the Central Advisory Board of Education discussed this question to formulate a sound and well-conceived all India-policy. The Board authorised the chairman to set up a committee to recommend whether Gandhian Teaching could be introduced in the educational system and if so, what methods should be adopted to make it effective and practical.

To secure the active cooperation of teachers in the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the Government of India organised in conjunction with Ford Foundation, four seminars at Darjeeling, Mussoorie, Coonoor and Srinagar in May-June, 1954 and four more in September-October, 1954 at Jaipur, Mahabaleshwar, Permede and Khuldabad. Each seminar lasted for four weeks. This programme provided an opportunity to teachers to formulate projects for the improvement of secondary schools.

Two conspicuous developments of the year were the setting up in the Central Ministry of Education of the Text-Book Research Bureau to improve the quality of school books and the Central Bureau of Vocational and Educational Guidance to provide educational and vocational guidance and to compile and publish, in cooperation with other agencies, information relating to occupations and training facilities open to students.

The year under report also witnessed the commencement of the implementation of the scheme on Labour and Social Service Camps. A committee was constituted for this purpose. In addition to schools and colleges, some voluntary organisations were also asked to organise these camps. The normal strength of the camp, which was to last for 2 to 3 weeks, was prescribed between 50 and 100 and the ratio between camp-organisers and campers to 1 : 20. During the year, about 430 such camps were organised in which 61,887 youths participated. Construction of roads, desilting of tanks, building of bunds, clearance of slums, sanitation work etc. were undertaken at these camps.

A short account of the progress made by different States in the field of Secondary Education is given below :

Andhra

The teaching of Hindi was introduced as a compulsory subject in Forms I to IV of secondary schools. It was decided to give some classroom-work to the physical directors in secondary schools to make them eligible for promotion to the posts of headmasters. The State government laid down as a condition for opening new schools by local boards and private bodies that they should deposit in advance sufficient funds with the government to meet their share of expenditure towards suitable accommodation, playgrounds, furniture, equipment, library and qualified staff. The basis of grant-in-aid to local bodies' secondary schools was changed from block grant system to net cost of maintenance. About 15 headmasters attended the seminar at Coonoor organised by the Government of India in June, 1954.

Ten middle schools for boys and two for girls were raised to high school standard during the year under report.

Assam

The formation of a Board of Secondary Education was under the consideration of the State government. In accordance with the provisions of Basic Education Act, 1954, all vernacular middle schools under the control of different local bodies were transferred to Sub-Divisional School Boards.

Bihar

An additional paper on humanities/social sciences including the teaching of art, painting, drawing and other fine arts was introduced in the course of studies for secondary school examination.

The following courses/seminars were organised in the State during the year, for the benefit of secondary school teachers :

- (a) An eight-week secondary education course under the auspices of U. S Educational Foundation in India. (It was attended by the teachers of the adjacent States also).
- (b) A short refresher course in the teaching of science at each divisional headquarters.
- (c) A refresher course for the teachers of english under the British Council.
- (d) A one-month seminar on world history.
- (e) A one-week seminar for the regularisation of the system of assessment in the high school examination.

The heads of some high schools were deputed to a four-week seminar at Mussoorie.

Text-books in secretariat practice, business methods, short-hand, type writing and social welfare were prescribed for secondary school examination. Sanction was accorded for the introduction of the teaching of science in six government high schools.

In order to make the students conversant with the five year plan, the publication 'India Has A Plan' was prescribed as a supplementary text-book as part of the course of social studies

Rules were relaxed for private girl students appearing in test examinations for qualifying for the secondary school examination. Students of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes residing in hostels attached to government institutions were exempted from the payment of seat rent. Revised rules were framed for the formation of managing committees, to improve the functioning of non-government high schools. The School Examination (Amendment) Bill, 1954, was passed during the year under report

An amount of Rs 15,50,793 was placed at the disposal of the Board of Secondary Education for the payment of grants to non-government high schools on account of enhanced scale of pay. A sum of Rs 2,00,000 was sanctioned as a measure of relief to the teachers and other employees of those non-government high schools which were recognised after 31st March, 1951.

Bombay

Three seminars for headmasters of secondary schools were organised at Mahabaleshwar—one by the Government of India and the other two by the State government. About two hundred headmasters attended these seminars.

Madhya Pradesh

The State government opened four agricultural high schools during the year. The course of study at these schools was of four years' duration.

Madras

Diversified courses were introduced in 109 schools for boys and 19 for girls. The revised scheme for the S. S. L. C. examination was approved under the reorganisation of secondary education in the State. Provision was made for the study of hindi in forms IV to VI of secondary schools. A committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University to advise the State government on the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. The committee met five times during the year. A short training course in home science for women teachers was organised in May, 1954, which was attended by 22 teachers. A ten-day refresher course for the teachers of english, was conducted under the auspices of the British Council.

Punjab

An amount of Rs. 45,000 was disbursed to ten selected secondary schools for improvement under Scheme No. IV of the First Five Year Plan.

The scale of pay of B.A., B.T. teachers in government schools was revised from Rs 90-5-150 to Rs. 110 8-190-10-250.

Uttar Pradesh

The scheme for the reorientation of education at the junior high school stage, launched in the closing part of the previous year, yielded encouraging results. The introduction of agriculture or a local craft as the central subject resulted in providing the basic pattern of education to the age-group 11-14.

The curriculum of higher secondary schools was modified, in accordance with the recommendations of the State's Secondary Education Re organisation Committee by eliminating the distinction between the main and the subsidiary subjects. Six types of courses for higher secondary schools were provided. These were :—literary, scientific, agricultural, commercial, constructive and pre-technical and aesthetic. Hindi with Sanskrit as one subject, with independent emphasis on both and a modern Indian language other than Hindi alternated with a modern foreign language were made compulsory in classes IX to XII. General knowledge was excluded from the curriculum. In addition, mathematics for boys and home science for girls were made compulsory in classes IX and X. Vocational subjects were introduced to prepare the students for higher specialised courses in technical and professional institutions after the secondary stage.

Fifty one higher secondary schools were given a special grant of Rs. 15,000 each for improvement under Scheme No. IV of the First Five Year Plan.

West Bengal

During this year, a Commission was constituted to review the working of the recognised secondary school education in the State, in the light of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission.

Fifteen selected secondary schools were taken up for conversion into multipurpose schools and necessary grants were sanctioned for the construction of buildings and purchase of equipment and furniture. Besides, grants were also sanctioned to 11 selected high schools for teaching general science, social studies and craft, to 22 high schools for the improvement of libraries and to 34 junior high schools for the introduction of craft teaching. Seven selected girls' high schools were given aid to the extent of Rs. 1,59,075 for the improvement of libraries and equipment and also for securing additional accommodation for teaching geography, science, etc.

The initial salary of teachers in aided high schools was revised with effect from 1st April, 1954, as under :—

Trained Teachers

1. Graduates (trained Hons. graduates and trained M.A.s to start with initial salary of Rs 125/- p.m.)... Rs 100-150 p.m.

Untrained Teachers

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 2. Hons. graduates with 5 years experience or
M A s with 5 years experience | Rs. 125-150 p.m. |
| 3. M.A s with first or second class | Rs. 105-150 p m. |
| 4. Graduates with 10 years experience | Rs. 100-150 p.m. |
| 5. M.As. with third class or Hons. graduates | Rs. 100-150 p.m. |
| 6. Graduates with distinction or graduates
with 10 years experience | Rs 80-100 p.m. |
| 7. Graduates and trained under-graduates | Rs. 70-100 p m. |
| 8. Other untrained teachers | Rs. 60-80 p.m. |

Hyderabad

During the year under review, secondary classes were opened in 156 schools to meet the increasing demand for educational facilities. Public provided rent-free accommodation or donated Rs 1,000 for each lower secondary class and Rs. 2,000 for each higher secondary class towards this expansion.

Madhya Bharat

Forty primary schools including 8 for girls were raised to the middle school standard and five middle schools for girls to the high school standard. Besides, higher classes were started in 24 primary schools for boys. The teaching of english, sanskrit and science was introduced in 8 secondary schools. One high school was provincialised.

Mysore

Two government high schools for boys and 8 private schools (including 5 for girls) were started during the year under report. A separate girls' section was opened in the government high school for boys at Nanjangud. Three *pucca* middle schools were opened under the First Five Year Plan. In addition, two new type middle schools were converted into *pucca* middle schools.

Sixteen headmasters of high schools were deputed to a four-week seminar at Peermede (Travancore-Cochin). Fifteen teachers and some officers of the department attended the Secondary Education Extension Course of eight weeks' duration.

Pepsu

During 1954-55, 13 primary schools were raised to the middle standard, while 22 lower middle schools were, under the scheme of progressive upgrading of schools, given the 7th class and 20 middle schools to the high school standard. A municipal middle school for girls was taken over by the government.

Saurashtra

The State government decided to establish 30 multipurpose schools. Crafts were introduced in the government high schools for the improvement of secondary education. Technical courses were introduced at the A. V. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkot, and Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute, Bhavnagar, for S.S.L.C. students. Five government middle schools were raised to the high school standard.

Travancore-Cochin

Diversified courses were introduced in some selected secondary schools. A regional seminar for headmasters to discuss problems of secondary education was organised in which nominees of the Governments of Mysore and Coorg also participated.

Ajmer

Three government and one aided middle schools were raised to the high school standard. Five new middle schools were started—three by the government and two by private bodies. A municipal middle school was provincialised.

Bhopal

Two high schools were converted into multi purpose schools and a sum of Rs 13,692 was incurred thereon. Moreover, 4 high schools were provided with library books and scientific and other apparatus worth Rs. 13,000.

Fourteen schools were upgraded to the middle school standard and two middle schools to the high school standard.

Coorg

During the year, education upto the middle stage was made free. Nine middle schools were converted into senior basic schools with agriculture as the basic craft.

Delhi

A higher secondary school was opened in May, 1954, to serve as a model school in the State. Besides, a few higher secondary schools were started and some existing schools raised to higher standard to cope with the rush for new admissions. In accordance with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, it was decided to convert all high schools to higher secondary or to multi-purpose higher secondary schools.

Himachal Pradesh

Four middle schools were raised to high school standard and two lower middle schools to middle standard.

Table XXXVII—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage.

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

Kutch

Classes IX and X were added to the two government middle schools to enlarge facilities for high school education in the State.

Manipur

Two high and six middle schools were provincialised during the year.

Tripura

The State government undertook to convert two high schools into multipurpose ones.

Vindhya Pradesh

Twenty primary schools were raised to the middle school standard and five middle schools to the high school standard.

System of School Classes

The institutions providing facilities for secondary education were of two types—middle schools and high schools. High schools in some States had middle and even primary classes attached to them. Similarly, middle schools contained primary classes in most cases. The number of classes comprising the middle and the high stages, was different in different States, as will be clear from table XXXVII.

The scheme of school classes, so far as secondary stage is concerned, did not undergo any change except in Pepsu, Saurashtra and A. & N. Islands. In Pepsu, the duration of the middle stage in schools for boys was reduced by one year to 3 years to conform to the duration of middle stage in the schools for girls. In Saurashtra, the middle stage (constituting classes V, VI and VII) which was abolished in 1952-53, was revived again. By adding class V to the primary stage in A. & N. Islands, the duration of the secondary stage was reduced from 6 to 5 years.

Administration and Control

The year was not marked by any conspicuous change in the administration and control of secondary schools. Three agencies *viz.* government, local boards and private bodies—both aided and unaided—continued to manage these schools. The State Education Department controlled the middle school education by way of recognition, inspection, prescription of syllabii and provision of grant-in-aid. The control over high school education was shared by the Education Department, Universities and Boards of Education which prescribed courses and conducted examinations.

Schools

During the year under report, the total number of recognised secondary schools increased by 1,751 to 27,518 (24,116 for boys and 3,402 for girls); the rate of increase being 6.8 per cent as against 7.1 per

cent in the previous year. The distribution of these schools according to different managements was as follows :—

Government	6,126 (22.2 per cent)
District Boards	5,973 (21.7 per cent)
Municipal Boards	711 (2.6 per cent)
Private Bodies :	
Aided	11,083 (40.3 per cent)
Unaided	3,625 (13.2 per cent)

There is no appreciable divergence in these percentages when compared to the corresponding figures for 1953-54, which stood at 22.0, 21.9, 2.8, 40.5 and 12.8 respectively. The opening of the new schools brought about an increase in the number of government schools to the extent of 7.8 per cent as compared to increases of 5.8 per cent, 0.7 per cent, 6.3 per cent and 9.7 per cent in the number of schools under district board, municipal board, private aided and unaided managements respectively.

The break-up of 27,518 secondary schools was: middle schools 17,318 and high and higher secondary schools 10,200. During 1954-55, the percentage of increase in middle schools was 6.6 and in high and higher secondary schools 7.2. The table below gives an idea of the controlling agencies in charge of middle and high schools during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Table XXXVIII—Number of Middle and High Schools by Managements

Management	Middle Schools				High Schools			
	1953-54		1954-55		1953-54		1954-55	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government	4,332	26.6	4,632	26.7	1,349	14.2	1,494	14.6
District Boards	4,742	29.2	5,009	28.9	906	9.5	964	9.5
Municipal Boards	388	2.4	373	2.2	318	3.3	338	3.3
Private Bodies :								
Aided	4,871	30.0	5,218	30.1	5,557	58.4	5,865	57.5
Unaided	1,919	11.8	2,086	12.1	1,385	14.6	1,539	15.1
Total	16,252	100.0	17,318	100.0	9,515	100.0	10,200	100.0

Table XXXIX Number of

State	Middle Schools				High†	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	100	92	20	17	547	563
Assam	1,060	1,159	144	148	290	315
Bihar	2,761	2,996	144	152	824	872
Bombay	437	430	32	34	936	1,002
Madhya Pradesh	968	1,059	78	87	268	297
Madras	217	249	28	25	705	735
Orissa	548	593	35	39	199	211
Punjab	607	582	155	175	542	628
Uttar Pradesh	2,842	3,000	477	496	1,125	1,200
West Bengal	1,204	1,289	203	214	1,167	1,223
Hyderabad	201	217	47	48	122	122
Jammu & Kashmir	154	213	45	41	63	82
Madhya Bharat	314	363	52	54	67	72
Mysore	630	641	110	117	204	209
Pepsu	253	244	33	35	121	146
Rajasthan	667	665	118	113	185	200
Saurashtra	84	79	8	8	53	58
Travancore-Cochin	723	879	75	...	490	499
Ajmer	24	25	10	11	24	28
A. & N. Islands	2	2	...	...	1	1
Bhopal	37	51	3	6	12	13
Coorg	46	49	...	...	8	9
Delhi	68	82	35	42	73	88
Himachal Pradesh†	109	108	9	9	33	38
Kutch	15	14	1	...	7	11
Manipur	63	75	3	4	21	21
N. E. F. A.	*	15	*	...	*	2
Tripura	53	57	6	7	23	24
Vindhya Pradesh	174	189	20	19	28	30
India	14,361	15,417	1,891	1,901	8,138	8,699

+ Includes higher secondary

† Includes the figures of erstwhile

* Not available.

Secondary Schools by States

Schools		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Stage
For Girls		1953-54	1954-55	Number	Percentage	
1953-54	1954-55					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
48	51	715	723	+	8	1.1 Andhra
38	42	1,532	1,664	+	132	8.6 Assam
40	42	3,769	4,062	+	293	7.8 Bihar
161	163	1,566	1,629	+	63	4.0 Bombay
56	58	1,370	1,501	+	131	9.6 Madhya Pradesh
176	181	1,126	1,190	+	64	5.7 Madras
11	13	793	856	+	63	7.9 Orissa
66	95	1,370	1,480	+	110	8.0 Punjab
197	214	4,641	4,910	+	269	5.8 Uttar Pradesh
253	260	2,827	2,995	+	168	5.9 West Bengal
40	40	410	427	+	17	4.1 Hyderabad
9	22	271	358	+	87	32.1 Jammu & Kashmir
19	24	452	513	+	61	13.5 Madhya Bharat
42	47	986	1,014	+	28	2.8 Mysore
19	24	426	449	+	23	5.4 Pepsu
9	11	979	989	+	10	1.0 Rajasthan
12	13	157	158	+	1	0.6 Saurashtra
115	115	1,403	1,493	+	90	6.4 Travancore-Cochin
4	4	62	68	+	6	9.7 Ajmer
...	...	3	3	...	...	A. & N. Islands
3	4	55	74	+	19	34.5 Bhopal
2	2	56	60	+	4	7.1 Coorg
36	47	212	259	+	47	22.2 Delhi
5	5	156	160	+	4	2.6 Himachal Pradesh
1	2	24	27	+	3	12.5 Kutch
1	2	88	102	+	14	15.9 Manipur
*	...	*	17	+	17	... N. E. F. A.
8	4	90	92	+	2	2.2 Tripura
6	7	228	245	+	17	7.5 Vindhya Pradesh
1,377	1,501	25,767	27,518	+	1,751	6.8 India

Schools.
Bilaspur State also.

Table XL—Managements of

State	Percentage of Middle Schools Managed by				
	Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	17.4	42.2	14.7	25.7	...
Assam	8.4	28.7	0.5	50.7	11.7
Bihar	15.8	33.2	2.0	34.5	14.5
Bombay	6.3	17.0	2.6	69.8	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	18.8	60.6	5.0	12.1	3.5
Madras	10.2	20.4	7.7	61.0	0.7
Orissa	26.6	8.4	0.5	51.1	13.4
Punjab	2.8	77.9	4.1	4.9	10.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.9	58.6	4.5	10.2	21.8
West Bengal	5.6	0.3	0.3	72.9	20.9
Hyderabad	70.2	...	...	26.4	3.4
Jammu & Kashmir	93.3	...	...	6.7	...
Madhya Bharat	94.0	...	...	4.6	1.4
Mysore	86.9	...	...	9.9	3.2
Pepsu	83.5	...	...	16.5	...
Rajasthan	87.1	1.6	0.1	8.5	2.7
Saurashtra	66.7	...	...	12.6	20.7
Travancore-Cochin	30.4	...	...	63.5	6.1
Ajmer	63.9	...	...	36.1	...
A. & N. Islands	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	96.5	...	...	1.8	1.7
Coorg	100.0	...	...	...	...
Delhi	52.4	5.7	0.8	41.1	...
Himachal Pradesh	88.9	...	...	11.1	...
Kutch	42.9	...	...	35.7	21.4
Manipur	36.7	...	...	35.4	27.9
N. E. F. A.	100.0	...	...	...	...
Tripura	40.6	...	...	35.9	23.5
Vindhya Pradesh	98.5	...	...	1.0	0.5
India	26.7	28.9	2.2	30.1	12.1

*Includes higher

Secondary Schools by States

Percentage of High Schools* Managed by					State
Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		
			Aided	Unaided	
7	8	9	10	11	12
4.2	69.1	7.8	18.7	0.2	Andhra
8.1	...	...	81.5	10.4	Assam
6.3	...	...	67.5	26.2	Bihar
3.9	0.2	4.1	89.6	2.2	Bombay
22.5	0.9	13.2	60.0	3.4	Madhya Pradesh
6.0	30.4	6.4	55.8	1.4	Madras
25.9	6.3	0.4	60.7	6.7	Orissa
11.2	25.6	3.6	15.6	44.0	Punjab
9.2	0.1	2.5	67.8	20.4	Uttar Pradesh
2.7	...	0.1	61.8	35.4	West Bengal
55.6	...	..	43.8	0.6	Hyderabad
83.7	...	...	16.3	...	Jammu & Kashmir
54.2	...	...	42.7	3.1	Madhya Bharat
18.3	20.7	26.6	28.9	5.5	Mysore
53.5	...	...	46.5	...	Pepsu
75.8	..	...	21.8	2.4	Rajasthan
63.4	...	...	31.0	5.6	Saurashtra
21.2	...	...	75.6	3.2	Travancore-Cochin
50.0	...	...	50.0	...	Ajmer
100.0	...	...	...	...	A. & N. Islands
88.2	...	...	11.8	...	Bhopal
45.5	...	..	54.5	...	Coorg
38.5	2.2	3.7	51.1	4.5	Delhi
90.7	...	...	9.3	...	Himachal Pradesh
46.2	...	...	53.8	...	Kutch
21.7	...	...	73.9	4.4	Manipur
100.0	...	...	...	...	N. E. F. A.
42.8	...	..	28.6	28.6	Tripura
100.0	...	...	..	...	Vindhya Pradesh
14.6	9.5	3.3	57.5	15.1	India

secondary schools also.

Table XL—Managements of Secondary Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Secondary Schools Managed by				
	Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra	6.0	65.2	8.9	19.8	0.1
Assam	8.4	22.5	0.4	57.3	11.4
Bihar	13.7	25.7	1.6	41.9	17.1
Bombay	4.5	5.0	3.7	84.0	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	19.7	46.5	6.9	23.4	3.5
Madras	7.0	28.1	6.7	57.0	1.2
Orissa	26.4	7.8	0.5	53.6	11.7
Punjab	6.9	52.4	3.8	10.1	26.8
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	41.8	3.9	26.8	21.4
West Bengal	4.2	0.1	0.2	67.4	28.1
Hyderabad	64.6	...	...	33.0	2.4
Jammu & Kashmir	90.5	...	...	9.5	...
Madhya Bharat	86.5	...	...	11.7	1.8
Mysore	69.6	5.2	6.7	14.7	3.8
Pepsu	72.2	...	...	27.8	...
Rajasthan	84.8	1.2	0.1	11.3	2.6
Saurashtra	65.2	...	...	20.9	13.9
Travancore-Cochin	26.6	...	...	68.4	5.0
Ajmer	57.4	...	...	42.6	...
A. & N. Islands	100.0	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	94.6	...	...	4.1	1.3
Coorg	90.0	...	...	10.0	...
Delhi	45.2	3.9	2.3	46.3	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	89.4	...	...	10.6	...
Kutch	44.5	...	...	44.4	11.1
Manipur	33.3	...	...	44.1	22.6
N.E.F.A.	100.0	...	...	...	...
Tripura	41.3	...	...	33.7	25.0
Vindhya Pradesh	98.8	...	...	0.8	0.4
India	22.2	21.7	2.6	40.3	13.2

The number of secondary schools situated in rural areas increased by 1,141 to 17,728 (13,485 middle and 4,243 high). This constituted 64.4 per cent of the total number of secondary schools as in 1953-54. Taken by type, 77.9 per cent of middle schools and 41.6 per cent of high schools were located in rural areas. The corresponding percentages for 1953-54 were 77.4 and 42.1 respectively.

Table XXXIX gives the number of middle and high schools separately in different States during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. The number of schools increased in all the States except A & N. Islands, where the position remained unchanged. Among Part A States the increase was highest in Bihar (293), followed by Uttar Pradesh (269), West Bengal (168), Assam (132) and the lowest in Andhra (8). The increase ranged from 1 in Saurashtra to 90 in Travancore-Cochin among Part B States. Delhi led the Part C States by reporting the highest increase of 47. Other States in this category in the descending order were —Bhopal (19); Vindhya Pradesh (17), Manipur (14), Ajmer (6), Coorg and Himachal Pradesh (4 each), Kutch (3) and Tripura (2). The proportion of secondary schools (as also of middle and high schools separately) managed by different agencies in various States for the year 1954-55 is given in Table XL. Local boards and private bodies managed a large majority of the middle schools in all Part A States. Among Part B States only Travancore-Cochin returned nearly 70 per cent of the schools under the control of these agencies, while in the rest of the States middle schools were predominantly administered by the government. A. & N. Islands, Coorg and North East Frontier Agency reported all the middle schools under the control of government. The percentages of government schools in the remaining Part C States ranged from 36.7 in Manipur to 98.5 in Vindhya Pradesh. So far as the administration of high schools was concerned, private bodies had a major share in all Part A States except Andhra, where on an average, three out of every four schools were managed by the local boards. More than half of the schools were managed by government in all Part B States except Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, where the proportion of local board and private schools was 81.7 per cent and 78.8 per cent respectively. Among Part C States, A & N. Islands, N.E.F.A. and Vindhya Pradesh returned all the high schools as government managed, Bhopal about 95 per cent and Himachal Pradesh nearly 89 per cent. In the rest of the Part C States, private bodies held a preponderating position.

Pupils

During 1954-55, all the recognised secondary schools enrolled 68,92,886 students (54,95,747 boys and 13,97,139 girls) as against 64,10,048 students (51,70,242 boys and 12,39,806 girls) during the previous year, yielding an increase of 7.5 per cent. This compares favourably with the corresponding rise of 6.8 per cent in the number of schools. The average daily attendance constituted 86.9 per cent of the total enrolment as against 87.0 per cent in the previous year.

The total enrolment in secondary schools managed by different authorities was as under :

Government	16,15,165 (23.4 per cent)
District Boards	11,33,680 (16.5 per cent)
Municipal Boards	2,86,185 (4.2 per cent)
Private Bodies :	
Aided	31,59,623 (45.8 per cent)
Unaided	6,98,233 (10.1 per cent)

Table XLI—Number of Pupils in

State	In Middle Schools				In High†	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	19,363	19,131	2,315	2,158	2,57,045	2,63,491
Assam	87,514	96,989	13,163	13,750	91,138	1,10,621
Bihaar	3,46,612	3,68,898	21,512	23,714	2,20,066	2,40,171
Bombay	53,334	50,585	4,451	4,387	3,54,856	3,82,704
Madhya Pradesh	2,07,689	2,32,059	12,379	13,976	1,27,094	1,39,530
Madras	50,134	60,895	5,762	5,252	3,95,305	4,03,703
Orissa	46,262	50,708	3,229	3,477	54,645	55,119
Punjab	1,44,353	1,35,154	38,625	45,909	2,87,521	3,22,990
Uttar Pradesh	3,40,625	3,46,644	64,404	68,283	5,03,177	5,31,593
West Bengal	1,08,858	1,12,752	21,307	21,443	4,07,064	4,24,063
Hyderabad	83,611	89,677	16,228	17,092	83,679	87,867
Jammu & Kashmir	24,780	33,861	9,096	7,776	25,831	34,432
Madhya Bharat	71,923	77,796	13,674	14,333	23,993	22,718
Mysore	1,05,961	1,10,748	22,574	25,125	59,646	66,193
Pepsu	45,941	45,698	7,365	7,959	68,563	82,646
Rajasthan	1,27,359	1,20,344	24,817	35,430	64,300	66,745
Saurashtra	22,442	21,788	2,397	2,628	32,763	37,983
Travancore-Cochin	1,11,893	1,52,347	24,023	...	2,18,705	2,27,249
Ajmer	2,427	2,345	387	472	8,155	9,272
A. & N. Islands	275	309	...	..	960	1,017
Bhopal	8,552	9,809	408	783	3,580	4,083
Coorg	13,861	14,837	...	...	5,680	6,353
Delhi	23,033	27,569	13,307	15,757	67,047	74,651
Himachal Pradesh*	14,964	14,731	753	1,000	11,883	14,895
Kutch	2,478	1,932	203	...	2,255	3,152
Manipur	5,125	6,431	292	329	7,493	8,341
N. E. F. A.	‡	1,015	‡	..	‡	268
Tripura	4,550	4,688	895	978	8,202	7,637
Vindhya Pradesh	31,855	41,521	2,376	2,769	7,462	9,148
India	21,05,774	22,60,261	3,25,942	3,34,780	33,98,053	36,38,640

‡Includes higher

*Includes figures of erstwhile

‡Not available.

Secondary Schools.

Schools		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		State
For Girls		1953-54	1954-55	Number	Percentage	
1953-54	1954-55					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15,889	17,654	2,94,612	3,02,434	+ 7,822	+ 2.7	Andhra
12,207	14,084	2,04,022	2,36,044	+ 32,022	+ 15.7	Assam
14,151	15,416	6,02,281	6,48,199	+ 45,918	+ 7.6	Bihar
56,585	62,405	4,69,226	5,00,081	+ 30,855	+ 6.6	Bombay
18,661	20,919	3,65,823	4,06,484	+ 40,661	+ 11.1	Madhya Pradesh
78,086	82,051	5,29,287	5,51,901	+ 22,614	+ 4.3	Madras
3,367	3,682	1,07,503	1,12,986	+ 5,483	+ 5.1	Orissa
29,133	44,660	4,99,632	5,48,713	+ 49,081	+ 9.8	Punjab
74,962	83,189	9,83,168	10,29,709	+ 46,541	+ 4.7	Uttar Pradesh
98,869	1,07,459	6,36,098	6,65,717	+ 29,619	+ 4.7	West Bengal
24,090	25,489	2,07,608	2,20,125	+ 12,517	+ 6.0	Hyderabad
5,110	9,221	64,817	85,290	+ 20,473	+ 31.6	Jammu & Kashmir
8,688	11,643	1,18,278	1,26,490	+ 8,212	+ 6.9	Madhya Bharat
14,730	15,625	2,02,911	2,17,691	+ 14,780	+ 7.3	Mysore
10,578	12,001	1,32,447	1,48,304	+ 15,857	+ 12.0	Pepsu
3,926	4,133	2,20,402	2,35,652	+ 15,250	+ 6.9	Rajasthan
6,295	7,396	63,897	69,795	+ 5,898	+ 9.2	Saurashtra
70,575	77,754	4,25,196	4,57,350	+ 32,154	+ 7.6	Travancore-Cochin
902	999	11,871	13,088	+ 1,217	+ 10.3	Ajmer
...	...	1,235	1,326	+ 91	+ 7.4	A. & N. Islands
890	1,333	13,430	16,008	+ 2,578	+ 19.2	Bhopal
1,290	1,363	20,831	22,558	+ 1,727	+ 8.3	Coorg
26,308	34,248	1,29,695	1,52,225	+ 22,530	+ 17.4	Delhi
2,184	2,343	29,784	32,969	+ 3,185	+ 10.7	Himachal Pradesh*
364	697	5,300	5,781	+ 481	+ 9.1	Kutch
842	987	13,757	16,088	+ 2,331	+ 16.9	Manipur
†	...	†	1,283	+ 1,283	...	N. E. F. A.
936	973	14,583	14,276	— 307	— 2.1	Tripura
661	881	42,354	54,319	+ 11,965	+ 28.2	Vindhya Pradesh
5,80,279	6,59,205	64,10,048	68,92,886	+ 4,82,838	+ 7.5	India

secondary schools.
Bilaspur State also.

Compared with similar break up of enrolment during 1953-54, the percentage increase was shared by institutions under all managements, except district boards and private bodies. In the former, it decreased from 17.0 per cent to 16.5 per cent, while in the latter it remained unchanged.

Out of the total enrolment of 68,92,886, middle schools provided educational facilities to 25,95,041 pupils (20,55,563 boys and 5,39,478 girls) and high schools to 42,97,845 pupils (34,40,184 boys and 8,57,661 girls). This gives an increase of 6.7 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively over the previous year's figures.

The number of pupils from rural areas on rolls in secondary schools rose by 3,40,705 to 36,14,214 during the year and constituted 52.4 per cent of the total enrolment. Similar percentages for middle and high schools separately were 71.0 and 41.2.

Table XLI gives the enrolment in secondary schools (middle and high separately) in different States for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. It will be seen that the increase in the number of pupils was reported by all the States except Tripura, where it decreased by 307. Among Part A States, Punjab reported the highest increase (49,081), followed by Uttar Pradesh (46,541) and Bihar (45,918). On percentage basis, the increase was, however, highest in Assam (15.7). The other States in descending order were Madhya Pradesh (11.1), Punjab (9.8), Bihar (7.6) and Bombay (6.6). Jammu & Kashmir topped the Part B States by reporting an increase of 31.6 per cent, while Hyderabad with 6.0 per cent increase was at the bottom in this respect. Among Part C States, the percentage ranged between 28.2 per cent in Vindhya Pradesh and 7.4 per cent in A. & N. Islands.

In order to have the exact position regarding the number of children receiving secondary education, all students studying in the primary classes attached to secondary schools should be excluded, while those under instruction in secondary classes attached to colleges should be taken into account. Accordingly, Table XLII gives Statewise figures for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. The number of pupils at this stage increased by 4,22,241 to 63,68,010 (51,70,310 boys and 11,97,700 girls) during the year. Its proportion to total enrolment at all stages of instruction was 20.4 per cent as in the preceding year. Of the total, 44,59,752 pupils (35,68,398 boys and 8,91,354 girls) were on the rolls of middle classes and 19,08,258 pupils (16,01,912 boys and 3,06,346 girls) in high and higher secondary classes. The variations in the number of classes constituting the secondary stage in different States as indicated in Table XXXVII should be taken into account for inter-State comparison.

The percentage of pupils at the secondary stage to the corresponding population improved from 12.1 to 12.8 during the year under report. There was wide variation in this regard in the various States as will be seen from col. (22) of table XLII. As usual, Travancore-Cochin maintained the highest position (32.4 per cent) and Orissa, the lowest (3.9 per cent).

Table XLII—Number of Pupils in Secondary Classes

State	In Middle Stage					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	1,76,136	1,75,132	42,477	44,115	2,18,613	2,19,247
Assam	97,395	1,03,904	26,419	29,825	1,23,814	1,33,729
Bihar	1,69,816	1,86,498	12,323	14,036	1,82,139	2,00,534
Bombay	5,31,380	5,28,743	1,66,658	1,67,673	6,98,038	6,96,416
Madhya Pradesh	1,61,464	2,02,348	32,118	36,557	1,93,582	2,38,903
Madras	3,65,407	3,79,859	1,36,310	1,45,976	5,01,717	5,25,835
Orissa	33,841	34,752	3,043	3,461	36,884	38,213
Punjab	1,77,544	1,96,317	25,567	29,283	2,03,111	2,25,600
Uttar Pradesh	5,23,264	5,46,311	55,780	61,735	5,79,044	6,08,046
West Bengal	3,71,385	3,98,138	83,310	99,844	4,54,695	4,97,982
Hyderabad	1,17,405	1,20,246	17,901	20,054	1,35,306	1,40,300
Jammu & Kashmir	22,632	26,984	3,163	3,938	25,795	30,922
Madhya Bharat	45,131	50,797	7,005	7,288	52,136	58,085
Mysore	1,42,985	1,48,190	47,125	50,047	1,90,110	1,98,237
Pepsu	58,897	49,477	5,170	5,554	64,067	55,031
Rajasthan	73,091	76,629	5,816	9,199	78,907	85,828
Saurashtra	45,551	51,294	12,015	15,040	57,566	66,334
Travancore-Cochin	1,48,735	1,72,454	1,10,597	1,16,666	2,59,332	2,89,120
Ajmer	7,548	8,298	1,667	2,034	9,215	10,332
A. & N. Islands	244	256	66	67	310	323
Bhopal	2,328	3,399	495	556	3,323	3,955
Coorg	3,636	4,169	1,753	2,161	5,389	6,330
Delhi	49,089	57,413	15,870	20,104	64,959	77,517
Himachal Pradesh†	8,057	8,987	1,056	1,136	9,113	10,123
Kutch	3,137	4,052	1,124	1,082	4,261	5,134
Manipur	7,675	8,919	1,416	1,583	9,091	10,502
N. E.F.A.	*	411	*	48	*	459
Tripura	6,556	6,054	2,046	1,485	8,602	7,539
Vindhya Pradesh	15,104	18,369	591	807	15,695	19,176
India	33,65,933	35,68,398	8,18,881	8,91,354	41,84,814	44,59,752

†Includes the figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

*Not available

Table LXII—Number of

State	In High Stage					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra	1,10,253	1,16,236	11,789	13,689	1,22,042	1,29,925
Assam	37,951	51,915	6,791	9,425	44,742	61,340
Bihar	1,88,240	1,87,675	7,378	8,592	1,75,618	1,96,267
Bombay	2,38,179	2,56,348	60,973	68,084	2,99,152	3,24,432
Madhya Pradesh	43,570	47,570	7,639	8,065	51,209	55,635
Madras	1,66,904	1,71,316	40,000	43,714	2,06,904	2,15,030
Orissa	30,024	30,821	2,014	2,300	32,038	33,121
Punjab	64,532	70,466	4,848	6,638	69,380	77,104
Uttar Pradesh	2,23,986	2,27,815	17,799	18,882	2,41,785	2,46,697
West Bengal	96,040	1,05,190	16,847	22,260	1,12,887	1,27,450
Hyderabad	43,519	53,711	5,284	6,041	48,803	59,752
Jammu & Kashmir	7,820	10,128	735	1,252	8,555	11,380
Madhya Bharat	11,968	13,645	1,464	1,626	13,432	15,271
Mysore	49,098	54,309	11,539	13,224	60,637	67,533
Pepsu	10,473	14,284	1,076	1,610	11,549	16,794
Rajasthan	25,677	26,050	1,621	1,802	27,298	27,852
Saurashtra	19,324	19,420	4,095	5,478	23,419	24,898
Travancore-Cochin	1,02,474	1,03,855	63,390	64,375	1,65,864	1,68,230
Ajmer	3,715	3,939	583	654	4,298	4,593
A. & N. Islands	174	59	59	18	233	77
Bhopal	994	1,145	161	166	1,155	1,311
Coorg	1,354	1,611	470	546	1,824	2,157
Delhi	14,757	16,212	4,496	5,382	19,253	21,594
Himachal Pradesh†	2,198	2,391	211	235	2,409	12,626
Kutch	1,498	1,904	314	232	1,812	2,136
Manipur	4,321	4,748	509	695	4,830	5,443
N. E. F. A.	*	49	*	6	*	55
Tripura	5,862	5,283	1,552	1,294	7,414	6,577
Vindhya Pradesh	2,310	3,817	103	161	2,413	3,978
India	14,87,215	16,01,912	2,73,740	3,06,346	17,60,955	19,08,258

†Includes the
*Not

Pupils in Secondary Classes—(Cond).

In Secondary Stage						Percentage of Children in Secondary stage to those of School going Age	State
Boys		Girls		Total			
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55		
15	16	17	18	19	20		
2,86,389	2,91,368	54,266	57,804	3,40,655	3,49,172	12.1	Andhra
1,35,346	1,55,819	33,210	39,250	1,68,556	1,95,069	13.8	Assam
3,38,056	3,74,173	19,701	22,628	3,57,757	3,96,801	7.6	Bihar
7,69,559	7,85,091	2,27,631	2,35,757	9,97,190	10,20,848	16.4	Bombay
2,05,034	2,49,916	39,757	44,622	2,44,791	2,94,538	9.1	Madhya Pradesh
5,32,311	5,51,175	1,76,310	1,89,690	7,08,621	7,40,865	14.8	Madras
63,865	65,573	5,057	5,701	68,922	71,334	3.9	Orissa
2,42,076	2,66,783	30,415	35,921	2,72,491	3,02,704	20.5	Punjab
7,47,250	7,74,126	73,579	80,617	8,20,829	8,54,743	11.7	Uttar Pradesh
4,67,425	5,03,328	1,00,157	1,22,104	5,67,582	6,25,432	17.3	West Bengal
1,60,924	1,73,957	23,185	26,095	1,84,109	2,00,052	7.6	Hyderabad
30,452	37,112	3,898	5,190	34,350	42,302	7.2	Jammu & Kashmir
57,099	64,442	8,469	8,914	65,568	73,356	7.9	Madhya Bharat
1,92,083	2,02,499	58,664	63,271	2,50,747	2,65,770	15.2	Mysore
69,370	63,761	6,246	7,064	75,616	70,825	17.9	Pepsu
98,768	1,02,679	7,437	11,001	1,06,205	1,13,680	6.3	Rajasthan
64,875	70,714	16,110	20,518	80,985	91,232	11.5	Saurashtra
2,51,209	2,76,309	1,73,987	1,81,041	4,25,196	4,57,350	32.4	Travancore-Cochin
11,263	12,237	2,250	2,688	13,513	14,925	17.2	Ajmer
418	315	125	85	543	400	10.2	A. & N. Islands
3,822	4,544	656	722	4,478	5,266	5.6	Bhopal
4,990	5,780	2,223	2,707	7,213	8,487	26.0	Coorg
63,846	73,625	20,366	25,486	84,212	99,111	31.1	Delhi
10,255	11,378	1,267	1,371	11,522	12,749	11.4	Himachal Pradesh†
4,635	5,956	1,438	1,314	6,073	7,270	7.7	Kutch
11,996	13,667	1,925	2,278	13,921	15,945	15.2	Manipur
*	460	*	54	*	514	*	N.E.F.A.
12,418	11,337	3,598	2,779	16,016	14,116	14.9	Tripura
17,414	22,186	694	968	18,108	23,154	5.7	Vindhya Pradesh
48,53,148	51,70,310	10,92,621	11,97,700	59,45,769	63,68,010	12.8	India

figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.
available.

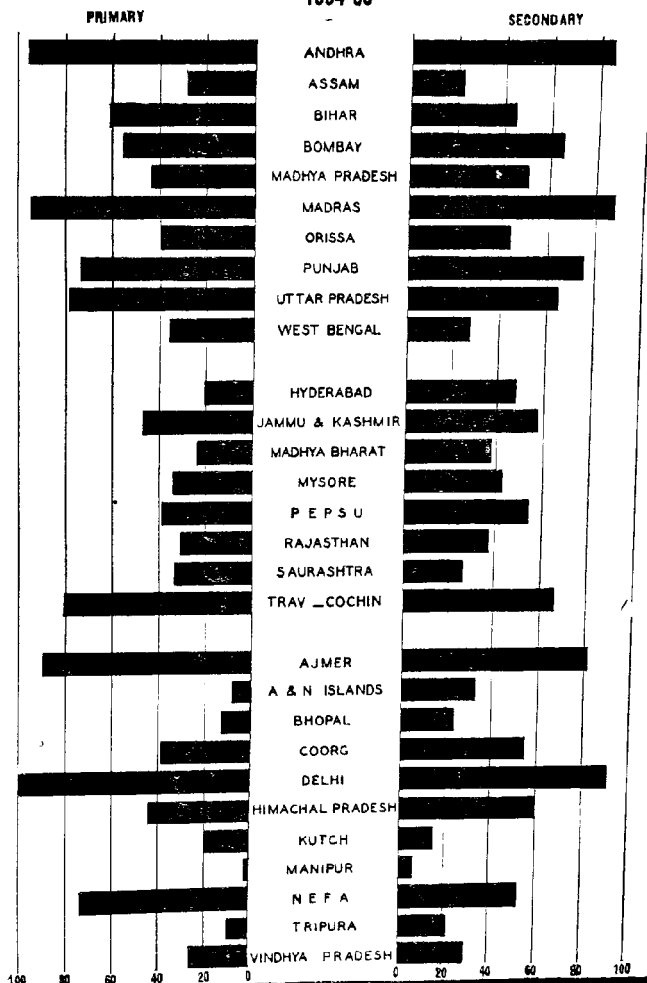
Table XLIII—Girls In Secondary Schools

State	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools	Number of Girls in Girls' Schools	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to total Number of Girls	
				1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	28,908	19,075	47,983	60.1	60.2
Assam	26,363	27,414	53,777	46.0	49.0
Bihar	22,992	37,228	60,220	36.8	38.2
Bombay	57,721	63,757	1,21,478	47.3	47.5
Madhya Pradesh	38,490	33,660	72,150	52.4	53.3
Madras	61,441	81,917	1,43,358	40.5	42.9
Orissa	6,509	6,955	13,464	46.5	48.3
Punjab	6,395	88,715	95,110	7.6	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	9,541	1,43,907	1,53,448	5.9	6.2
West Bengal	11,941	1,25,638	1,37,579	10.3	8.7
Hyderabad	7,265	39,008	46,273	12.6	15.7
Jammu and Kashmir	165	16,879	17,044	1.1	1.0
Madhya Bharat	3,184	25,156	28,340	12.6	11.2
Mysore	13,719	39,177	52,896	25.3	25.9
Pepsu	7,024	19,960	26,984	19.5	26.0
Rajasthan	6,698	39,199	4,5897	8.1	14.6
Saurashtra	1,924	9,894	11,818	17.4	16.3
Travancore-Cochin	1,13,984	67,057	1,81,041	52.5	63.0
Ajmer	522	1,440	1,962	22.7	26.6
A. & N. Islands	382	..	382	100.0	100.0
Bhopal	487	1,910	2,397	30.7	20.3
Coorg	7,998	836	8,834	89.7	90.5
Delhi	8,847	48,490	57,337	18.6	15.4
Himachal Pradesh	2,081	3,244	5,325	33.1	39.1
Kutch	562	697	1,259	33.3	44.6
Manipur	1,186	1,316	2,502	44.0	47.4
N. E. F. A.	179	...	179	*	100.0
Tripura	1,392	1,951	3,343	41.0	41.6
Vindhya Pradesh	1,109	3,650	4,759	18.8	23.3
India	4,49,009	9,48,130	13,97,139	30.7	32.1

*Not available.

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1954-55



Co-education

The proportion of girls studying in boys' schools to the total number of girls in all the secondary schools rose from 30.7 per cent to 32.1 per cent in 1954-55. Of the 13,97,139 girls in secondary schools, 4,49,009 were reading in schools for boys. Leaving A. & N. Islands and North East Frontier Agency, which were without any secondary school for girls, Coorg continued to record the highest proportion of girls in schools for boys (90.5 per cent). Out of every ten secondary school girls, about six were on the rolls in boys' schools in the States of Andhra and Travancore-Cochin and about five in Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Manipur. In Bihar, Madras, Kutch and Tripura, co-education ranged between 38.2 per cent and 44.6 per cent. In rest of the States, the number of girls reading in boys' schools was sufficiently low.

Teachers

During the year 1954-55, the total number of teachers in secondary schools was 2,87,735 (2,39,257 men and 48,478 women) as against 2,69,417 (2,24,684 men and 44,733 women) during the previous year. The increase percentage works out to be 6.8 (6.5 for men and 8.4 for women). The number of trained teachers rose from 1,51,149 to 1,61,969. Their proportion to total number of teachers in secondary schools also increased from 56.1 per cent to 56.3 per cent. Women teachers constituted 16.8 per cent of the total number of teachers in secondary schools as against 16.6 during the previous year. About 67.6 per cent of women teachers were trained, the corresponding figure for 1953-54 being 64.6.

Middle schools had 1,11,749 teachers and the high and higher secondary 1,75,892. Among these, trained teachers were 53.5 per cent and 58.0 per cent respectively. Table XLIV, compares the number of teachers in secondary schools in the different States during 1953-54 and 1954-55. All the States, except Travancore-Cochin and Coorg, reported increase in the number of teachers. The position with regard to the number of trained teachers improved in Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, A. & N. Islands, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura.

So far as the percentage of trained teachers in different States is concerned, Delhi, as usual, topped with 90.6 per cent trained teachers. Some of the other States having substantial proportion of trained staff were Madras (87.8 per cent), Andhra (84.9 per cent), Ajmer (81.9 per cent), Punjab (74.5 per cent), Travancore-Cochin (66.1 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (65.2 per cent) and Bombay (64.7 per cent). In other States, this percentage varied from 6.3 in Manipur to 59.5 in Himachal Pradesh.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The number of pupils per teacher in middle as well as high schools remained unchanged at 3 and 24 respectively in 1954-55. Teacher-pupil ratio in middle and high schools in various States is indicated in table XLV.

Table XLIV—Number of

State	In Middle Schools				In High†	
	Men		Women		Men	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	832	802	227	180	10,845	11,028
Assam	4,021	4,536	585	600	4,234	4,572
Bihar	15,312	16,520	1,173	1,189	9,458	9,907
Bombay	2,386	2,236	398	397	14,805	15,445
Madhya Pradesh	7,568	8,567	723	880	5,097	5,626
Madras	1,550	1,776	851	983	15,889	16,199
Orissa	2,649	2,874	150	172	2,516	2,593
Punjab	4,248	4,117	1,264	1,362	8,350	9,377
Uttar Pradesh	14,708	15,996	3,139	3,139	22,297	23,820
West Bengal	5,556	6,021	893	749	15,487	16,231
Hyderabad	3,523	3,679	826	886	3,123	3,242
Jammu & Kashmir	901	1,247	290	297	1,100	1,542
Madhya Bharat	3,490	3,951	656	741	1,258	1,362
Mysore	3,793	3,824	886	973	2,622	2,672
Pepsu	1,527	1,467	268	334	1,886	2,497
Rajasthan	6,589	6,872	985	1,062	3,350	3,532
Saurashtra	654	659	92	64	1,213	1,352
Travancore-Cochin	3,875	3,911	1,984	1,963	8,661	8,419
Ajmer	124	134	37	47	386	441
A. & N. Islands	10	10	2	2	27	28
Bhopal	506	659	33	51	227	280
Coorg	438	357	95	93	168	183
Delhi	630	757	596	597	2,173	2,398
Himachal Pradesh*	749	748	66	92	501	581
Kutch	85	57	10	...	91	123
Manipur	274	345	10	17	314	314
N. E. F. A.	†	81	†	3	†	32
Tripura	242	268	31	45	300	301
Vindhya Pradesh	1,617	2,200	163	160	439	489
India	87,867	94,671	16,433	17,078	1,36,817	1,44,586

‡Includes higher secondary

*Includes the figures of

†Not available.

Teachers in Secondary Schools

Schools		In All Schools				State
Women		Men		Women		
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
984	1,053	11,677	11,830	1,211	1,233	Andhra
549	600	8,265	9,108	1,134	1,200	Assam
610	653	24,770	26,427	1,783	1,842	Bihar
3,570	4,065	17,191	17,681	3,968	4,462	Bombay
981	1,019	12,665	14,193	1,704	1,899	Madhya Pradesh
4,471	4,700	17,439	17,975	5,322	5,683	Madras
180	189	5,165	5,467	330	361	Orissa
1,066	1,465	12,598	13,494	2,330	2,827	Punjab
3,583	3,941	37,005	39,816	6,722	7,080	Uttar Pradesh
3,184	3,849	21,043	22,252	4,077	4,598	West Bengal
1,210	1,269	6,646	6,921	2,036	2,155	Hyderabad
155	413	2,001	2,789	445	710	Jammu & Kashmir
412	474	4,748	5,313	1,068	1,215	Madhya Bharat
616	649	6,415	6,496	1,502	1,622	Mysore
385	550	3,413	3,964	653	884	Pepsu
191	99	9,939	10,404	1,176	1,161	Rajasthan
364	293	1,867	2,011	456	357	Saurashtra
4,271	4,215	12,536	12,330	6,255	6,178	Travancore-Cochin
54	56	510	575	91	103	Ajmer
14	14	37	38	16	16	A. & N. Islands
73	82	733	939	106	133	Bhopal
70	74	606	540	165	167	Coorg
1,063	1,387	2,803	3,155	1,659	1,984	Delhi
98	117	1,250	1,329	164	209	Himachal Pradesh*
21	29	176	180	31	29	Kutch
18	20	588	659	28	37	Manipur
†	3	†	113	†	6	N. E. F. A.
44	48	542	569	75	93	Tripura
63	74	2,056	2,689	226	234	Vindhya Pradesh
28,300	31,400	2,24,684	2,39,257	44,733	48,478	India

schools also
erstwhile Bilaspur State also,

Table XLIV—Number of Teachers in Secondary Schools—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total Number of Teachers					
	In Middle Schools		In High S ^{ch} ools*		In All Schools	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra	87.5	90.8	81.5	84.4	82.0	84.9
Assam	24.5	24.7	17.9	18.9	21.1	21.8
Bihar	49.7	49.9	36.5	37.5	44.7	44.7
Bombay	55.4	60.3	61.7	65.3	60.9	64.7
Madhya Pradesh	59.5	54.4	49.6	46.9	55.3	51.3
Madras	90.5	93.1	84.8	87.1	85.4	87.8
Orissa	38.8	39.4	49.2	48.7	43.8	43.9
Punjab	79.6	77.7	75.5	72.9	77.0	74.5
Uttar Pradesh	75.9	76.6	56.0	57.4	64.1	65.2
West Bengal	25.5	21.0	29.9	29.3	28.8	27.2
Hyderabad	44.4	45.1	47.4	49.9	45.9	47.5
Jammu & Kashmir	56.3	53.6	64.1	60.7	60.3	57.6
Madhya Bharat	37.8	37.9	37.8	35.0	37.8	37.1
Mysore	42.9	40.7	43.3	45.3	43.0	42.6
Pepsu	49.2	48.3	59.4	58.2	54.9	54.5
Rajasthan	43.0	38.0	42.6	37.6	42.9	37.8
Saurashtra	19.8	23.1	26.3	28.0	24.2	26.5
Travancore-Cochin	70.6	73.5	60.5	62.6	63.6	66.1
Ajmer	80.1	87.3	76.8	79.9	77.7	81.9
A. & N. Islands	8.3	16.7	39.0	38.1	32.1	33.3
Bhopal	25.0	22.0	22.7	28.5	24.2	24.2
Coorg	40.0	48.9	60.9	65.4	46.4	54.9
Delhi	91.3	94.2	88.8	89.4	89.5	90.6
Himachal Pradesh†	55.9	51.0	71.1	69.8	62.4	59.5
Kutch	12.6	8.8	11.6	17.8	12.1	15.3
Manipur	...	5.8	4.2	6.9	2.3	6.3
N. E. F. A.	‡	54.8	‡	48.6	‡	52.9
Tripura	20.9	21.4	21.5	23.2	21.2	22.4
Vindhya Pradesh	31.3	30.8	26.7	25.2	30.3	29.7
India	54.5	53.5	57.2	58.1	56.1	56.3

*Includes higher secondary schools also.

†Includes figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

‡Not available.

Table XLV—Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Secondary Schools

State	Average Number of Students per Teacher			
	In Middle Schools		In High Schools*	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	20	22	23	23
Assam	22	22	22	24
Bihar	22	22	23	24
Bombay	21	21	22	23
Madhya Pradesh	27	26	24	24
Madras	23	24	23	23
Orissa	18	18	21	21
Punjab	33	33	34	34
Uttar Pradesh	23	22	22	22
West Bengal	20	20	27	26
Hyderabad	23	23	25	25
Jammu and Kashmir	28	27	25	22
Madhya Bharat	21	20	20	19
Mysore	27	28	23	25
Pepsu	30	30	35	31
Rajasthan	20	21	19	20
Saurashtra	33	34	25	28
Travancore-Cochin	23	26	22	24
Ajmer	17	16	21	21
A. & N. Islands	23	26	23	24
Bhopal	17	15	15	15
Coorg	26	33	29	30
Delhi	30	32	29	29
Himachal Pradesh†	19	19	23	25
Kutch	28	34	23	25
Manipur	19	19	25	28
N. E. F. A.	‡	12	‡	8
Tripura	20	18	27	25
Vindhya Pradesh	19	19	16	18
India	23	23	24	24

*Includes higher secondary schools also.

†Includes figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

‡Not available.

Table XLVI—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government High Schools

State	Minimum	Maximum	Number of years required to reach the Maximum
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Travancore-Cochin*	50	100	10
2. (a) Mysore	70	150	14
(b) Bombay	70	200	22
(c) Kutch*	70	200	22
3. Saurashtra	77	200	20
4. (a) Madhya Bharat	80	200	14
(b) Jammu and Kashmir	80	200	15
(c) A. & N. Islands	80	300	23
5. Andhra	85	175	13
6. (a) Pepsu	90	140	10
(b) Himachal Pradesh	90	150	12
7. (a) Madras	100	175	10
(b) Bihar	100	190	16
(c) Rajasthan	100	200	15
(d) Bhopal	100	200	21
(e) West Bengal	100	225	24
(f) Tripura	100	225	24
(g) Assam	100	250	19
(h) Manipur	100	250	19
(i) N. E. F. A.	†	†	†
(g) Coorg	100	300	24
8. (a) Madhya Pradesh	110 135	200 200	18 12
(b) Punjab	110	250	16
(c) Vindhya Pradesh	110	200	19
9. (a) Orissa	120	250	20
(b) Ajmer	120	300	20
(c) Delhi	120	300	20
(d) Uttar Pradesh	120	300	20
10. Hyderabad	154	275	16

* Scales relate to untrained teachers,
† Not available.

Pay Scales of Teachers

The pay scales of secondary school teachers generally continued to be the same. In Madras, Punjab and West Bengal, scales of certain categories of teachers were revised.

In Madras, the scales of pay of instructors in agriculture and senior instructors in engineering were revised as under during the year under review.

Instructor in Agriculture

Qualifications	Scale (Govt. Schools)	Scale (Non-Govt. Schools)
(i) B.Sc. (Agriculture)	Rs. 100-5-140-EB-10-220	Rs. 100-5-140-EB-10-220
(ii) B.Sc. with Agr. as a subject in Degree or Intermediate	Rs. 85-5-125-10-175	Rs. 75-5-145
(iii) B.Sc. Botany or Zoology with higher grade certificate	Rs. 85-5-125-10-175	Rs. 75-5-145
(iv) Licentiate in Agr.	Rs. 85-5-125-10-175	Rs. 75-5-145
(v) Intermediate with Agr. as a subject	Rs. 75-5-125-10-175	Rs. 65-5-145

Senior Instructor in Engineering

(i) B.E. (Mechanical) or B.E. (Electrical) or a degree equivalent thereto	Rs. 150-10-250	...
(ii) L.M.E. or L.E.E. with not less than 3 years workshop experience or teaching experience in a recognised institution after passing the diploma examination	Rs. 100-5-120-10-220	Rs. 100-5-120-10-220
(iii) B.Sc. (Physics main and Electrical or Mechanical Engineering subsidiary) with not less than 3 years workshop experience or teaching experience in a recognised school	-do-	-do-

In Punjab, the scale of pay of trained graduate teachers in government secondary schools was upgraded from Rs 90-5-150 to Rs. 110-8-190/ 10-250. The pay scales of trained and untrained teachers, in aided high schools in West Bengal were revised with effect from 1st April, 1954 as given below.

Trained Teachers

Qualifications	Scale
Graduate (Trained Hons. graduates and M.As.)	Rs. 125-5/2-130-10/2-150

Untrained Teachers

(i) Hons. graduates or M.As. with 5 year's experience	Rs. 125-5/2-130-10/2-150
(ii) M.A.s (1st or 2nd Class)	Rs. 105-5/2-120-E B-120-10/2-150
(iii) Graduates with 10 years experience	Rs. 100-5/2-120-E.B-120-10/2-150
(iv) M As. (3rd Class or Hons. graduates)	-do-
(v) Graduates with distinction or 10 years experience	Rs. 80-5/2-100
(vi) Graduates and Trained under-graduates	Rs. 70-5/2-100
(vii) Other untrained teachers	Rs 60-3/2-78-2-100

Table XLVI provides a comparative study of the minima and maxima of the scales prescribed for trained graduates in government high schools in different States. The States have been grouped according to the initial salary offered

The State-wise details, according to qualifications of teachers and managements of schools are given in appendix C of volume II of this Report.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools rose, during the year, from Rs 42,16,89,461 to Rs. 45,51,98,328, the rate of increase being 7.9 as against 10.8 in the previous year. The proportion of expenditure on secondary schools to the total direct expenditure on all types of institutions registered a slight decline from 35.3 per cent to 34.8 per cent. Of the total, Rs. 38,26,03,596 were expended on the institutions for boys and Rs 7,25,94,732 on those for girls. Of the total expenditure, middle schools accounted for Rs 11,45,85,286 and high schools Rs. 34,06,18,042.

The extent to which the secondary school expenditure was borne by different managements is shown in table XLVII given below :—

Table XLVII—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by Sources

Source	1953-54		1954-55	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	16,88,63,722	40.0	19,26,92,559	42.4
District Board Funds	1,85,26,788	4.4	1,91,46,119	4.2
Municipal Board Funds	75,66,984	1.8	82,66,231	1.8
Fees	18,53,57,183	44.0	19,22,11,314	42.2
Endowments	1,28,30,185	3.0	1,42,03,375	3.1
Other Sources	2,85,35,599	6.8	2,86,78,730	6.3
Total	42,16,89,461	100 0	45,51,98,328	100.0

The above statement shows that : (a) government funds and fees accounted for more than four-fifth, of the expenditure (b) expenditure met from government funds, district board funds, municipal board funds, fees and other sources increased to the extent of 14 1, 3.3, 9.2, 3.7 and 3.6 per cent respectively.

The break-up of the total direct expenditure on secondary schools according to different managements was as under :—

	Amount Rs.	Percentage
Government ...	11,16,12,763	24.5
Distt. Boards ...	5,17,42,928	11.4
Municipal Boards ...	1,76,84,859	3.9
Private Bodies :		
Aided ...	23,34,08,627	51.3
Unaided ...	4,07,49,151	8.9

The rise in expenditure was shared by schools under the control of all the agencies, though the increase was not evenly distributed.

The average annual cost per pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 66 0 (Rs. 64.9 in a boys' school and Rs. 73 0 in a girls' school). This was almost the same as during the previous year (Rs. 65.8). It was distributed among different sources as : government funds Rs. 27.9, local board funds Rs. 4.0, fees Rs. 27.9, endowments Rs. 2.1 and other sources Rs. 4.1.

Table XLVIII—Direct Expenditure

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.*
Andhra	2,00,39,699	1,74,20,889	15,53,421	16,44,685
Assam	97,82,742	1,09,18,465	12,73,359	15,74,547
Bihar	2,79,54,719	2,96,28,697	23,70,492	25,22,922
Bombay	4,71,99,722	5,09,53,624	81,33,732	90,42,595
Madhya Pradesh	1,57,62,313	1,78,08,709	25,40,823	27,64,085
Madras	3,13,29,665	3,35,96,625	66,15,961	71,15,048
Orissa	64,80,177	70,74,171	5,07,526	5,36,934
Punjab	2,04,30,643	2,18,47,000	40,02,026	48,32,570
Uttar Pradesh	6,21,52,656	6,80,74,670	1,24,73,784	1,30,08,477
West Bengal	3,34,69,439	3,77,00,158	90,16,504	1,02,01,526
Hyderabad	1,24,18,142	1,34,00,412	35,11,866	35,57,754
Jammu & Kashmir	17,95,789	28,85,077	5,48,055	7,69,590
Madhya Bharat	53,89,206	60,21,960	13,43,469	15,66,629
Mysore	83,99,711	87,42,717	18,98,867	19,79,899
Pepsu	74,34,460	64,03,969	7,37,596	8,23,113
Rajasthan	1,20,00,693	1,19,54,123	14,54,860	14,81,952
Saurashtra	37,42,662	38,38,477	7,60,937	8,93,052
Travancore-Cochin	1,19,27,592	1,32,89,958	31,87,056	25,27,272
Ajmer	17,56,466	18,73,016	2,78,322	2,96,083
A. & N. Islands	1,19,596	1,27,180	...	...
Bhopal	9,13,466	10,32,734	1,46,593	2,04,945
Coorg	8,71,151	9,98,092	63,421	90,697
Delhi	85,98,900	97,25,952	33,60,430	42,45,145
Himachal Pradesh*	16,33,982	18,06,762	1,98,897	2,13,113
Kutch	2,81,102	3,13,669	49,658	53,737
Manipur	6,48,342	6,27,657	67,646	75,496
N. E. F. A.	†	2,42,692	†	...
Tripura	8,92,724	9,53,072	1,14,531	1,43,748
Vindhya Pradesh	18,15,308	33,34,069	2,38,562	4,29,118
India	35,52,41,087	38,26,03,596	6,64,48,394	7,25,04,732

*Includes the figures of
†Not available.

On Secondary Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Expenditure on Secondary Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Education 1954-55	State
1953-54	1954-55	Amount	Percent- age		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
2,15,93,120	1,90,65,574	— 25,27,546	—11.7	27.4	Andhra
1,10,56,101	1,24,93,012	+ 14,36,911	+13.0	44.7	Assam
3,03,25,211	3,21,51,619	+ 18,26,408	+ 6.0	43.7	Bihar
5,53,33,454	5,99,96,219	+ 46,62,765	+ 8.4	26.0	Bombay
1,83,03,136	2,05,72,794	+ 22,69,658	+12.4	35.3	Madhya Pradesh
3,79,45,626	4,07,11,673	+ 27,66,047	+ 7.3	28.1	Madras
69,87,703	76,11,105	+ 6,23,402	+ 8.9	32.7	Orissa
2,44,32,669	2,66,79,570	+ 22,46,901	+ 9.2	42.2	Punjab
7,46,26,440	8,10,83,147	+ 64,56,707	+ 8.7	41.9	Uttar Pradesh
4,24,85,943	4,79,01,684	+ 54,15,741	+12.7	36.5	West Bengal
1,59,30,008	1,69,67,166	+ 10,37,158	+ 6.5	31.2	Hyderabad
23,43,844	36,54,667	+ 13,10,823	+55.9	53.5	Jammu & Kashmir
67,32,675	75,88,589	+ 8,55,914	+12.7	33.1	Madhya Bharat
1,02,98,578	1,07,22,616	+ 4,24,038	+ 4.1	28.7	Mysore
81,72,056	72,27,082	— 9,44,974	—11.6	48.1	Pepsu
1,34,55,553	1,34,36,075	— 19,478	— 0.1	43.8	Rajasthan
45,03,599	47,31,529	+ 2,27,930	+ 5.1	23.2	Saurashtra
1,51,14,648	1,58,17,230	+ 7,02,582	+ 4.6	41.0	Travancore-Cochin
20,34,788	21,69,099	+ 1,34,311	+ 6.6	29.2	Ajmer
1,19,596	1,27,180	+ 7,584	+ 6.3	70.9	A. & N. Islands
10,60,059	12,37,679	+ 1,77,620	+16.8	43.5	Bhopal
9,34,572	10,88,789	+ 1,54,217	+16.6	66.1	Coorg
1,19,59,330	1,39,71,097	+ 20,11,767	+16.8	38.5	Delhi
18,32,879	20,19,875	+ 1,86,996	+10.2	54.8	Himachal Pradesh*
3,30,760	3,67,406	+ 36,646	+11.1	28.7	Kutch
7,15,988	7,03,153	— 12,835	— 1.8	37.0	Manipur
†	2,42,692	+ 2,42,692	†	35.2	N. E. F. A.
10,07,255	10,96,820	+ 89,565	+ 8.9	36.3	Tripura
20,53,870	37,63,187	+ 17,09,317	+83.2	40.3	Vindhya Pradesh
42,16,89,461	45,51,98,328	+ 3,35,08,867	+ 7.9	34.8	India

erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

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

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1954-55) met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Government	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1953-54	1954-55
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra	21.2	21.8	4.9	48.5	3.0	0.6	73.3	63.0
Assam	49.0	4.1	0.7	35.5	7.2	3.5	54.2	52.9
Bihar	30.9	17.1	2.5	39.9	2.3	7.3	50.4	49.6
Bombay	35.5	0.1	0.5	51.0	1.9	11.0	117.9	120.0
M. Pradesh	53.3	7.4	2.9	29.5	1.4	5.5	50.0	50.6
Madras	36.4	7.0	2.5	45.1	8.7	0.3	71.7	73.8
Orissa	49.3	2.6	0.2	33.1	2.1	12.7	65.0	67.4
Punjab	29.3	7.7	3.9	50.1	3.7	5.3	48.9	48.6
Uttar Pradesh	33.9	2.1	1.8	53.1	1.5	7.6	75.9	78.7
West Bengal	24.8	0.3	0.2	63.3	5.6	5.8	66.8	72.0
Hyderabad	75.4	0.0	...	13.2	2.0	9.4	76.7	77.1
J. & Kashmir	91.8	...	...	2.3	1.6	4.3	36.2	42.8
Madhya Bharat	80.2	...	0.7	12.9	1.6	4.6	56.9	60.0
Mysore	65.0	2.4	5.3	19.1	2.6	5.6	50.8	49.3
Pepsu	61.5	...	...	30.5	2.2	5.8	61.7	48.7
Rajasthan	88.5	0.7	0.1	3.6	2.6	4.5	61.1	57.0
Saurashtra	65.7	...	0.1	19.5	4.2	10.5	70.5	67.8
T. Cochin	50.9	...	...	41.6	...	7.5	35.5	34.6
Ajmer	74.0	...	0.0	22.0	3.4	0.6	171.4	165.7
A. & N. Islands	95.9	...	...	4.1	...	...	96.8	95.9
Bhopal	95.1	...	...	2.8	0.6	1.5	78.9	77.3
Coorg	77.5	...	0.1	10.2	0.0	12.2	44.9	48.3
Delhi	50.9	0.9	8.8	31.5	1.9	6.0	92.2	91.8
H. Pradesh	87.6	...	...	10.1	2.2	0.1	61.5	61.3
Kutch	61.9	...	...	22.9	1.9	13.3	62.4	63.6
Manipur	45.6	...	0.2	45.4	7.5	1.3	52.0	43.7
N. E. F. A.	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	†	189.2
Tripura	64.0	..	...	23.2	..	12.8	69.1	76.8
V. Pradesh	98.5	...	...	1.0	0.4	0.1	48.5	69.3
India	42.4	4.2	1.8	42.2	3.1	6.3	65.8	66.0

†Not available.

A comparative study of the figures in table XLVIII which gives the details of the direct expenditure on secondary schools in the various States for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55, shows that the increase was reported by all the States except Andhra, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Manipur. Among Part A States, the percentage increase was the highest in Assam (13.0 per cent), followed by West Bengal (12.7 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (12.4) and the lowest in Bihar (6.0 per cent). In Part B and C States, the lowest rise was reported by Mysore (4.1 per cent) and A. and N. Islands (6.3 per cent) respectively. The top position in the former category of States was occupied by Jammu and Kashmir (55.9 per cent) and in the latter by Vindhya Pradesh (83.2 per cent). The abnormal increase in expenditure in Vindhya Pradesh was due to the appointment of teachers for English subject and the provision of furniture and other equipment consequent on the conversion of Hindi middle schools into junior high schools.

Col. (10) of table XLVIII reveals the wide variations in the proportion of total direct expenditure on secondary schools in different States. These variations are largely due to the difference in the number of classes constituting the secondary stage.

The proportion of expenditure from different sources of income is given in cols. (13) to (18) of table XLVIII. In the case of Part A States, the contribution from government funds was the highest in Madhya Pradesh (53.3) and the lowest in Andhra. The percentage of expenditure borne by local boards ranged between 0.5 in West Bengal and 26.7 in Andhra. Fees accounted for nearly two thirds of the expenditure in West Bengal and about one-half in Andhra, Bombay, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In the rest of the States, the proportion was approximately one-third. Endowments played a very minor role and the contribution from this source varied from 1.4 per cent in Madhya Pradesh to 8.7 per cent in Madras. The share of the other sources was highest in Orissa (12.7 per cent) and the lowest in Madras (0.3 per cent). Among Part B and C States, government funds met major portion of expenditure in all the States, except Manipur where it accounted for less than one-half of the total expenditure.

The average annual cost per pupil varied from State to State as shown in cols. (18) and (19) of table XLVIII.

Free Places, Scholarships and Other Stipends

All the State governments had provision for scholarships and stipends for needy and deserving candidates studying in secondary schools. Some of the scholarships were granted to the wards of teachers, military personnel, political sufferers, displaced persons and the students belonging to scheduled castes and other backward communities. In some States, the expenses on the education of scheduled caste students e.g. maintenance, books and stationery were borne by the government. Other scholarships were granted on the basis of public examinations. The extent of free ships varied from State to State.

Of the 68,92,886 pupils (54,95,747 boys and 13,97,139 girls) in secondary schools, 2,44,057 boys and 37,371 girls were in receipt of

Table XLIX—Results of Matriculation and Equivalent Examinations

State	Number Appeared			Number Passed			Pass Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	52,241	4,707	56,948	18,105	1,748	19,853	36.3	34.9
Assam	10,397	1,928	12,325	4,543	923	5,466	47.6	44.3
Bihar	46,427	2,349	48,776	25,732	1,635	27,367	59.1	58.2
Bombay	84,575	18,418	1,02,993	38,873	10,094	48,967	40.8	47.5
Madhya Pradesh	16,889	2,877	19,766	9,355	1,923	11,278	66.5	57.1
Madras	66,453	14,211	80,664	26,870	6,302	33,172	44.8	41.1
Orissa	9,974	534	10,508	4,463	287	4,750	43.6	45.2
Punjab	49,106	15,076	64,182	33,999	9,136	43,135	62.3	67.2
Uttar Pradesh	1,80,899	23,187	2,04,086	83,404	11,858	95,262	50.7	46.7
West Bengal	32,544	7,355	39,899	16,778	3,809	20,587	44.7	51.6
Hyderabad	24,814	2,932	27,796	9,205	1,347	10,552	31.2	38.0
J. & Kashmir	4,254	678	4,932	2,271	339	2,610	55.2	52.9
Madhya Bharat	10,140	1,406	11,546	4,715	790	5,505	46.4	47.7
Mysore	22,619	3,949	26,568	10,945	2,227	13,172	54.3	49.6
Pepsu	6,306	504	6,810	4,167	418	4,585	77.8	67.3
Rajasthan	17,718	1,379	19,097	9,116	692	9,808	53.6	51.4
Saurashtra	6,044	713	6,757	3,828	610	4,438	34.2	65.7
Trav.-Cochin	45,797	23,085	68,882	19,577	9,509	29,086	42.7	42.2
Ajmer	4,343	673	5,016	2,338	394	2,732	39.3	54.5
A. & N. Islands	28	9	37	18	5	23	62.2	62.2
Bhopal	521	69	590	376	54	430	58.7	72.9
Coorg	306	106	412	135	60	195	45.7	47.3
Delhi	4,898	1,765	6,663	3,148	1,068	4,216	61.2	63.3
H. Pradesh*	927	121	1,048	703	110	813	71.5	77.6
Kutch	611	51	662	214	25	239	38.7	36.1
Manipur	1,012	104	1,116	519	46	565	40.5	50.6
N. E. F. A.	3	..	3	2		2	†	66.6
Tripura	506	108	614	207	22	229	74.5	37.3
Vindhya Pradesh	1,237	68	1,305	927	50	977	39.8	74.9
India	7,01,589	1,28,412	8,30,001	3,34,533	65,481	4,00,014	48.5	48.2

* Includes figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

† Not available.

scholarships and stipends which meant an expenditure of Rs. 1,40,26,375 and Rs. 22,01,005 respectively. In addition, 2,26,866 boys and 65,119 girls received financial concessions of the value of Rs. 68,01,815 and Rs. 22,57,284 respectively. The amount foregone on account of free-ships to 8,63,299 boys and 1,80,551 girls amounted to Rs. 2,62,41,431 and Rs. 51,87,400 respectively.

Examination Results

During the year, 8,30,001 candidates (7,01,589 boys and 1,28,412 girls) appeared in the matriculation and equivalent examinations held in 1955. Of these, 4,00,014 candidates (3,34,533 boys and 65,481 girls) were declared successful. The pass percentage works out to 48.2 as against 48.5 in the previous year. Detailed information about results of these examinations is given in table XLIX.

School Buildings and Equipment

The condition of buildings and equipment in secondary schools did not show marked improvement during the year. Comparatively, government secondary schools were housed in better accommodation. To cope with the shortage of school buildings, secondary schools in the urban areas in some States were held in double shifts. Paucity of funds and lack of suitable space stood in the way of the desired improvement. However, capital grants were given to non-government institutions in some of the States for constructing new buildings and replenishing the stock of equipment.

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This chapter deals with higher education general, professional and special—imparted in colleges, university departments and other institutions of higher learning. Professional education, however, is dealt with, in greater detail, in Chapter VII (Training of Teachers) and Chapter VIII (Professional and Technical Education).

The year under review not only maintained but also accelerated the rate of expansion of university education in the country. Institutions for higher learning grew in number. New courses and subjects were introduced at different levels. Facilities for technical education and scientific research were considerably enlarged. In spite of all these, there were little signs of diversion of students from humanistic courses. The on-rush of admissions in colleges for general education continued. The charm of university degrees as a pre-requisite for jobs was still present. The Government of India, however, appointed a committee in order to examine the question as to whether and to what extent the possession of a university degree should be considered necessary for entry into government service.

The total grants distributed by the University Grants Commission during this period amounted to Rs. 1,78,46,547, of which the Central Universities received Rs. 70,05,695 as detailed below :

Aligarh	Rs. 17,22,562/-
Banaras	Rs. 28,18,630/-
Delhi	Rs. 20,27,503/-
Visva-Bharati	Rs. 4,37,000/-

For developing higher scientific, engineering and technological education and research, a grant of Rs. 87,85,800 was given to different universities. The Commission also granted a sum of Rs. 4,80,000 for the purchase of books for humanities.

One of the important schemes undertaken by the U.G.C., during this period, centered on the improvement of salary scale of professors and lecturers in the universities. As a first step, the Commission decided to raise the salary scales in universities to Rs. 800-1,250 for university professors and Rs. 250-500 for lecturers, wherever the existing scales were lower. The difference between the salaries drawn by a university professor or lecturer and the salary he would have drawn if he had been on the scale proposed by the Commission, was paid as personal allowance to them with effect from 1st July, 1954. A sum of Rs. 4,60,289 was accordingly disbursed during 1954-55.

The Universities of Poona, Karnatak and Baroda declined to avail themselves of the personal allowances on the ground that certain categories of teachers were left out. The Visva-Bharati University and S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay, where the qualifications of the staff and instructions imparted were of a special nature, were not included in the scheme. The University of Agra and the University of Jammu and Kashmir being of an entirely affiliating type, were also not included in the scheme. In the Universities of Mysore and Travancore, where the salary scales were much lower than the scales recommended by the University Grants Commission, the teachers could not be given any personal allowances, as they were deemed to be government servants. The scheme also did not apply to the teachers of the Universities of Patna, Bihar and Utkal (except in the case of two teachers) on the same ground. Universities of Gauhati, Nagpur, Delhi, Madras, Saugar, Annamalai, Calcutta, Osmania, Aligarh and Andhra, however, received grants towards personal allowance.

Through the efforts of the Chairman of the Commission, the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Ltd., made a donation of £1,00,000 to the University Grants Commission to be utilised in the furtherance of the study of science and technology for the benefit of mining industries including the Manganese Ore industry at the Universities of Nagpur and Saugar.

A Reviewing Committee consisting of Shri N. J. Wadia, Shri K. G. Saiyidain and Shri C. S. Menon and the Secretary to University Grants Commission was appointed to go into the finances of the Central Universities and to recommend such amount of block grants as was necessary to meet the normal expenses for five years, 1956-57 to 1960-61.

A centre of Public Administration was established at the University of Lucknow under the Indo-American Technical Cooperation Programme.

With the assistance of Ford Foundation and in co-operation with Community Projects Administration, a pilot scheme for granting student apprentice-ships was tried with 42 students of Calcutta University. The purpose of the scheme was to develop in selected university students a realistic spirit of social service and a responsible understanding of the problems of rural reconstruction in India. Under the U. S.-India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme, initiated during the year, an amount of about one million dollars was offered to be made available each year for 5 years commencing with the year 1954-1955 for educational purposes. This amount was to be utilised in giving assistance to universities for building up libraries and laboratories and exchange of personnel between India and the U.S.A.

With a view to ensuring success of post-graduate courses and research training, the standing committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education, in their 19th meeting decided to award studentships of the value of Rs. 150/- per month for post-graduate courses and Rs. 200/- per month for research training.

On the recommendation of the All-India Council, the Government approved in principle the establishment of a School of Architecture at

Madras under the auspices of the University at a cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs as non-recurring and Rs. 65,000 as recurring expenditure. This would be a joint enterprise of the State and Central Government.

The All-India Board of Technical Studies in Management appointed two sub-committees—one for preparing detailed schemes of courses in (a) Industrial Engineering (b) Industrial Administration and (c) Business Management and the other to prepare a scheme for the National Certificate Course in Foremanship.

Main Developments

A brief account of the major developments in the field of University Education in different States is given below :—

Andhra

Andhra University

(a) The following new courses of study were started :

- (i) M. Sc. in Ore-dressing ;
- (ii) M. Pharm. ;
- (iii) Diploma in Geography ;
- (iv) Diploma in Hindi and
- (v) Certificate in Librarianship.

(b) Curricula etc. for the following courses were approved .

- (i) M. Sc. in Ore-dressing and Nuclear Science ;
- (ii) Certificate in Librarianship ;
- (iii) Intermediate in Household Arts and , Science and
- (iv) Bachelor degree in Home Science.

(c) Minimum age for admission to the Law preliminary was prescribed as 17 years

(d) Regulations for M. D. and M. S. examinations were revised to provide for a paper of higher standard in the respective specialities in place of the Essay paper.

Sri Venkateswara University

The University came into existence. during the year, and organised honours courses in the following subjects in the 6 university teaching departments :

- (i) Chemistry ;
- (ii) Economics ;
- (iii) Mathematics ;
- (iv) Philosophy ;
- (v) Physics and
- (vi) Zoology.

Assam*Gauhati University*

A course for training secondary school teachers in the method of teaching English was introduced.

Bihar*Bihar University*

M.Sc. (Agr.) was started in the University.

Patna University

- (a) Institute of Public Administration was established.
- (b) University Teaching Department of Education was started.

Bombay*Baroda University*

The following new courses were introduced :

- (i) M. D. ;
- (ii) M. S. ;
- (iii) M. Sc. (Home)—Food and Nutrition ;
- (iv) M. Sc. (Home)—Child Development ;
- (v) M. Mus. ;
- (vi) M. Sc. (Statistics) ;
- (vii) M. A. (Psychology) ;
- (viii) B. Sc. (Geology) ;
- (ix) B. Arch.
- (x) Post-graduate diploma in Banking ;
- (xi) Post-diploma courses in Faculty of Fine Arts ;
- (xii) Diploma in Cooperation ;
- (xiii) Diploma in Textile Design and
- (xiv) Certificate in Bronze Casting.

Bombay University

(a) The University accepted an endowment of Rs. 1,00,000 from Sri M. C. Setalvad for the establishment of a lectureship to be named after his father—The Chiman Lal Setalvad Lecturership.

(b) The syllabus for the courses of study for a diploma course in Business Management was drawn up.

(c) The Academic Council appointed a committee to suggest a policy for restricting admissions to colleges on academic grounds.

Gujarat University

With the establishment of the University School of Social Sciences and the University School of Gujarati Language and Literature, during 1954-55, the University joined the ranks of teaching universities.

Karnatak University

(a) Syllabu for M. Sc. (Physics) and I. Sc were revised

(b) The University sponsored a Conference of Mathematicians in which teachers from the universities in the State participated. One of the important decisions of the Conference was that vocational courses for about three weeks should be conducted in various university centres by rotation, with a view to acquainting the teachers with modern trends in mathematics.

Poona University

(a) The syllabu and courses under the newly instituted Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine were finalised.

(b) The syllabi for M.B.B.S examination were revised

(c) An eight-paper course for Geography (Special) at the B.A. examination was introduced.

(d) The University Court recommended to the Executive Council that the entire system of examination be overhauled on the lines suggested below :

(i) Studies leading to a degree or diploma be so revised that during every term students finish a section of studies so that they do not have to carry the burden to the final test ,

(ii) Degrees may be awarded more on the basis of credits obtained in practical work under supervision of university teachers than on the results of a final examination.

S.N.D.T. Women's University

(a) Diploma course in Home Science was introduced.

(b) Hindi was introduced in place of compulsory English in B.A. degree examination for those who passed S.S.L.C. examination with compulsory Hindi.

Madhya Pradesh*Nagpur University*

(a) Statistics was introduced as a subject in the M.Sc. and B.Sc. courses

(b) Psychology was introduced as a subject for B.A. and Intermediate Arts courses

(c) The diploma course in Architecture was changed to a five year course, the revised syllabus being based on the syllabus for Diploma in Architecture awarded by the All-India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning

(d) The system of research work for Ph. D. in the various faculties was revised. It was made obligatory for research students to meet and discuss with their supervisors the plans and progress of their research work.

(e) The M.A./M. Sc. ordinances were revised. The honours courses which were identical with these examinations were abolished.

(f) The LL.B., ordinance was amended and the scheme of papers for the previous and final LL B. examinations was revised.

(g) The ordinances which prescribed that students should obtain at least 40 per cent of the aggregate marks at the high school certificate examination for admission to Intermediate Arts were repealed.

(h) The students of Intermediate Arts and Science before being admitted to the university examination had to attend at least 6 out of 10 lecture on (1) Basic Sciences, (2) Indian Culture and (3) Social Sciences.

(i) The University discontinued the practice of admitting non-collegiate candidates from all over India for certain examinations.

(j), The University prescribed a 'uniform' for the students to be worn on formal occasions of the University and colleges.

Saurar University

(a) The university decided to introduce 3-year degree course preceded by a pre-university course and the syllabi were finalised.

(b) A new Department of Anthro-po-geography started functioning which provided masters and doctorate courses.

Madras

Annamalai University

(a) Department of Statistics was opened during the year.

(b) The following courses were introduced :

(i) A Post-Intermediate course of one year's duration in general education.

(ii) Diploma courses in Painting and Drama.

(iii) Certificate courses in French and German.

(c) Rural Civics, Social Welfare and Statistics were introduced as optional subjects for B A. degree examination and Ore-dressing as an optional subject for the B Sc degree examination.

(d) Schemes of study and examination for M Sc. examination in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology were revised and those for Geology approved.

(e) Scheme of study for B. Sc. (Hons) degree in Physics, Botany and Geology was revised.

Madras University

(a) Diploma courses in (i) Venereology and (ii) Radiology were started,

(b) Regulations relating to the following courses were revised :

- (i) M.A. ;
- (ii) M. Sc. (Engineering) ;
- (iii) M. Sc (Physics) ;
- (iv) M. Ed ;
- (v) B. Sc. (Hons.) ;
- (vi) M B , B. S. ;
- (vii) B. Pharm. ;
- (viii) B. T. ;
- (ix) B. Sc. (Ag.) ;
- (x) B. Sc. (Tech.) and
- (xi) Diploma in Radiology.

(c) Regulations relating to new courses for M. Sc. in Engineering, Advanced Hydraulics, Dam Construction and Irrigation, Structural Engineering and Electrical Machine Design were introduced.

Orissa*Utkal University*

(a) Inspection Committee appointed by the Syndicate to inspect affiliated colleges submitted their report in three parts.

(b) The University decided to compile a chronological history of Orissa and constituted an Editorial Board for this purpose.

(c) The University undertook the responsibility of conducting the work of excavation and exploration of the Prachi Valley at the instance of the State Museum Advisory Committee.

Punjab*Panjab University*

(a) The following new examinations were instituted :

- (i) Certificate and Diploma in French ;
- (ii) Honours in Mathematics, Economics, English and Sanskrit ;
- (iii) Master of Pharmacy in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and
- (iv) M.A. in Urdu.

(b) M. Pharm. degree by research was introduced.

(c) Urdu was made an elective subject in Intermediate and B.A. examinations.

(d) Steps were taken to revise the B. Pharm. degree courses so as to conform to the standard made by the Central Pharmacy Council for Education in Pharmacy.

(e) Syllabus for B. Sc. (Hons) courses in Chemistry was revised.

(f) Basic trained, J.V. or J.T., S.V. or S.T., J.A.V. or J.S.T. or S.A.V. teachers with three years experience as teachers after graduation and working as teachers within the territorial limits of the University in a recognised school or in a school approved by the Syndicate were permitted to appear at the B.T. examination as private candidates.

Uttar Pradesh

Agra University

(a) In accordance with the Agra University (Amendment) Act, all decisions about the appointment and dismissal of members of staff of the colleges were reported to the Vice-Chancellor for approval.

(b) The University decided that no division should be assigned to those who pass any of the B. Sc. (Engg.) examinations as a result of supplementary examination.

Aligarh Muslim University

(a) Automobile Engineering was introduced as an alternate paper at B.Sc. Final Engineering Examination.

(b) Bio Chemistry was introduced as a new subject for the B. Sc. (Pass), B. Sc. (Hons) and M. Sc. Examinations.

(c) The syllabi for diplomas in Engineering were revised.

(d) The University allowed the students who passed B.A. in English only, after passing recognised Oriental examinations, to appear for M.A. in English or in the subject of the Oriental examination.

Banaras Hindu University

(a) Income-tax Law and accounts were introduced as a special paper in M. Com (Previous).

(b) Improvements were effected in the research laboratory of the Spectroscopy Department with the help of research workers and staff on the principle of 'Shrma Daan'.

Lucknow University

(a) A proficiency course in Sanskrit and Persian and a Post-graduate diploma course in Obstetrics and Gynaecology were instituted.

(b) With a view to integrating tutorial work with university examinations, the Academic Council decided to set apart 25 per cent marks for tutorial and seminar work in the final examinations in each subject.

Roorkee University

Post-graduate course in Electrical Machine Design was started.

West Bengal**Calcutta University**

(a) The university teaching departments were amalgamated to form university colleges and all the teaching work of the University was concentrated in these colleges.

(b) Regulations for junior and senior diploma courses in Fisheries, Intermediate in Music, B. Music, M.Sc (Agriculture), M.D. and Doctor of Engineering were framed

(c) The University decided to set separate question papers of the same standard in English and Bengali for the I.A. and I.Sc. examinations.

Viswa-Bharati University

The following courses were introduced :

- (i) A post-graduate course in Education ;
- (ii) Three years honours courses in major subjects and
- (iii) A 3-year post-matriculation course in major crafts.

Hyderabad**Osmania University**

(a) The following courses were introduced .

- (i) M.A. (Geography), (ii) M.Sc. (Geology), (iii) M.Sc. (Maths), and (iv) Certificate and diploma in Journalism.

(b) The Sanskrit Akadami was established in the University in January 1954.

(c) Rules for admission to LL.M examination were revised to allow practising lawyers and officers of the Judicial Department of Hyderabad only to appear privately in this examination.

(d) General rules for entrance test to 'oriental titles' examinations were approved.

(e) The syllabi in Religion and Culture for Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. examinations as revised by the Faculty of Religion and Culture were approved and enforced.

(f) Students were restricted to take Mathematics in B.A. as main or subsidiary unless they had Mathematics as one of the subjects at their Intermediate examination.

Mysore**Mysore University**

M.A. degree course in Indology was started,

Rajasthan

Rajputana University

(a) 'Faculty of Medicine and Pharmaceutics' was renamed as 'Faculty of Medicine, Pharmaceutics and Veterinary Science' and degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry was introduced.

(b) Courses for the M.E. (Electrical) were adopted.

(c) Courses for the LL B. examination were amended.

(d) The scheme for the M.Sc. examination was revised.

(e) Candidates passing the Sanskrit examination were allowed to appear in English only in the examinations of the University as private candidates.

(f) Rules relating to admission of in-service candidates to the university examinations were revised.

(g) B E degree courses were extended over to a period of 4 years instead of 3 years.

Travancore-Cochin

Travancore University

(a) Courses of study for Philosophy, History, Economics, Islamic History and Culture and Politics for B.A. (2-year course) were revised.

(b) Ordinances relating to the M.B., B.S., B.L. and LL.M. degree examinations were revised.

(c) Provision was made for the group Biology, Chemistry and Agriculture for Intermediate examination.

(d) Separate marks were assigned for 'games and athletics' and 'conduct' under 'extra-sessional work' for the diploma examination in Technology.

(e) Ordinances for M.Sc. in Applied Chemistry were passed.

Delhi

Delhi University

M.Sc. in Physiology, Pharmacology and Anatomy, M.D. in Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pathology, M.S., Ph. D. in Law and diploma in Business Administration were instituted.

Institutions

(a) Universities

With the establishment of Sri Venkateswara University, the number of universities in the country rose to 31 during 1954-55. These universities were distributed among the States as follows: Bombay and Uttar

Table L—Universities in India - Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties

Name and Address	Year of Foundation/Reconstitution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties	Medium of Instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agra University, Agra	1927	States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Madhya Bharat, U. P. excluding areas of Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras, and Lucknow Universities and Vindhya Pradesh.	Affiliating	Arts.; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc. and Animal Husbandry	English and Hindi in B.A.; M.A. (Ecos. Hist. and Pol.); B. Com. and M. Com; English in others.
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1921	Within a radius of 15 miles from the University Mosque	Residential and Teaching	Arts.; Sc.; Engg. and Tech; Med. and Theology.	English; Hindi and Urdu in I.A. Urdu in Unam Medicine and Surgery; English in others
Allahabad University, Allahabad	1887/1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Office	Residential and Teaching	Arts.; Sc.; Com. and Law	English and Hindi in B.A.; B. Sc. and B. Com.; English in others.
Andhra University Waltair	1926	Andhra State excluding area covered by Sri Venkateswara University	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts.; Sc.; Agr.; Ayurveda; Com.; Engg.; Fine Arts.; Law; Medicine; Oriental Learning and Teaching	English
Annamalai University, Annamalainagar	1929	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Convocation Hall	Residential and Teaching	Arts.; Sc.; Engg. and Tech.; Fine Arts; Edu. and Oriental Studies	English (except in the case of Indian Vernaculars in I. A.)
Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	1916	Within a radius of 15 miles from the main Temple of the University	Residential and Teaching	Arts.; Sc.; Med. & Surgery; Law; Music and Fine Arts; Oriental Learning, Tech. and Theology.	English & Hindi in I. A.; I. Sc.; I. Com B.A.; B. Com. B. Ed.; LL.B and Ayurveda; English in others.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda University, Baroda	1949	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Office	Residential and Teaching	Arts; So.; Com.; Edu. & Psych.; Fine Arts; Home Sc.; Medicine; Social work and Tech. (including Engg.)	English
Bihar University, Patna	1952	Bihar State except Patna Cor- poration Area	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; So.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law; Medi- cine; Mining; Applied Geology and Vet. Sc.	Hindi in Inter.; Hindi and English in Degree; Eng- lish in others
Bombay Universi- ty, Bombay	1857/1923/ 1953	Greater Bombay	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; So.; Com.; Law; Medicine including Phar- macy and Technology	English
Calcutta Universi- ty, Calcutta.	1857/1904/ 1951/1954	States of West Bengal exclud- ing Viswa-Bharati area and Tripura	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; So.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Fine Arts and Music; Engg.; Law; Medicine and Technology	English
Delhi University, Delhi	1922/1943/ 1952	Delhi State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; So.; Agr. and Forestry; Edu.; Law; Medical Sciences; Tech. and Social Sciences	English
Gauhati Universi- ty, Gauhati	1948	State of Assam and Manipur	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; So.; Agr.; Com.; Law and Medicine	English
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1950	State of Saurashtra, Kutch and Districts of Ahmedabad, Amerli, Banaskantha, Baroda (exclud- ing Baroda University Area), Broach, Kara, Mehsana, Panch Mahales, Sabar Kantha and Surat in Bombay State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts. (including Edu.) So.; Agr.; Com.; Law; Med. and Tech. (including Engg.)	English

Table L.—Universities in India - Jurisdiction, and Type and Faculties—(Contd.).

Name and Address	Year of Foundation/ Reconsti- tution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties	Medium of Instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar	1948	Jammu and Kashmir State	Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Edu. and Oriental Learning	English
Karnatak Univer- sity, Dharwar	1950	Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara in Bombay State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; So., Agr.; Engg.; Law and Social Sciences and Medicine.	English
Lucknow Univer- sity, Lucknow	1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from University Convocation Hall	Residential and Teaching	Arts; So.; Com; Law and Medicine (Ancient and Modern)	English and Hindi in B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com.; English in others
Madras University, Madras	1857/1904/ 1923/1929	State of Madras (excluding Annamalai University area) and Coorg	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc; Agr.; Com.; Engg., Fine Arts; Law; Medicine, Oriental Learning; Teaching; Tech. and Vet. Sc.	English
Mysore University, Mysore	1916	Mysore State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; So.; Com.; Edu.; Engg. & Tech; Law and Medicine	English
Nagpur Univer- sity, Nagpur	1923	Districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chanda, Nagpur, Yeotmal and Wardha in Madhya Pradesh State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; So.; Agr.; Com; Edu.; Law and Medicine	English, Hindi and Marathi in I.A., I.Sc. B.A. and B.Sc.; Hindi and Marathi in I.Com B.Com., B.T., Dip.T.; English in Others

1	2	3	4	5	6
Osmania University, Hyderabad	1918/1947	Hyderabad State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law; Med.; Religion & Culture and Vet. Science	English and Hindustani (Persian and Devnagri Script) in Arts and Science Courses, English in others
Panjab University, Solan	1947	States of Himachal Pradesh, Pepsu and Punjab	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts, Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law; Medicine; Oriental Learning and Vet. Sc.	English, Hindi, Urdu or Panjabi in I.A.; English in others
Patna University, Patna	1917/1952	Patna Corporation Area	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law and Medicine	Hindi and English in Intermediate and Degree courses (Arts, Science and Commerce); English in others
Poona University, Poona	1948	Districts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nasik, North Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, South Satara, Thana and West Khandesh in Bombay State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts, Sc Agr.; Engg.; Law, Medicine and Mental, Moral & Soc. Sciences	English
Rajputana University, Jaipur	1947	Rajasthan State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts, Sc.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law; Medicine, Pharmaceutics, and Vet Sc.	English and Hindi in Intermediate and Degree courses (Arts, Sc. and Com.), English in others
Roorkee University, Roorkee	1948	Not defined	Residential and Teaching	Engg.	English
Saugar University, Saugar	1946	Districts of Balghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Chhindwara, Drug, Hooshangabad, Jabbalpore, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur and Saugar in Madhya Pradesh State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Edu. and Law	English in B.V. Sc., B.E. (Hons.), M.A., M.Sc. and M. Com.; English and Hindi in others

Table L—Universities in India - Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties—(Contd.)

1	Name and Address	Year of Foundation/ Reconstitution		Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties	Medium of Instruction	
		2	3				4	5
	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay	1951*	Not defined	Affiliating	Arts	Mother tongue of the candidates	English	6
	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	1954	Within a radius of 10 miles from Tirumalai, Tirupati	Residential and Teaching	Not constituted	English	English	
	Travancore University, Trivandrum	1937	Travancore-Cochin State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com; Edu.; Fine Arts; Law; Oriental Studies; Tech.; Ayurveda and Medicine	English	English	
	Utkal University, Cuttack	1943	Orissa State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr; Com; Edu.; Law and Medicine	English	English	
	Visva Bharati University, Shantiniketan	1951**	Area of Shantiniketan in the District of Burdham in West Bengal	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Dancong; Edu.; Fine Arts, Crafts and Music	Bengali in Certificate and Diploma courses; English in Others	Bengali in Certificate and Diploma courses; English in Others	

*Was established in 1916 but started functioning as a statutory university in 1951 under an Act passed by Bombay Government in 1949.

**Was established in 1921 but started functioning as a statutory university by an Act passed by the Parliament in 1951.

Pradesh 6 each, Andhra, Bihar, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal 2 each, Assam, Orissa, Punjab, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Delhi one each. The remaining States were without a university of their own.

Table L gives the years of foundation/reconstitution, territorial jurisdiction and type of the universities and the faculties for which instruction was provided therein. It also gives information on the medium of instruction followed in the universities. Of the 31 universities, those of Agra, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir were purely affiliating, those of Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Lucknow, Osmania, Patna, Roorkee, Sri Venkateswara and Visva Bharati residential and teaching, and Bombay University teaching and federal. The remaining universities—16 in number—were of teaching and affiliating type.

During 1954-55, the number of teaching departments of the different universities decreased from 300 to 281. The decrease was due to the conversion of 35 teaching departments of Calcutta University into 5 university colleges and the closing down of the department of Military Science in Lucknow University. The following new teaching departments were started during the year under review.

<i>University</i>	<i>Teaching Department</i>
Annamalai	Statistics
Bihar	Chemistry, Commerce, Geography, Physics, Political Science and Psychology.
Delhi	African Studies
Patna	Education
Shri Venkateswara	Chemistry, Economics, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics and Zoology.
Saugar	Anthropology and Anthropogeography.

(b) *Boards*

Apart from the universities, there were 13* Boards of Education for conducting public examinations as detailed below :—

1. Board of Secondary Education, Andhra State, Madras—Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
2. Bihar School Examination Board, Patna—Secondary School Examination, Diploma in Physical Education, Certificate in Physical Education, Short Training course in Physical Education and Primary Training Course in Physical Education.
3. Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona—Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
4. Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur—Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

* Includes three Boards, one each in Bihar, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, which formed part of the respective offices of the Director of Public Instruction.

5. Board of Secondary Education, Madras—Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
6. Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad—High School and Intermediate
7. Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, Calcutta—Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
8. Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad—Higher Secondary Certificate.
9. Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Bharat, Gwalior—Secondary School Leaving Certificate and Intermediate
10. Secondary Education Board, Mysore—Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
11. Board of Public Examination, Travancore-Cochin State, Trivandrum—Secondary School Leaving Certificate
12. Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer—High School, Intermediate and Teachers Training Certificate
13. Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi—High School, Higher Secondary and Higher Secondary (Technical).

The total expenditure on these Boards (excluding those in Bihar, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin) amounted to Rs. 1,22,71,321. Of this 20 per cent was met from government funds, 97.0 per cent from examination fees and the rest from other sources

Table LI—Number of Colleges by Managements

Management	Arts and Science Colleges*		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total			
							1953-54		1954-55	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	166	175	141	158	21	26	328	33.2	359	33.0
Local Boards	3	3	3	3	1	1	7	0.7	7	0.6
Private :										
Aided	400	429	84	101	51	61	535	54.1	591	54.4
Unaided	79	83	25	29	14	18	118	12.0	130	12.0
Total	648	690	253	291	87	106	988	100.0	1,087	100.0

(c) Colleges

The number of colleges and other institutions of higher learning shot up from 988 to 1,087 during the year. Of these, 690 were arts

*Includes research institutions providing teaching facilities.

and science colleges (inclusive of research institutions providing teaching facilities), 291 colleges for professional and technical education and 106 for special education imparting instruction in subjects like music, dancing, and other fine arts, oriental studies, social sciences and domestic science. The corresponding figures for 1953-54 were 648, 253 and 87 yielding increase of 6.5 per cent, 15.0 per cent and 21.8 per cent respectively.

There were 127 colleges (93 for arts and science, 21 for professional and 13 for special education) meant exclusively for women as against 113 (88 for arts and science, 17 for professional and 8 for special education) in the previous year. These colleges constituted only 11.7 per cent of the total number of colleges as compared with 11.4 per cent in the year 1953-54.

Rural areas had 61 colleges (59 for men and 2 for women). Of these, 29 (27 for men and 2 for women) were for general education and 32 for professional education.

Of the 291 colleges for professional education, 77 were for teachers' training, 78 for medicine, 40 for engineering, 24 for commerce, 23 for law, 18 for agriculture, 10 for veterinary science and 7 for technology. The remaining 14 colleges consisted of 3 for forestry, 8 for physical education, 1 for applied arts and 2 for other subjects (co-operative training).

The year under report registered an increase of 16 colleges for teachers' training, 12 in medicine, 3 in engineering, 2 each in commerce and law and 1 each in agriculture, veterinary science and physical education. There was no change in respect of the remaining types of colleges.

The 106 colleges for special education comprised 22 colleges for music, dancing and other fine arts (including 4 for girls), 75 for oriental studies (including 6 for girls), 5 for social education and 4 for other subjects (3 for home science for females and one for yoga and cultural synthesis).

Table LI shows the distribution of colleges by management. The position during 1954-55 was more or less the same as in the previous year. A little over half the number of colleges continued to be managed by private aided bodies and just one third by the governments. Local boards had only a few colleges under their control.

Considering colleges by type of education and management together, it will be noticed that while private bodies dominated the field of general and special education, having over 70 per cent of the colleges for these types under their management, professional colleges were chiefly managed by the governments which had about 54 per cent of such colleges under their control.

The position of the colleges managed by government *vis a-vis* other managements remained practically the same as in the previous year.

Table LII—Number of

State	Arts and Science Colleges†		Colleges for Professional Education	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	31	32	8	8
Assam	17	20	5	5
Bihar	41	45	19	23
Bombay	73	72	56	58
Madhya Pradesh	21	21	19	18
Madras	53	56	26	27
Orissa	14	14	3	4
Punjab	51	55	13	15
Uttar Pradesh	60	63	18	37
West Bengal	93	94	28	30
Hyderabad	18	21	10	11
Jammu & Kashmir	8	10	1	2
Madhya Bharat	23	27	7	7
Mysore	24	28	12	13
Pepsu	10	13	2	2
Rajasthan	37	41	10	12
Saurashtra	4	4	2	2
Travancore-Cochin	31	33	8	11
Ajmer	9	9	...	...
Bhopal	2	2	...	...
Coorg	1	1	...	...
Delhi	16	16	6	6
Himachal Pradesh*	2	2	...	...
Kutch	1	1	...	...
Manipur	2	2	...	...
N. E. F. A.	†	...	†	...
Tripura	2	2	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	4	6	...	...
India	648	690	253	291

† Includes research institutions

* Includes the figures of erstwhile

† Not available.

Colleges by States

Colleges for Special Education		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		State
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	15	52	55	+	3	Andhra
...	1	22	26	+	4	Assam
..	1	60	69	+	9	Bihar
7	7	136	137	+	1	Bombay
...	1	40	40	.	..	Madhya Pradesh
23	23	102	106	+	4	Madras
3	3	20	21	+	1	Orissa
...	...	64	70	+	6	Punjab
5	6	83	106	+	23	Uttar Pradesh
6	9	127	133	+	6	West Bengal
...	...	28	32	+	4	Hyderabad
4	7	13	19	+	6	Jammu & Kashmir
3	6	33	40	+	7	Madhya Bharat
5	5	41	46	+	5	Mysore
...	...	12	15	+	3	Pepsu
13	16	60	69	+	9	Rajasthan
...	...	6	6	.	..	Saurashtra
1	1	40	45	+	5	Travancore-Cochin
1	1	10	10	.	..	Ajmer
1	1	3	3	..	..	Bhopal
...	...	1	1	..	...	Coorg
2	2	24	24	...	..	Delhi
..	..	2	2	...	...	Himachal Pradesh*
...	..	1	1	...	..	Kutch
...	1	2	3	+	1	Manipur
†	..	†	...	.	...	N. E. F. A.
...	..	2	2	..	..	Tripura
...	...	4	6	+	2	Vindhya Pradesh
87	106	988	1,087	+	99	India

providing teaching facilities.
Bilaspur State also.

Government had more colleges under its management in Orissa and in all Parts B and C States with the exception of Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer and Delhi. A large number of colleges for general education in the Punjab which were being run by private bodies did not receive any grant-in-aid.

Table LII shows the State-wise break up of the colleges. The number of arts and science colleges increased by one each in Andhra and West Bengal, by two each in Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Vindhya Pradesh, by three each in Assam, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and Pepsu and by four each in Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Rajasthan. But Bombay registered a slight decrease by one college. In all other States, the number remained the same as in the previous year. In the case of professional colleges, there was increase of one college each in Madras, Orissa, Hyderabad, Jammu & Kashmir and Mysore, of two colleges each in Bombay, Punjab, West Bengal and Rajasthan, of three colleges in Travancore-Cochin and of 4 colleges in Bihar. Uttar Pradesh significantly doubled the number of professional colleges during this period. This was possible because of the opening of 10 new colleges and transfer of one college for physical education from special to professional type. Only Madhya Pradesh reported a decrease of one college. The remaining States had the same number of colleges as in 1953-54.

As regards colleges for special education, Uttar Pradesh showed an increase of one college, Andhra of two and West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan of three each. States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Mampur each started one college of this type. The other States reported no change from the previous years' position.

Pupils

Analysis of the enrolment figures presents a constant difficulty due to the fact that some colleges have school classes attached to them, while classes XI and XII of the higher secondary schools in U.P. provide education equivalent to the Intermediate standard in other States. Table LV gives the distribution of pupils in universities and colleges by institutions, while Table LIII gives the enrolment by stages, that is by excluding enrolment in school classes attached to colleges and including that in intermediate classes attached to schools. All the computations in this report are based on table LIII.

Table LV shows that the total number of pupils enrolled in colleges and university teaching departments rose from 5,54,105 to 6,18,192 showing an increase of 11.6 per cent as against 10.6 per cent during the previous year. Girl students numbered 83,107 as against 69,861 in 1953-54 and constituted 13.4 per cent of the total enrolment in colleges and university teaching departments as compared to 12.6 per cent during the preceding year. The same table also shows that the enrolment increased in all the States except in Orissa, where it decreased slightly. Among Part A States, the percentage of increase was highest in Bihar (22.4 per cent) followed by West Bengal (19.7 per cent), Assam (16.6 per cent), Andhra (15.9 per cent) and Punjab (14.9 per cent) and was the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (2.7 per cent).

Table LIII—Number of Pupils Receiving General, Professional and Special Education at University stage by States

State	General Education					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	18,563	21,959	1,220	1,603	19,783	23,562
Assam	7,801	9,073	1,283	1,505	9,084	10,578
Bihar	23,895	29,130	1,490	2,003	25,385	31,133
Bombay	40,349	43,514	9,337	10,554	49,686	54,068
Madhya Pradesh	8,710	10,169	1,448	1,660	10,158	11,829
Madras	29,627	30,625	5,183	5,722	34,810	36,347
Orissa	4,695	4,709	414	425	5,109	5,134
Punjab	22,947	25,473	3,042	3,772	25,989	29,245
Uttar Pradesh	1,25,007	1,38,214	12,383	13,816	1,37,390	1,52,030
West Bengal	54,277	64,023	9,903	13,384	64,180	77,407
Hyderabad	8,349	8,441	1,390	1,439	9,739	9,880
Jammu & Kashmir	3,113	3,777	467	566	3,680	4,343
Madhya Bharat	4,585	4,679	968	1,068	5,553	5,747
Mysore	13,152	13,238	2,507	2,697	15,659	15,935
Pepsu	3,362	4,139	443	611	3,805	4,750
Rajasthan	8,663	8,840	1,064	1,233	9,727	10,073
Saurashtra	2,177	2,328	269	330	2,446	2,658
Travancore-Cochin	20,247	22,002	6,429	7,190	26,676	29,192
Ajmer	1,509	1,552	279	334	1,788	1,886
Bhopal	482	558	73	92	555	650
Coorg	242	258	47	42	289	300
Delhi	7,511	7,951	1,563	1,803	9,074	9,754
Himachal Pradesh*	235	218	31	38	266	256
Kutch	115	149	15	21	130	170
Manipur	577	703	30	47	607	750
Tripura	665	890	75	93	740	983
Vindhya Pradesh	735	852	43	61	778	913
India	4,11,590	4,57,464	61,396	72,109	4,72,986	5,29,573

† Includes the figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

Table LIII—Number of Pupils receiving General, Professional

State	Professional Education					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra	7,066	7,590	212	242	7,278	7,832
Assam	2,020	2,165	58	66	2,078	2,231
Bihar	8,944	10,661	168	199	9,112	10,851
Bombay	17,059	18,839	1,461	1,609	18,520	20,448
Madhya Pradesh	5,474	5,915	346	434	5,820	6,349
Madras	11,016	11,584	942	980	11,958	12,564
Orissa	979	895	56	62	1,035	957
Punjab	2,555	3,541	725	989	3,280	4,530
Uttar Pradesh	19,783	21,417	888	1,214	20,671	22,631
West Bengal	15,554	17,213	666	971	16,220	18,184
Hyderabad	3,510	3,727	209	266	3,719	3,993
Jammu & Kashmir	51	101	10	40	61	141
Madhya Bharat	3,277	3,722	110	100	3,387	3,822
Mysore	4,755	5,149	143	191	4,898	5,340
Pepsu	194	254	20	34	214	288
Rajasthan	5,787	6,132	102	121	5,889	6,253
Saurashtra	325	408	..	.	325	498
Travancore-Cochin	2,468	3,164	337	424	2,805	3,588
Ajmer	553	544	13	2	566	546
Bhopal	205	238	...	6	205	244
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	2,512	2,734	526	566	3,038	3,300
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kutch	...	...	...	..	...	...
Manipur	...	28	...	1	..	29
Tripura	49	48	..	...	49	48
Vindhya Pradesh	164	130	...	..	164	130
India	1,14,300	1,26,289	6,992	8,508	1,21,292	1,34,797

and Special Education at University Stage by States—(Contd).

Special Education						State
Boys		Girls		Total		
1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
15	16	17	18	19	20	
475	426	63	83	538	509	Andhra
...	48	..	..	...	48	Assam
8	58	3	4	11	62	Bihar
147	175	156	201	303	376	Bombay
...	33	...	24	...	57	Madhya Pradesh
1,329	1,568	318	385	1,647	1,953	Madras
282	232	8	8	290	240	Orissa
72	99	4	3	76	102	Punjab
1,906	2,085	368	333	2,274	2,418	Uttar Pradesh
886	1,186	649	1,354	1,535	2,540	West Bengal
...	40	...	3	..	43	Hyderabad
136	68	140	249	276	317	Jammu & Kashmir
176	243	41	157	217	400	Madhya Bharat
201	281	5	23	206	304	Mysore
4	4	...	...	4	4	Pepsu
425	431	..	4	425	435	Rajasthan
...	..	..	...	...	...	Saurashtra
192	139	36	18	228	157	Travancore-Cochin
...	10	...	11	.	21	Ajmer
6	11	1	2	7	13	Bhopal
...	...	...	...	...	..	Coorg
223	245	195	227	418	472	Delhi
...	..	..	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
...	..	...	...	...	...	Kutch
...	74	...	45	...	119	Manipur
...	..	...	...	...	..	Tripura
...	...	..	...	.	...	Vindhya Pradesh
6,463	7,456	1,987	3,184	8,455	10,590	India

Table LIII—Number of Pupils Receiving General, Professional and Special Education at the University Stage by States—(Contd).

State	Grand Total					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Andhra	26,104	29,975	1,495	1,928	27,599	31,903
Assam	9,821	11,286	1,341	1,571	11,162	12,857
Bihar	32,847	39,849	1,661	2,197	34,508	42,046
Bombay	57,555	62,528	10,954	12,364	68,509	74,892
Madhya Pradesh	14,184	16,117	1,794	2,118	15,978	18,235
Madras	41,972	43,777	6,443	7,087	48,415	50,864
Orissa	5,956	5,836	478	495	6,434	6,331
Punjab	25,574	29,113	3,771	4,764	29,345	33,877
Uttar Pradesh	1,46,696	1,61,716	13,639	15,363	1,60,335	1,77,079
West Bengal	70,717	82,422	11,218	15,709	81,935	98,131
Hyderabad	11,859	12,208	1,599	1,708	13,458	13,916
Jammu & Kashmir	3,300	3,946	617	855	3,917	4,801
Madhya Bharat	8,038	8,644	1,119	1,325	9,157	9,969
Mysore	18,108	18,668	2,655	2,911	20,763	21,579
Pepsu	3,569	4,397	463	645	4,023	5,042
Rajasthan	14,875	15,403	1,166	1,358	16,041	16,761
Saurashtra	2,502	2,826	269	330	2,771	3,156
Travancore-Cochin	22,907	25,305	6,802	7,632	29,709	32,937
Ajmer	2,062	2,106	292	347	2,354	2,453
Bhopal	693	807	74	100	767	907
Coorg	242	258	47	42	289	300
Delhi	10,246	10,930	2,284	2,596	12,530	13,526
Himachal Pradesh†	235	218	31	38	266	256
Kutch	115	149	15	21	130	170
Manipur	577	805	30	93	607	898
Tripura	714	938	75	93	789	1,031
Vindhya Pradesh	899	982	43	61	942	1,043
India	5,32,358	5,91,209	70,375	83,751	6,02,733	6,74,960

†Includes the figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also

The range of increase in enrolment in Part 'B' States was between Jammu and Kashmir (26.0 per cent) and Hyderabad (3.4 per cent). In Part C States, Manipur reported the highest increase (47.9 per cent) followed by Vindhya Pradesh (38.8 per cent), Kutch (30.8 per cent) and Tripura (30.7 per cent). Leaving N.E.F.A. which had no facilities for university education, the lowest increase percentage was in Himachal Pradesh (1.3 per cent).

The distribution of pupils receiving general and professional and special education at university stage in the different States is given in Table LIII for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. Of the total number of students for higher education, 5,29,573 students (78.4 per cent), took up arts and science courses, 1,34,797 students (20.0 per cent) professional and technical courses and 10,590 students (1.6 per cent) special education courses. Table LIV gives further details.

While taking into account enrolment at university stage, it is seen (Table LIII) that the number of students in post-matriculation classes increased from 6,02,733 to 6,74,960 and constituted 2.2 per cent of the total enrolment at all stages. The rate of increase at the university stage (12.0 per cent) compares favourably with that of 7.1 per cent at the secondary stage and of 6.7 per cent at the primary stage.

Co-education

Of the 72,027 girls in arts and science colleges, 38,184 were studying in mixed colleges, indicating co-education to the extent of 53.0 per cent. The corresponding percentage in the case of professional and special education colleges was 65.1 per cent, so that more than half of the girl students received education along with boys. Table LVI gives State-wise figures in this connection. In Saurashtra, Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh, there were no separate colleges for girls with the result that there was complete co-education in general education in these States. As regards professional and special education, Assam, Orissa, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Bhopal and Manipur had similarly complete co-education. In Madras, Hyderabad, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Delhi, most of the girls were studying in girls' colleges.

Teachers

The distribution of teachers working in universities and colleges during the year under report is given in Table LVII. The total staff strength was 34,373 teachers—30,960 men and 3,413 women. This represents an overall increase of 3,863 teachers or 12.7 per cent over the previous years' figures. The increase in the number of teachers compares favourably with the increase in the number of scholars, the latter being 11.6 per cent.

Pay Scale of Teachers

There was no appreciable improvement in the scales of pay of teachers during this year. The scales of pay of university and college teachers continued to vary from State to State and even in the same State from

Table LIV—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage

Stage/Subject	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) Or Decrease (—)	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
General Education								
Intermediate	2,87,528	3,22,913	40,588	47,681	3,28,116	3,70,594	+ 42,478	+ 12.9
B A /B.Sc.	1,04,215	1,13,398	17,358	20,502	1,21,573	1,33,900	+ 12,327	+ 10.1
M A./M.Sc.	17,976	18,989	3,141	3,572	21,117	22,561	+ 1,444	+ 6.8
Research	1,871	2,164	309	354	2,180	2,518	+ 338	+ 15.5
Total	4,11,590	4,57,464	61,396	72,109	4,72,986	5,29,573	+ 56,587	+ 12.0
Professional Education								
Agriculture	4,463	4,786	33	41	4,496	4,827	+ 331	+ 7.4
Commerce	47,531	52,621	282	339	47,813	52,960	+ 5,147	+ 10.8
Engineering & Technology	16,763	18,611	38	223	16,801	18,834	+ 2,033	+ 12.1
Forestry	302	303	...	...	302	303	+ 1	+ 0.3
Law	19,112	19,266	405	385	19,517	19,651	+ 134	+ 0.7
Medicine	17,695	19,887	3,198	3,601	20,893	23,488	+ 2,595	+ 12.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Physical Education	351	414	45	57	396	471	75	18.9
Teachers' Training	5,904	7,697	2,944	3,850	8,848	11,547	2,699	30.5
Veterinary Science	1,917	2,519	10	10	1,927	2,529	602	31.2
Others	112	185	...	2	112	187	75	67.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,14,150</i>	<i>1,26,289</i>	<i>6,955</i>	<i>8,508</i>	<i>1,21,105</i>	<i>1,34,797</i>	<i>13,692</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Special Education								
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	966	1,337	1,125	1,982	2,091	3,319	1,278	58.7
Oriental Studies	4,202	4,392	336	489	4,538	4,891	343	7.6
Other Subjects	1,450	1,727	563	663	2,013	2,390	377	18.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,618</i>	<i>7,456</i>	<i>2,024</i>	<i>3,134</i>	<i>8,642</i>	<i>10,590</i>	<i>1,948</i>	<i>22.5</i>
Grand Total	5,32,358	5,91,209	70,375	88,751	6,02,733	6,74,960	72,227	12.0

Table LV—Number of Pupils in Universities and Colleges

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	26,157	30,087	1,573	2,039	27,730	32,126	+ 4,396	+ 15.9
Assam	9,821	11,443	1,341	1,571	11,162	13,014	+ 1,852	+ 16.6
Bihar	32,947	40,168	1,661	2,197	34,608	42,365	+ 7,757	+ 22.4
Bombay	62,209	67,634	11,438	12,871	73,647	80,595	+ 6,858	+ 9.3
M. Pradesh	14,161	16,117	1,794	2,118	15,955	18,235	+ 2,280	+ 14.3
Madras	42,588	44,376	6,753	7,393	49,341	51,769	+ 2,428	+ 4.9
Orissa	5,973	5,846	478	495	6,451	6,341	— 110	— 1.7
Punjab	25,724	29,214	3,935	4,872	29,659	34,086	+ 4,427	+ 14.9
Uttar Pradesh	72,581	73,884	6,868	7,748	79,449	81,632	+ 2,183	+ 2.7
West Bengal	71,335	83,100	11,487	16,047	82,822	99,147	+ 16,325	+ 19.7
Hyderabad	12,172	12,535	1,634	1,739	13,806	14,274	+ 468	+ 3.4
J. & Kashmir	3,572	4,375	647	942	4,219	5,317	+ 1,098	+ 26.0
M. Bharat	13,852	16,230	2,653	2,790	16,505	19,020	+ 2,515	+ 15.2
Mysore	19,048	19,720	2,750	3,076	21,798	22,796	+ 998	+ 4.6
Pepsu	3,579	4,593	1,492	1,703	5,071	6,296	+ 1,225	+ 24.2
Rajasthan	23,643	26,109	2,186	2,833	25,829	28,942	+ 3,113	+ 12.1
Saurashtra	2,648	2,989	269	330	2,917	3,319	+ 402	+ 13.8
T. Cochin	23,018	25,459	6,814	7,650	29,832	33,109	+ 3,277	+ 11.0
Ajmer	3,223	3,392	987	1,151	4,210	4,543	+ 333	+ 7.9
Bhopal	869	971	85	100	954	1,071	+ 117	+ 12.3
Coorg	242	258	47	42	289	300	+ 11	+ 3.8
Delhi	12,123	12,961	2,775	3,094	14,898	16,055	+ 1,157	+ 7.8
H. Pradesh*	367	365	31	38	398	403	+ 5	+ 1.3
Kutch	115	149	15	21	130	170	+ 40	+ 30.8
Manipur	577	805	30	93	607	898	+ 291	+ 47.9
Tripura	714	938	75	93	789	1,031	+ 242	+ 30.7
V. Pradesh	986	1,367	43	61	1,029	1,428	+ 399	+ 38.8
India	4,84,244	5,35,085	69,861	83,107	5,54,105	6,18,192	+ 64,087	+ 11.6

*Includes the figures of erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

Table LVI—Number of Girls Studying for Higher Education

State	In Arts and Science Colleges*				In Colleges for Professional and Special Education			
	No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No. of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total No of Girls	Percent age of Girls in Boys, Colleges to total No. of Girls	No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No. of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total No of Girls	Percent- age of Girls in Boys, Colleges to total No of Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	1,309	339	1,648	79.4	310	81	391	79.3
Assam	838	693	1,531	54.7	40	...	40	100.0
Bihar	885	1,133	2,018	43.9	131	48	179	73.2
Bombay	9,215	1,611	10,826	85.1	1,915	130	2,045	93.6
M. Pradesh	1,233	437	1,670	73.8	244	204	448	54.5
Madras	1,319	4,596	5,915	22.3	1,060	418	1,478	71.7
Orissa	264	164	428	61.7	67	..	67	100.0
Punjab	1,695	2,535	4,230	40.1	252	390	642	39.3
Uttar Pradesh	4,243	2,329	6,572	64.6	711	465	1,176	60.5
West Bengal	9,274	4,966	14,240	65.1	692	1,115	1,807	38.3
Hyderabad	349	1,095	1,444	24.2	295	...	295	100.0
J. & Kashmir	93	477	570	16.3	123	249	372	33.1
M. Bharat	1,198	1,197	2,395	50.0	395	...	395	100.0
Mysore	700	2,014	2,714	25.8	362	...	362	100.0
Pepsu	375	1,306	1,681	22.3	22	...	22	100.0
Rajasthan	628	2,097	2,725	23.0	108	...	108	100.0
Saurashtra	330	..	330	100.0	...	...	...	.
T. Cochin	3,158	4,068	7,226	43.7	354	70	424	83.5
Ajmer	59	1,081	1,140	5.2	..	11	11	0.0
Bhopal	98	..	98	100.0	2	...	2	100.0
Coorg	42	...	42	100.0	...	.	..	...
Delhi	618	1,705	2,323	26.6	87	684	771	11.3
H. Pradesh	38	...	38	100.0	...	...	...	...
Kutch	21	..	21	100.0	...	.	...	...
Manipur	48	...	48	100.0	45	.	45	100.0
Tripura	93	..	93	100.0	...	.	...	..
V Pradesh	61	...	61	100.0	...	...	.	...
India	38,184	33,843	72,027	53.0	7,215	3,865	11,080	65.1

*Includes enrolment in research institutions and university departments.

Table LVII—Number of Teachers

State	In University Teaching Departments		In Colleges for General Education*		In Colleges for Professional Education	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	165	6	1,449	102	247	22
Assam	56	..	400	36	103	..
Bihar	136	1	1,164	88	445	12
Bombay	104	6	2,278	193	1,627	70
Madhya Pradesh	133	1	565	74	299	31
Madras	180	10	1,915	561	649	125
Orissa	13	...	301	19	77	4
Punjab	83	2	1,266	113	257	48
Uttar Pradesh	1,307	108	2,093	146	442	78
West Bengal	553	33	2,574	253	1,308	40
Hyderabad	...	...	550	82	294	24
Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	185	29	16	5
Madhya Bharat	..	...	767	90	176	6
Mysore	...	...	885	114	289	4
Pepsu	...	...	221	61	26	...
Rajasthan	18	...	1,089	121	254	8
Saurashtra	...	...	114	4	52	1
Travancore-Cochin	30	1	1,210	316	146	12
Ajmer	...	...	173	60	...	...
Bhopal	..	...	69	...	...	...
Coorg	..	..	26	4	...	...
Delhi	162	12	506	69	202	77
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	33	...	..	...
Kutch	...	...	18	1	...	...
Manipur†	...	...	31	...	...	...
Tripura	...	..	49	4	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	116	...	..	...
India	2,940	180	20,047	2,540	6,909	587

*Includes research
†Figures are of

in Universities and Colleges by States

In Colleges for Special Education		Total			State
Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons	
8	9	10	11	12	13
93	6	1,954	136	2,090	Andhra
4	...	563	36	599	Assam
17	2	1,762	103	1,865	Bihar
85	33	4,094	302	4,396	Bombay
...	...	997	106	1,103	Madhya Pradesh
154	6	2,898	702	3,600	Madras
31	1	422	24	446	Orissa
...	...	1,606	163	1,769	Punjab
115	2	3,957	334	4,291	Uttar Pradesh
137	27	4,572	353	4,925	West Bengal
...	...	844	106	950	Hyderabad
26	11	227	45	272	Jammu & Kashmir
83	3	1,026	99	1,125	Madhya Bharat
109	1	1,283	119	1,402	Mysore
...	...	247	61	308	Pepsu
161	...	1,522	129	1,651	Rajasthan
...	...	166	5	171	Saurashtra
29	...	1,415	329	1,744	Travancore-Cochin
3	2	176	62	238	Ajmer
2	1	71	1	72	Bhopal
...	...	26	4	30	Coorg
8	30	878	188	1,066	Delhi
...	...	33	...	33	Himachal Pradesh
...	...	18	1	19	Kutch
7	1	38	1	39	Manipur
...	..	49	4	53	Tripura
...	...	116	..	116	Vindhya Pradesh
1,064	126	30,960	3,418	34,378	India

institutions
1953-54.

Table LVIII—Pay Scales of Teachers in

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aligarh	210-15-375-EB 20-500	500-25-800	800-40-1000 (Selection) 50-1250
Allahabad	300-20-480-EB-20-500	500-25-800	800-50-1250
Andhra*	210-15/2-300	(i) 400-40/2-600 (ii) 300-30/2-420-40/2-500	(i) 750-50/2-1000 (ii) 500-40/2-700
Annamalai	(a) 180-10-300 for Engg., & Tech. (b) 150-10-300 for others	(a) 250-15-400-EB-20-500 for Engg. & Tech. (b) 250-15-400-20-500 for others	(a) 400-25-700-EB-40-900- for Engg. & Tech. (b) 400-20-700
Banaras*	(i) 300-20 600 (for Engg., Tech., Min. & Met.) (ii) 200-15-410-20-450 (Kamacha Section) (iii) 250-15-400-20-600 (Others)	(i) 600-40-1000 (Engg., Tech. Min. & Met.) (ii) 500-25 800 (Others)	University Professor (i) 1000-50-1750 (Tech., Engg., Min. & Met.) (ii) 800 50-1250 (Others)
Baroda*	(i) 300-15-450 (ii) 200-15-350 (iii) 200-15-300	400-25-650	700-50-1000
Bihar	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	350-25-650-EB-35-1000	850-50-1250
Bombay	300-25-600	500 25-800	800-50-1250
Calcutta*	200-25-600	500-50/2-700	(i) 800-50-1000 (ii) 700-50/2-1000
Delhi	200-15-290-20-410-25-560	500-25-800	800-40-1000-(Selection) 50-1250
Gauhati	250-25/2-600	500-50/2-700	700-50/2-1000
Gujarat	250 25-500	400-30-700	800-50 1250
Karnatak	250-15-400	300-25-650	600-50-1100
Lucknow	350-25-600 for Medicine 300-20-480-EB-20-500 for others	(i) 600-30-900 for Medicine (ii) 500-30-800 for Medicine 500-25-800 for others	(i) 1100-40-1340 (Medicine) (ii) 900-40-1140 (Medicine) 800-50-1250 for Others

*The scales relate to

University Teaching Departments

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	(i) 200-15-350-20-450-25-500 (ii) 150-10-250	400-25-600	750-50-1000
Mysore*	(i) 200-10-250 (ii) 150-10-200 (iii) 100-10-150		(i) 700-30-850 (ii) 400-25-700 (iii) 350-25/2-400 (iv) 250-25/2-350
Nagpur	225-225-250-15-400	400-50-600-40-800	800-50-1000
Osmania*	250-20-450-EB-25-550	400-25-550-EB-30-700	600-40-1000-EB-50-1200
Punjab	(i) 300-25-650 (ii) 250-20-450-460	510 30-750	800-50-1250
Patna	200-40/2-400-EB-30-700	300-35/2-440-EB-40-640-EB-40-1000	850-50-1250
Poona	250-10-400	350-15-500	500-20-600
Rajputana	250-20-450-25-600	500-30-800	800-40-1000-EB-50-1250
Roorkee	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850 (Starting 300)	600-40-1000	2000-100-2500
Saugar	300-25-500-EB-25-600	500-30-800-EB-30-860-40-900	900-50-1350
Travancore	(i) 275-10-325 (ii) 225-10-275 (iii) 175-10-225		450-50-750
Utkal	(i) 300-20-500 (Languages) (ii) 200 15-260-25-435-EB-25-610-EB-30-700	300-20-320-25-420-30-570-EB-30-690-30-780-EB-40-860	600-40-960
Visva-Bharati	(i) 175-15-400 (ii) 130-10-300	300-20-600	500-25-750

university colleges.

N. B. The remaining four universities do not have teaching departments.

one college to another. The scales in affiliated colleges were comparatively lower as usual. There was no appreciable improvement in the over all picture during the year. The steps taken by the University Grants Commission to improve salary scales of teachers are given in the opening paragraphs of this chapter.

Table LIX—Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources

Source	1953-54		1954-55	
	Amount	Percent- age	Amount	Percent- age
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	11,30,30,652	48.7	12,81,81,217	49.4
Local Board Funds	6,05,295	0.2	5,49,994	0.2
Fees	9,00,21,562	38.8	10,00,30,293	38.6
Endowments	83,09,673	3.6	75,20,010	2.9
Other Sources	2,02,52,369	8.7	2,30,66,354	8.9
Total	23,22,19,551	100.0	25,93,47,868	100.0

Expenditure

The universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning reported total direct expenditure of Rs 25,93,47,868 during the year. This is 11.7 per cent more than the amount spent in 1953-54. Of the total, Rs. 24,65,41,163 (95.1 per cent) were incurred on boys' institutions and Rs 1,28,06,705 (4.9 per cent) on girls' institutions. The break-up of the expenditure as on different types of institutions was : universities Rs. 7,41,71,561 (28.6 per cent), arts & science colleges Rs. 11,86,75,096 (45.8 per cent), professional & technical colleges Rs. 6,31,04,380 (24.3 per cent) and special education colleges Rs 33,96,831 (1.3 per cent). The percentage of increase in these types of institutions over the corresponding figures of 1953-54 were 13.3 per cent, 9.9 per cent, 12.5 per cent and 25.4 per cent respectively. The expenditure on universities and colleges constituted 19.8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of institutions. The distribution of expenditure according to sources of income is given in table LIX. Government funds accounted for 49.4 per cent of the expenditure. The next major source of income was fees from students which contributed to the extent of 38.6 per cent. The share of the endowments in the expenditure was 2.9 per cent and that of other sources 8.9 per cent. Local boards had the lowest contribution (0.2 per cent) to make

Of the total expenditure, Rs 8,71,22,843 (33.6 per cent) were spent on government institutions, Rs. 13,39,445 (0.5 per cent) on local board institutions and Rs 17,08,85,580 (65.9 per cent) on institutions managed

by private bodies. The corresponding percentages in the previous year were 33.7, 0.6 and 65.7 respectively.

Table LX gives the expenditure on universities and colleges in the different States for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. All the States, except Andhra, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and Tripura reported increased expenditure on universities and colleges during the period under report. In Andhra, the decrease in expenditure was due to the reclassification of direct and indirect expenditure. The non-recurring expenditure incurred on purchase of library books, apparatus and equipments was wrongly shown as direct expenditure in the previous year. In Coorg, expenditure went down, because in 1953-54 a laboratory was set up and books were added to the library, as degree classes were started. In Kutch, the apparent decrease was again due to the reclassification of direct and indirect expenditure.

Among Part A States, Bihar showed the highest percentage of increase (22.9 per cent) and U.P. had also similar increase (22.6 per cent). In Orissa, this increase was negligible (1.4 per cent). Among Part B States, Pepsu registered phenomenal rise in the expenditure (79.6 per cent), followed by Jammu and Kashmir (45.9 per cent), while it was the lowest in Travancore-Cochin (0.5 per cent). The opening of 3 government colleges in Pepsu accounts for such a big increase in its expenditure. Vindhya Pradesh led the Part C States in this respect with an increase of 33.0 per cent, followed by Bhopal (30.4 per cent). Delhi came on the other end of the scale with an increase of 6.6 per cent.

Column (17) of Table LX gives the percentage of the total direct expenditure on universities and colleges during 1954-55. Among Part A States, this percentage varied from 12.4 per cent in Andhra to 26.0 per cent in West Bengal, among part B States, from 9.4 per cent in Saurashtra to 26.0 per cent in Rajasthan and in Part C States, from 4.4 per cent in respect of Himachal Pradesh to 36.3 per cent in Delhi.

Columns (18) to (22) of Table LX detail the extent to which expenditure on higher education was shared by the government, local boards, fees, endowments and other sources. Among Part A States, Bihar received the highest contribution (62.5 per cent) from government funds followed by Madhya Pradesh and Orissa with 62.3 per cent and 61.6 per cent respectively. Government's share was the lowest in Punjab. The expenditure met by local boards was negligibly small. Fees accounted for 61.8 per cent of the total expenditure in Punjab, 51.8 per cent in Andhra and 50.7 per cent in Bombay. In all Part B States except Travancore-Cochin, major part of the expenditure was met from government funds, the most significant among them being Pepsu (74.3 per cent), while in Travancore-Cochin it was 25.1 per cent. Part C States followed the pattern of Part B States in this respect. Government expenditure was the highest in Bhopal (87.4 per cent) and the lowest in Ajmer (50.8 per cent).

The average annual costs in arts and science colleges, professional and technical colleges and special education colleges in the different States may be seen in columns (25) to (27) of table LVIII which shows wide

Table LX—Direct Expenditure on

State	Universities		Arts and Science† Colleges		Colleges for Professional Education
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	12,60,616	11,37,212	51,91,086	50,42,205	20,79,169
Assam	13,25,359	14,19,381	16,24,142	19,08,022	9,31,947
Bihar	34,62,037	46,15,081	55,45,338	65,24,306	35,79,968
Bombay	98,87,033	1,11,79,255	1,61,16,148	1,74,95,852	1,24,10,016
Madhya Pradesh	21,42,294	22,62,567	31,08,809	36,22,149	38,23,264
Madras	48,84,088	51,83,163	82,80,142	96,22,308	52,78,457
Orissa	6,96,912	7,86,396	21,95,962	21,54,776	5,75,085
Punjab	60,28,275	60,91,112	63,84,624	66,80,649	27,25,511
Uttar Pradesh	2,04,24,838	2,52,78,367	1,37,44,897	1,48,33,045	28,64,934
West Bengal	67,42,853	71,06,430	1,26,96,096	1,45,50,917	1,10,39,130
Hyderabad	20,91,626	25,00,502	43,40,426	43,57,508	17,94,565
Jammu & Kashmir	2,17,206	2,54,408	5,32,430	8,76,416	1,32,002
Madhya Bharat	..	...	31,07,894	36,78,202	10,63,928
Mysore	9,34,540	8,79,567	44,31,475	48,80,190	11,90,877
Pepsu	...	...	11,37,981	19,89,594	5,36,100
Rajasthan	10,16,443	11,54,877	42,85,066	48,00,586	14,05,411
Saurashtra	...	...	7,70,338	8,96,741	5,13,742
Travancore Cochin	19,16,229	15,73,013	50,56,110	52,93,729	7,49,445
Ajmer	..	...	12,54,515	13,56,160	...
Bhopal	...	...	3,65,140	4,76,640	...
Coorg	...	...	3,24,946	1,76,044	...
Delhi	24,25,104	27,50,230	62,70,157	61,55,766	33,96,048
Himachal Pradesh*	...	...	1,97,839	1,61,769	...
Kutch	...	...	1,07,026	73,560	...
Manipur	...	...	1,54,073	1,72,747	...
Tripura	...	...	3,42,427	3,34,477	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	4,21,516	5,60,738	...
India	6,54,55,453	7,41,71,561	10,79,66,693	11,86,75,096	5,60,89,599

†Includes Research Institutions

*Includes figures of erstwhile

Universities and Colleges by States

Colleges for Professional Education	Colleges for Special Education		Total		State
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,43,341	1,61,646	2,12,719	86,92,517	86,35,477	Andhra
8,90,332	...	8,526	38,81,448	42,26,261	Assam
43,08,249	...	28,246	1,25,87,343	1,54,75,882	Bihar
1,23,27,129	6,00,294	7,19,798	3,90,13,491	4,17,22,034	Bombay
41,58,237	...	63,658	90,74,367	1,01,06,611	Madhya Pradesh
58,15,289	3,56,828	3,54,400	1,87,99,515	2,09,75,160	Madras
5,77,872	88,029	88,044	35,55,988	36,07,088	Orissa
28,24,996	..	...	1,51,38,410	1,55,96,757	Punjab
53,04,515	2,70,004	3,12,286	3,73,04,673	4,57,28,213	Uttar Pradesh
1,19,83,066	2,79,122	4,21,867	3,07,67,201	3,40,62,280	West Bengal
19,10,583	...	...	82,26,617	87,68,593	Hyderabad
1,56,121	56,141	81,703	9,37,779	13,68,648	Jammu & Kashmir
11,37,112	1,16,413	1,62,984	42,88,235	49,78,298	Madhya Bharat
12,84,040	1,64,295	1,85,073	67,21,187	72,28,870	Mysore
10,17,768	...	..	16,74,081	30,07,362	Pepsu
16,85,568	2,77,226	3,38,273	69,84,146	79,79,294	Rajasthan
6,71,313	...	...	12,84,080	15,68,054	Saurashtra
8,56,007	56,149	73,270	77,57,933	77,96,019	Travancore-Cochin
...	3,408	4,326	12,57,923	13,60,486	Ajmer
...	1,200	1,200	3,66,340	4,77,840	Bhopal
...	...	...	3,24,946	1,76,044	Coorg
39,52,852	2,77,141	3,29,461	1,23,68,450	1,31,88,309	Delhi
...	..	...	1,97,839	1,61,769	Himachal Pradesh*
...	...	...	1,07,026	73,560	Kutch
...	...	10,997	1,54,073	1,83,744	Manipur
...	...	...	3,42,427	3,34,477	Tripura
...	..	...	4,21,516	5,60,738	Vindhya Pradesh
6,31,04,380	27,07,896	33,96,831	23,22,19,551	25,93,47,868	India

providing teaching facilities.
Bilaspur State also.

Table LX—Direct Expenditure

State	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Total Direct Expenditure on Education		Percentage of met	
	Amount	Percent- age	1953-54	1954-55	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.					
Andhra	— 57,040	— 0.1	12.3	12.4	38.7	0.4
Assam	+ 3,44,813	+ 8.9	15.5	15.1	45.5	...
Bihar	+ 28,88,539	+ 22.9	18.8	21.1	62.5	0.0
Bombay	+ 27,08,543	+ 6.9	17.9	18.1	34.6	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	+ 10,32,244	+ 11.4	17.7	17.3	62.3	0.1
Madras	+ 21,75,645	+ 11.6	14.0	14.5	38.8	0.0
Orissa	+ 51,100	+ 1.4	16.9	15.5	61.6	...
Punjab	+ 4,58,347	+ 3.0	27.0	24.7	31.2	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	+ 84,23,540	+ 22.6	21.0	23.6	48.2	0.0
West Bengal	+ 33,05,079	+ 10.7	27.7	26.0	52.6	0.0
Hyderabad	+ 5,41,976	+ 6.6	16.3	16.1	72.8	...
Jammu and Kashmir	+ 4,30,869	+ 45.9	19.3	20.1	69.8	...
Madhya Bharat	+ 6,90,063	+ 16.1	21.5	21.7	66.3	0.0
Mysore	+ 5,07,683	+ 7.6	18.9	19.4	63.1	...
Pepsu	+ 13,33,281	+ 79.6	13.6	20.0	74.2	..
Rajasthan	+ 9,95,148	+ 14.2	24.4	26.0	67.3	..
Saurashtra	+ 2,83,974	+ 22.1	8.3	9.4	64.8	...
Travancore-Cochin	+ 38,086	+ 0.5	21.5	20.2	25.1	...
Ajmer	+ 1,02,563	+ 8.2	17.8	18.3	50.8	...
Bhopal	+ 1,11,500	+ 30.4	16.5	16.8	87.4	...
Coorg	— 1,48,902	— 45.8	20.8	10.7	73.7	...
Delhi	+ 8,19,859	+ 6.6	37.5	36.3	71.0	...
Himachal Pradesh*	— 36,070	— 18.2	5.0	4.4	72.8	...
Kutch	— 33,466	— 31.3	9.2	5.7	82.3	...
Manipur	+ 29,671	+ 19.3	8.8	9.7	51.6	...
Tripura	— 7,950	— 2.3	15.3	11.1	66.9	...
Vindhya Pradesh	+ 1,39,222	+ 33.0	7.7	6.0	84.6	...
India	+ 2,71,28,317	+ 11.7	19.5	19.8	49.4	0.2

*Includes the figures of

on Universities and Colleges by States—(Contd.)

Expenditure (1954-55) from			Average Annual Cost per pupil (1954-55)			State
Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	In Arts and Science Colleges	In Colleges for Profes- sional Education	In Colleges for Special Education	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
51.8	4.9	4.2	Rs. 180.2	Rs. 1,068.8	Rs. 337.1	Andhra
49.6	0.6	4.3	178.0	694.5	1,218.0	Assam
31.3	0.9	5.3	190.7	633.7	882.7	Bihar
50.7	4.2	9.5	290.0	494.1	1,011.0	Bombay
28.7	1.9	7.0	313.5	774.9	3,031.3	Madhya Pradesh
49.4	11.6	0.2	244.1	676.8	259.3	Madras
33.4	0.7	4.3	401.3	1,196.4	409.5	Orissa
61.8	2.1	4.8	218.7	854.5	...	Punjab
26.5	1.3	24.0	219.6	1,184.8	187.9	Uttar Pradesh
41.9	1.1	4.4	160.3	1,311.1	203.2	West Bengal
15.6	0.7	10.9	403.0	552.2	...	Hyderabad
18.4	5.9	5.9	189.1	483.3	227.0	Jammu & Kashmir
27.5	1.1	5.1	221.0	815.1	166.5	Madhya Bharat
32.6	0.2	4.1	178.0	252.5	153.1	Mysore
17.0	0.2	8.5	322.1	8,481.4	...	Pepsu
20.6	9.8	2.3	193.6	928.2	180.4	Rajasthan
27.8	1.6	5.3	337.4	1,015.6	...	Saurashtra
68.5	0.3	6.1	172.6	389.4	466.7	Travancore-Cochin
35.9	5.8	7.5	299.9	...	206.0	Ajmer
12.5	...	0.1	455.7	...	48.0	Bhopal
23.3	...	3.0	586.8	...	...	Coorg
21.0	1.0	7.0	274.1	1,363.1	764.4	Delhi
27.2	...	...	401.4	...	...	Himachal Pradesh*
17.3	...	0.4	432.7	...	...	Kutch
41.4	6.8	0.2	221.8	...	92.4	Manipur
30.0	1.4	1.7	324.4	...	...	Tripura
15.4	...	0.0	392.7	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
38.6	2.9	8.9	222.3	747.2	285.5	India

erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

disparities as usual. On an average, the annual cost per pupil was Rs. 222.3 in an arts and science college, Rs. 747.2 in a professional college and Rs. 285.5 in a special education college.

Free-places Scholarships and Stipends

Government of India continued to sponsor following scholarship schemes for higher studies in the country during this year.:

1. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme.

2. Research Training Scholarships Scheme for research in scientific and technical subjects in universities and other institutions of higher learning ; and

3. Cultural Scholarships Scheme for indigenous students and students of Indian origin from Asia, Africa, and Commonwealth countries.

As many as 35,402 persons applied for scholarships under scheme (1), out of which, 20,658 persons were awarded scholarships at a cost of Rs. 107.89 lakhs.

Under scheme (2) the number of research training scholarships awarded was 547—314 senior (each of Rs 200 p.m) and 233 junior (each of Rs. 100 p m). An expenditure of Rs. 8 62 lakhs was incurred during the year under this scheme

Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme, 143 scholarships were offered, of which, 91 were actually availed of during the year. The total amount spent on this account was Rs. 5,98,859.

Besides these scholarships, State governments and universities awarded scholarships on the results of the examinations conducted by boards and universities. Research scholarships were also provided by all the universities. Free concessions to the extent of 5 to 15 per cent of the total enrolment were granted by the institutions to poor and meritorious students. Students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes received stipends and/or free-ships. During the year, the total expenditure on scholarships and stipends in universities and colleges amounted to Rs 2,41,16,245 and on other financial concessions Rs 15,96,157. In addition, a sum of Rs. 80,27,661 was foregone on free studentships granted to the students.

OUTPUT OF

GRADUATES

1954-55

40,445

16,704

ARTS

SCIENCE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCE

ENGG.
& TECH.

LAW

MEDICINE

PHYSICAL
EDUCATION

TEACHERS
TRAINING

VET.
SCIENCE

OTHERS

IN THOUSANDS 0

3

5

7

9



Examination Results

The results of Intermediate, Graduate and Post-Graduate examinations held during 1954 and 1955 are given in Table LXI below :

Table LXI—Results of Examination

Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. A.†	1,69,287	1,89,385	71,640	86,741	42.3	45.8
I. Sc.	78,973.	85,042	33,211	39,735	42.1	46.7
B. A.	74,824	81,421	35,773	40,445	47.8	49.6
B. Sc.	31,107	34,754	14,405	16,704	46.3	48.1
M. A.	10,281	11,729	7,753	8,892	75.4	75.8
M. Sc.	2,667	2,946	2,068	2,211	77.5	75.1
Professional Subjects*	48,237	53,005	30,162	33,181	62.5	62.6

Broadly speaking, the pass percentage was about 50 at both intermediate and degree levels as against 75 at the masters' level. About 37 per cent of those studying professional subjects at degree or equivalent level did not come up to the pass standards. State-wise details of passes in I.A. & I.Sc., B.A. & B.Sc. and M.A. & M.Sc. and professional courses (degree or equivalent) examinations are given in Table LXII.

†In Madras and Andhra, I.A. includes I.Sc., also.

*Degree and equivalent examinations only.

Table LXII—Number of Passes in

State	Intermediate (Arts and Science)			B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass and Hons)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	6,312	401	6,713	2,073	154	2,227
Assam	1,549	275	1,824	627	111	738
Bihar	6,406	427	6,833	2,325	186	2,511
Bombay	8,142	2,046	10,188	5,533	1,527	7,060
Madhya Pradesh	1,891	661	2,552	1,489	427	1,916
Madras	9,711	1,471	11,182	3,919	853	4,772
Orissa	916	93	1,014	673	53	726
Punjab	8,870	2,109	10,979	5,863	1,347	7,210
Uttar Pradesh	31,422	5,856	37,278	12,197	1,716	13,913
West Bengal	13,352	2,452	15,804	4,384	1,112	5,496
Hyderabad	2,133	339	2,472	949	182	1,131
Jammu & Kashmir	823	152	975	330	52	382
Madhya Bharat	1,514	396	1,910	361	74	435
Mysore	2,577	585	3,462	1,517	341	1,858
Pepsu	483	88	571	234	42	276
Rajasthan	1,565	310	1,875	1,248	127	1,375
Saurashtra	556	76	632	337	74	411
Travancore-Cochin	4,550	1,396	5,946	2,146	633	2,779
Ajmer	3,016	278	3,324	177	41	218
Bhopal	68	15	83	76	9	85
Coorg	43	9	52	5	3	8
Delhi	296	...	296	1,057	309	1,366
Himachal Pradesh	38	4	42	20	4	24
Kutch	41	7	48	..	...	...
Manipur	100	4	104	30	..	30
Tripura	153	26	179	59	7	66
Vindhya Pradesh	131	7	138	126	10	136
India	1,06,938	19,488	1,26,476	47,755	9,394	57,149

different University Examinations by States

M.A. and M.Sc.			Research (Including Professional Subjects)			Professional (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas only)			State
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
135	15	150	9	...	9	1,373	92	1,465	Andhra
69	8	77	.	...	...	174	12	186	Assam
709	52	761		...	...	1,899	82	1,981	Bihar
685	223	908	68	5	73	4,764	628	5,392	Bombay
670	106	776	10	...	10	1,214	105	1,319	Madhya Pradesh
263	48	311	17	3	20	2,638	363	3,001	Madras
72	6	78		...	...	259	21	280	Orissa
801	126	927	10	.	10	1,549	498	2,047	Punjab
3,916	656	4,572	82	7	89	6,438	578	7,016	Uttar Pradesh
612	282	894	80	5	85	3,714	494	4,208	West Bengal
100	28	128	..	...	..	873	71	944	Hyderabad
23	8	31	.	...	..	97	39	136	Jammu & Kashmir
155	9	164	.	..	.	510	23	533	Madhya Bharat
109	24	133	16	1	17	1,122	68	1,190	Mysore
31	7	38	..	.	...	51	2	53	Pepsu
290	77	367	..	..	..	1,129	35	1,164	Rajasthan
21	6	27		.		24	..	24	Saurashtra
77	27	104	4	.	4	843	285	1,128	Travancore-Cochin
64	1	65	..	...	...	102	1	103	Ajmer
11	4	15	..	...	...	36	1	37	Bhopal
..	.		.	...	...	.	...	...	Coorg
387	129	516	10	3	13	779	169	948	Delhi
...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh
..	.	..		...	..	...	.	..	Kutch
	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	Manipur
.	..	..	...	...	...	16	...	16	Tripura
52	9	61		..	...	10	...	10	Vindhya Pradesh
9,252	1,851	11,103	306	24	330	29,614	3,567	33,181	India

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The key to all educational improvement lies in better type of teachers. This means not only improvement in their professional efficiency but also the development of their total personality. Teachers' training institutions continued to address themselves to this two-fold task during the year. They paid increasing attention to craft work, social welfare and community and village improvement activities for the social and emotional development of the pupil-teachers. A large number of traditional type of training schools were converted into basic training schools. Short-term training courses in basic education were organised for the benefit of teachers trained in the traditional type of education. The departments of education of State governments and teachers' organisations organised conferences, seminars, discussion groups, etc., where teachers met and exchanged ideas and experiences.

With a view to securing the active co-operation of the practising teachers in the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission and of the Secondary Education International Team, the Central Ministry of Education held, in co-operation with the Ford Foundation, 8 Seminars on regional basis in various parts of the country covering almost all the States. The participants, 40 for each seminar, included headmasters of secondary schools, inspecting officers, teachers of training colleges, etc. The programme of these seminars, each lasting four weeks, included group and general discussions, formulation of specific projects and organisation of social evenings and excursions to neighbouring places of educational and cultural value. Occasionally, eminent educationists were invited to speak on current educational problems. A special feature of most of the projects formulated for the improvement of secondary education was that these could be implemented by the headmasters themselves without any external assistance. A seminar of principals of training colleges was held at Hyderabad in November-December, 1954, to draw up a programme for extension services in teachers' training colleges. A 'workshoppers' seminar of 40 participants from the four workshops held in 1954 was held at New Delhi from 3rd to 14th January, 1955.

The Central Institute of Education, Delhi, continued to be the only teachers' training institute under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Education. The year under report was a period of consolidation rather than expansion for the institute. The Child Guidance Centre carried on the work of standardising an individual test of intelligence and prepared a group test of intelligence for children of 11 years and above. The Institute organised a seminar on 'Vitalising School Libraries in Delhi State' and the second All-India Seminar on 'Educational and Vocational Guidance'.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

A brief account of the important developments in the field of Teachers' Training in the different States is given below :—

Andhra

M.Ed. course was started in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry. The course was of one year's duration for whole time students and of two years' duration for part-time students. Shortened B.Ed course was conducted for the benefit of secondary grade trained graduate teachers in the same college and 61 pupils were trained. The collegiate trained teachers' certificate examination was discontinued as the Andhra University permitted the students who had completed shortened B.Ed. to sit for the B.Ed examination. One aided basic training school was opened. Two Pandits' Training classes were conducted in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, for the training of language teachers in which 25 teachers were trained. As a temporary measure supplementary T.S.L.C. Public Examination was conducted in September, 1954.

Assam

The Hindi Training Centre, Tezpur enrolled 112 students for teaching hindi in secondary schools, as against 105 during the previous year. During the year one Guru Training Institute at Haflong was provincialised while the other at Nowgong was amalgamated with the normal school.

Bihar

A short training course for untrained graduate teachers was conducted at each divisional headquarter. A short refresher course in science teaching was organised at each divisional headquarter for the teachers of high schools. With a view to improving the teaching of english in schools, a refresher course for english teachers was held at the Patna Training College. A seminar on world history was also held in the same college for a month for teachers and head-masters of secondary schools. A conference of divisional superintendents of basic and social education was held to discuss the syllabus for the short training course and to find out ways and means of improving the expanding junior basic training schools. It was decided to hold an intensive four months' training course for the existing 1,200 untrained teachers in primary and middle schools from 1st March, 1955 to 30th June, 1955. At the request of the Government of Bhopal, the State government deputed two teachers to that State for imparting training in basic education.

A non-recurring grant of Rs. 66,666 was sanctioned for extension in and improvement of the buildings of junior basic training schools.

Bombay

The syllabus for part I of the S.T.C. examination was revised during the year. Under the new rules, candidates were required to

take four papers instead of three, give 30 lessons instead of 15, attend 50 lessons of trained teachers and write 6 essays under the guidance of persons approved by the Educational Inspector concerned. In the examination, the candidates were given the option to answer the question paper in the regional languages. This was done to provide an incentive to teachers in primary schools to get themselves trained.

Madhya Pradesh

Consequent on the adoption of the policy of introducing basic primary education in the State, the government converted all the normal training schools into basic training schools and opened 8 new basic training schools during the year. Hitherto, no facilities were available in the State for training of pre-primary teachers. To fill up the gap, the State government opened two Pre-Primary Montessori Training Institutes for women—one at Nagpur and other at Jabalpur.

Madras

The regulations regarding admission to the secondary grade and senior basic training course were amended. Candidates belonging to scheduled castes and other backward communities who had failed in S.S.L.C. examination were made eligible for admission to the said courses provided they had secured in several subjects a prescribed percentage of marks.

During the year under review, three normal training schools for men and one for women were converted into basic type. A new government basic training school for men was established at Melur and the aided basic training school for women at Ambattur was closed down.

Orissa

The syllabus of the elementary training schools was revised on basic lines and the teaching of craft made compulsory. Five mobile training squads continued to function in the State. They provided a month's training in basic education to teachers and trained 1,553 primary school teachers during the year.

Punjab

The Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Chandigarh, and the Sohanlal Training College, Ambala, started functioning during the year under report.

Two new basic training schools were opened. An oriental training and modern Indian languages class to train teachers in sanskrit, hindi and punjabi was opened and attached to the Basic Training College, Chandigarh.

The emergency basic training centres were replaced by regular training units. A short-term in-service training course was organised to acquaint teachers with the requirements of basic education.

Uttar Pradesh

The year under report saw the revival of C T. courses for boys which were abolished in 1949-50. Under the Central Intensive Educational Development Scheme No 1 of the First Five-year Plan, 3 government training institutions for J T C were converted into junior basic training schools. These institutions followed revised syllabus on the lines of basic education with special emphasis on agriculture, craft and community work. The syllabus of the Basic Training College, Lucknow, was revised to include the teaching of one main and one subsidiary craft. In the College of Home Science, Allahabad, two years' course for high school-passed candidates was replaced by one year's course for intermediate-passed candidates with home science as one of the subjects in the high school. Constrctive Training College continued to train craft teachers in the higher secondary schools. In addition to general theory of pedagogy, candidates got specialised training in one of the crafts. The Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad continued its investigations and experiments in the field of education. Workshops for teachers of english of training colleges and selected schools and for teachers of science were organised. A two-week training course in the teaching of english was conducted in collaboration with the British Council. A convention of about 80 teachers of hindi was held in which ways and means of improving the quality of work of teachers and students were discussed. The Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad, took up projects for standardisation of space test, group test, etc. It conducted a full session training for 10 guidance psychologists.

West Bengal

The women's' section of the David Hare Training College was separated and converted into an independent institution—the Institute of Education for Women. The capacity of the David Hare Training College was increased to 250 and that of the Institute of Education for Women to 100. A research laboratory was set up at the Basic Training College, Banipur, which was to work in collaboration with the Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research at the David Hare Training College, Calcutta. Facilities for basic teachers' training were increased and the contents of training enriched. Spinning, weaving and agriculture were taught as compulsory basic crafts, while leather work, cane work, mat making, etc. as optional and subsidiary crafts. The trainees were required to take refresher course after six months of actual field work. The training of teachers for special subject such as domestic science and physical education also received increased attention.

Hyderabad.

The Training School, Aurangabad, was upgraded into a teachers' training college and a normal training school was converted into a basic training school. Short-term courses in craft training were organised at which 230 teachers were trained. A short training course of five weeks' duration was conducted in each district of the State and about 1,560 teachers had the benefit of training. A refresher course in the teaching of english was conducted in co-operation with the British Council. Sixty teachers attended this course.

Jammu and Kashmir

A training college was started at Jammu to provide facilities for the training of women teachers for teaching domestic science in girls' schools. The services of one lady teacher were acquired from the Lady Irwin College, Delhi to teach in this college. Two lady lecturers from Delhi were invited to organise a refresher course at Srinagar to train teachers to start domestic science in various schools. The Bureau of Intelligence Testing and Vocational Guidance, established in the Teachers' Training College, Srinagar, perfected and standardised tests to assess aptitudes, achievements and mental development of school students.

Madhya Bharat

One basic training school was established at Bhind. A refresher training course was organised at the Normal School, Sheopur, at which 57 teachers were trained. The government sanctioned 8 scholarships for L. T. and 7 for C. T. trainees. The trainees in the Government Training College, Dewas, undertook a tour of historical places in Bombay and Mandu.

Mysore

The Teachers' Training Institute at Chittaldrug was started during the year. The special training centre at Vidyanagar meant for primary school teachers was closed down as the standard of instruction provided there was lower than that provided in regular training institutes. Two new training institutes were programmed to be opened in its place. A training school for women was opened under private management in Bangalore. The intake at the Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar, was increased from 80 to 144. A short-term training course of six weeks was conducted at Vidyanagar for the untrained matriculate teachers newly employed under the Central Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment. A batch of 44 teachers of high schools took a refresher course in teaching methods in English conducted at Mysore by the British Council.

Pepsu

During the year, a seminar was organised for primary school teachers. The participating teachers had an opportunity to learn about the latest trends in elementary education and improved techniques of instruction.

Rajasthan

Short refresher courses were conducted at various centres to train teachers in the techniques of basic system of teaching.

Saurashtra

The State had no provision for the training of graduates and as such deputed 14 teachers for training outside the State. Thirty teachers were trained in spinning and weaving.

Bhopal

The basic training school opened under the Ford Foundation in 1953-54 was closed down and a better equipped basic training school with double the capacity was opened during the year under report.

Himachal Pradesh

The Basic Training School Auhar, in the former State of Bilaspur, which merged in this State, during the year under report, was equipped to impart basic training to graduates

Manipur

The State, having no arrangements of its own for the training of graduate teachers deputed 15 graduate teachers to receive training outside the State.

Tripura

One basic training school was started in the State during the year under report.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Institutions

The total number of training schools in the country rose by 52 to 860 (622 for men and 238 for women). Besides these schools, some secondary schools and training colleges provided facilities for training primary school teachers. Of the total number of training schools, 452 (52.6 per cent) were managed by government, 13 (1.5 per cent) by local boards and 395 (45.9 per cent) by private bodies. The corresponding percentages for the year 1953-54 were 55.0, 1.6 and 43.4 respectively. Of the private schools, 312 received aid from the government.

Table LXIII gives the number of teachers' training schools in the different States during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. The increase in the number of training schools was reported by the States of Bombay (from 114 to 147), Madhya Pradesh (from 23 to 34), Hyderabad (from 11 to 15), Punjab (from 7 to 9), Madhya Bharat (from 8 to 10), Madras (from 144 to 145), Mysore (from 11 to 12) and Travancore-Cochin (from 70 to 71). Coorg and Tripura reported a new school each. The number of schools in Andhra, Bihar, Orissa, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh remained the same as in the previous year. Two schools were closed down in Assam. Conversion of some training schools into training colleges and janta colleges and the opening of some new schools resulted in an over-all decrease of 2 schools in Uttar Pradesh. A training school in Jammu and Kashmir was raised to a training college, but it continued to provide training to primary school teachers also. There was a training school in North East Frontier Agency. A. and N. Islands was the only State which had no provision for teachers' training within its territory.

Table LXIII—Number of

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	49	49	29	29	78	78
Assam	29	27	4	4	33	31
Bihar	77	77	12	12	89	89
Bombay	69	91	45	56	114	147
Madhya Pradesh	15	23	8	11	23	34
Madras	76	76	68	69	144	145
Orissa	30	30	2	2	32	32
Punjab	6	8	1	1	7	9
Uttar Pradesh	73	74	22	19	95	93
West Bengal	45	44	10	10	55	54
Hyderabad	8	12	3	3	11	15
Jammu & Kashmir	1	...	...	...	1	...
Madhya Bharat	6	8	2	2	8	10
Mysore	7	8	4	4	11	12
Pepsu	3	3	...	...	3	3
Rajasthan	10	10	2	2	12	12
Saurashtra	6	6	3	3	9	9
Travancore-Cochin	61	61	9	10	70	71
Ajmer	1	1	...	...	1	1
Bhopal	2	2	...	...	2	2
Coorg	...	1	...	...	...	1
Delhi	1	1	1	1	2	2
Himachal Pradesh*	3	3	...	...	3	3
Kutch	1	1	...	...	1	1
Manipur	1	1	...	...	1	1
N. E. F. A.	†	1	†	...	†	1
Tripura	...	1	...	...	...	1
Vindhya Pradesh	3	3	...	...	3	3
India	583	622	225	238	808	860

*Includes the figures of erstwhile

†Not available.

Teachers' Training Schools

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Number of Schools in 1954-55 Managed by				State
	Government	Local Boards	Private Bodies		
			Aided	Unaided	
8	9	10	11	12	13
...	41	...	37	...	Andhra
— 2	13	9	8	1	Assam
...	65	...	21	3	Bihar
+33	31	1	73	42	Bombay
+11	27	...	5	2	Madhya Pradesh
+ 1	63	...	81	1	Madras
...	30	...	2	...	Orissa
+ 2	4	1	1	3	Punjab
— 2	56	1	12	24	Uttar Pradesh
— 1	41	1	11	1	West Bengal
+ 4	7	...	5	3	Hyderabad
— 1	...	...	...	...	Jammu & Kashmir
+ 2	10	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
+ 1	9	...	1	2	Mysore
...	3	...	...	...	Pepsu
...	12	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	4	...	5	...	Saurashtra
+ 1	20	...	50	1	Travancore-Cochin
...	1	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	2	...	...	...	Bhopal
+ 1	1	...	...	...	Coorg
...	2	...	...	...	Delhi
...	3	...	...	...	Himachal Pradesh*
...	1	...	...	...	Kutch
...	1	...	...	...	Manipur
+ 1	1	...	...	...	N. E. F. A.
+ 1	1	...	...	...	Tripura
...	3	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
+ 52	452	13	312	83	India

Bilaspur State also,

Table LXIV—Number of Pupils* in

State	Men		Women	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	8,548	7,985	3,249	3,125
Assam	1,604	1,693	189	245
Bihar	4,067	4,981	467	553
Bombay	7,677	8,982	4,040	4,746
Madhya Pradesh	2,136	3,043	780	918
Madras	11,307	10,093	8,487	7,994
Orissa	1,391	1,764	81	83
Punjab	1,792	2,289	747	882
Uttar Pradesh	6,137	6,033	771	770
West Bengal	1,331	1,282	432	468
Hyderabad	1,036	1,115	313	328
Jammu & Kashmir	155	148	80	88
Madhya Bharat	451	557	80	136
Mysore	1,297	1,368	488	445
Pepsu	580	583	190	153
Rajasthan	796	983	155	131
Saurashtra	582	614	331	429
Travancore-Cochin	1,575	1,693	1,810	2,903
Ajmer	199	180	24	25
A. and N. Islands	.	...	...	...
Bhopal	102	112	...	20
Coorg	68	57	9	5
Delhi	186	159	213	243
Himachal Pradesh**	274	257	65	41
Kutch	26	24	20	8
Manipur	56	59	4	6
N.E.F.A.	†	25	†	..
Tripura	.	19	...	7
Vindhya Pradesh	227	190	5	6
India	53,603	56,288	23,030	24,758

*Includes enrolment in training classes

†Includes private students.

**Includes the statistics of

‡Not available.

Teachers' Training Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Out-Put†			State
1953-54	1954-55		Men	Women	Total	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11,797	11,110	— 687	4,400	1,479	5,879	Andhra
1,793	1,938	+ 145	904	125	1,029	Assam
4,534	5,534	+ 1,000	3,288	323	3,611	Bihar
11,717	13,728	+ 2,011	4,152	1,919	6,071	Bombay
2,916	3,961	+ 1,045	1,163	211	1,374	Madhya Pradesh
19,794	18,087	— 1,707	6,964	4,171	11,135	Madras
1,472	1,847	+ 375	849	30	879	Orissa
2,539	3,171	+ 632	1,949	753	2,702	Punjab
6,908	6,803	— 105	5,692	688	6,380	Uttar Pradesh
1,766	1,750	— 16	1,159	564	1,723	West Bengal
1,349	1,443	+ 94	877	188	1,065	Hyderabad
235	236	+ 1	148	102	250	Jammu & Kashmir
531	693	+ 162	484	91	575	Madhya Bharat
1,785	1,813	+ 28	562	237	799	Mysore
770	736	— 34	413	268	681	Pepsu
951	1,114	+ 163	376	6	382	Rajasthan
913	1,043	+ 130	290	97	387	Saurashtra
3,385	4,596	+ 1,211	865	2,171	3,036	Travancore-Cochin
223	205	— 18	177	21	198	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	A. and N. Islands
102	132	+ 30	99	19	118	Bhopal
77	62	— 15	...	...	...	Coorg
399	402	+ 3	145	237	382	Delhi
339	298	— 41	164	23	187	Himachal Pradesh**
46	32	— 14	18	5	23	Kutch
60	65	+ 5	41	3	44	Manipur
†	25	+ 25	25	...	25	N E.F.A.
..	26	+ 26	...	...	...	Tripura
282	196	— 36	179	6	185	Vindhya Pradesh
76,633	81,046	+ 4,413	35,383	13,737	49,120	India

of school standard attached to other institutions,

erstwhile Bilaspur State also.

The distribution of training schools according to managements is given in cols. (9) to (12) of Table LXIII. All the schools in Part C States, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Rajasthan were managed by the government. A great majority of schools in Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore were also managed by government. Of the 13 local board schools, 9 were in Assam alone. Private schools predominated in Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. Bombay had the largest number (42) of unaided schools.

Pupils

The total number of pupil teachers in training schools and training classes attached to other institutions increased from 76,633 (53,603 men and 23,030 women) to 81,046 (56,288 men and 24,758 women) that is, at the rate of 5.8 per cent. Of the pupils receiving education in training schools, 59.7 per cent were in government schools, 0.8 per cent in local board schools and 39.5 per cent in private schools. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 61.9, 0.7 and 37.4 respectively. The number of candidates who qualified for the award of teachers' training certificate was 49,120 (35,383 men and 13,737 women) as compared to 46,218 (33,590 men and 12,628 women) in 1953-54.

The State-wise details of enrolment are given in Table LXIV. All the States excepting Andhra, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Pepsu, Ajmer, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh recorded increase in enrolment, the largest being in Bombay (2,011), followed by Travancore-Cochin (1,211), Madhya Pradesh (1,045), Bihar (1,000), Punjab (632) and Orissa (375).

In Andhra, the abolition of elementary grade training courses in some schools accounted for the decrease. In Madras, the State government have not assigned any specific reason to the decrease. The fall in Uttar Pradesh was due to the decrease of two schools. In Pepsu, the decline in enrolment was due to the reduction in the intake capacity of training schools in order to maintain proper standards of education. Consequent on the decision to introduce two years' training course instead of one year training course in Kutch, admission to the first year class was restricted. The decrease in other States was of minor order. The output of trained teachers in different States is given in cols. (9) to (11) of Table LXIV.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on the teachers' training schools (excluding the amount spent on the training classes attached to other institutions) increased at the rate of 1.8 per cent to Rs. 1,71,48,748. Of this amount, Rs. 1,33,11,133 were spent on institutions for men and Rs. 38,37,615 on those for women. The corresponding figures for 1953-54 were Rs. 1,27,59,606 and Rs. 40,78,115 respectively. Government schools accounted for 74.2 per cent of the expenditure, local board schools 1.8 per cent and private schools 24.0 per cent. The respective percentages for the previous year were 73.3, 1.5 and 25.2. The following table gives the distribution of expenditure according to sources of income.

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

Source	1953-54		1954-55	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	1,41,69,902	84.2	1,42,82,010	83.3
Local Board Funds	62,538	0.4	59,279	0.3
Fees	9,95,775	5.9	11,68,977	6.8
Endowments	8,28,708	4.9	8,41,443	4.9
Other Sources	7,80,798	4.6	7,97,039	4.7
Total	1,68,37,721	100.0	1,71,48,748	100.0

The government continued to bear more than four-fifths of the total expenditure. The share of expenditure from fees increased whereas that from the local board funds declined.

The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 223.6 (Rs. 230.2 in schools for men and Rs. 203.4 in schools for women). Its distribution according to the sources from which it was met was : government Rs. 186.2, local boards Rs. 0.8, fees Rs. 15.2, endowments Rs. 10.9, and other sources Rs. 10.5.

A comparative statement of expenditure on the teachers' training schools in different States, during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55, is given in Table LXVI. All the States except Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur reported increased expenditure during the year. The largest increase was reported by Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 3,06,743), followed by Travancore-Cochin (Rs. 1,26,473), Assam (99,675) and Madras (99,317). The decrease in Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh was due to the decrease in the number of schools which were upgraded into colleges, while that in Mysore to the abolition of the Special Training Centre, Vidya Nagar. In Delhi, the fall was due to non-filling up of the posts of teachers for some time. Figures in cols (13) to (18) of this table indicate the extent to which the expenditure was met from the different sources in various States. The entire expenditure was met from government funds in Pepsu, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, North East Frontier Agency, and Tripura and very nearly so in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. In Travancore-Cochin, 45.0 per cent of the expenditure came from fees.

Table LXVI—Direct Expenditure on

State	On Schools for Men		On Schools for Women		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	7,58,312	7,99,962	3,38,861	2,97,566	10,97,173	10,97,528
Assam	5,65,643	6,65,697	32,916	32,537	5,98,559	6,98,234
Bihar	12,90,147	13,56,435	1,04,850	1,20,172	13,94,997	14,76,607
Bombay	20,17,478	20,66,183	13,98,298	11,21,714	34,15,776	31,87,897
Madhya Pradesh	5,89,680	8,19,062	2,63,839	3,41,200	8,53,519	11,60,262
Madras	10,64,062	11,05,969	8,10,034	8,68,344	18,74,996	19,74,313
Orissa	3,13,386	3,19,215	24,844	26,514	3,38,230	3,45,729
Punjab	1,82,716	2,32,362	35,678	49,965	2,18,394	2,82,327
Uttar Pradesh	21,81,745	19,08,387	5,32,962	4,61,603	27,14,707	23,69,990
West Bengal	4,16,938	4,25,395	1,45,840	1,51,005	5,62,778	5,76,400
Hyderabad	8,41,908	8,74,162	16,262	17,679	8,58,170	8,91,841
Jammu & Kashmir	57,968	...	..	.	57,968	...
Madhya Bharat	1,66,810	2,03,733	40,719	30,077	2,07,529	2,33,810
Mysore	6,41,223	6,11,627	1,01,134	92,591	7,42,357	7,04,218
Pepsu	77,745	99,971	..	..	77,745	99,971
Rajasthan	5,22,965	4,93,527	31,097	33,757	5,54,062	5,27,284
Saurashtra	4,20,790	4,37,300	56,115	58,215	4,76,903	4,95,515
Travancore-Cochin	2,95,316	4,11,561	56,812	67,040	3,52,128	4,78,601
Ajmer	80,770	86,541	..	...	80,770	86,541
Bhopal	28,331	57,949	.	..	28,331	57,949
Coorg	..	10,344	..	..	...	10,344
Delhi	35,126	38,770	86,956	67,636	1,22,082	1,06,406
Himachal Pradesh*	81,208	58,563	..	..	81,208	58,563
Kutch	31,074	39,300	...	...	31,074	39,800
Manipur	13,401	8,783	..	...	13,401	8,783
N.E.F.A.	†	33,408	†	...	†	33,408
Tripura	.	23,379	.	.	...	23,379
Vindhya Pradesh	84,864	1,23,048	..	..	84,864	1,23,048
India	1,27,59,606	1,33,11,133	40,78,115	38,37,615	1,68,37,721	1,71,48,748

*Includes figures of erstwhile

†Not available.

Teachers' Training Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1954-55) met from					State
Amount	Perce- ntage		Govern- ment Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sour- ces	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.		Rs.						
+ 355	+ 0.0	99.3	76.0	...	.	19.9	4.1	Andhra
+ 99,675	+ 16.7	360.3	98.0	0.3	0.1	...	1.6	Assam
+ 81,610	+ 5.9	266.8	93.6	...	0.4	...	6.0	Bihar
— 2,27,879	— 6.7	237.1	68.2	0.5	17.8	1.9	11.6	Bombay
+ 3,06,743	+ 35.9	292.9	96.5	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.3	Madhya Pradesh
+ 99,317	+ 5.3	111.6	69.3	...	2.2	25.2	3.3	Madras
+ 7,499	+ 2.2	187.2	99.2	...	...	..	0.8	Orissa
+ 63,933	+ 29.3	278.2	70.5	1.1	19.0	4.8	4.6	Punjab
— 3,44,717	— 12.7	348.4	89.8	0.5	7.6	0.7	1.4	Uttar Pradesh
+ 13,622	+ 2.4	341.1	87.5	4.6	2.2	4.5	1.2	West Bengal
+ 33,671	+ 3.9	943.7	96.1	...	2.0	...	1.9	Hydrabad
— 57,968	— 100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. & Kashmir
+ 26,281	+ 12.7	337.4	99.7	...	0.3	...	.	Madhya Bharat
— 38,139	— 5.1	402.6	97.9	...	1.6	0.1	0.4	Mysore
+ 22,226	+ 28.6	259.0	100.0	...	...	...	..	Pepsu
— 26,778	— 4.8	512.9	99.9	...	0.1	...	.	Rajasthan
+ 18,612	+ 3.9	475.1	76.9	..	4.0	...	19.1	Saurashtra
+ 1,26,473	+ 35.9	104.1	48.6	...	45.0	...	6.4	Travan.-Cochin
+ 5,771	+ 7.1	422.1	100.0	...	...	...	0.0	Ajmer
+ 29,618	+ 104.5	517.4	100.0	...	...	...	..	Bhopal
+ 10,344	...	166.8	100.0	...	..	...	...	Coorg
— 15,676	— 12.8	304.9	85.7	...	14.3	...	..	Delhi
— 22,645	— 27.9	274.9	100.0	...	..	...	..	H. Pradesh
+ 8,726	+ 28.1	1,243.8	100.0	...	...	..	...	Kutch
— 4,618	— 34.5	135.1	100.0	...	..	..	...	Manipur
+ 33,408	..	1,336.3	100.0	...	...	..	.	N. E. F. A
+ 23,379	...	899.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	Tripura
+ 38,184	+ 45.0	627.8	98.7	...	1.0	..	0.3	V. Pradesh
+ 3,11,027	+ 1.8	223.6	83.3	0.3	6.8	4.9	4.7	India

Bilaspur State also.

LXVII—Number of Teachers' Training Colleges*

State	For Men		For Women		Total		Increase + or Decrease (—)	Number of Colleges (in 1954-55) Managed by		
	1953- 54	1954- 55	1953- 54	1954- 55	1953- 54	1954- 55		Govern- ment	Private Bodies	
									Aided	Unai- ded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra	2	2	1	1	3	3	...	2	1	...
Bihar	2	3	1	1	3	4	+ 1	2	2	...
Bombay	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	6	4	...
M. Pradesh	4	4	2	2	6	6	...	4	2	...
Madras	7	7	3	3	10	10	...	4	6	...
Orissa	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Punjab	1	3	2	2	3	5	+ 2	3	1	1
U. Pradesh	5	11	4	7	9	18	+ 9	11	7	...
W. Bengal	3	3	...	1	3	4	+ 1	3	1	...
Hyderabad	2	3	...	...	2	3	+ 1	2	1	...
J. & Kashmir	1	2	...	...	1	2	+ 1	2	...	...
M. Bharat	2	1	...	...	2	1	— 1	1	...	...
Mysore	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1
Rajasthan	2	3	...	...	2	3	+ 1	1	2	...
Trav-Cochin	2	3	1	1	3	4	+ 1	2	2	...
Delhi	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
India	47	59	14	18	61	77	+16	46	29	2

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

Fees and Stipends

Education continued to be free in the training schools under the management of the State governments and the local boards. The in-service pupil-teachers got their usual salaries or stipends in lieu of salaries. In private schools, the government continued to pay the fees of pupils belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities.

TRAINING COLLEGES

Institutions

During the year under report, there were 77 training colleges for graduates, and undergraduates (59 for men and 18 for women) as compared to 61 colleges (47 for men and 14 for women) in 1953-54. Of these, 18 colleges (10 for men and 8 for women) were for undergraduates. Women were admitted in most of the colleges for men. Forty-six colleges were managed by government, while 29 out of the remaining 31 private colleges received grants in aid. Facilities for the training of teachers were also provided by the teaching departments of the Universities of Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalai, Banaras, Calcutta, Gauhati, Lucknow, Patna and Visva-Bharati and the training classes attached to some arts and science colleges and a research institution.

The State-wise distribution of training colleges, during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55, is given in Table LXVII. In Uttar Pradesh, 6 new training colleges were opened and 3 training schools were raised to colleges. Two colleges were started in Punjab and one each in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin. One training school in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was upgraded into a college. One training college was reclassified as a training school in Madhya Bharat. There was no change in the number of training colleges in other States. Assam, Pepsu, Saurashtra and all the Part C States excepting Delhi continued to be without a training college. Gauhati University and the training departments of St Mary's College in Assam and Brinjandra College, Faridkot in Pepsu continued to provide instruction for B.T. and filled the gap in these States.

Pupils

The total enrolment in the teachers' training colleges, university teaching departments of education and training classes attached to arts and science colleges increased from 8,848 (5,904 men and 2,944 women) in 1953-54 to 11,547 (7,697 men and 3,850 women) during the year under report. On percentage basis, this showed an increase of 30.5 per cent (30.4 per cent in case of men and 30.8 per cent in case of women). The number of candidates who qualified for the award of degrees and equivalent diplomas rose from 6,137 (4,710 men and 1,727 women) to 9,076 (6,274 men and 2,802 women). The number of pupils awarded certificates in teaching further decreased from 1,360 (667 men and 693 women) to 1,344 (712 men and 632 women) in 1954-55.

A comparative statement showing the enrolment in the different States, during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55, is given in Table LXVIII.

Table LXVIII—Number of Pupils*

State	Men		Women		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	388	426	68	72	456	498
Assam	68	77	21	25	89	102
Bihar	196	341	49	60	245	401
Bombay	766	820	332	450	1,088	1,270
Madhya Pradesh	521	517	247	323	768	840
Madras	578	612	254	249	832	861
Orissa	65	64	15	14	80	78
Punjab	462	1,121	585	814	1,047	1,935
Uttar Pradesh	1,483	1,910	548	830	2,031	2,740
West Bengal	432	519	295	340	727	859
Hyderabad	143	246	26	38	169	284
Jammu & Kashmir	51	101	10	40	61	141
Madhya Bharat	101	62	17	8	118	70
Mysore	85	117	17	57	102	174
Pepsu	110	107	10	12	120	119
Rajasthan	194	256	23	26	217	282
Travancore-Cochin	174	298	209	247	383	545
Delhi	97	103	218	245	315	348
India	5,904	7,697	2,944	3,850	8,848	11,547

*Includes pupils in university teaching departments and

**Includes private

in Teachers' Training Colleges

Increase(+) or Decrease(-)	Out-put**						State	
	Degree or Equivalent Diplomas			Certificates				
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
+	42	429	70	499	...	...	...	Andhra
+	13	36	12	48	...	...	...	Assam
+	156	344	57	401	...	...	...	Bihar
+	182	697	394	1,091	147	129	276	Bombay
+	72	173	83	256	166	111	277	Madhya Pradesh
+	29	564	246	810	...	...	...	Madras
-	2	76	15	91	...	...	...	Orissa
+	888	982	469	1,451	65	192	257	Punjab
+	709	1,280	527	1,907	124	179	303	Uttar Pradesh
+	132	702	417	1,119	4	3	7	West Bengal
+	115	133	23	156	68	6	74	Hyderabad
+	80	97	39	136	...	...	...	Jammu & Kashmir
-	48	55	8	63	41	6	47	Madhya Bharat
+	72	109	51	160	...	...	...	Mysore
-	1	49	2	51	...	...	...	Pepsu
+	65	153	21	174	97	6	103	Rajasthan
+	162	303	268	571	..	...	...	Travancore-Cochin
+	33	92	100	192	...	..	...	Delhi
+	2,699	6,274	2,802	9,076	712	632	1,344	India

* training classes attached to arts and science colleges.
 candidates also.

All the States except Orissa, Madhya Bharat and Pepsu shared the increase in enrolment. The fall in number of pupils in Orissa, and Pepsu was of minor order, while that in Madhya Bharat was due to the decrease in the number of institutions.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on the teachers' training colleges (excluding the expenditure on the university teaching departments and the teachers' training classes attached to arts and science colleges) rose from Rs. 43,58,452 to Rs. 52,36,656, that is, at the rate of 20.1 per cent. Of the total, Rs. 42,38,103 were spent on institutions for men and Rs. 9,98,553 on those for women. The percentage of expenditure on training colleges managed by different agencies was: government 73.0 per cent, private aided 26.4 per cent and private unaided 0.6 per cent. The break-up of the expenditure according to the different sources of income for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given in the following table :

Table LXIX—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by Sources

Source	1953-54		1954-55	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	Rs. 34,34,394	78.8	Rs. 40,90,505	78.1
Local Board Funds	...	...	...	...
Fees	5,22,497	12.0	6,85,675	13.1
Endowments	1,48,928	3.4	1,95,942	3.7
Other Sources	2,52,633	5.8	2,64,534	5.1
Total	43,58,452	100.0	52,36,656	100.0

It will be observed that (a) the increase in expenditure was shared by all the sources of income (b) government continued to bear about four-fifths of the expenditure and (c) the proportionate share of fees increased from 12.0 per cent to 13.1 per cent.

The average annual cost per pupil in teachers training colleges fell from Rs 670 1 to Rs 612 4 (Rs 603 1 in colleges for men and Rs. 655 2 in colleges for women) during the year under report. The extent to which it was borne by different sources of income was government Rs 478 3, fees Rs. 80.2, endowments Rs. 22.9 and other sources Rs 31 0.

The state-wise details of expenditure on teachers' training colleges are given in Table LXX. All the States shared the increase in expenditure except Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Madhya Bharat. The decrease in Madhya Bharat was due to the reclassification of one institution, while that in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal was of minor order.

Table LXX—Direct Expenditure on

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	1,18,870	1,38,386	37,737	52,497	1,56,607	1,90,833
Bihar	1,30,300	2,05,163	37,925	40,426	1,68,225	2,45,589
Bombay	6,30,920	6,68,444	...	...	6,30,920	6,68,444
Madhya Pradesh	4,03,155	3,80,318	99,147	1,14,534	5,02,302	4,94,852
Madras	4,12,498	4,43,679	2,20,388	2,17,982	6,32,886	6,61,661
Orissa	30,341	38,669	...	...	30,341	38,669
Punjab	1,27,565	1,58,160	94,655	1,12,149	2,22,220	2,70,309
Uttar Pradesh	3,02,583	6,44,265	2,09,148	3,72,484	5,11,736	10,16,749
West Bengal	3,55,021	2,75,828	...	62,145	3,55,021	3,37,973
Hyderabad	4,73,767	5,01,689	...	...	4,73,767	5,01,689
Jammu & Kashmir	1,32,002	1,56,121	...	...	1,32,002	1,56,121
Madhya Bharat	82,402	59,948	...	..	82,402	59,948
Mysore	56,165	68,282	...	...	56,165	68,282
Rajasthan	1,12,883	1,63,594	..	...	1,12,883	1,63,594
Travancore-Cochin	1,03,822	1,45,232	32,805	26,336	1,36,627	1,71,568
Delhi	1,54,348	1,90,325	...	..	1,54,348	1,90,325
India	36,26,647	42,28,103	7,31,805	9,98,553	43,58,452	52,36,656

Teachers' Training Colleges by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1954-55) met from				State
		Govern- ment Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.					
+ 34,276	533.2	81.2	...	17.2	1.6	Andhra
+ 77,364	636.2	99.1	0.5	...	0.4	Bihar
+ 37,524	616.1	39.3	36.2	...	24.5	Bombay
- 7,450	589.1	84.9	6.5	3.5	5.1	Madhya Pradesh
+ 28,775	565.0	76.4	4.2	19.2	0.2	Madras
+ 8,328	495.8	100.0	...	...	...	Orissa
+ 48,089	358.0	57.9	42.1	...	...	Punjab
+ 5,05,013	771.4	86.8	9.3	...	3.9	Uttar Pradesh
- 17,048	791.5	94.2	2.4	...	3.4	West Bengal
+ 27,922	1,015.6	98.8	1.1	...	0.1	Hyderabad
+ 24,119	483.3	100.0	...	...	...	Jammu & Kashmir
- 22,454	856.4	98.6	1.4	...	...	Madhya Bharat
+ 12,117	286.9	68.1	31.9	...	...	Mysore
+ 50,711	444.5	61.7	24.4	11.4	2.5	Rajasthan
+ 34,941	314.8	40.9	50.7	...	8.4	Travancore-Cochin
+ 35,977	2,003.4	94.5	5.5	...	..	Delhi
+ 8,78,204	612.4	78.1	13.1	3.7	5.1	India

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

This chapter deals with Professional and Technical Education of both school and higher standard, excepting Teachers' Training, which has been discussed in the preceeding chapter.

During the year under report, the tempo of progress in Professional and Technical Education in the country was not only maintained but accelerated. Increasing attention was given to improving the quality as well as the expansion of the facilities. Several new technical institutes were opened, the training capacity of the existing ones was enlarged, research facilities were increased, laboratories were improved and better equipment was acquired

At its ninth meeting held on 30th October, 1954, the All-India Council for Technical Education appointed a special committee to formulate detailed proposals for the development of technical education in the country. The Council suggested that the following aspects should receive special consideration

- (i) Provision of integrated schemes of industrial apprenticeship and technical education for boys in the age-group 14-17 to train them as skilled workers and for those in the age-group 16-20 to train them for supervising positions in industry.
- (ii) Part-time technical education facilities for adult workers.
- (iii) Provision of "sandwich courses" of the degree standard at least at one centre in each important industrial centre
- (iv) Establishment of the Western Higher Technical Institute.
- (v) Development of post-graduate centres for advanced work and research.
- (vi) Appropriate measures to attract and retain the right type of teachers in institutions
- (vii) Provision of summer schools for technical teachers and short-term refresher courses
- (viii) Provision of facilities, on regional basis, for the training of technical teachers.
- (ix) Institution of scholarships and free-places in partnership with the State governments

The Council also recommended that facilities for training in Dressing may be provided in technological institutions offering courses in Mining, Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology.

The recommendation was approved by the Central Government and University Grants Commission.

For the development of Art Education the All India Council, *inter-alia*, recommended that art institutions should invite expert artists as visiting professors for a period of one to four months to demonstrate their style and techniques. Further, financial aid be granted to art schools for organising training exhibitions. The Council directed its Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art to draw up a panel of names of experts from which the institutions might make their choice.

The Council recommended non recurring grants of Rs. 115 lakhs and recurring grants of Rs. 6.65 lakhs for development to various technical institutions, under the first five year plan. It also recommended interest-free loans amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs for the construction of hostels attached to technical institutions.

On the recommendation of the Board of Management Studies, the Central Government approved a scheme for organising facilities for management studies in (a) Industrial Engineering (b) Industrial Administrations and (c) Business Management in certain selected centres. Both part-time and full-time courses were to be provided in the institutions concerned.

As an integral part of the plan for the extension of facilities for post-graduate education and research in technology, the Council approved the institution of post-graduate courses in Highway Engineering, Dam Construction, Irrigation Engineering and Hydraulics, Structural Engineering and advanced Electrical Engineering in certain selected engineering institutions in the country and recommended a grant of Rs. 18 lakhs for the purpose.

The Central Government accepted the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education and decided to establish as joint enterprise with the State governments and/or the printing industry, four Regional Schools of Printing in Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The government also accepted the recommendation of the All-India Council regarding the establishment of a School of Architecture in Madras under the aegis of the Madras University. The school was expected to cost Rs. 1.2 lakhs as non-recurring and Rs. 65,000 as recurring expenditure. The expenditure will be shared by the Central and State governments. Architectural training facilities in the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, were also expanded to provide 25 additional seats for students coming from outside Bombay state.

At their first meeting, the governing body of the School of Town and Regional Planning set up Committees to prepare detailed plans and estimates etc., courses of study for the school and rules for the registration of the school.

Under the Practical Training Stipends Scheme, 246 stipends for graduates and 76 stipends for diploma-holders were awarded at a cost

of Rs. 4.74 lakhs, to assist selected students qualifying from technical institutions to undergo organised post institutional practical training in engineering and industrial establishments. The All-India Council for Technical Education also set up a special committee to examine the scheme and recommend the best possible manner in which it could be worked in close association with industry.

During the year, 314 senior and 233 junior research scholarships were allocated to 40 universities and other institutions to promote research. The expenditure involved in the scheme was Rs. 8.62 lakhs.

An experimental model wind tunnel was constructed in the Aeronautical Engineering Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, it was decided to introduce courses at the post-graduate level in a number of engineering subjects in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. The Institute had 1,075 students on its rolls during the year.

Main Developments

A short account of the important developments in the field of Professional and Technical Education (excluding Teachers' Training) in the various States is given below :—

Andhra

During the year under review, clinical courses of studies were introduced in the Guntur Medical College but were later on discontinued due to lack of adequate facilities. A diploma course of three years' duration in Radio Engineering was started in Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada. A Technological Diploma Examination Board was set up in the State for conducting this examination.

Bihar

The year witnessed the opening of the College of Commerce, Jamshedpur and the Law College, Ranchi. Tirhut School of Engineering which provided instructions for Diploma in Engineering, was raised to the college standard.

It was decided to depute 16 teachers of basic schools for a year's training at the Sitagarih Agricultural Institute.

Bombay

A new law college was started by a private body in the State. The Central Palm Gur Training School in Madras State was transferred to the control of Bombay State

Madhya Pradesh

The University of Saugar provided facilities for instruction in post-graduate course in Pharmacy. Class X was added to the Kala Niketan

Tehchnical High School, Amravati. Arrangements for training in Tailoring, Embroidery, Home Science, Handwork, Dyeing and Weaving were made in the Seva Samaj Vocational Institute, Jabalpur

Madras

The State government opened a new medical college at Maduraji. A refresher course to impart practical training in improved methods of agriculture was organised for young farmers for a period of six weeks. The Agricultural Training School run by the district board in Tanjore district was closed down. Industrial sections were added to the Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee, Government Leprosy School, Tirumani and the aided Blind School, Palayamkottai.

Orissa

The State government started the Utkal Krishi Mahavidyalaya, Bhuboneshwar, providing instruction in Agriculture of the Intermediate standard.

Punjab

A new examination for Master of Pharmacy in Pharmaceutical Chemistry was instituted. Six months' compulsory training for candidates appearing in M.D. and M.S. examinations was introduced. The University of Punjab granted recognition to the Diploma in Pharmacy and Dresser Course. The State government decided to start a refresher course for doctors working in the junior medical services.

A new hostel with 100 single-rooms was completed for the Government Medical College, Amritsar. The all-India Conference of Otolaryngologists and Tuberculosis workers was held in the Government Medical College, Amritsar

Uttar Pradesh

The State government partly accepted the recommendations of Dr. Ghosh Committee, appointed to examine the plausibility of converting the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur, and other similar institutions in the State into a Technological University and, as a result of this, opened a new section of Chemical Engineering at the Institute. A sum of Rs. 8.5 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of buildings and for other expenses.

A scheme for starting evening classes at the Central Textile Institute, Kanpur, for a specialised course of training for millworkers was approved with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the workers.

An amount of Rs. 3,41,600 was sanctioned for the establishment of a polytechnic at Jhansi. A further sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for the re-organisation of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee set up for this purpose.

In order to meet the growing demand for medical education in the State, the Government decided to open a medical college at Kanpur. The Lucknow University granted necessary affiliation to the college, which would have the status of a constituent college.

West Bengal

The State government, in collaboration with the Central Government, set up the School of Printing Technology, Jadavpur. A Capital expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was incurred for the construction of building etc., during the year. The institution will cater to the needs of adjacent States also. Post-graduate course leading to the degree of M.Sc. in Engineering was introduced in Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Provision was also made for research leading to D. Phil in this college. Five members of the staff of the College went to the U.S.A. as research associates and fellows and six guest professors from the U.S.A. joined the College. A proposal for the establishment of two more engineering institutions for diploma courses was under the active consideration of the government. A new school for engineering was also established during the year.

Hyderabad

Diploma courses in Civil, Sanitary and Automobile Engineering were introduced in the Government Technical College, Hyderabad. Evening classes in engineering for the examination of A.M.I.E. and A.M.I. Mech. E, which were discontinued were revived in the college. Higher secondary technical certificate courses in agriculture, commerce, textiles and domestic science were introduced.

The Central Crafts Institute, Mellapally, Hyderabad was started by pooling the training facilities available in different technical institutions. The Institute had provision for imparting training in 26 engineering subjects. On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee of the Southern Regional Development Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education, a provision of Rs 1.74 lakhs was made as contribution from the Central Government for the development of the Institution Bharat

Madhya Bharat

Three schools of agriculture and six for industry were opened during the year. The national certificate courses, recommended by the All-India Council for Technical Education, were introduced in the Central Technical Institute, Lashkar. A grant of Rs one lakh was given to the Institution for the purchase of equipment, etc. Govindram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore, was raised to the college standard and given a sum of Rs 2 lakhs for the introduction of National Diploma course in engineering.

Mysore

A new polytechnic—Dharmaratnakara C. P. C. Occupational Institute, Mysore, was started during 1954-55.

Table LXXI Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Type

Type of School	Number of Insitu- tions*			Number of Pupils†					Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1954-55) met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Boys		Girls		1953-54	1954-55	Rs.	Rs.	Govern- ment Funds	Local board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sour- ces	1953-54	1954-55
				1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55												8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Rs.	Rs.	
Agriculture	38	44	2,254	3,059	30	29	15,28,663	18,27,641	72.2	...	0.9	...	26.9	693.3	609.2	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts & Crafts	404	382	4,966	4,693	12,611	13,651	19,54,382	17,35,284	40.1	0.9	20.9	9.1	29.0	111.1	94.9	...	...	
Commerce	765	830	54,760	64,764	7,623	8,653	24,80,559	28,55,484	4.5	0.0	87.5	2.3	5.7	39.9	39.4	...	...	
Engineering	37	42	16,642	20,376	5	12	34,67,081	47,21,396	71.4	0.3	23.8	1.8	2.7	388.5	409.3	...	...	
Forestry	5	3	95	80	...	...	1,01,278	1,04,905	92.9	...	7.1	...	...	1,066.1	1,311.3	...	...	
Marine Training	2	3	659	1,111	...	...	6,28,952	8,30,437	96.0	...	3.7	...	...	954.4	747.5	...	...	
Medical	75	77	3,305	3,939	2,484	2,451	18,27,779	19,69,688	65.1	3.8	12.4	2.3	16.4	402.2	387.0	...	...	
Physical Education	17	14	2,123	1,638	329	324	2,09,464	2,62,335	47.7	0.6	30.8	0.2	20.7	96.6	155.9	...	...	
Teachers' Training	808	860	53,603	56,288	23,030	24,758	1,68,37,721	1,71,48,748	83.3	0.3	6.8	4.9	4.7	229.3	223.6	...	...	
Technical & Industrial	447	406	22,971	29,332	9,855	11,965	1,10,30,641	1,42,53,404	77.2	1.7	8.6	4.5	8.0	308.9	323.2	...	...	
Others	1	1	91	218	...	...	4,24,823	3,54,502	95.2	...	1.6	...	3.2	4,668.4	1,626.2	...	...	
Total	2,599	2,752	1,61,469	1,85,498	55,967	61,843	4,04,91,343	4,60,63,824	72.6	0.9	14.7	4.0	7.8	195.0	196.6	...	...	

* Excludes classes attached to schools for general education.

† Includes pupils in classes attached to schools for general education and those reading in colleges for school courses.

†† Includes 41 boys in Veterinary Science.

†† Includes 214 boys and 1 girl in veterinary science.

Table LXXII—Statistics of Vocational

State	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†			
	1953-54	1954-55	Boys		Girls	
			1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	182	198	13,969	15,199	3,567	3,543
Assam	62	61	2,960	4,287	407	526
Bihar	157	152	7,954	9,490	1,049	1,081
Bombay	533	615	28,714	33,312	15,553	17,990
Madhya Pradesh	50	62	5,288	6,411	1,097	1,052
Madras	517	540	35,824	36,537	11,431	11,408
Orissa	70	68	2,516	2,886	353	495
Punjab	46	53	4,220	5,478	2,092	2,061
Uttar Pradesh	170	174	10,000	11,511	2,272	2,697
West Bengal	251	269	19,018	23,111	6,729	8,466
Hyderabad	36	35	3,616	4,004	349	457
Jammu & Kashmir	1	.	163	156	80	88
Madhya Bharat	26	39	1,203	1,423	336	419
Mysore	109	112	10,845	12,608	1,482	1,648
Pepsu	6	7	1,425	1,384	246	209
Rajasthan	14	16	1,040	2,162	156	131
Saurashtra	16	16	1,786	2,039	395	473
Travancore-Cochin	318	295	8,126	10,367	7,684	8,312
Ajmer	2	2	335	260	24	25
Bhopal	5	5	251	356	...	20
Coorg	2	4	133	109	35	42
Delhi	8	9	894	1,224	469	527
Himachal Pradesh**	4	4	387	341	65	77
Kutch	2	3	54	63	20	8
Manipur	4	3	149	277	56	67
N. E. F. A.	†	1	†	25	†	...
Tripura	1	2	145	42	15	15
Vindhya Pradesh	7	7	434	436	5	6
India	2,599	2,752	1,61,469	1,85,498	55,967	61,843

* Excludes classes attached to

† Includes enrolment in attached

** Includes the figures of erstwhile

† Not available.

and Technical Schools by States

Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1954-55) met from					State
1953-54	1954-55	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sour- ces	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.						
16,79,980	19,95,569	70.2	0.8	10.8	13.4	4.8	Andhra
11,41,579	15,32,220	90.9	0.5	4.8	0.8	3.0	Assam
24,81,886	26,27,742	89.2	0.7	2.9	0.5	6.7	Bihar
79,96,730	86,23,863	56.9	1.2	21.7	2.6	17.6	Bombay
21,03,557	24,43,807	88.4	0.2	6.3	0.2	4.9	M. Pradesh
43,39,444	44,16,720	56.5	0.7	21.3	15.7	5.8	Madras
8,79,714	10,38,784	89.8	.	4.1	...	6.1	Orissa
16,44,767	20,10,302	67.7	0.5	17.8	1.4	12.6	Punjab
46,36,078	54,87,595	79.5	2.1	11.3	4.6	2.5	U. Pradesh
43,65,718	55,73,060	65.5	1.7	22.1	3.2	7.5	West Bengal
20,01,465	21,76,637	92.7	...	3.7	0.1	3.5	Hyderabad
57,968	...	...	...	...	...	..	J. & Kashmir
4,60,739	5,13,017	94.8	0.1	2.5	0.3	2.3	M. Bharat
19,84,963	21,19,967	79.3	0.0	16.3	0.3	4.1	Mysore
2,68,223	3,06,891	57.3	...	42.7	...	...	Pepsu
6,14,342	6,94,924	98.6	...	0.8	...	0.6	Rajasthan
16,02,353	16,09,472	71.7	...	6.1	9.8	12.4	Saurashtra
10,13,901	12,23,074	50.2	...	39.0	...	10.8	T. Cochin
1,56,914	1,45,228	100.0	...	..	...	..	Ajmer
1,16,993	2,40,901	100.0	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
34,520	46,279	99.8	...	...	...	0.2	Coorg
4,73,807	6,46,591	96.1	...	2.4	0.1	1.4	Delhi
1,37,353	1,08,059	100.0	...	...	...	...	H. Pradesh**
59,741	71,727	81.4	...	5.0	...	13.6	Kutch
19,657	15,051	82.3	...	...	...	17.7	Manipur
‡	33,408	100.0	...	...	...	...	N. E. F. A.
14,622	38,326	100.0	...	...	...	..	Tripura
2,04,329	3,24,610	97.9	...	1.4	..	0.7	V. Pradesh
4,04,91,343	4,60,63,824	72.6	0.9	14.7	4.0	7.8	India

schools for general education.
classes.

Bilaspur State also.

Rajasthan

The State government started the College for Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Jaipur, during this year.

Saurashtra

Trade courses of turner, fitter and pattern makers were introduced in A. V. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkot. The Institute also undertook the programme of training displaced persons and opened a training centre for them.

The S. S. C. Technical curriculum was introduced in the Alfred High School, Rajkot. The students of this school were deputed to Shri A. O. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkot, for training in technical subjects.

Travancore-Cochin

The College of Physical Education, Trivandrum was started by the Government during the year, to train Physical Instructors for schools and colleges.

Goorg

A school of arts and crafts was started in the State during the year.

Delhi

Two additional blocks for pathology, bacteriology and vinereal diseases were constructed in the Lady Harding Medical College, New-Delhi.

Kutch

Gandhidham Engineering School was started in 1954-55 to provide facilities for civil overser's course.

Vindhya Pradesh

The Polytechnic, Institut, Nowgong, started classes for overseers and mustries and in shorthand and typing.

The account given below discusses the schools and colleges separately.

Vocational and Technical Schools

Institutions

The main statistics of vocational and technical schools by type during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 are given in Table LXXI. The number of these schools increased, during the year, from 2,599 to 2,752. The government managed 29.6 per cent of these schools, local boards 1.5 per cent, private aided bodies 34.5 per cent and private unaided bodies

34.4 per cent. Their distribution of schools according to type was : agriculture 44, arts and crafts 382, commerce 830, engineering 42, forestry 3, marine training 3, medicine 77, physical education 14, teachers' training 860, technical and industrial 496 and one unclassified (Industrial training centre, Koni, Madhya Pradesh). Moreover, some primary and secondary schools had attached classes for technical subjects. All types of schools reported increase except those for arts and crafts, forestry and physical education, which decreased by 22, 2 and 3 respectively. The decrease in the number of arts and crafts schools resulted from closure of some schools, conversion of a few to schools for general education and upgrading of some others to technical high schools. Six *Vyayam Shalas* in Bihar, which were treated as schools for physical education during 1953-54, were correctly excluded during the year which accounts for the fall in their number. Orissa did not report the two schools for forestry during the current year as they were not regular educational institutions but were for the training of departmental employees only. The greatest increase was shared by commerce schools (65), followed by teachers' training schools (52), technical and industrial schools (49), agriculture schools (6), engineering schools (5), medical schools (2), and marine training schools (1)

Enrolment

The number of pupils in the various vocational and technical schools including the classes for these subjects attached to the schools for general education rose from 2,17,436 to 2,47,341 showing an increase of 13.7 per cent over the previous year. The distribution of enrolment according to subjects is given below for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 :

Vocation	1953-54		1954-55	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	2,284	1.1	3,088	1.3
Arts & Crafts	17,577	8.1	18,344	7.4
Commerce	62,383	28.7	73,417	29.7
Engineering	16,647	7.7	20,388	8.2
Forestry	95	0.0	80	0.0
Marine Training	659	0.3	1,111	0.4
Medical	5,789	2.7	6,390	2.6
Physical Education	2,452*	1.1	1,962	0.8
Teachers' Training	76,633	35.2	81,046	32.8
Technical and Industrial	32,826	15.1	41,297	16.7
Others	91	0.0	218	0.1
Total	2,17,436	100.0	2,47,341	100.0

*Excludes enrolment of Gymnasias in the State of Bombay.

The enrolment rose in all the subjects except in forestry and physical education which decreased to the extent of 15 and 490 respectively. The largest increase was reported by Commerce schools (11,034) and was closely followed by technical and industrial schools (8,471).

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on vocational and technical schools (excluding attached classes), rose from Rs. 4,04,91,343 to Rs 4,60,63,824 during the year, yielding an increase of 13.8 per cent. Government contributed 72.6 per cent of this expenditure, local boards 0.9 per cent, fees 14.7 per cent, endowments 4.0 per cent and other sources 7.8 per cent. The schools for teachers' training alone accounted for 37.2 per cent of the total expenditure, followed by the technical and industrial schools (31.0 per cent) and engineering schools (10.3 per cent). The proportion of expenditure on the remaining types of schools ranged from 0.2 per cent on schools for forestry to 6.2 per cent) on those for commerce. The average annual cost per pupil, taking all types of schools together, increased from Rs 195.0 to Rs 196.6 during the year. The highest average cost was reported in the schools for forestry (Rs 1,311.3), leaving the Industrial Training Centre, Koni and the lowest in schools for Commerce (Rs. 39.4).

Table LXXI gives the main statistics of vocational and technical schools by type for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. The combined statistics of all these schools, according to States, are given in table LXXII.

A brief account of each type of vocation, except teachers' training which has been discussed in detail in the previous chapter and marine engineering and 'others' for which there were few institutions is given below

Agricultural Schools.

During 1954-55, agricultural schools rose by 6 to 44. The States of Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan reported a new school each, while in Madhya Bharat, the number of such schools increased by three. The only district board agriculture school in Madras was closed down during the year. The number of schools managed by the government increased from 34 to 41, whereas those managed by the private bodies remained 3 as in the previous year. The number of students in these schools increased by 35.2 per cent to 3,088 (3,059 boys and 29 girls) and the total direct expenditure from Rs 15,28,663 to Rs 18,27,641. Of the total expenditure during the year 72.2 per cent was met from government funds, 0.9 per cent from fees and 26.9 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost of educating a pupil was Rs 609.2, which was less by Rs 84.1 than the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Statewise details of these schools are given in Table LXXIII.

Table LXXIII—Statistics of Agricultural Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	1	118	...	118	Rs. 7,165	Rs. 60.7
Assam	1	140	...	140	37,792	269.9
Bihar	3	151	11	162	73,933	456.4
Bombay	17	1,006	...	1,006	9,26,683	921.2
Madhya Pradesh	3	296	17	313	24,075	76.6
Orissa	1	112	...	112	47,298	422.3
Punjab	1	82	...	82	35,590	434.0
Uttar Pradesh	3	335	...	335	2,21,455	661.1
West Bengal	1	78	...	78	21,046	269.8
Hyderabad	1	106	...	106	76,884	725.3
Madhya Bharat	4	48	...	48	31,921	665.0
Mysore	2	208	1	209*	11,086	91.6
Rajasthan	1	96	...	96	23,465	244.4
Saurashtra	2	86	...	86	79,347	922.6
Bhopal	1	74	...	74	82,062	1,108.9
Kutch	1	23	...	23	22,273	968.4
Vindhya Pradesh	1	100	...	100	1,05,566	1,055.7
India	44	3,059	29	3,088	18,27,641	609.2

†Includes enrolment in attached classes

*Includes 87 boys and 1 girl studying for I.D.D. & I.D.R.I. courses

Arts and Crafts Schools.

Reference to table LXXIV may be made for the Statewise statistics of schools for arts and crafts. Their number during the year stood at 382—22 less than those in 1953-54. The decrease in the number was observed in the States of Bihar (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Madras (1), Orissa (1), Uttar Pradesh (2), Hyderabad (9) and Travancore-Cochin (30). The causes of decrease have already been enumerated above. The States reporting more schools were Bombay (19), West Bengal (2), Madhya Bharat (1) and Coorg (1). As regards their managements, 45 schools were controlled by the government, 240 by private aided bodies and 97 by unaided agencies. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools increased from 17,577 to 18,344 (4,693 boys and 13,651 girls). Of the total direct expenditure of Rs. 17,35,284, government

Table LXXIV—Statistics of Arts and Crafts Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	4	...	170	170	32,509	191.2
Bihar	12	52	127	179	31,432	175.6
Bombay	184	778	9,141	9,919	7,28,952	73.5
Madhya Pradesh	3	345	4	349	76,590	219.5
Madras	18	6	959	965	1,12,723	116.8
Orissa	10	55	145	200	46,628	233.1
Punjab	7	298	...	298	2,01,580	676.4
West Bengal	3	94	213	307	16,219	58.8
Hyderabad	7	439	94	533	1,45,883	273.7
Madhya Bharat	9	101	209	310	39,775	128.3
Rajasthan	2	172	...	172	63,275	367.9
Travancore-Cochin	118	2,029	2,497	4,526	1,99,045	44.0
Bhopal	1	113	...	113	15,589	138.0
Coorg	2	21	9	30	6,269	209.0
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	36	36	...	...
Manipur	1	167	39	206	3,868	18.8
Tripura	1	23	8	31	14,947	482.2
India	382	4,693	13,851	18,344	17,35,284	94.9

†Includes enrolment in attached classes

funds contributed 40.1 per cent, local boards 0.9 per cent, fees 20.9 per cent, endowments 9.1 per cent and other sources 29.0 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil declined from Rs. 111.1 to Rs. 94.9.

Commerce Schools

During the year, the total number of commerce schools rose by 65 to 830. Madras reported the highest increase (27) followed by Bombay (16), Andhra (10), Travancore-Cochin (7), Assam (3), West Bengal (2) and Hyderabad (1). In Bihar, the number of such schools decreased by one during the year. In addition to these, high schools in some of the States had classes providing instruction in commerce. The government managed 6 and private bodies 824 schools (aided bodies 113 and unaided

bodies 711). The number of pupils in this field registered an increase from 62,383 (54,760 boys and 7,623 girls) to 73,417 (64,764 boys and 8,653 girls). The total direct expenditure on commerce schools increased at the rate of 15.1 per cent to Rs. 28,55,484. The distribution of the expenditure according to different sources was: government funds 4.5 per cent, fees 87.5 per cent, endowments 2.3 per cent and other sources 5.7 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 39.4. Further details of these schools are given in table LXXV.

Table LXXV—Statistics of Commerce Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	96	4,787	194	4,981	Rs. 1,28,943	Rs. 25.9
Assam	15	1,205	139	1,347	79,381	59.1
Bihar	16	1,547	22	1,569	78,013	49.9
Bombay	152	13,524	2,235	15,759	5,49,268	34.9
Madras	338	20,066	2,183	22,249	6,87,522	30.9
Orissa	2	164	...	164	6,654	166.4
Punjab	...	41	...	41	...	...
West Bengal	49	9,861	1,024	10,885	6,85,998	63.3
Hyderabad	2	336	10	346	79,248	229.0
Mysore	68	6,262	677	6,939	2,38,510	34.4
Rajasthan	...	667	...	667	...	...
Saurashtra	2	398	23	421	94,196	223.7
Travancore-Cochin	90	5,892	2,146	8,038	2,27,751	28.3
Vindhya Pradesh	...	14	.	14	...	...
India	830	64,764	8,653	73,417	28,55,484	39.4

†Includes enrolment in attached classes

Engineering Schools

The total number of engineering schools increased during the year by 5 to 42. In West Bengal, the increase was of 4 schools, in Delhi, of 2 schools and in Andhra, Bombay and Kutch, of one school each. The increase in West Bengal was due to the inclusion of three industrial training centres run by the Central Ministry of Labour and the establishment of a new school for engineering. In Delhi also, two

industrial training centres were shown for the first time during the year under report. The rise of one school in Andhra was on account of the reclassification of a polytechnic as an engineering school. A new school was started in each of the States of Bombay and Kutch. Uttar Pradesh was the only State which reported decrease of 4 schools due to the reclassification of 3 engineering schools as polytechnics and the closing down of the fourth one. In addition to these, some engineering colleges and technical schools had classes attached to them for engineering education of school standard. Of the total, 24 were managed by the government and the rest by private agencies. The number of pupils studying engineering of the school standard was 17,694 including 10 girls, as against 16,647 including 5 girls in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on engineering schools alone rose by 36.2 per cent to Rs. 47,21,396. The sourcewise distribution of the expenditure was: government funds 71.5 per cent, local board funds 0.3 per cent, fees 23.8 per cent, endowments 1.8 per cent and other sources 2.7 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil rose from Rs. 388.5 to Rs. 409.3. Statewise details of engineering schools are given in table LXXVI.

Table LXXVI—Statistics of Engineering Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	1	823	..	823	53,489	166.1
Assam	2	407	..	407	1,82,390	448.1
Bihar	1	262	...	262	46,980	838.9
Bombay	1	3,890	1	3,900	22,097	306.9
Madhya Pradesh	1	602	2	604	2,76,578	457.9
Madras	...	2,694	..	2,694	...	...
Orissa	1	278	...	278	2,94,151	1,058.1
Punjab	1	355	...	355	95,842	439.6
Uttar Pradesh	10	2,599	...	2,599	10,04,550	538.1
West Bengal	12	3,304	..	3,304	15,57,212	314.9
Hyderabad	1	544	2	546	2,78,063	820.2
Madhya Bharat	1	277	...	277	1,02,692	473.2
Mysore	1	2,037	3	2,040	99,010	217.6
Pepsu	1	702	..	702	1,45,895	207.8
Rajasthan	...	134	..	134	...	...
Saurashtra	1	400	...	400	71,600	530.4
Travancore-Cochin	3	357	4	361	1,19,241	330.3
Bhopal	1	57	...	57	85,301	1,496.5
Delhi	2	579	...	579	2,76,651	575.2
Kutch	1	16	..	16	9,654	603.4
Vindhya Pradesh	...	50	..	50	...	...
India	42	20,376	12	20,388	47,21,396	409.3

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Forestry Schools

Table LXXVII gives the statistics of forestry schools in different States. The number of such schools decreased by 2 to 3 in 1954-55. As explained earlier, the decrease was due to the exclusion of two schools in Orissa. As in the previous year, all the schools were managed by the government. The enrolment in these schools was 80 (all boys). Of the total expenditure of Rs 1,04,905, 92.9 per cent was met from government funds and 7.1 per cent from fees. The average annual cost per pupil in these schools was Rs. 1,311.3.

Table LXXVII—Statistics of Forestry Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	1	22	..	22	Rs. 25,711	Rs. 1,168.7
Bombay	1	29	...	29	31,344	1,080.8
Madhya Bharat	1	29	...	29	47,850	1,650.0
India	3	80	...	80	1,04,905	1,311.3

Medical Schools*

The number of medical schools increased from 75 to 77 in 1954-55. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal reported increase of 2, 1 and 1 schools respectively, whereas Bombay and Manipur showed a fall of one school each. As regards management, the distribution of medical schools was: government 33, local boards 5 and private bodies 39. The total number of students receiving medical education of school standard rose from 5,789 to 6,390, of which 2,451 were girls.

The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 19,69,688, as against Rs. 18,27,779 during the previous year. Of the total expenditure, government contributed 65.1 per cent, local boards 3.8 per cent, fees 12.4 per cent, endowments 2.3 per cent and other sources 16.4 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil decreased from Rs. 402.2 to Rs. 387.0 during the year. Further statistics of these schools are given in Table LXXVIII.

*Includes ayurvedic, homeopathic, public health, dentistry, compounders and nursing schools.

Table LXXVIII—Statistics of Medical Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	...	157	...	157	...	...
Bihar	...	46	...	46	...	...
Bombay	51	344	1,805	2,149	7,90,699	434.0
Madhya Pradesh	3	711	35	746	2,43,608	326.6
Madras	...	248	10	256	...	...
Orissa	5	5	66	71	44,443	626.0
Punjab	2	254	150	404	1,43,724	624.9
West Bengal	11	824	153	977	3,72,601	385.7
Mysore	2	712	116	828	1,95,692	236.3
Saurashtra	1	277	21	298	90,383	303.3
Travancore-Cochin	...	154	18	172	...	...
Delhi	1	158	55	213	86,138	1,566.1
Manipur	1	51	22	73	2,400	32.9
India	77	3,939*	2,451*	6,390	19,69,688	387.0

Physical Education Schools

The year under report witnessed further decrease in the number of schools for physical education by 3 to 14. The decrease of 6 schools was reported by Bihar and of 1 by Madras, whereas Bombay returned 3 more and Madhya Bharat one more school. The government managed only one

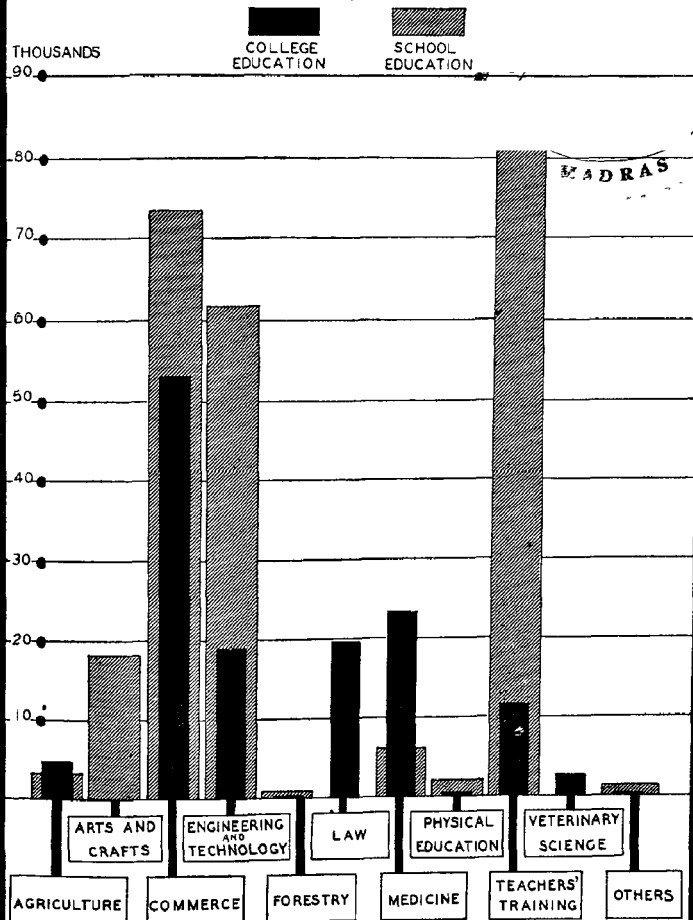
Table LXXIX—Statistics of Schools for Physical Education

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	1	152	...	152	60,168	395.8
Bihar	1	25	...	25	8,293	331.7
Bombay	3	120	23	143	85,335	596.7
Madhya Pradesh	2	508	67	575	28,850	50.2
Madras	...	219	60	279	...	...
Hyderabad	1	40	4	44	59,044	1,341.9
Madhya Bharat	2	179	39	218	9,893	45.4
Mysore	4	355	131	526	10,752	20.4
India	14	1,638	324	1,962	2,62,335	165.9

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

* Includes 157 boys in Assam, 53 boys in Madras and 4 boys and 1 girl in West Bengal reading for veterinary science.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION 1954-55



school, the rest being administered by private agencies. The number of students on the rolls in these schools also decreased from 2,452 to 1,962 (1,638 boys and 324 girls). But the total expenditure rose by Rs 52,871 to Rs. 2,62,335. Government funds accounted for 47.7 per cent of the expenditure, local boards 0.6 per cent, fees 30.8 per cent, endowments 0.2 per cent and other sources 20.7 per cent.

The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 155.9, as against Rs. 96.6 in 1953-54. Detailed statistics of these schools in various States are given in table LXXIX.

Technical and Industrial Schools

The number of technical and industrial schools, during the year, increased from 447 to 496. The highest increase was reported by Uttar Pradesh (12), followed by Bombay (11), West Bengal (10), Madhya Bharat (6), Punjab (5), Andhra and Hyderabad (3 each), Bihar and Mysore (2 each) and Pepsu and Rajasthan (1 each); while in Assam and Madras the number of such institutions decreased by 2 each and in Madhya Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin and Delhi by 1 each. In Delhi, the decrease was more apparent than real as one industrial technical institute, which was returned as an industrial school in 1953-54, was correctly reclassified as an engineering school in 1954-55. The distribution of these schools according to management was government 206, local boards 22, private aided 237 and private unaided 31. The number of students on rolls in these schools increased from 32,826 to 41,297 (29,332 boys and 11,965 girls). The total expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs. 1,42,53,404 yielding an increase of 29.2 per cent. The contribution to the expenditure from different sources was government funds 77.2 per cent, local board funds 1.7 per cent, fees 8.6 per cent, endowments 4.5 per cent and other sources 8.0 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil stood at Rs. 323.2. Further details are given in table LXXX.

Professional and Technical Colleges

Institutions

During the year under review, the number of professional and technical colleges excluding the university teaching departments and classes attached to arts and science colleges for such education, increased from 253 to 291, the rate of increase being 15.0 per cent. The distribution of these colleges, according to management, was government 158; local boards 3, and private bodies: 130. Of the total number of colleges, 18 were for agriculture, 24 for commerce, 40 for engineering, 3 for forestry, 23 for law, 78 for medicine, 8 for physical education, 77 for teachers' training, 7 for technology, 10 for veterinary science and 3 of other types. Except the colleges for forestry, technology and others, the number of colleges in all categories increased. The maximum increase was reported by the colleges for teachers' training (16), followed by those for medicine (12), engineering (3), commerce and law (2 each) and agriculture, physical education and veterinary science (one each).

Table LXXX—Statistics of Technical and Industrial Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	16	855	54	909	3,30,089	234.4
Aasam	11	663	142	805	5,08,712	631.9
Bihar	30	2,426	368	2,794	9,12,484	334.6
Bombay	58	4,581	39	4,620	19,16,690	391.8
Madhya Pradesh	15	688	9	697	2,79,342	400.8
Madras	39	3,213	202	3,415	16,42,162	284.1
Orissa	17	508	201	709	2,53,881	363.2
Punjab	33	2,159	1,029	3,188	12,51,239	381.1
Uttar Pradesh	68	2,544	1,927	4,471	18,91,600	428.1
West Bengal	138	7,085	6,608	13,693	21,83,723	186.7
Hyderabad	8	1,424	19	1,443	6,45,674	455.0
Jammu & Kashmir	...	8	..	8	...	...
Madhya Bharat	12	232	35	267	47,076	176.3
Mysore	23	1,626	275	1,901	8,60,699	258.1
Pepsu	3	99	56	155	61,025	393.7
Rajasthan	1	110	.	110	80,900	735.5
Saurashtra	1	264	.	264	7,78,431	1,550.7
Travancore-Cochin	13	242	744	986	1,98,436	201.3
Ajmer	1	80	...	80	58,687	733.6
Coorg	1	31	28	59	29,666	502.8
Delhi	4	328	229	557	1,77,396	318.5
Himachal Pradesh	1	84	.	84	49,496	589.2
Vindhya Pradesh	3	82	...	82	95,996	657.5
India	496	29,332	11,965	41,297	1,42,53,404	323.2

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Pupils

The total number of students studying for professional and technical courses at the university stage, rose from 1,21,105 (1,14,150 boys and 6,955 girls) to 1,34,797 (1,26,289 boys and 8,508 girls), showing an increase of 11.3 per cent as compared to 9.6 per cent in the previous year. The enrolment for higher education in professional and technical subjects constituted 20.0 per cent of the total enrolment at the university stage. Commerce continued to attract the largest number of students (52,960). The enrolment in the other types of colleges was : medicine (23,488), law (19,651), engineering (15,989), teachers' training (11,547), agriculture (4,827), technology (2,845), veterinary science (2,529), physical education (471), forestry (303) and other professions (187).

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on professional and technical colleges only amounted to Rs. 6,31,04,380 as against Rs. 5,60,89,599 in the previous year. It formed 24.3 per cent of the total expenditure on universities and colleges and 4.8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of education. Compared with the corresponding expenditure figures for 1953-54, it shows an increase of 12.5 per cent. whereas the government met 68.9 per cent of this expenditure, the contribution from local boards, fees, endowments and other sources was 0.7, 23.1, 2.8 and 4.5 per cent respectively. Medical colleges accounted for 37.1 per cent of the total direct expenditure on professional education, as compared to 31.3 per cent by engineering colleges, 8.3 per cent by teachers' training colleges, 8.2 per cent by agriculture colleges, 4.8 per cent by veterinary science colleges, 4.2 per cent by commerce colleges, 2.2 per cent by law colleges, 1.6 per cent by technological colleges, 0.9 per cent by the colleges for forestry, 0.8 per cent by the colleges for other professions and 0.6 per cent by physical education colleges.

Cols. (10) to (14) of table LXXXI indicate the proportion of expenditure met from different sources in each type of education. The government contributed more than two thirds of the expenditure on the colleges for agriculture, engineering, medicine, physical education, teachers' training and veterinary science and more than one half in those for technology and other professions, while tuition fees financed a major portion of the expenditure in the colleges for commerce, forestry and law.

The average annual cost per pupil in all types of professional and technical colleges maintained the downward trend and decreased from Rs. 756.6 to Rs. 747.2 during the year. This was mainly due to the institutions working to fuller capacity. It ranged from Rs. 129.4 in law colleges to Rs. 1,916.9 in the colleges for forestry.

Output

The number of students who were declared eligible for the grant of professional degrees (and equivalent diplomas) rose from 30,62 to 33,181 during the year. Of these, girls constituted 10.8 per cent as compared to 7.7 per cent in the previous year. Teachers' training accounted for the largest output of graduates (9,076). Next in order

Table LXXXI—Statistics of Professional

Type of College	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils**				Expenditure	
	1953-54	1954-55	Boys		Girls		1953-54	1954-55
			1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	17	18	4,463	4,786	33	41	45,10,612	51,69,400
Commerce	22	24	47,531	52,621	282	339	21,43,558	26,60,139
Engineering	37	40	14,559	15,976	13	13	1,75,78,020	1,97,54,069
Forestry	3	3	302	303	...	...	5,63,130	5,80,828
Law	21	23	19,112	19,266	405	385	14,97,617	14,09,027
Medicine	66	78	17,695	19,887	3,198	3,601	2,12,09,880	2,33,79,819
Physical Education	7	8	351	414	45	57	3,42,765	3,70,777
Teachers' Training	61	77	5,904†	7,697	2,944†	3,850	43,58,452	52,36,656
Technology	7	7	2,204	2,635	25	210	10,07,536	10,32,475
Veterinary Science	9	10	1,917	2,519	10	10	23,75,426	30,14,186
Others	3	3	112	185	...	2	5,02,603	4,97,004
Total	253	291	1,14,150	1,26,289	6,955	8,508	5,60,89,599	6,31,04,380

*Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional

**Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and classes

†Excludes 5 men and 5 women of M.A. in

and Technical Colleges by Type

Percentage of Expenditure met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Output (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas) (1954-55)			Type of College
Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1953-54	1954-55	Boys	Girls	Total	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs.	Rs.				
82.1	...	8.7	0.7	8.5	1,393.5	1,488.5	1,117	4	1,121	Agriculture
18.4	...	71.6	1.5	8.5	205.0	203.5	8,717	56	8,773	Commerce
72.2	0.1	20.9	3.8	3.0	982.7	971.4	3,131	3	3,134	Engineering
14.1	...	84.5	...	1.4	1,864.7	1,916.9	30	...	30	Forestry
1.5	...	97.3	0.2	1.0	131.4	129.4	5,870	126	5,996	Law
70.5	1.8	21.0	2.5	4.2	1,067.2	1,049.1	3,236	547	3,783	Medicine
71.2	0.1	22.0	5.4	1.3	560.1	558.4	325	24	349	Physical Education
78.1	...	13.1	3.7	5.1	670.1	612.4	6,274	2,802	9,076	Teachers' Training
57.1	0.1	11.6	9.6	21.6	1,439.3	1,308.6	543	3	546	Technology
89.3	..	9.3	...	1.4	1,302.3	1,163.8	305	1	306	Veterinary Science
56.2	...	34.6	0.9	8.3	376.8	331.3	66	1	67	Others
68.9	0.7	23.1	2.8	4.5	756.6	747.2	29,614	3,567	33,181	Total

and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.
 in professional and technical subjects.
 applied psychology (M.P.).

Table LXXXII—Statistics of Professional

State	No. of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†			
			Boys		Girls	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	8	8	7,066	7,590	206	242
Assam	5	5	1,937	2,165	58	66
Bihar	19	23	8,944	10,661	168	190
Bombay	56	58	17,059	18,839	1,461	1,609
Madhya Pradesh	19	18	5,420	5,915	343	434
Madras	26	27	11,016	11,584	942	980
Orissa	3	4	979	895	56	62
Punjab	13	15	2,494	3,541	720	989
Uttar Pradesh	18	37	19,855	21,417	887	1,214
West Bengal	28	30	15,566	17,213	666	971
Hyderabad	10	11	3,510	3,727	209	266
Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	51	101	10	40
Madhya Bharat	7	7	3,277	3,722	110	100
Mysore	12	13	4,670	5,149	133	191
Pepsu	2	2	104	254	20	34
Rajasthan	10	12	5,787	6,132	102	121
Saurashtra	2	2	325	498	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	8	11	2,468	3,164	337	424
Ajmer	...	...	552	544	1	2
Bhopal	...	...	205	238	...	6
Delhi	6	6	2,512	2,734	526	566
Manipur	...	...	...	28	...	1
Tripura	...	...	49	48	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	...	164	130	...	...
India	253	291	1,14,150	1,26,289	6,955	8,508

* Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional and
† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and classes in professional

and Technical Colleges by States

Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1954-55) met from					State
		Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	
1953-54	1954-55						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.						
20,79,169	22,43,341	84.0	...	14.2	1.5	0.3	Andhra
9,31,947	8,90,332	84.5	...	15.0	...	0.5	Assam
35,79,968	43,08,249	80.0	0.0	17.9	1.4	0.7	Bihar
1,24,10,016	1,23,27,129	44.4	3.4	41.1	3.5	7.6	Bombay
38,23,264	41,58,237	81.0	0.0	14.9	1.4	2.7	Madhya Pradesh
52,78,457	58,15,289	55.9	...	30.4	13.0	0.7	Madras
5,75,085	5,77,872	93.6	...	6.4	...	...	Orissa
27,25,511	28,24,996	58.8	0.3	25.8	2.6	12.5	Punjab
28,64,934	53,04,515	72.6	0.0	16.9	1.5	9.0	Uttar Pradesh
1,10,39,130	1,19,83,066	78.8	0.2	15.7	0.1	5.2	West Bengal
17,94,565	19,10,583	88.0	..	11.7	0.3	0.0	Hyderabad
1,32,002	1,56,121	100.0	...	...	...	...	Jammu & Kashmir
10,63,928	11,37,112	76.3	...	22.4	...	1.3	Madhya Bharat
11,90,877	12,84,040	62.4	...	36.1	...	1.5	Mysore
5,36,100	10,17,768	97.0	...	1.6	...	1.4	Pepsu
14,05,411	16,85,558	64.4	...	23.9	10.4	1.3	Rajasthan
5,13,742	6,71,313	73.2	...	22.6	3.6	0.6	Saurashtra
7,49,445	8,56,007	52.6	...	44.6	0.2	2.6	Travancore-Cochin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
33,96,048	39,52,852	83.6	...	11.6	0.7	4.1	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
5,60,89,599	6,31,04,380	68.9	0.7	23.1	2.8	4.5	India

technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.
and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXXXIII—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	1	195	1	196	Rs. 4,76,188
Assam	1	116	...	116	1,20,606
Bihar	1	193	...	193	6,22,038
Bombay	3	623	3	626	12,34,424
Madhya Pradesh	1	337	2	339	1,65,380
Madras	1	295	8	303	1,66,864
Orissa	1	29	...	29	63,558
Punjab	1	449	...	449	2,69,500
Uttar Pradesh	2	1,469	20	1,489	10,06,626
West Bengal	1	176	3	179	1,89,328
Hyderabad	1	128	3	131	1,82,187
Madhya Bharat	1	182	...	182	2,28,951
Mysore	1	156	1	157	1,27,563
Pepsu	...	49	...	49	...
Rajasthan	1	85	...	85	63,908
Bhopal	...	36	...	36	...
Delhi	1	226	...	226	2,61,372
Vindhya Pradesh	...	42	...	42	...
India	18	4,786	41	4,827	51,68,400

*Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and
 †Includes 11 boys and 1 girl studying for diary research.

Agricultural Colleges

Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output						State
	Graduates			Post-Graduates			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. 2,429.5	76	1	77	2	...	2	Andhra
1,039.7	11	...	11	...	...	...	Assam
3,227.6	38	...	38	...	...	...	Bihar
1,971.9	96	...	96	19	...	19	Bombay
458.4	48	...	48	1	...	1	Madhya Pradesh
559.7	86	2	88	2	1	3	Madras
2,191.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orissa
1,156.7	83	...	83	14	...	14	Punjab
1,506.9	298	...	298	106	...	106	Uttar Pradesh
1,753.0	29	...	29	...	...	..	West Bengal
1,390.7	64	...	64	...	...	...	Hyderabad
1,258.0	34	...	34	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
879.7	23	...	23	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pepsu
751.9	13	...	13	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhopal
2,196.4	26	...	26	48	..	48	Delhi
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
1,488.5	925	3	928	192	1	193	India

classes attached to arts and science colleges.

were commerce (8,673), law (5,996), medicine (3,783), engineering (3,134) and agriculture (1,121). In the rest of the professions, the output was meagre.

State-wise details of higher professional and technical education are given in Table LXXXII.

A brief statistical account of each type of professional and technical education, except teachers' training which has already been discussed in Chapter VII and three unclassified colleges, is given below.

Agricultural Colleges

With the opening of an agricultural college in Orissa, the total number of such colleges increased from 17 to 18 during the year under report. Facilities for higher education in agriculture also existed in some arts and science colleges in some States and in the Banaras Hindu University. The number of students on rolls in the colleges for agriculture, university teaching departments and research institutions increased by 331 to 4,827 (4,786 boys and 41 girls) in 1954-55. All the States except Andhra, West Bengal and Vindhya Pradesh reported increase in enrolment. The decrease in West Bengal was due to the abolition of facilities for degree course in agriculture in an arts and science college. The total expenditure on agricultural colleges alone amounted to Rs. 51,69,400—showing an increase of nearly 6.6 lakhs of rupees. The contribution from the government funds increased from 80.5 per cent to 82.1 per cent during the year. The number of students who qualified for Bachelor's and Master's degree in agriculture was 928 and 193 respectively. The average annual cost per pupil in these colleges was Rs. 1,488.5. Table LXXXIII gives the details of agriculture colleges in the different States.

The following all-India research institutions provided facilities for research in various branches of agriculture.

Agriculture

1. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
2. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
3. Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
4. Central Potato Research Institute, Patna.
5. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.
6. Sugar Cane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.
7. Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu.
8. Indian Institute of Sugar Cane Research (Badhratk), Lucknow.
9. Tocklai Experimental Station, Cinnamara.
10. Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, South Kanara, Madars.

11. Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.
12. Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore.

Dairy Research

1. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.
Besides the following institutions conducted research in pisciculture and sericulture.
1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Manirampur (West Bengal).
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam (Madras).
3. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay.
4. Central Sericultural Research Station, Behrampur.

Commerce Colleges

With Bihar and Bombay reporting an increase of one college each, the total number of commerce colleges in India rose to 24. Facilities for this type of education were also provided by many arts and science colleges and teaching departments of some universities. The government controlled 5 colleges, and private bodies the rest. The number of students on rolls for this education registered an increase of 5,147 to 52,960 (52,621 boys and 339 girls). All the States reported increase in enrolment except Hyderabad, Pepsu Bhopal, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh, where the decrease was insignificant. The total expenditure on commerce colleges alone amounted to Rs. 26,60,139—an increase of 24.1 per cent over the previous year. As usual, tuition fees continued to meet the major portion of the expenses (71.6 per cent), government funds, endowments and other sources contributing 18.4 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively. On an average, Rs. 203.5 were spent on a pupil in these colleges during the year under report, which showed an improvement over the corresponding figure of Rs. 205.0 for 1953-54. The number of pupils declared successful in B Com and equivalent diplomas was 7,786, of which 54 were girls and in M Com 936, including 2 girls. State-wise details of these colleges are given in table LXXXIV.

Engineering

During 1954-55, there were 40 colleges for engineering as against 37 in the previous year. The increase of one college in Uttar Pradesh was due to the inclusion of the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli and in Madhya Bharat and Bihar due to the upgrading of an engineering school each. In addition to these, the teaching departments of Aligarh, Annamalai, Banaras and Roorkee Universities and one research institute in Mysore State, provided facilities for engineering education. The number of government managed colleges increased from 20 to 22 and that of private ones from 17 to 18 during the year. The enrolment in degree and equivalent courses increased from 14,572 to 15,989 (including 13 girls). The total direct expenditure on engine-

Table LXXXIV—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils**			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	...	5,030	18	5,048	...	...
Assam	...	1,003	1	1,004	...	...
Bihar	2	6,288	1	6,289	2,56,117	122.8
Bombay	11	6,383	221	6,604	13,13,063	205.8
Madhya Pradesh	3	2,423	13	2,436	3,21,119	195.0
Madras	...	4,326	3	4,329	...	...
Orissa	...	226	...	226	...	...
Punjab	1	189	...	189	63,642	397.8
Uttar Pradesh	...	8,104	...	8,104	...	...
West Bengal	1	7,032	14	7,046	1,15,699	445.0
Hyderabad	1	1,145	3	1,148	64,808	218.2
Madhya Bharat	...	1,933	8	1,941	...	...
Mysore	2	1,403	13	1,416	1,22,452	103.5
Pepsu	1	16	...	16	27,330	1708.1
Rajasthan	...	3,725	4	3,729	...	...
Saurashtra	1	345	...	345	1,49,602	433.6
Travancore-Cochin	...	1,600	37	1,637	...	...
Ajmer	...	392	...	392	...	...
Bhopal	...	111	...	111	...	...
Delhi	1	843	2	845	2,26,307	323.8
Manipur	...	28	1	29	...	...
Tripura	...	48	...	48	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	28	...	28	...	...
India	24	52,621	326	52,960	28,60,139	203.5

*Excludes university teaching departments and commerce classes

**Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and

Commerce Colleges

Output						State
Graduates			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
443	...	443	19	...	19	Andhra
68	...	68	12	...	12	Assam
515	...	515	70	...	70	Bihar
1,080	30	1,110	62	2	64	Bombay
341	3	344	46	...	46	Madhya Pradesh
652	2	654	...	...	...	Madras
38	...	38	...	...	..	Orissa
35	...	35	1	...	1	Punjab
1,598	...	1,598	505	...	505	Uttar Pradesh
1,473	5	1,478	191	...	191	West Bengal
217	1	218	8	...	8	Hyderabad
180	1	181	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
262	3	265	...	...	...	Mysore
2	...	2	...	..	..	Pepsu
303	...	303	61	...	61	Rajasthan
12	..	12	...	...	...	Saurashtra
231	8	239	...	.	..	Travancore-Cochin
42	...	42	...	..	...	Ajmer
13	...	13	...	...	..	Bhopal
212	1	213	9	...	9	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	Manipur
16	...	16	...	...	...	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
7,733	54	7,787	984	2	986	India

Attached to arts and science colleges.

Commerce classes attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXXXV—Statistics of Engineering Colleges

State	No. of Institution*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output											
		Boys		Girls			Graduates			Post-Graduates								
		3	4				Total	5	6	7	8	9	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2						Rs.											
Andhra	2	733	1	734	...	6,08,417	828.9	139	1	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	4	913	...	913	...	14,31,915	1207.3	212	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	8	3,156	7	3,163	...	40,98,839	617.9	726	...	726	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Madhya Pradesh	1	499	1	500	...	10,89,866	2179.7	123	...	123	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	5	1,947	...	1,947	...	15,38,162	926.0	349	...	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1	161*	...	161	...	3,61,930	2248.0	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	2	1,426	...	1,426	...	12,98,343	3946.3	389	...	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	6	2,490	1	2,491	...	55,41,487	1945.7	270	1	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	1	296	...	296	...	2,93,157	660.3	94	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	1	250	...	250	...	68,270	220.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	4	2,588	...	2,588	...	5,07,854	200.9	467	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	2	488	...	488	...	6,34,664	1020.4	101	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saurashtra	1	153	...	153	...	5,21,711	1651.0	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	1	378	...	378	...	2,15,789	570.9	101	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	1	498	3	501	...	15,43,665	915.6	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	40	15,976	13	15,989	...	1,97,54,069	971.4	3,125	2	3,127	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	...

* Excludes university teaching department.

† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments but excludes pupils reading school courses.

Table LXXXVI—Statistics of Forestry Colleges

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output					
		Rangers					Superior Forest Officers					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras	1	93	...	93	Rs. 2,05,507	Rs. 2,209.8	34	...	34	...	...	...
	2	210	...	210	3,75,321	1,787.2	66	...	66	30	...	30
India	3	303	...	303	5,80,828	1,916.9	100	...	100	80	...	80

Table LXXXVII—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	...	456	13	469	...	...
Assam	1	380	5	385	29,120	75.6
Bihar	3	1,149	2	1,151	1,62,822	163.0
Bombay	7	3,369	154	3,523	5,97,600	153.4
Madhya Pradesh	4	1,242	8	1,250	67,780	62.1
Madras	1	1,242	25	1,267	1,14,757	90.6
Orissa	...	247	1	248	...	...
Punjab	1	609	3	612	1,48,122	242.0
Uttar Pradesh	...	4,088	41	4,129	...	...
West Bengal	1	2,069	34	2,103	50,940	80.9
Hyderabad	1	1,056	13	1,069	75,364	70.5
Madya Bharat	...	500	2	502	...	...
Mysore	2	326	8	334	76,819	230.0
Rajasthan	...	840	12	852	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	2	564	41	605	85,703	141.7
Ajmer	...	152	2	154	...	...
Bhopal	...	91	6	97	...	...
Delhi	...	826	15	841	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	...	60	...	60	...	...
India	23	19,266	385	19,651	14,09,027	129.4

*Excludes university teaching departments

†Includes enrolment in university teaching

Law Colleges

Output						State
Graduates			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
145	3	148	1	...	1	Andhra
17	...	17	...	...	...	Assam
414	1	415	...	...	...	Bihar
1,182	64	1,246	3	...	3	Bombay
304	6	310	...	...	...	Madhya Pradesh
547	9	556	3	1	4	Madras
90	...	90	...	...	...	Orissa
173	...	173	...	...	...	Punjab
1,399	14	1,413	4	...	4	Uttar Pradesh
252	2	254	...	...	...	West Bengal
227	2	229	3	...	3	Hyderabad
132	...	132	...	...	...	Madhya Bharat
146	2	148	...	...	...	Mysore
325	5	330	...	...	...	Rajasthan
148	8	156	6	...	6	Travancore-Cochin
60	1	61	...	...	...	Ajmer
23	1	24	...	...	...	Bhopal
252	6	258	4	1	5	Delhi
10	...	10	...	...	...	Vindhya Pradesh
5,846	124	5,970	24	2	26	India

and law classes attached to arts and science colleges.
 departments and law classes attached to arts and science colleges.

ring colleges was Rs. 1,97,54,069 as compared to Rs 1,75,78,020 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure, 72.2 per cent was met from government funds, 0.1 per cent from local board funds, 20.9 per cent from fees, 3.8 and 3.0 per cent from endowments and other sources respectively. The average annual cost per pupil registered a further decline from Rs. 982.5 to Rs. 971.4. The output of graduates and post-graduate students was 3,127 (including 2 girls) and 7 (including one girl) respectively. Table LXXXV gives further State-wise details about these colleges.

Forestry Colleges

The number of forestry colleges in India remained 3 as in the previous year. All the three colleges were managed by the Central Government. They had 303 students—all boys on rolls Rs. 5,80,828 were incurred as direct expenditure on the colleges, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 5,63,130. The average annual cost per pupil rose from Rs. 1,864.7 to Rs. 1,916.9. One hundred candidates qualified for the rangers course and 30 for the superior forest officer's course. The detailed State-wise statistics of forestry colleges are shown in Table LXXXVI.

In addition to these colleges, the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which was the only institution in India, giving general information on all matters pertaining to forestry, continued to provide facilities for post graduate research and training to government officers and other personnel deputed by industrial concerns.

Law Colleges

The total number of law colleges, during the year rose by 2 to 23. Each of the States of Bihar, Bombay, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin reported an additional college each, while Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal registered a decrease of one college each. The decrease in West Bengal was due to the conversion of the university law college into a teaching department, while that in Madhya Pradesh due to the closure of the college at Raipur. In addition to these, a number of arts and science colleges and the teaching departments of some universities provided law courses. Of the total, 5 colleges were managed by the government and the rest by universities and other private bodies. The enrolment in the law classes recorded a slight improvement from 19,517 in 1953-54 to 19,651 including 385 girls in 1954-55. The total direct expenditure on law colleges alone stood at Rs. 14,09,027 to which fees contributed to the extent of 97.3 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil showed a further decline from Rs. 131.4 to Rs. 129.4. The number of students declared successful in the Bachelor's degree examination was 5,970 and that in the Master's degree examination 26. Further details about the law colleges in different States are given in table LXXXVII.

Medical Colleges

During the year, the number of medical colleges was 78 as against 66 in the previous year. In Madras, a new medical college was started

at Madurai. In Uttar Pradesh, 9 ayurvedic colleges were returned for the first time during the year. Similarly two more colleges in West Bengal—School of Anaesthesiology and Chittaranjan Seva Sadan were also reported during 1954-55. Provision for medical education also existed in the teaching departments of the universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Lucknow. The distribution of medical colleges according to different managements was : government 43, local boards 3 and private bodies 32. The number of students on the rolls of colleges and teaching departments for this type of education increased by 2,595 to 23,488 (19,887 boys and 3,601 girls). The total direct expenditure on the colleges for medicine increased at the rate of 10.2 per cent to Rs. 2,33,79,819 in 1954-55. Out of every ten rupees expended on these colleges, about seven were met from government funds, two from fees and the remaining from local board funds, endowments and other sources. The average annual cost per pupil averaged Rs. 1,049.1 as against Rs. 1,067.2 in the year before. During this year, 3,626 students including 534 girls were awarded Bachelor's degree and 157 candidates (144 boys and 13 girls) qualified for the post-graduate degrees. State-wise details of these colleges are given in table LXXXVIII.

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

- (i) All India Institute for Hygiene and Public health, Calcutta.
- (ii) Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.
- (iii) Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
- (iv) Malaria Institute of India, Delhi
- (v) Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.
- (vi) Central Institute for Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar.
- (vii) Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.
- (viii) Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow.

Physical Education Colleges

The number of colleges for physical education increased from 7 to 8 on account of the opening of a college in Travancore-Cochin. Of these, 6 were managed by the government and 2 by private bodies. The enrolment in these colleges also recorded an increase from 396 to 471 during the year under report. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 3,70,777

Table LXXXVIII—Statistics of

State	No. of Insti- tutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expendi- ture	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	2	705	137	842	Rs. 9,67,853	Rs. 1,193.4
Assam	2	465	35	500	6,23,984	1,248.0
Bihar	6	1,212	123	1,335	12,19,189	882.8
Bombay	15	3,641	747	4,388	36,11,987	777.6
Madhya Pradesh	1	501	87	588	15,08,956	2,728.7
Madras	7	2,519	682	3,201	26,76,204	787.4
Orissa	2	329	47	376	4,75,645	1,265.0
Punjab	3	602	164	766	13,20,880	1,408.2
Uttar Pradesh	11	3,076	302	3,378	11,66,321	742.4
West Bengal	11	3,920	387	4,307	43,68,066	1,012.8
Hyderabad	3	588	209	797	5,83,262	731.8
Madhya Bharat	4	795	82	877	7,79,943	936.3
Mysore	1	451	99	550	2,76,300	515.5
Pepsu	1	82	22	104	9,90,438	9,523.4
Rajasthan	5	700	79	779	7,22,201	1,027.3
Travancore-Cochin	2	254	98	352	3,57,407	682.1
Delhi	2	47	301	348	17,31,183	5,751.4
India	78	19,887	3,601	23,488	33,79,819	1,049.1

*Excludes university

†Includes enrolment in uni-

‡Not

Medical Colleges

Output						State
Graduates			Post-Graduates			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
88	16	104	13	1	14	Andhra
29	...	29	..	...	...	Assam
250	24	274	16	...	16	Bihar
570	108	678	42	11	53	Bombay
112	12	124	1	...	1	Madhya Pradesh
239	99	338	10	1	11	Madras
55	6	61	...	...	...	Orissa
98	23	121	12	..	12	Punjab
562	37	599	27	...	27	Uttar Pradesh
669	69	738	9	...	9	West Bengal
91	45	136	...	...	...	Hyderabad
101	14	115	8	...	8	Madhya Bharat
61	11	72	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	Pepsu
167	9	176	6	...	6	Rajasthan
†	†	†	†	†	†	Travancore-Cochin
...	61	61	...	...	...	Delhi
3,092	534	3,626	144	13	157	India

teaching departments.
 versity teaching departments.
 available.

Table LXXXIX—Statistics of Colleges for Physical Education

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put		
							Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	2	70	4	74	Rs. 31,555	Rs. 426.4	6	...	6
Bombay	1	75	18	93	91,532	984.2	66	18	84
Madras	1	48	8	56	1,13,617	339.2	48	...	48
Punjab	1	37	6	43	50,452	1,173.3	37	6	43
Uttar Pradesh	1	120	21	141	41,681	757.8	113	...	113
West Bengal	1	15	...	15	26,575	1,771.7	15	...	15
Travancore-Cochin	1	49	...	49	15,365	313.6	40	...	40
India	8	414	57	471	3,70,777	558.4	325	24	349

as against Rs. 3,42,765 during 1953-54. The share of the different sources in the total expenditure was : government funds 71.2 per cent, local board funds 0.1 per cent, fees 22.0 per cent endowments 5.4 per cent and other sources 1.3 per cent. The annual cost per pupil averaged Rs. 558.4 during the year under review. The output (degrees and equivalent diplomas) was 349 including 24 women. Further details are given in table LXXXIX.

Technological Colleges

There was no change in the number and the management of colleges for technology during 1954-55. Of the 7 colleges, 4 continued to be administered by the government, one by the University of Nagpur and the remaining 2 by private bodies. Moreover the teaching departments of the universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Osmania and Panjab, three research institutes (two in Uttar Pradesh and one in Mysore) and four engineering colleges, provided technological education of the university standard. The total number of students receiving education of this type rose by 616 to 2,845 (2,635 boys and 210 girls). The total expenditure rose from Rs. 10,07,536 to Rs. 10,32,475, the percentage increase being 2.5. Government contributed 57.1 per cent of the total expenditure, and local boards, fees endowments and other sources 0.1 per cent, 11.6 per cent, 9.6 per cent and 21.6 per cent respectively. The average annual cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 1,308.6. The number of successful graduate and post-graduate students during the year under report was 442 and 104 respectively. Details of these colleges in various States are given in table XC.

Veterinary Science Colleges

With the opening of a college of veterinary science and animal husbandry in Rajasthan, the total number of such colleges in India rose to 10. With the exception of one college in Hyderabad, which was managed by the Osmania University, the remaining colleges were under the control of the government. The number of pupils on rolls in the colleges rose from 1,927 to 2,529, including 10 girls. The total expenditure on the colleges increased by Rs. 6.4 lakhs to Rs. 30,14,186, of which 89.3 per cent was met from government funds, 9.3 per cent from fees and 1.4 per cent from other sources. The annual average cost per pupil was Rs. 1,163.8 as against Rs. 1,302.3 in the previous year. The number of students who were awarded Bachelor's and post-graduate degrees was 300 and 6 respectively.

Table XC—Statistics of Technological Colleges

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Graduates				Out-put		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
		Boys	Girls	Total									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
					Rs.	Rs.							
Andhra	...	45	...	45	...	...	10	...	10	8	...	8	
Bombay	...	420	8	428	...	...	132	1	133	...	...	...	
Madhya Pradesh	1	114	...	114	1,69,799	1,489.5	17	...	17	...	...	...	
Madras	...	196	1	197	...	...	63	1	64	...	...	...	
Punjab	1	138	...	138	1,24,896	747.9	35	...	35	...	...	...	
Uttar Pradesh	...	534	...	534	...	...	57	...	57	27	...	27	
West Bengal	4	849	188	1,037	6,32,010	1,635.7	35	...	35	69	...	69	
Hyderabad	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore	1	108	13	121	1,04,770	865.9	54	1	55	...	...	...	
Delhi	...	191	...	191	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	
India	7	2,635	210	2,845	10,32,475	1,308.6	439	3	442	104	...	104	

* Excludes university teaching departments and classes attached to engineering colleges.

† Includes enrolment in university departments.

Table XCI—Statistics of Veterinary Science Colleges

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put					
							Graduates			Post-Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assam	1	124	...	124	Rs. 1,16,622	Rs. 415.0	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bihar	1	495	...	495	3,38,126	683.1	34	...	34	...	...	...
Bombay	1	188	...	188	2,24,411	1,193.7	36	...	36	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	1	282	...	282	3,50,476	1,242.8	43	...	43	...	...	...
Madras	1	306	4	310	3,38,517	932.6	74	1	75	1	...	1
Punjab	1	235	2	237	2,15,265	908.3	37	...	37	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	1	430	...	430	3,99,474	1,225.4	38	...	38	5	...	5
West Bengal	1	143	4	147	7,19,988	4,736.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	1	228	...	228	2,10,116	921.6	36	...	36	...	...	...
Rajasthan	1	38	...	38	1,01,191	2,662.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	10	2,519	10	2,529	30,14,136	1,163.8	299	1	300	6	...	6

The centrally administered Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, with a branch at Mukteswar continued to be the premier research institution in this field. Its six divisions of (i) Pathology and Bacteriology (ii) Biological Products (iii) Animal Nutrition (iv) Poultry Research (v) Animal Genetics and (vi) Parasitology maintained steady progress during the year under review. The institute continued to provide advanced courses in different branches of animal science in addition to its research activities.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social Education under the scheme of "Intensive Educational Development in Selected Areas" and 'Selected Educational Experiments' in the First Five Year Plan witnessed steady expansion and in some cases consolidation during this year. All the States reported considerable expansion in this field, excepting Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Delhi and Kutch, where the programme of social education received set-back due to financial stringency.

During this year, the Government of India sanctioned the following grants, amounting to Rs. 39,60,179, to the different States for the implementation of the various schemes :

	Rs.
(i) For 140 model community centres in 21 States	4,61,426
(ii) Integrated Library Service—for running library service in 24 selected areas in 18 States	4,58,210
(iii) For setting up or continuation of 14 janata colleges in 10 States	5 81,546
(iv) For the development of 351 schools-cum-community centres in 16 States	3,65,979
(v) Improvement of Library Service—for setting up or continuation of 6 States' central and 114 district libraries	20,93,018

Under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment, initiated during 1953-54, which envisaged the appointment of 8,000 social education workers, 382 workers were employed during the year. This brought the total number of social education workers employed so far to 921. The Central Government shared 50 per cent of the expenditure on their salaries and a contingent expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per worker.

Under scheme 3 (b) entitled "Assistance to State Governments for the Production of Literature for neo-Literates and Children" under the First Five Year Plan, the Government of India sanctioned grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 66,884 to the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Saurashtra and West Bengal.

With a view to encouraging the production of wholesome literature for neo-literate adults, the Central Ministry of Education launched the "Encouragement of Popular Literature Prize Scheme" early this year. Under this scheme, five prizes of Rs. 1,000 each and 30 of Rs. 500 each were awarded to the authors of the best books for adults. Moreover, one thousand copies of each of the prize book were purchased for distribution in the community project areas and the national extension blocks. The Government also asked the authors of the Rs. 1,000 prize-winner books to submit translations of their works in regional languages and under-took to purchase 1,000 copies of every approved translation.

During this year, the Ministry of Education spent Rs. 57,500 on the development of literature for adults and children. A research project in vocabulary and reading matter was organised to improve the quality of literature for adults. The object of the project was to make out a graded vocabulary of the spoken language in the Delhi area, so as to build on that basic suitable and interesting reading material for adults beginning to learn reading.

It was also decided to set up a National Book Trust with adequate funds to encourage the production of good literature at low cost.

With a view to providing useful and interesting reading material to the neo-literates and adults who had received education upto the middle school stage, the Ministry of Education took in hand the production of the Popular Encyclopaedia entitled 'Gyan Sarovar' during the previous year. The first volume of the work was finalised and work on volume II started.

The programme of publishing social education literature in Hindi through the agency of Jamia Milia, New Delhi, made further progress during this year. This programme was started in 1950 and by the end of the year, 171 pamphlets were out. These pamphlets were sent to the State governments for free distribution to the social education centres and other educational institutions in their areas.

As reported last year, the Government of India organised, with the cooperation of the Ford Foundation, three literary workshops for the training of authors in the techniques of writing books for neo-literates during the previous year. The fourth workshop for the Eastern Region was held at Santiniketan from 7th June to 6th July 1954 in which 21 authors were given training.

On the recommendation of the National Board of Audio-Visual Education, the Central Government urged on the State governments the need for the establishment of State Audio-Visual Education Boards, the setting up of local museums by educational institutions, the opening of adequately stocked film libraries on State-wise basis and the formulation of a uniform policy regarding loan of films and filmstrips. In implementing these recommendations Ajmer, Andhra, Bihar, Coorg, Madras, Manipur, Hyderabad and Uttar Pradesh constituted audio-visual education boards in their States.

In further pursuance of the recommendations of the Board the Central Ministry of Education took the following steps

(a) In connection with the Ministry's plan for the production of educational films with the help of the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Board had approved and recommended 18 subjects. The synopses of nine of these were sent to the Films Division during the previous year. The actual production of the films on these topics was in progress.

(b) In accordance with the Government's policy to encourage the production of indigenous projection equipment, a factory in Bombay was asked to examine the possibility of mass manufacture of film-strip projectors.

The Central Institute of Education produced a model of 16 m.m. filmstrip projector made entirely of local material—including the lens—at a cost below Rs. 200.

(c) In order to encourage the establishment of film libraries on regional basis, second list of select films was sent to the State governments, film libraries and other interested organisations. Arrangements were also made for dubbing most of these films in hindi.

(d) An agreement was finalised with the Government of Yugoslavia for acquiring Yugoslavian films on an exchange-of-negative basis.

(e) Plan for the establishment of small research unit in the Ministry for the production of non-projected visual aids such as charts etc., was finalised.

During the year under report, 396 new films and 103 duplicate prints were purchased for the Central Film Library, in addition to the acquisition of 11 children's entertainment films and 3 outstanding documentaries—*"Man of Aran," "Nanook of the North"* and *"Kingdom of the Waters."* Unesco presented the film 'World Without Ends' to the library. With the enrolment of 85 new institutions as members during this year, the total membership of the Central Film Library rose to 595, to whom 8,103 films and filmstrips were issued. The mobile cinema van conducted 340 film shows for educational institutions and social welfare organisations.

With the object of providing training in the use and preparation of audio-visual aids, a two-month seminar was organised at Delhi for the nominees of the States. Thirty candidates from 16 states received training at the seminar.

The second Unesco Centre in Fundamental Education started functioning at Mysore under the Directorship of Mr. John Bowers of the Unesco Fundamental Education Division. The Government of India awarded two fellowships for training of Indians at the Centre.

The Social Education Department of the Delhi Public Library completed another year of useful activities. By the end of the year, the library and its mobile van had issued 3,78,693 books.

Other Ministries of the Government of India, the Community Project Administration and the National Extension Service also made useful contribution to the promotion of social education in the country. The following are data of the work done in community projects/blocks for the period ending March, 1955.

1. Adult education centres started	10,359
2. Adults under training	2 05,331
3. Community centres started	21,669
4. Community entertainments organised	72,427
5. Units of peoples' organisations developed	10,959
6. Government expenditure on Social Education (Rs. in thousands)	48,24.47

During the said period, 1,280 social education organisers were trained at social education organisers' training centres located in various States.

Last but not the least was the part played by voluntary organisations working in this field and receiving government aid. Besides conducting literacy centres for illiterate adults, these organisations carried out multipurpose programmes of rural uplift and reconstruction.

A brief account of the activities undertaken by the Indian Adult Education Association, during the year, is given below :

Conferences and Seminars

The eleventh all-India conference of the association was held in Patna from December 28 to 30. Shri R. V. Parulekar, Director, Indian Institute of Education, Bombay, presided. The main discussion in the Conference was directed to social education under the Second Five Year Plan.

The fifth national seminar on "Place of Recreation and Cultural Activities in Social Education" was held at Mysore from 10th to 20th October, 1954.

The Association organised an inter-State social education seminar for hindi-speaking areas from 8th to 17th May 1954 at the Sewa Dham in Malaon in Gonda district. The seminar discussed the problems of social education workers in rural areas. Another seminar for social education workers was held in Travancore-Cochin from September 22 to 24, 1954, to study the various problems confronting the workers in the field.

Training Course

The association organised a three-month training course for social education workers from May 3, to August 3, 1954. The course was attended by 34 trainees, out of whom, 24 were successful.

Publication

The Association continued to bring out the Indian Journal of Adult Education as well as the Social Education News Bulletin. It also brought out the following publications : (i) 'Place of Recreation in Social Education'. (ii) 'Education of Leisure' by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (second and revised edition) (iii) 'Samaj Shiksha Path Pradaishika',

With the object of focussing public attention on the vital role of Social Education in national reconstruction, Social Education Day (1st November) and Social Education Week were celebrated in all the States. The programme included *prabhat pheries*, magic lantern and film shows, cultural shows, dramas, mass literacy campaigns and community development activities like digging compost pits, reclaiming derelict tanks, planting trees, constructing roads, agricultural extension work, sanitation work, etc.

Dr. Rudolf Frlesh, an eminent American social education scholar, visited a number of social education institutions,

Main Developments

A brief account of the progress achieved in the field of Social Education in different States is given below :

Andhra

With an increase in the number of social education centres in the State from 1,889 to 2,176, the enrolment recorded a rise from 62,993 (60,563 men and 2,430 women) to 70,338 (67,251 men and 3,087 women). Of the total number of adults on rolls, 7,629 men and 222 women were made literate. The total expenditure on social education in the State amounted to Rs 5,24,774 as against Rs. 4,42,229 during 1953-54.

The two mobile units, equipped with 16 mm. projectors, 35 mm. filmstrip projectors, public address equipment and gramophone records, arranged 250 propaganda lectures, 128 film-shows, 824 record-relays and 105 excursions. A copy each of the daily newspaper '*Andhra Prabha*' and periodical '*Chandamama*' continued to be supplied to social education centres.

Training institutions conducted courses in citizenship and 10 normal and basic training schools in adult training methods at which 260 out-going pupil-teachers were trained. Two government training schools organised 13 courses for training elementary school teachers in social education. These courses lasted six weeks each and trained 520 teachers

The School for Village Guides, Samalkota trained 146 village level workers for national extension work. The extension training covered six months.

The State Film Library was set up which arranged 1,250 film shows by the end of the year. The library trained 81 teachers in the handling and maintenance of modern audio-visual equipment and in the technique of using films and film-strips, etc

Assam

Despite the decrease in the number of social education centres, during the year, from 906 to 880, the total enrolment therein increased from 40,199 men and 2,633 women to 42,790 men and 3,568 women. Of these, 29,120 men and 2,324 women were awarded literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs 1,50,232 to Rs. 1,76,165. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,08,273 during the year, for one central and seven district libraries.

Bihar

During this year, the number of social education centres in the state increased from 2,164 to 2,795. These centres reported an enrolment of 98,023 (91,257 men and 6,766 women), as against 69,307 (66,976 men and 2,331 women) during the previous year. Of the total, 64,084 men and 3,015 women were awarded literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 5,36,290 to Rs. 7,56,847.

At the first meeting of the State Board of Audio-Visual Education constituted last year, a nine-member executive committee was constitu-

ted for its proper functioning. An audio-visual conference was held at Patna to consider ways and means of utilizing more freely and usefully audio-visual aids in education.

A special type of motor van was purchased at a cost of Rs.29,000 and delivered to the circulating library attached to the Bihar Hitaishi Pustakalay, Patna City.

Under the First Five Year Plan, a scheme for training of teachers and social education workers in arts and mural painting, etc., was inaugurated. A two-months' training course was organised in this connection at the Government School of Art, Patna.

The four *mod mandalis* and five *jatra* parties continued to visit schools and social education centres in villages to educate the masses through fairs and festivals etc.

The 11th session of the All-India Adult Education Conference was held at Patna in December 1954. The conference made recommendations of far-reaching importance.

One-week's training courses in social inspection were organised at 4 basic training centres in the State. Besides, for training *sadhvis* in social service, a month's training camp was organised at Patna in August 1954. Another camp was organised at Begusarai during summer vacations of 1954 for the benefit of students. About 100 students were trained at this camp.

In the Turki-cum-Vaishali intensive educational development area 20 cultural meetings were organised where wrestling shows were arranged. Besides, youth clubs were formed to organise sports, games and other similar activities. The teachers and students of schools in the area celebrated a social education week during which 198 urinals, 134 trench latrines and 173 compost pits were constructed with the help of local population in all the 125 villages where social education centres were functioning. Besides, 41 wells were renovated and 6,760 yards of road repaired. During the week, 165 meetings were held at different places.

On the lines of People's College and Folk High Schools in Denmark, two experimental courses were conducted under the auspices of Social Works' Training Institute—one for adult and the other for craft and cultural activities.

The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,00,977, during the year, for 12 district and 10 childrens' libraries.

Bombay

Social education continued to be satisfactorily organised in the three linguistic regions of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak under the direction of their regional social education committees. Besides, five city social education committees constituted for promoting social education in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Poona and Jalgaon continued to function. The committees were paid government grants on 50 per cent basis on their approved expenditure.

With the help of Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, the Regional Social Education Committee for Gujarat prepared a basic vocabulary in Gujarati. The Bombay Social Education Committee printed 11 books, 10 posters, and about 500 special charts and pictures on different topics. The Bombay City Social Education Committee arranged 241 film shows and 255 filmstrip shows with the help of two social education vans fully equipped with 16 mm projectors, amplifiers, etc. and 20 filmstrip projectors and 75 filmstrips. Fourteen radio sets donated through Unesco gift coupons were installed at different centres in the city. The committee also arranged 413 cultural programmes. The stock of books of the circulating libraries was replenished with 52 books, bringing the total number of books to 296.

For the training of social education workers, courses of 2 weeks' duration were organised at government training institutions during summer and winter vacations in the three regions. The total number of such courses organised during the year was 39—18 in Maharashtra, 14 in Gujarat and 7 in Karnatak—at which 1,385 workers were trained. Besides, the Bombay City Social Education Committee organised 3 refresher courses for training hindi, marathi, urdu and gujarati teachers in the methods of imparting social education and other allied subjects. Over 500 teachers took advantage of these courses. The Ahmedabad City Social Education Committee also organised a similar course and trained 206 teachers.

In order to provide the village population in 300 villages in the compact areas in Dhulia, Dharwar and Rajpipla, the benefit of reading books and periodicals, the scheme of circulating library service was introduced. Three hundred boxes and books worth Rs. 30,000 were purchased for use in 100 villages divided into 8 zones. Besides the State government gave grants amounting to Rs. 1,58,014 to 6,243 village libraries in the State. The Gujarat Regional Social Education Committee purchased 500 more boxes for its mobile library service catering to the social education classes in the region.

A scheme for the establishment of community centres was put into operation with a view to providing educational, cultural and recreational facilities to the rural population. Fifteen such centres were established under this scheme in the three compact areas during this year.

The social education drive was intensified in the scheduled caste localities. During the period under report, 566 literary classes were started for Harijan adults. Moreover, 19 new *sanskar kendras* were started bringing the total to 25.

During this year, there were 19,758 social education centres in the State with an enrolment of 4,17,733 (3,57,830 men and 59,903 women), as against 19,746 centres having 3,87,679 adults (3,33,027 men and 54,652 women) under instruction during the previous year. Of the total number of adults on rolls, 1,03,988 men and 18,190 women qualified for the award of literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education in the State rose from Rs. 9,15,792 during 1953-54 to Rs. 10,77,540 during 1954-55.

Madhya Pradesh

During the year, the number of social education centres declined further from 2,891 to 2,698. These centres enrolled 44,288 men and 3,254 women adults as against 55,559 men and 4,931 women adults enrolled during the previous year. The adults made literate numbered 7,292 men and 508 women. The expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 13,33,444 as compared to Rs. 10,05,355 during 1953-54.

Madras

The scheme of social education in the State was modified during this year. Some of the main features of the new scheme were :

- (i) Governmental activity was confined to the national extension service blocks and community projects areas.
- (ii) Persons between 8 and 18 years were covered in the first instance.
- (iii) The syllabus of the course, which continued to be of 3 years, remained unchanged.
- (iv) Provision was made for an examination to be held at the end of each year and the award of a certificate on the successful completion of the entire course.
- (v) Following equipment was supplied free to every school :
 - (a) one hurricane lantern for every 5 pupils in a school ;
 - (b) books, charts, etc. at a cost not exceeding Rs. 15 per school per annum, and
 - (c) newspapers and journals at a cost not exceeding Rs. 42 per annum.

During the year, 2,284 social education centres reported an enrolment of 62,890—58,384 men and 4,506 women—of whom 8,233 men and 630 women were made literate. The corresponding figures for the previous year were : social education centres 1,984, enrolment 54,377—51,104 men and 3,273 women and number of adults made literate 9725 men and 452 women.

The three adult education mobile units made 156 trips and delivered 427 propaganda lectures, and arranged 431 film shows. Consequent on the bifurcation of the State, 463 films, 553 film-strips, 2 projectors and other audio-visual equipment were transferred to the film library of the new State. With the addition of 56 films, the number of films and filmstrips in the library of residuary State was 717 and 1,121 respectively. The library organised over 27,000 film shows in the educational institutions and provided facilities for training teachers in the handling and maintenance of projectors. About 160 teachers took advantage of these facilities.

Courses of 6 weeks' duration were organised at Erode and Tanjore to train school teachers in adult education, wherein 240 teachers received training. During the year, the two training centres for village guides enrolled 166 adults including 1 woman.

Orissa

With the increase in the number of social education centres from 634 to 1,507 and enrolment therein from 18,374 (18,281 men and 93 women) to 36,487 (34,277 men and 2,210 women), the social education movement in the State received a great fillip during this year. Of these, 18,783 men and 1,068 women were rendered literate. The total expenditure on social education rose from Rs. 91,541 to Rs. 1,12,787.

The Department revised and enlarged '*Aloka Pathe*' (Primer No. 1) and distributed 20,000 copies of the book in social education centres. '*Pala*' performances were organised to remove untouchability. Three gramophone records were produced and 100 sets of these were distributed to development blocks. Educational film shows were arranged and two posters printed and distributed free to centres.

Punjab

During 1954-55, the number of social education centres in the State increased from 89 to 246. As compared to 2,438 men and 992 women during the previous year, there were 5,194 men and 2,280 women on the rolls of these centres during the year under report. Of these, 2,429 men and 399 women were made literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 1,68,435.

Two fully equipped mobile vans arranged a number of film shows and propaganda lectures in Jullundur and Ambala divisions.

A short-term reorientation course of 2 weeks' duration was conducted by the State Social Education Officer at Karnal for the supervisory staff which was attended by about 30 inspecting officers. Nearly 100 social education workers were trained at five short training courses of one week duration. A Janata College was started at Chandigarh in which a batch of 33 trainees received three months' training.

Uttar Pradesh

With the opening of 258 social education centers during the year, the number of such centres in the State rose to 437. These enrolled 9,359 men and 1,562 women as against 4,122 men and 882 women enrolled during 1953-54. The total number of adults made literate was 6,014 men and 952 women and the total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 81,735.

The Department continued to maintain 1,317 libraries and 3,600 reading rooms in rural areas, which provided reading material to neo-literates. Nearly 8 lakhs issues of books were recorded in these libraries and reading rooms which were visited by 12,88,127 persons. Apart from these libraries maintained by the Education Department, it gave grants amounting to Rs. 7,632 to 208 private libraries.

With a view to focussing public attention on the value and urgency of social education, the department organised a social education camp at the *Magh Mela*. An adult school, with a well-equipped reading room, was set up in the camp.

The State Board of Audio-Visual Education was constituted during the year. The film section of the department had five vans fully equipped with projectors, radios, etc. These vans arranged 411 shows in rural areas. The film section produced six 35 mm films and one filmstrip of educational, cultural and informative value. They were :

Films—

- (i) Kumbh Mela, 1954
- (ii) The Pine
- (iii) Reorientation in Education
- (iv) Folk Dances of U. P.
- (v) Toys Exhibition
- (vi) Brij Bhumi

Filmstrip---

Prachin Mandir Aur Stupa
(Bhartiya Vastu Kala).

In January, 1955, a Social Education Week was organised when 2 posters, 3 folders, 6 placards, 6 hand-bills and a special issue of '*Nav Jyoti*' were brought out. The education expansion department published a specially prepared version of '*Ramayana*' in two parts for neo-literates. The departmental magazine '*Deepak*' was renamed as '*Nav Jyoti*' from October, 1954.

To train village leaders and to organise village youth for socio-cultural awakening, three Janata Colleges were established in three intensive education development blocks of Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad and Lucknow. Twenty selected teachers from the junior basic primary schools and thirty young village leaders were admitted to each Janata College for a period of six months. They were given a stipend of Rs. 30 each.

West Bengal

Several new schemes were introduced during this year in the social education programmes in the State which aimed at shifting the emphasis from the literacy alone to the post-literacy aspect also. These included :

- (i) Establishment of school-cum-community centres,
- (ii) Scheme for the improvement of library service,
- (iii) Establishment of district libraries,

- (iv) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations doing important educational and cultural work,
- (v) Propagation of hindi by installing hindi sign-boards at public places, and
- (vi) Promotion of social education in national extension blocks.

With the initiation of intensive drive in the 15 newly-opened national extension service blocks, the number of social education centres in the State increased from 2,069 to 2,508. The corresponding rise in enrolment was from 83,978 men and 6,344 women in 1953-54 to 1,11,839 men and 9,692 women during the year under report. Of the current year's enrolment, 39,320 men and 4,126 women qualified for the award of literacy certificate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 15,27,323.

The government renewed grants to the post-literacy centres during this year and disbursed Rs. 45,000 among 435 centres. These centres stocked 2,27,042 books as against 1,64,006 during the previous year. Besides, a sum of Rs 1,00,000 was distributed to 637 public libraries in order to maintain reading rooms for neo-literates

Under the integrated library service scheme, 9 area libraries were set up. Ten district libraries were also initiated. A sum of Rs. 1,94,800 was given to voluntary organisations. Besides, Rs. 5,257 were spent on the propagation of hindi

The *Kathakala* Training Centre at Nabadwip, providing specialised instructions in the art and technique of *Kathakala*, received a grant of Rs. 2,500. A similar *Kathakala* Training Centre at Cooch Behar received a grant of Rs 200. Ten *Kathaks* were trained in the former, and 5 in latter centre. Special grants of Rs 1,000 each were given to four social education organisations for supplementing their social education activities by engaging peripatetic *Kathaks* to go round and give *pathas* and recitals. Over 200 such functions attended by 30,000 people were organised by them. A large number of folk recreation programmes were also arranged at which nearly four lakh persons gathered.

The work-camps programme for the youths continued successfully for the fifth year. The duration of these camps was extended from 14 to 30 days. During the year, 50 such camps attended by 1,575 youths were organised. The government gave a grant of Rs. 2,10,000 to these camps.

A 12-day short-course of training in audio-visual education, was organised which was attended by 13 social education workers.

Two janata colleges, One at Banipur and the other at Kalimpong, started functioning during the year. In all, five sessions of 3-months' duration were completed at these colleges in which 123 men and 7 women from rural areas received training in social education and social welfare work.

A literary workshop was organised at Santiniketan in June 1954 for a month. It evolved certain improved techniques of writing books, especially for the neo-literates. Three Bengali booklets were also written at the workshop. Besides the Education Department published 8 Bengali wall posters on language lessons and two nepali educational posters for use in the adult education centres.

Hyderabad

During the year under report, the number of social education centres increased from 563 to 1,367. The number of adults on rolls and those made literate increased by 40,238 to 71,168 (54,546 men and 1,622 women) and by 24,540 to 46,432 including (1,220 women) respectively. The expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 2,52,278 as compared to Rs. 1,36,442 during 1953-54.

The three training centres in the State trained 99 workers in social education. Moreover, adult education was an optional subject in all the teachers' training schools. A janata college was started at Damakonda in October 1954. It trained 101 men and 2 women village leaders by the end of the year. In addition, 15 community-centre leaders and 30 janata college trainees under-went detailed and intensive training in the principles and practice, organisation and integration of social education with special reference to community centres. Five community centres were attached to the janata college.

The number of libraries attached to social education centres increased from 94 to 143. These libraries continued to provide reading material to neo-literates. In project areas, there were 43 library-cum-reading rooms and 20 radio listening centres for adults.

Four booklets, 4 flannel graphs and 2 posters detailing the different types of fertilizers improved seed and implements were published. The van of the department equipped with audio-visual aids arranged 184 film shows. Besides, thirty filmshows were also arranged in the project areas at which 18,000 persons gathered.

Madhya Bharat

With the opening of social education centres under the five-year plan, social education was further extended in the State. Under the integrated library service scheme, a central library having 50 branch libraries was established at Dabra in Harsi Project Area. Each branch library had a separate reading room with a box containing 30 to 40 books received from the central library by rotation. Besides, 100 more reading rooms and libraries were established for the benefit of neo-literates.

During 1954-55, 8,081 adults (including 300 women) were on the rolls of 391 social education centres, as against 7,473 adults in 328 centres during 1953-54. Of the total enrolment during the year, 5,138 men and 300 women were made literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 1,09,118.

The department purchased 3 cine-vans at a total cost of Rs. 86,320. These vans were fitted with projectors and microphones and arranged a large number of film shows.

Mysore

On consolidation of social education activity, the Mysore State Adult Education Council conducted 1,419 literacy classes during the year as against 2,396 during 1953-54. Of the 24,876 adults (including 2,937 women) attending these classes, 16,370 persons (including 1,968 women) were made literate. The total expenditure incurred on social education amounted to Rs 98,659.

With the opening of 101 new libraries, the total number of adult libraries in the State increased to 2,792—2,276 rural libraries, 11 central libraries, 500 branch libraries and 5 circle libraries. Moreover, there were 2,276 reading rooms attached to rural libraries. During the year, 15,169 books worth Rs 25,728 were added to the libraries, bringing the total number of volumes to 2,20,989.

Training in rural leadership and cottage industries like mat-making, agricultural work, weaving, etc continued to be provided in the two vidhyapeethas at Nanjangud and Hassan. During the year, 77 persons were trained there.

Two comprehensive adult education centres also functioned during the year. In these centres, each worker worked for a year in a selected village to improve all aspects of rural life—cultural, social and economic. In addition, 90 community centres were organised by the council at which lectures and discussions on topics and problems affecting the village life were arranged apprising the villagers of their duties and responsibilities.

Three audio-visual units—each allotted to a division of 3 districts—arranged 707 film shows. The council added 7 new films to its film library. The council continued to publish the weekly news sheet "*Belaku*" and the monthly magazine "*Pustaka Prapancha*" for free distribution to adult education centres and libraries in the State. Six new titles were added to adult education series, 4 titles were reprinted and a handbook describing the scheme and organisation of rural libraries working under the auspices of the council was published. The second revised edition of the 'Popular Ramayana' was brought out. In addition, folders, posters and special publications were also printed.

Pepsu

A pilot project for the complete eradication of illiteracy and the conduct of intensive campaign for better living was started in two compact areas of ten villages each, on the 26th January 1955. The number of social education centres, thus registered an increase from 1,417 to 1,585 and enrolment therein from 17,977 men and 193 women to 19,933 men and 1,252 women. Of the total enrolment during the year under report, 12,754 men and 618 women were made literate. The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 70,237 to Rs. 1,15,979.

Rajasthan

The social education centres in the State decreased further from 200 in 1953-54 to 196 during the year. All the 8,120 men and 2,905 women adults who attended these centres were made literate as against 10,620 men and 1,755 women during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on social education rose from Rs. 30,400 to Rs. 1,52,153

Thirteen reading rooms and 153 small libraries continued to provide reading material to neo-literates. The audio-visual education unit arranged 550 shows in the rural areas. One film entitled "*Anokhi Kahani*" was added during the year. A sum of Rs 2,48,820 was sanctioned by the Government of India for 1 central, 5 regional and 24 district libraries.

Saurashtra

During 1954-55, 21,675 adults (19,994 men and 1,681 women) were on the rolls of 976 centres, of whom 21,418 (19,806 men and 1,612 women) qualified for the award of literacy certificates. The figures for 1953-54 were : centres 703, enrolment 14,668 (14,205 men and 463 women) and adults made literate 14,442 (14,130 men and 312 women) The expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 57,638 to Rs 1,19,484

The department started the weekly bulletin "*Ajwalu*" in December, 1954.

During the year, nearly 500 teachers and workers in the field of social education attended 5 camps of 15 days' duration each.

Travancore-Cochin

The Adult Education Research and Training Centre, Trivandrum, was renamed as Model Social Education Centre from February 1955. This model centre was planned on the community centre model with the object of providing opportunities for social contact for various sections of the community inhabiting the locality. The activities of the centre consisted of classes in cottage industries like spinning and weaving, drawing and painting, folk dancing and physical culture. Besides, there was provision for indoor and outdoor games and training in kitchen gardening, compost-making, grass cultivation and poultry farming. The youth club and the womens' club had three branches each—the *charcha samithi*, the *kala samithi* and the *seva samithi*. A childrens' club and a farmers' club were also organised. An advisory council of seven members was formed for the proper organisation and efficient conduct of these activities

The audio-visual mobile unit arranged 138 shows for the benefit of rural adult population. The monthly bulletin "Social Education" continued to be published regularly in english and malayalam.

In contrast to the decrease in the number of social education centres from 83 to 69, the enrolment increased from 1,360 to 2,948 in

case of men and from 312 to 872 in case of women. All of them qualified for the award of literacy certificates. The State reported an expenditure of Rs. 43,484 on social education during the year.

Ajmer

The number of social education classes in the State increased from 718 to 999 and the enrolment from 10,897 (9,824 men and 1,073 women) to 13,259 (11,637 men and 1,622 women). About 10,000 persons (including 1,224 women) were made literate as against 10,539 persons (including 912 women) during 1953-54. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 1,74,068.

With a view to improving the community life in the villages, 5 model community centres were established in rural areas at which game competitions, *bal sabhas*, *vikas mandals*, *kirtan mandalies*, etc. were organised and meetings lectures and discussions for the uplift of village community arranged. The centres were equipped with radio sets and had reading-room and library facilities.

On the recommendations of the Social Education Board, summer vacation in May-June were substituted by harvest vacations for six weeks in October-November in all the schools situated in rural areas in the year 1953-54. But in the light of the experience gained, the old system of having regular summer vacation was revived during this year.

The library service established in 1950-51 was further extended and strengthened. Reading rooms started during the previous year at central places in the villages continued to supply newspapers and periodicals to 136 villages of community project area and 10 villages at the national extension service blocks. Two cinema vans and 2 exhibition vans of audio visual unit organised 635 cinema shows and 119 exhibitions. Besides, 77 social service camps were arranged and 62 drama shows were staged.

For the training of social education workers, 14 refresher training camps were organised. The training programmes covered theory as well as field work in agriculture, forestry, cooperation, health, sanitation, etc. In all, 1,150 teachers underwent training at these camps.

Bhopal

During the year, a janata college for training rural leaders was started at Sanchi.

With the increase in the social education centres from 16 to 23, the enrolment in these centres increased from 368 adults (330 men and 38 women) to 578 adults (565 men and 13 women). Of these, 241 adults (including 5 women) were made literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 17,536 as compared to Rs. 5,287 during 1953-54.

Coorg

During this year, 2,034 adults (including 84 women) were under instruction in 96 social education centres of the State. Of these, 522 adults (including 63 women) were made literate. The corresponding figures for the previous year were : centres 99, enrolment 1,973 and adults made literate 720. The total expenditure on social education was Rs. 30,774 as against Rs. 30,872 during the previous year.

One central and 88 rural libraries in the State supplied reading material to neo-literate adults. More than 850 books were added to the central and 2,800 books to the rural libraries. Another central library was started in Mercara during this year.

The film unit of the department arranged 86 film shows during the year. Besides, 230 propaganda meetings were arranged and topics of interest and value to the rural population were discussed. To encourage folk arts, folk songs and folk dances, 'Yakshagana' were arranged in the centres where necessary talent was available.

The Social Service League of the Government College, Mercara continued to run the night schools as in previous years.

The number of teachers trained in social education during this year was 87 of whom 10 were women teachers.

Delhi

During the year, social education was reorganised in the State. Under the new arrangements, a group of villages was provided with one social education centre instead of each village in the group having a small uneconomical centre. This led to the decline in the number of literacy centres from 626 to 191. The duration of the course was raised from 6 to 12 or 16 weeks. The enrolment in these centres, however, reported an increase from 10,419 (including 5,153 women) to 11,609 (including 4,886 women). Of these, 4,900 men and 3,102 women were made literate during the year. The expenditure on social education decreased from Rs. 3,13,278 to Rs. 2,99,973.

The 'Educational Caravan' continued to tour the rural areas of the State. It organised 81 cinema shows, 321 educational melas, 81 dramatic performances, 548 demonstrations, 81 exhibitions and 81 inter-village tournaments.

The Rural Broadcast Scheme of the All-India Radio was transferred to the Delhi State government. There were 152 radio sets installed in the villages.

Five model community centres were opened in March 1955. The Janata College, Aipur, trained 95 village leaders. A mobile Janata college for women was also started to train women in useful domestic occupations, such as tailoring, embroidery, knitting, etc. and to acquaint them with rudiments of home science.

The department continued to publish '*Hamara Gaon*', '*Hamara Shahr*' and '*Samaj Shiksha Sandesh*' and supplied these free to literacy centres.

The urban social education centres prepared 5,326 wall charts, held 3,324 debates and discussions, arranged 716 film shows and 3,138 drama and cultural performances.

Himachal Pradesh

During the year, 138 social education centres enrolled 2,694 men and 421 women adults, of whom 1,875 men and 199 women were declared literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 27,876.

Kutch

All the 403 adults (including 21 women) on rolls of the 28 social education centres were made literate during the year. The total amount incurred on social education amounted to Rs. 3,392. A summer *Talim Shibir* was organised by the Education Department to impart training in social and physical education to primary school teachers. The *Shibir* (camp) was attended by 40 teachers. In addition, a ten days' village leaders' *Talim Shibir* was also organised by the Community Project Department at Sadanwadi. Twelve fairs were arranged on community lines where lessons on sanitation were given. Community listening sets were installed in 38 villages.

Manipur

With the opening of 12 social education centres, social education was introduced for the first time in the State during the year. These centres had 250 men and 50 women adults on rolls, all of whom qualified for the award of literacy certificates. The total expenditure incurred on social education amounted to Rs. 500.

Tripura

With the opening of 104 social education centres in rural areas, the number of social education centres rose to 119. The corresponding increase in enrolment was from 350 to 4,498 in case of men and from 30 to 148 in case of women. Of the total, 2,506 men and 94 women were made literate. The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 12,901 to Rs. 78,817.

Vindhya Pradesh

The number of social education centres in the State increased from 111 to 325. Of the 9,334 men adults enrolled in these centres, 8,767 qualified for the award of literacy certificates. The corresponding figures for the year 1953-54 were, enrolment 2,379 and number of adults made literate 1,696. The expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 31,507 to Rs. 1,15,481.

Table XCII—Statistics of

State	No. of Schools Classes/Centres		Number of Adults on Rolls				No. of Adults made literate (1954-55).	
			Men		Women			
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	1,899	2,176	60,563	67,251	2,430	3,057	7,629	222
Assam	906	880	40,199	42,790	2,633	3,568	29,120	2,324
Bihar	2,164	2,795	66,976	91,257	2,331	6,766	64,084	3,015
Bombay	19,746	19,768	3,33,027	3,57,830	54,652	59,903	1,03,988	18,190
M. Pradesh	2,891	2,698	55,559	44,288	4,931	3,254	7,292	508
Madras	1,984	2,284	51,104	58,384	3,273	4,506	8,233	630
Orissa	634	1,507	18,281	34,277	93	2,210	18,783	1,068
Punjab	89	246	2,438	5,194	992	2,280	2,429	399
U. Pradesh	179	437	4,122	9,359	882	1,562	6,014	952
West Bengal	2,069	2,508	83,978	1,11,839	6,344	9,692	39,320	4,126
Hyderabad	563	1,367	29,915	54,546	1,015	1,622	45,212	1,220
M. Bharat	328	391	7,411	7,781	62	300	5,138	300
Mysore	2,396	1,419	35,906	21,939	3,680	2,937	14,402	1,968
Pepsu	1,417	1,585	17,977	19,933	193	1,252	12,754	618
Rajasthan	200	196	10,620	8,120	1,755	2,905	8,120	2,905
Saurashtra	703	976	14,205	19,994	463	1,681	19,806	1,612
Trav -Cochin	83	69	1,360	2,948	312	872	2,948	872
Ajmer	718	999	9,824	11,637	1,073	1,622	8,776	1,224
Bhopal	16	23	330	565	38	13	236	5
Coorg	99	96	1,875	1,950	98	84	459	63
Delhi	626	191	5,266	6,723	5,153	4,886	4,900	3,102
H. Pradesh*	87	138	1,930	2,694	156	421	1,875	190
Kutch	42	28	624	382	39	21	382	21
Manipur	...	12	...	250	...	50	250	50
Tripura	15	119	350	4,498	30	148	2,506	94
V Pradesh	111	325	2,379	9,334	.	...	8,767	...
India	39,965	43,223	8,56,219	9,95,763	92,628	1,15,642	4,23,423	45,678

*Includes the figures of

Social Education

No. of Teachers	Total Expenditure on Social Education		Percentage of Expenditure on Social Education to Total Expenditure on Education (1954-55)	Percentage of Expenditure (1954-55) met from				State
	1953-54	1954-55		Govt Funds	Distt. Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Other Sources	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3,494	4,42,229	5,24,774	0.6	5	0.1	0.1	0.3	Andhra
880	1,50,232	1,76,165	0.5	1.0	...	...	...	Assam
3,038	5,36,290	7,56,847	0.7	97.0	...	0.1	2.9	Bihar
28,816	9,15,792	10,77,540	0.4	93.2	...	6.5	0.3	Bombay
2,706	10,05,355	13,33,444	1.7	99.7	...	0.0	0.3	M. Pradesh
2,965	4,28,868	3,48,372	0.2	92.1	0.6	1.9	5.4	Madras
1,549	91,541	1,12,787	0.4	97.6	...	...	2.4	Orissa
246	24,779	1,68,435	0.2	89.3	1.8	6.3	2.6	Punjab
481	49,194	81,735	0.04	69.1	3.0	10.4	17.5	Uttar Pradesh
3,206	13,93,163	15,27,323	0.9	95.0	0.1	0.7	4.2	West Bengal
1,484	1,36,442	2,52,278	0.4	88.7	0.4	0.6	10.3	Hyderabad
113	83,917	1,09,118	0.4	93.9	..	...	6.1	Madhya Bharat
1,428	1,57,440	98,659	0.2	100.0	...	...	...	Mysore
1,585	70,237	1,15,979	0.6	100.0	.	...	...	Pepsu
196	30,400	1,52,153	0.4	100.0	...	...	...	Rajasthan
982	57,638	1,19,484	0.6	97.0	.	...	3.0	Saurashtra
69	44,397	43,484	0.1	100.0	..	..	...	Trav.-Cochin
999	1,61,824	1,74,068	2.0	100.0	..	...	...	Ajmer
24	5,287	17,536	0.3	100.0	..	...	...	Bhopal
96	30,872	30,774	1.2	100.0	...	...	...	Coorg
191	3,13,278	2,99,973	0.7	39.6	..	60.4	...	Delhi
138	23,294	27,876	0.6	97.0	..	..	3.0	H. Pradesh*
28	9,006	3,392	0.2	100.0	..	...	...	Kutch
12	...	500	0.0	100.0	..	...	...	Manipur
185	12,901	78,817	1.7	100.0	...	...	...	Tripura
325	31,507	1,15,481	1.0	100.0	...	...	...	V. Pradesh
55,236	62,05,883	77,46,994	0.5	93.9	0.1	3.8	2.2	India

erstwhile Bilaspur State.

The two cinema vans equipped with audio-visual aids went round the State and gave 300 cinema shows attended by 3,00,000 persons. Twenty radio sets were distributed to various centres.

Other States

The States of Jammu & Kashmir and Andaman and Nicobar Islands had no social education activities to report.

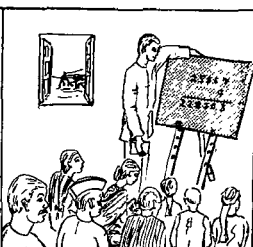
Statistics

With the implementation of the Government of India's scheme of educational development under the First Five Year Plan and the opening of social education centres, classes and schools in the various States, the number of such institutions in the country increased from 39,965 during 1953-54 to 43,223 during this year. Of these, 12,837 were managed by government, as compared to 752 by district boards, 486 by municipal boards and 29,148 by private bodies. The total number of adults on rolls also increased from 9,48,847 (8,56,219 men and 92,628 women) to 11 11 405 (9,95,763 men and 1,15,642 women). Of these, 4,23,423 men and 45,678 women were awarded literacy certificates. The total expenditure (direct as well as indirect) incurred on social education increased from Rs. 62,05,883 to Rs 77,46,994. Its distribution according to various sources of income was government funds 93.9 per cent, local boards 3.9 per cent and other sources 2.2 per cent.

Table XCII shows the main statistics of social education in different States during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55.

SOCIAL EDUCATION ^{MADE}

1954-55



SOCIAL EDUCATION
CENTRES
43,223

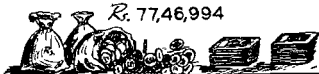
ADULTS ON ROLLS
MEN . 9,95,763
WOMEN . 1,15,642



ADULTS MADE LITERATE
MEN 4,23,423
WOMEN 45,678

EXPENDITURE

R. 77,46,994



CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Pre-Primary Education

The number of recognised pre-primary (including pre-basic) schools in the country increased by 87 to 513 during the year. The government managed 11.9 per cent and local boards 2.1 per cent of these schools, while the remaining 86.0 per cent were managed by private bodies (39.8 per cent aided and 46.2 per cent unaided). The total enrolment at the pre-primary stage of education was 60,294 (35,460 boys and 24,834 girls) as against 42,751 (22,919 boys and 19,832 girls) in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on pre-primary schools, during the year, increased from Rs. 16,89,300 to Rs. 19,88,512 showing an increase of 17.7 per cent. The government's contribution towards the total expenditure was 22.7 per cent as against 2.3 per cent met from local board funds, 49.5 per cent from fees and 25.5 per cent from other sources. The total number of teachers employed in pre-primary schools, increased by 189 to 1,536, of whom 955 (or 62.2 per cent) were trained. Table XCIII gives the statistics of pre-primary schools in different States for the year 1953-54 and 1954-55.

As in the previous year, the following were the only recognised institutions in the country, which trained teachers for pre-primary schools.

Bombay

1. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Dadar, Bombay ;
2. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Ville Parle Bombay ;
3. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Poona ;
4. Gram Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bordi and
5. Lady Hardinge Kindergarten Training College for Women.

Madhya Pradesh

Montessori Adhyapan Mandir, Yeotmal.

Madras

1. Nursery Teachers' Training School, Vepery, Madras ;
2. Brindavan Kindergarten Teachers' Training Department, The Children's Garden School, Mylopore, Madras ;
3. Arundale Montessori Training School, Adyar ;
4. Pre-Basic Training School, Kasturbagram, and
5. Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.

Uttar Pradesh

Government Nursery Training College for Women, Allahabad.

Table XCIII—Statistics of

State	Number of Schools		Number of			
			Boys		Girls	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	1	7	21	225	118	214
Assam	16	18	360	600	461	644
Bihar	3	3	295	381	270	259
Bombay	196	219	8,745	9,835	6,724	7,763
Madhya Pradesh	16	20	489	698	477	627
Madras	28	31	1,532	1,624	1,354	1,506
Orissa	...	...	14	4,700	10	2,182
Punjab	2	2	59	94	181	137
Uttar Pradesh	13	19	1,706	3,766	2,445	2,454
West Bengal	9	15	982	1,414	1,798	1,790
Hyderabad	4	7	711	1,127	418	797
Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	1,885	2,488	...	...
Madhya Bharat	27	29	775	948	818	1,073
Mysore	64	67	1,911	2,036	1,836	1,940
Pepsu	...	...	44	70	17	146
Rajasthan	1	1	114	115	100	53
Saurashtra	25	33	1,398	1,661	816	829
Travancore-Cochin	9	9	237	428	263	451
Ajmer	...	...	230	255	120	71
A. & N. Islands	...	...	252	476	162	339
Bhopal	...	...	76	124	45	46
Coorg	5	7	135	204	143	204
Delhi	2	5	897	1,760	1,061	963
Himachal Pradesh†	...	1	...	18	...	12
Kutch	4	9	116	225	123	233
Tripura	...	1	...	21	..	14
Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	155	167	92	87
India	426	513	22,919	35,460	19,832	24,834

*Includes enrolment in classes attached

†Includes figures of erstwhile Bilaspur

‡Includes Rs. 5,000— preliminary expen-

Pre-primary Schools

Pupils*		Expenditure		State
Total		1953-54	1954-55	
1953-54	1954-55			
8	9	10	11	12
139	439	1,398	11,619	Andhra
821	1,244	15,577	23,752	Assam
565	640	8,564	19,389	Bihar
15,469	17,598	7,83,799	8,19,233	Bombay
966	1,325	40,170	66,512	Madhya Pradesh
2,886	3,130	97,426	1,35,316	Madras
24	6,882	...	...	Orissa
240	231	19,284	7,992	Punjab
4,151	6,220	1,19,714	18,4,687	Uttar Pradesh
2,760	3,204	1,09,175	1,58,078	West Bengal
1,129	1,924	57,951	65,475	Hyderabad
1,685	2,488	...	...	J. & Kashmir
1,593	2,021	1,17,432	1,35,186	Madhya Bharat
3,747	3,976	99,216	99,483	Mysore
61	216	...	...	Pepsu
214	168	2,156	2,106	Rajasthan
2,214	2,490	1,15,800	1,11,284	Saurashtra
500	879	24,283	28,101	Travn.-Cochin
350	326	...	...	Ajmer
414	815	...	...	A. & N. Islands
121	170	...	...	Bhopal
278	408	15,201	15,375	Coorg
1,948	2,723	10,464	26,054	Delhi
...	30	...	2,675	H. Pradesh†
239	458	7,819	16,337	Kutch
...	35	...	13,541	Tripura
247	254	38,871	46,317	V. Pradesh
42,751	60,294	16,89,300†	19,88,512	India

to Primary and Secondary Schools.
 State also.
 diture on the nursery school in Bilaspur.

2. Aesthetic Education

Efforts to encourage the teaching of art, music and dancing were continued during the year both at the Centre and in the States.

The most outstanding event in the field of Art and Culture was the establishment of the *Lalit Kala Akadami* by the Central Ministry of Education during the year. As *Sahitya Akadami* and the *Sangeet Natak Akadami* were established earlier, the establishment of *Lalit Kala Akadami* completed the programme of establishing a National Cultural Trust. A site was also selected for the buildings of these Academies.

The scheme to help distinguished authors and artists in indigent circumstances was in operation and 80 persons were given assistance under this scheme. During the year, grants were sanctioned to the following organisations :

Sangeet Natak Akadami, New Delhi	Rs. 2,68,000
Lalit Kala Akadami, New Delhi	Rs. 55,649
Sahitya Akadami, New Delhi	Rs. 81,000
Hindi Sahitya Sammalen, Allahabad	Rs. 40,000
Aujuman-e-Taraqqi-Urdu, Aligarh	Rs. 36,000
Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha	Rs. 30,000
Ramakrishna Mission, Calcutta	Rs. 9,000
Shankar's Weekly	Rs. 10,000

Besides, a grant of Rs. 25,000/- was given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the setting up of an Academy of Hindustani Music.

A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned to meet the expenses of the Chinese Cultural Delegation that visited India in December, a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the deputation of the staff from India in connection with the exhibition of Buddhist art organised in Rangoon, Rs. 3,500 for the Art exhibition from Schools in India, Pakistan and Ceylon held in London and Rs. 96,067 sanctioned for the purchase of art objects.

An exhibition of Indian Art through Ages organised by Shri Subhu Tagore, nephew of Rabindra Nath Tagore and sponsored by the Government of India was taken by him to certain Middle East and European countries. The Government sanctioned a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 for meeting travelling and freight expenses. An exhibition of modern sculpture was also organised by the Government of India in Jaipur House, Delhi, and prizes awarded to the artists.

A scheme for the reorganisation of Indian museums was prepared and submitted to the Planning Commission for its inclusion in the second

five year plan. It was also proposed to shift the National Museum from Rashtrapati Bhawan to a new building and to establish a well equipped National Theatre at Delhi.

The Indian National Commission and the Government of India welcomed the publication of an Album of Ajanta Paintings by Unesco as the first volume in the Unesco Reproduction of World Art Series.

The All-India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on the 30th October, 1954 recommended that expert art teachers should be invited on a cost not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per visiting professor. The cost was to be borne equally by the Central Government and the State government concerned. The Council also recommended that the government should give financial aid to art schools to organise touring exhibition to demonstrate educational and instructional methods employed in various art schools. These recommendations were under the consideration of the Government of India during the year under report.

Other branches of aesthetic education such as art, music and dancing also received increasing attention during the year. In almost all the States, drawing was taught as a compulsory subject at primary and middle stages of education and as an elective subject at high stage. Music and dancing was more popular in girls' schools. This type of education received further encouragement in schools having diversified courses. Most of the institutions providing aesthetic education were, however, under private control. The position as obtained in the different States, during the period under review, is summarised below. The statistics relate to recognised institutions only.

Andhra

One art school and one music college continued to cater to the aesthetic needs of the State. While the former had 33 students (all boys) the latter enrolled 156 students including 117 girls. Of the total number of students in music college, 32 boys and 106 girls were pursuing certificate courses and 7 boys and 11 girls diploma courses. Some Secondary schools also continued to teach music under their scheme of diversified courses.

Assam

* The School of Art, Gauhati had an enrolment of 24 students including 6 girls, during the year, as against 19 students inclusive of 5 girls during the previous year. The number of music schools, during 1954-55, remained 10, as in the previous year, with an increase in the enrolment from 520 to 553.

Bihar

Art was included in group 'A' Humanities and Social Science in the syllabus of the secondary school examination, which includes painting, drawing and other connected items of fine arts.

The State Government sanctioned Rs. 10,000 to *Suhrid Sangh*, Muzaffarpur for constructing its building, Rs. 2,000 to *Bihar Kala*

Kendra, Patna for participating in the festival of Drama held at Delhi, Rs. 25,000 to Bihar Academy for putting up an open-air stage in Patna, Rs. 4,500 to the *Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir*, Kadamkuan, Patna for the construction of its building, Rs. 2,000 to the Bihar Academy of Dance, Drama and Music for payment to the Vaishali Sangh to enable them to celebrate their annual festival on the Mahabir Jayanti Day and Rs. 1,500 to the Government School of Art, Patna, for organising a short training course in Painting.

The Patna School of Art, which provided facilities for the teaching of drawing, painting, sculpture and commercial art, had 60 students on its rolls. The Institution of Music under the Patna University continued to cater to the needs of pupils desirous of learning music.

Bombay

During the year, the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, had 1,267 students (1,034 boys and 33 girls) on rolls, of whom, 159 pupils (154 boys and 5 girls) were studying for the degree and the rest for the diploma and certificate courses. Besides, there were four regional institutions of Art in the State viz., the faculty of Fine Arts of the M. S. University of Baroda, the Institute of Modern Art, Poona, the School of Art, Dharwar and the School of Art of the C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad, which continued to function satisfactorily during the year. There were, in addition, 17 schools for fine arts in the State, which had an enrolment of 981 (815 boys and 166 girls).

The enrolment in the music college increased to 298 (194 boys and 104 girls) as against 269 in the previous year. Besides, 36 music schools and 1 dancing school enrolled 792 students (370 boys and 422 girls) and 22 students (3 boys and 19 girls) respectively. The State Government approved a scheme under which a portion of the proceeds from the entertainment tax was to be utilised towards the encouragement and promotion of dramatic art in the State.

Madhya Pradesh

The Nagpur School of Art enrolled 111 students, of whom 35 were girls. The enrolment in music schools, which continued to be 9 in number, was 831, including 455 girls.

Madras

The Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbhakonam and the School of Arts, Mathurai continued to offer facilities for art education in the State. The total enrolment in the schools was 377 including 10 girls. The State had also 2 music colleges besides the Departments of Music of Annamalai and Madras Universities. The colleges and the universities enrolled 121 students (20 boys and 101 girls) and 105 students (55 boys and 50 girls) respectively. Music was taught as a compulsory subject in all girls' schools and as an optional subject in 3 secondary schools under the scheme of diversified courses.

Orissa

Although there was no recognised Art school in the State, 3 candidates were deputed for study of fine arts in institutions outside the State for a period of four years. They were awarded a stipend of Rs. 75/- p. m. each. The Utkal Academy of Dance, Drama and Music was started, during the year, to foster and develop dance, drama and music. The State had 5 recognised music schools with an enrolment of 102 boys and 23 girls.

Punjab

The Government School of Art, Simla was the only institution in the State which catered to the aesthetic needs of its people. It had 109 students on rolls including 8 girls.

U. P.

The enrolment in 2 schools for 'other fine arts' increased from 205 to 236 (including 25 girls). Besides this, Banaras Hindu University continued to provide courses in painting and sculpture and the Allahabad University in painting. Apart from the teaching departments of Banaras and Allahabad Universities, 4 colleges and 4 schools provided facilities for the teaching of music in the State. The enrolment in university departments and colleges was 902 and in schools 239.

West Bengal

The Government College of Art, Calcutta provided instruction for the diploma courses in applied art, crafts, fine arts, indian painting, sculpture and modelling. The total enrolment in the colleges was 377 (302 boys and 75 girls). Moreover, the Kala Bhawan of Visva Bharati University continued to attract art students from all over the country and enrolled 50 boys and 54 girls. The State continued to give aid to an art school which reported an enrolment of 375 including 25 girls. There were 6 music colleges and 22 music schools in the State besides Sangeet Bhawan of Visva Bharati University. The colleges and the university enrolled 1,495 students and the schools 2,027. Dancing was taught in an aided girls' school in Calcutta with 165 pupils.

Hyderabad

The Government Art School, Hyderabad and The School for Music and Dancing, Hyderabad were the only institutions for the study of art and music and dancing in the State. They reported an enrolment of 143 and 350 respectively.

Madhya Bharat

Three government institutions of arts—one of school and the other two of collegiate standard—imparted instruction in drawing, painting and clay modelling. These also prepared students for various examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. While art colleges had 203 pupils on their rolls, the school reported an enrolment of 34 pupils. For the teaching of music, the State had 4 colleges and 10 schools, which had on their rolls 453 and 736 pupils respectively. The state had a recognised school of dancing with an enrolment of 27 students.

Mysore

There was provision for the teaching of art in one school and that of music in 3 schools in the State. The enrolment in these schools was 32 and 111 respectively.

Pepsu

Arrangements were made for the instruction of music for women students in Ripudaman College, Nabha and Government College for Women, Patiala.

Rajasthan

The Kala Sansthan, Jaipur continued to promote aesthetic education in the State by imparting instruction in music (instrumental and vocal), drawing, painting, sculpture, etc. The Art School, Pilani, was another institution of fine arts, besides 2 State-managed music schools.

Saurashtra

The government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh, during the year, for the establishment of Sangeet Natak Academy on the line of the Central Academy. The establishment of the academy of fine arts was also under consideration. There was one private aided institution in the State in which music and other fine arts and crafts were taught. There were 146 students (including 93 girls) on the rolls.

Travancore-Cochin

Whereas the number of music and dancing schools remained the same i.e., 2 each during the year, the number of arts schools increased from 2 to 4. The enrolment therein was 165, 139 and 63 respectively.

Ajmer

There was only one college of music in the State with an enrolment of 21 (10 boys and 11 girls) as compared to 13 (1 boy and 12 girls) in the previous year.

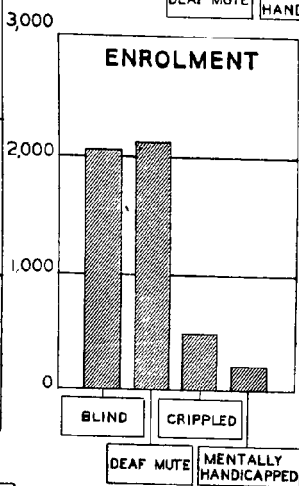
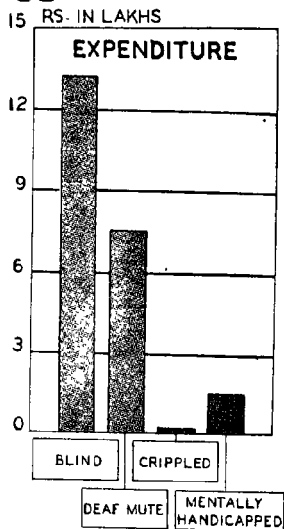
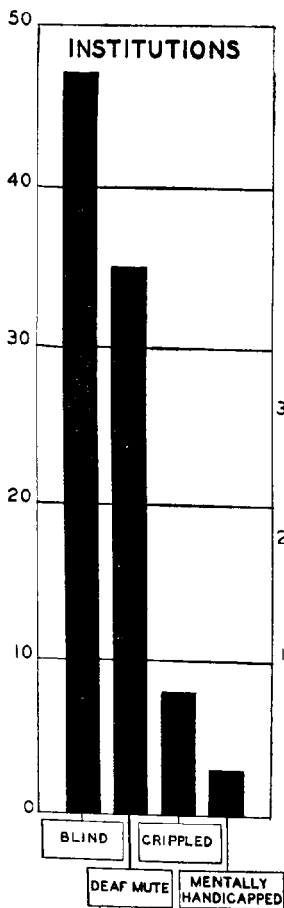
Coorg

There was no institution to provide art education in the State. The State government, however, started an Academy of Dance, Drama and Music with the Chief Minister of Coorg as the Chairman.

Delhi

The Sangeet Bharati and the Sarda Ukil School of Art catered to the needs of the citizens of the capital of India in the field of aesthetic education. The former had 236 students and the latter 62 students on rolls. Besides, the art department of Delhi Polytechnic continued to provide instruction in diploma and certificate in fine arts and commercial art. It had on its rolls 153 students, of whom, 89 were studying the diploma courses.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED 1954-55



Kutch

There was only one school for fine arts in the State which imparted instruction in elementary drawing. It enrolled 35 students during the year.

Manipur

To promote the cultural heritage of the State, dancing college was established during the year. It enrolled 74 boys and 45 girls. The art school, started in the previous year, had an enrolment of 67 boys and 3 girls.

Tripura.

There was only one recognised school for music with 166 students on rolls.

3. Education of the Handicapped

Handicapped children are generally classified under two broad categories :

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

During the year, there were 3 schools for the mentally handicapped children as in the previous year, 2 of which were in Bombay and 1 in West Bengal. These schools had 214 students (143 boys and 71 girls) on rolls with 36 as the strength of teaching staff. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,50,046. The corresponding figures for the previous year were : enrolment 169 students (117 boys and 52 girls), teachers 29 and expenditure Rs. 98,285. The government met 64.0 per cent of the total expenditure during 1954-55 as against 42.0 per cent during 1953-54. Besides these schools, separate section in the School for the Deaf, Lucknow continued to provide education to the children suffering from mental defects. These institutions watched the mental development of the children with care and sympathy and helped them to readjust themselves in the society in their own limited way by providing them with psychological and psycho-analytical treatment

So far as physically handicapped children were concerned, there were 90 recognised institutions for them as compared to 82 during the previous year. Their distribution according to managements was : government 21, local boards 2, private aided 62 and private unaided 5. Of the total number of schools, 47 were for the blind, 35 for the deaf-mute and 8 for the crippled. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 43, 32 and 7 respectively. Four schools for the blind (1 in Bihar and 3 in Bombay), 3 schools for the deaf-mute (1 in Andhra and 2 in Bombay) and 1 school for the crippled in Andhra were opened during the year.

The schools for the physically handicapped enrolled 4,654 students (3,582 boys and 1,072 girls) yielding an increase of 503 or 12.1 per cent

Table XCIV—Statistics of Schools

State	No. of Schools				
	For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handi-capped	Total
	The Blind	The Deaf-Mute	The Crippled		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	2	1	3	...	6
Assam	...	1	...	...	1
Bihar	4	2	...	...	6
Bombay	10	9	...	2	21
M. Pradesh	2	1	...	...	3
Madras	5	6	4	...	15
Orissa	...	1	...	...	1
Punjab	1	...	...	...	1
U. Pradesh	10	5	...	...	15
West Bengal	3	4	...	1	8
Hyderabad	...	1	...	...	1
M. Bharat	1	...	...	...	1
Mysore	1	...	...	...	1
Rajasthan	1	...	...	...	1
Saurashtra	2	1	...	...	3
Trav.-Cochin	1	2	1	...	4
Ajmer	1	...	...	...	1
Delhi	2	1	...	...	3
Kutch	1	...	...	...	1
India	47	35	8	3	93

for the Handicapped

Number of Pupils							State
For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total	Total Expenditure	No. of Teachers	
The Blind	The Deaf-Mute	The Crippled					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
					Rs.		
86	29	113	...	228	38,085	18	Andhra
...	26	...	...	26	24,178	3	Assam
133	48	...	...	181	85,497	29	Bihar
516	356	...	159	1,031	5,26,991	137	Bombay
66	19	...	...	85	38,277	11	M. Pradesh
314	672	357	...	1,343	2,95,113	127	Madras
...	8	...	...	8	4,060	1	Orissa
58	...	...	...	58	38,695	12	Punjab
301	209	...	...	510	4,30,283	62	U. Pradesh
154	334	...	55	543	4,15,919	92	West Bengal
...	109	...	...	109	50,535	13	Hyderabad
53	...	...	...	53	15,871	9	M. Bharat
94	...	...	...	94	40,395	19	Mysore
35	...	...	...	35	16,487	7	Rajasthan
31	32	...	...	63	12,006	5	Saurashtra
45	117	21	...	183	40,998	24	Trav.-Cochin
32	...	...	...	32	45,712	6	Ajmer
110	162	...	...	272	1,22,876	26	Delhi
14	...	...	...	14	13,200	2	Kutch
2,042	2,121	491	214	4,868	22,55,178	603	India

over the 1953-54 figure. The break-up of the enrolment, according to the three types of schools, was: in schools for the blind 2,042, in those for the deaf-mute 2,121 and in schools for the crippled 491. The enrolment increased in every type of school.

The total strength of staff of all the schools for the physically handicapped was 567 as against 545 during the previous year. Of these, 277 were employed in schools for the blind, 267 in those for the deaf-mute and 23 in those for the crippled. The training facilities for the teachers for the deaf continued to be provided by the training sections of the Deaf and Dumb schools at Lucknow and Calcutta.

The total expenditure (Direct as well as Indirect) on schools for the physically handicapped increased from Rs. 18,28,263 to 21,05,132. Of this, 61.4 per cent was met from government funds, 3.3 per cent from local board funds, 3.7 per cent from fees, 7.6 per cent from endowments and 24.0 per cent from other sources.

State-wise statistics of schools for the handicapped are given in table XCIV.

Schools for the blind generally provide free education of the elementary standard by means of Braille Code adopted to regional languages and vocational training in trades like chair-caning, basket-making, weaving, knitting, etc. Music, which is one of the most lucrative professions for the blind, was taught in most of the schools.

For the deaf, lip reading and articulation formed the main basis of instruction. These schools, besides providing instruction in the three R's gave training in tailoring, carpentry, smithy and other useful crafts.

The training centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun continued to make steady progress. The number of inmates in the centre increased from 140 to 150. The total expenditure on the centre also increased from Rs. 2,27,662 to Rs. 2,76,456. During the period under review, a small sheltered workshop was established as an adjunct to the centre to provide remunerative employment to a limited number of ex-trainees of the centre. Only 10 blind workers could secure employment during the year under report. The centre also established a small office at Madras in order to find employment for ex-trainees of the centre.

As part of Government of India's scheme to establish a comprehensive National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun, it was proposed to establish a Model School for the Blind Children. It was also decided to establish a women's section in the centre to provide vocational training to adult blind women.

A sum of Rs 44,579 was spent in 1954-55 for the administration of the Central Braille Press at Dehra Dun. The press published several books in Hindi and some books in Gujarati, Marathi and Telugu.

"The Deaf in India"—a quarterly journal devoted to the education and welfare of the deaf continued to be published regularly. A grant of Rs. 1,400 was given to the Convention of Teachers for the Deaf in India for the publication of the former journal.

A small workshop for the manufacture of special appliances used in the education of the blind was also set up as an adjunct to the Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun. This workshop produced about 200 Braille Slates which were sold to blind persons and to institutions for the blind.

The Government of India contributed 50 per cent to the amount (Rs. 10,127) involved in 18 new scholarships and 15 old scholarships (which were renewed during the year) awarded to the blind students under their scheme of Post-Matriculation Scholarships for the Blind. A grant of Rs. 7,425 was also given to the schools for the blind situated in non-Hindi speaking areas to transcribe books in regional languages.

During the year under report, a meeting of the Expert Committee on Braille was convened to settle some details in regard to the finalising of Bharati Braille. A National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped was proposed to be established to formulate scheme for the education of the handicapped and to assist the Government of India in maintaining better contact with the field work. An officer of the Central Ministry of Education attended the International Conference in Paris held under the auspices of Unesco to consider the possibility of evolving a single braille music notation for the world. In response to the invitation of the Government of India, Miss Hellen Keller, a distinguished deaf-blind American author and lecturer, visited India from 20th February to 28th April, 1956.

4. Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Communities

As a step towards democratisation of education in the country, special consideration was continued to be accorded to the education of the children coming from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities. Under the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities Scholarships Scheme, the Government of India awarded 20,658 scholarships for post-matriculation studies during the year as against 11,934 during 1953-54 and 6,444 during 1952-53. These scholarships covered tuition and other major fees, books and stationery

and maintenance. The distribution of the scholarship-holders according to subjects of study is given below :

Course of Study	Number of Scholarship-holders			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Communities	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. Professional Education:				
Medicine	381	44	951	1,376
Engineering	401	77	1,365	1,843
Agriculture	90	20	166	276
Veterinary Science	12	7	78	97
Technology	49	3	43	95
Law	209	35	96	340
Teachers' Training	75	54	155	284
Fine Arts	17	1	3	21
B. Post-Graduate Stage :				
Ph.D.	5	2	12	19
M.Sc.	37	4	82	123
M.A.	171	42	97	310
M.Com.	10	2	22	34
C. Graduate Stage :				
B.Sc.	315	60	497	872
B.A.	1,190	406	651	2,247
B.Com.	124	33	98	255
D. Under Graduate Stage :				
I.Sc.	1,915	323	2,530	4,768
I.A.	4,362	1,170	1,274	6,806
I.Com.	671	73	148	892
Total	10,034	2,366	8,268	20,658

Like the number of scholarships, the expenditure under this scheme rose in almost geometric progression from Rs. 30.52 lakhs during 1952-53 to Rs. 61.56 lakhs during 1953-54 and Rs. 107.89 lakhs during

the year under report. The share of the three groups of society in the total expenditure during the year was as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Scheduled Castes	45.80
Scheduled Tribes	12.38
Other Backward Communities	49.71

The State governments continued with their schemes for promoting school education among these classes. These included the award of scholarships, opening and maintenance of special institutions for them, exemption from the payment of school, hostel and examination fees, provision of free-lodging, clothing, books and other financial concessions. For the engineering and medical courses where admissions were difficult, seats were continued to be reserved for them in many institutions. Arrangements were also made to supply mid-day meals or milk to them. Some State governments had separate departments for the welfare of these communities, while other States had appointed special officers for this purpose.

During the year under report, the total number of institutions meant specially for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities was 13,731 as compared to 13,006 in the previous year. The total number of students belonging to these classes, whether pursuing general or special courses also increased from 77,95,431 (61.64, 050 boys and 16,31,381 girls) to 91,01,922 (71,09,803 boys and 19,92,119 girls). The total expenditure incurred on the institutions exclusively meant for these classes amounted to Rs. 2.51 crores, showing an increase of nearly 24 lakhs over the 1953-54 figure. Of the total number of pupils belonging to these classes, 11,42,159 (9,03,797 boys and 2,38,362 girls) received scholarships or stipends of the total value of Rs. 3.76 crores. Their State-wise details are given in table XCV.

5. Education of Girls

The total number of recognised institutions for girls increased from 22,354 to 23,088. It included the following types of institutions*: University 1 (1), arts and science colleges 93 (88), professional colleges 21 (17) special education colleges 13 (8), high and higher secondary schools 1,501 (1,377), middle schools 1,901 (1,891), primary schools 14,925 (14,711), pre-primary schools 162 (118), vocational and technical schools 660 (620), social education centres 3,681 (3,394) and special education schools 130 (129). The total direct expenditure on all these institutions amounted to Rs. 14,18,57,786 showing an increase of 8.8 per cent over the previous year's figure (Rs. 15,56,17,792).

The total number of girl students, including those studying in the mixed institutions, rose from 75,54,627 to 82,48,303, the rate of increase being 9.2 per cent. The proportion of girls in the total enrolment also increased from 25.9 per cent to 26.4 per cent. Nearly 69 per cent of the girls were reading in institutions meant for boys. Table XCVI compares the number of girl pupils according to different stages

* Figures given in brackets relate to the year 1953-54.

Table XCV—Statistics of Education of Scheduled Castes.

State	No. of Institutions Specially Meant for Scheduled Castes, etc.	Total Number of Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	2,714	7,19,785	3,77,825	10,97,610
Assam	1	3,92,689	1,24,792	5,17,481
Bihar	2,062	11,29,265	1,32,025	12,61,290
Bombay	...	6,94,187	2,21,276	9,15,463
Madhya Pradesh	1,009	2,48,270	37,701	2,85,971
Madras	3,375	13,83,127	6,59,835	20,42,962
Oriassa	2,284	1,86,709	31,054	2,17,763
Punjab	...	1,26,923	10,776	1,37,699
Uttar Pradesh	568	9,58,623	70,707	10,29,330
West Bengal	...	4,52,410	1,13,611	5,66,021
Hyderabad	...	2,79,169	52,689	3,31,858
Jammu & Kashmir		28	...	28
Madhya Bharat	...	58,781	2,778	61,559
Mysore	488	68,856	25,416	94,272
Pepsu	12	26,988	2,471	29,459
Rajasthan	...	45,420	1,708	47,128
Saurashtra	...	60,802	13,228	74,030
Travancore-Cochin	...	93,336	84,926	1,78,262
Ajmer	...	31,217	3,248	34,465
Bhopal	...	8,665	628	9,293
Coorg	3	7,589	4,371	11,960
Delhi	...	15,845	1,630	17,475
Himachal Pradesh	...	7,288	617	7,905
Kutch	...	1,805	238	2,043
Manipur	930	59,262	15,952	75,214
N. E. F. A.	171	5,204	873	6,077
Tripura	104	15,347	1,037	16,384
Vindhya Pradesh	10	32,213	707	32,920
India	13,781	71,09,803	19,92,119	91,01,922

Scheduled Tribes and Other-Backward Communities

No. of Pupils getting Scholarships and Stipends			Total Expenditure on Scholarships, Stipends and Other Financial Concessions	Total Expenditure on Institutions Specially Meant for Pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes etc.	State
Boys	Girls	Total			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
69,205	13,826	83,031	49,00,636	43,92,397	Andhra
5,490	1,600	7,090	9,30,649	27,872	Assam
30,986	2,701	33,687	33,85,317	13,64,903	Bihar
1,47,057	42,412	1,89,469	38,86,444	...	Bombay
11,101	1,886	12,987	14,67,641	27,41,885	Madhya Pradesh
1,38,004	42,339	1,80,343	90,64,058	94,82,924	Madras
1,05,384	19,881	1,25,265	10,93,410	27,50,992	Orissa
45,243	585	45,828	17,10,577	...	Punjab
78,083	3,949	82,032	33,65,638	7,21,121	Uttar Pradesh
14,383	1,896	16,279	17,01,287	...	West Bengal
73,604	15,156	88,760	18,11,081	...	Hyderabad
1	...	1	315	...	Jammu & Kashmir
20,482	2,111	22,593	4,15,564	...	Madhya Bharat
2,099	298	2,397	2,94,000	4,72,075	Mysore
24,790	485	25,275	4,53,197	14,182	Pepsu
2,662	45	2,707	1,48,441	...	Rajasthan
13,194	2,287	15,481	1,74,799	...	Saurashtra
92,367	84,317	1,76,684	18,62,560	...	Travancore-Cochin
1,924	409	2,333	87,297	...	Ajmer
7,478	501	7,979	1,09,642	...	Bhopal
1,980	926	2,906	1,00,053	10,103	Coorg
5,881	227	6,108	3,07,318	..	Delhi
221	24	245	17,359	...	Himachal Pradesh
2	...	2	720	...	Kutch
461	264	725	58,332	22,35,283	Manipur
309	54	453	66,153	6,90,252	N.E.F.A.
536	112	648	46,478	2,11,455	Tripura
10,780	71	10,851	1,23,564	32,217	Vindhya Pradesh
9,03,797	2,38,362	11,42,159	3,75,82,580	2,51,47,661	India

Table XCVI—Distribution of Girls in Recognised Institutions

Stage/Subject	Number of Girls on Rolls		
	1953-54	1954-55	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
1	2	3	4
A. General Education :			
Pre-primary	19,832	24,834	+ 5,002
Primary	61,99,920	67,40,376	+ 5,40,456
Secondary	10,92,621	11,97,700	+ 1,05,079
Intermediate	40,588	47,681	+ 7,093
B. A /B. Sc.	17,358	20,502	+ 3,144
M A/M. Sc.	3,141	3,572	+ 431
Research	309	354	+ 45
Total	73,73,769	80,35,019	+ 6,61,250
B. Professional Education (Collegiate) :			
Agriculture & Forestry	33	41	+ 8
Commerce	282	339	+ 57
Engineering & Technology	38	223	+ 185
Law	405	385	— 20
Medicine and Veterinary Science	3,208	3,611	+ 403
Physical Education	45	57	+ 12
Teachers' Training	2,944	3,850	+ 906
Others	...	2	+ 2
Total	6,955	8,508	+ 1,553
C. Special Education (Collegiate) :			
Home Science & Needle Work	291	333	+ 42
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts	1,125	1,982	+ 857
Oriental Studies	336	489	+ 153
Sociology	50	66	+ 16
Others	222	264	+ 42
Total	2,024	3,134	+ 1,110
D. Vocational and Technical Education (Schools) :			
Agriculture and Forestry	30	29	— 1
Commerce	7,623	8,653	+ 1,030
Engineering, Technology, Industry and Arts & Crafts	22,471	25,628	+ 3,157
Medicine	2,434	2,451	— 33
Physical Education	329	324	— 5
Teachers' Training	23,030	24,758	+ 1,728
Others	...	...	...
Total	55,967	61,843	+ 5,876
E. Special Education (Schools) :			
Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts	6,583	6,102	— 481
For the Handicapped	1,029	1,056	+ 27
Oriental Studies	6,747	7,483	+ 736
Social Worker	195	188	— 7
Social (Adult) Education	92,628	1,15,642	+ 23,014
Reformatory	548	1,171	+ 623
Others (including Home (Science))	8,182	8,157	— 25
Total	1,15,912	1,39,799	+ 23,887
Grand Total	75,54,627	82,48,308	+ 6,93,676

of general education and types of professional and special education for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. All types of institutions reported increased enrolment.

The number of girls passing the matriculation and equivalent examinations increased from 59,888 to 63,233. The out-put in Intermediate, B. A. and B. Sc (including Hons.), M A. and M. Sc. and professional subjects (degree examinations) was 19,488 ; 9,394 ; 1,851 and 3,567 respectively as against 15,535 , 8,371 . 81,583 and 2,319 respectively in the previous year.

S. N. D. T. University continued to provide facilities for higher education, suited to the tastes and needs of women.

6. Physical Education and Sports

During 1954-55, Physical Education continued to receive increasing attention of the Central and State governments. It formed an integral part of the school and college programme. The training institutions also continued to emphasise the importance of this aspect of education to the teachers under training. Facilities for modern games like hockey, cricket, volley-ball, foot-ball, basket-ball, etc., were available in varying degrees in all institutions. Mass drill, gymnastics and athletics were also given proper attention in the institutions. Inter-school and college, inter-university and inter-state tournaments were conducted in all major games. Moreover, the various sports organisations in the States, contributed their share in the promotion of physical culture of students and other youths. Shortage of trained instructors and paucity of playing grounds, however, continued to hinder progress in this field.

During this year, 8 colleges and 14 schools (excluding gymnasias) provided facilities for the training of physical instructors in the country. Their details are given in Chapter VIII. Some States organised refresher and short-term training courses to mitigate the paucity of trained physical instructors.

The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation submitted its report on the "National Plan of Physical Education in the Country." The plan made a comprehensive survey of the existing conditions of Physical Education in the country and offered suggestions for its development. Consequent upon some of the suggestions made by the Board, two sub-committees were appointed (a) to work out the 'norms of Physical Education for boys and girls' and (b) to draw up a syllabus of Physical Education for primary and secondary schools. For preparing the norms, several State governments were approached with carefully planned instructions to conduct tests of physical efficiency with certain age-groups of boys and girls, and submit their results. The sub-committee for syllabus of physical education met from time to time to exchange ideas and work out the details.

The Central Ministry of Education paid Rs. 55,000 as grant-in-aid to the following organisations for the promotion of Physical Education :

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (i) K.S.M.Y.M. Samiti, Lonavala (Poona) for conducting scientific research in yoga | Rs. 18,000. |
|--|-------------|

(ii) Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati	Rs. 5,000
(iii) Madhya Pradesh Krida Mandal, Nagpur	Rs. 2,000
(iv) Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore	Rs. 25,000
(v) All-India Physical Education Conference (III Session) Calcutta	Rs. 5,000

On the recommendations of the Conference of Presidents of National Sports Federations convened by the Ministry of Education in August, 1954, an All-India Council of Sports was set up with the following functions :

- (i) to act as an advisory body to advise the Government of India on all matters concerning sports, and
- (ii) to act as co-ordinating agency between National Federations and the Government.

The first meeting of the council was held in November, 1954 at which a standing committee of seven members was appointed to serve as the executive body of the council.

The Central Government assisted the sports federations with substantial grants in order to enable them to improve the standard of sports and to send teams abroad to participate in international meets, as also to invite foreign teams of repute to India. Emphasis was, however, laid on the raising of standard of sports and popularising games within the country. Schemes for conducting coaching camps by the Sports Federations in various fields of sports were therefore sympathetically considered and grants were made. Total grant made during the year was Rs. 1,91,500.

7. Youth Welfare activities

During the year, the foundations of youth welfare work were laid on sound and scientific basis. The Inter-University Youth Festival, the first of its kind in the country, was held in New Delhi from 1st to 7th November, 1954. About 800 students from 26 universities participated in the festival. The three main objectives of the festival were :

- (i) to provide joyous release to youth for their energies and feelings and thus to provide cultural channels for self expression ;
- (ii) to draw the pointed attention of the educational authorities to the immense educative value of recreational co-curricular activities, that have not received due attention in the heavily weighted literary curriculum of educational institutions.
- (iii) to give an earnest feeling to the young of the deep interest that the Central Ministry takes in the welfare of coming generation.

During the course of the festival, 350 exhibits covering paintings, drawings, sculpture, handicrafts and photography by the students were

displayed. Besides, 22 dramas, 18 radio plays, 12 folk dances, 18 classical dances, 44 items of other programme—24 of vocal music, 20 of instrumental music and 11 elocution contests—were arranged.

Further, the Ministry also conducted 5 leadership training camps covering 24 universities, 2 dramatic camps and one principals' seminar.

The implementation of the scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps was started for which a provision of Rs. one crore was made in the First Five Year Plan. In April, 1954, a committee was constituted with officials and non-official members to give impetus to schools and colleges to organise camps for rendering manual service in villages by their students. In addition, some voluntary organisations were also permitted to conduct these camps with the help of student population. The N. C. C. Directorate evinced keen interest and actively participated in the scheme by organising labour and social service camps for A. C. C. Cadets. During 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 22.5 lakhs was earmarked for such camps and the amount was fully utilised in conducting 450 labour and social service camps in which 61,887 young men and women participated. Tasks undertaken by these youths were of varied type, such as construction of roads, desilting of tanks, building of bunds, sanitation drive, clearance of slums etc. Girls understood to work with village women and children and spread the ideas of health and hygiene, and of keeping better homes.

The scheme of Campus Work Projects envisaged increasing physical amenities in schools and colleges. It was intended that students should undertake to render substantial amount of unskilled labour, and skilled labour also, if possible, for construction of open air theatres and swimming pools. As many as 42 institutions received grants at 75 per cent of the actual expenditure upto a maximum laid down by the committee. The prescribed limits were : Rs. 7,000 for an open air theatre, and Rs. 15,000 for a swimming pool. The provision of Rs. 7.5 lakhs which existed for the purpose in 1954-55, was found inadequate, and a number of applications were rejected for lack of funds.

A grant of Rs. 5,000 was paid to Himalayan Society for the purchase of equipment for mountaineering and for its popularisation in the country. The Central Government also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 8,000 to Youth Hostel Association and a sum of Rs. 45,000 to the West Bengal government on the basis of 50% of actual cost for the construction of 3 youth hostels in that State.

8. Scouting and Guiding

During the year under report, 'The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association' controlled all the Scout and Guide Associations in the States. The membership of the association as well as its coverage of social service and developmental activities increased during the year. The handicapped section of the association received increased attention in the States, especially in Bombay, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin and Vindhya Pradesh. The Central Government gave grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 57,500 to the association. The State

governments, in addition, paid grant-in-aid to State associations to expand their activities.

The Guides section of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association participated for the first time as a full member of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in the Fifteenth World Conference (Guides) held in Holland in August 1954. At the conference, the World Committee budgeted £1,000 per year for 3 consecutive years for guiding amongst the refugees in India. India was represented at the Chief Commissioners' Conference of Commonwealth countries held at Foxlease, England, from July 12 to 16, 1954. The conference agreed to train, at their training centre, 3 Indian guiders each year for 4 consecutive years free of cost. Under the auspices of the world bureau, a Brownie/ Guide Guiders Training Course was organised from 6th to 16th April, 1954 on a regional basis for the benefit of countries in the Eastern Hemisphere. Seven guiders from India attended it. The association also sent delegates to the round table conference held from April, 17th to 27th 1954 and the Seventh all-Ceylon Rover Moot, Jaffna from 28th to 30th August, 1954. The National Headquarters of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association started publishing its monthly journal, "The Bharat Scouts and Guides Journal." The States and local associations also continued to issue their journals, periodicals and bulletins. A book on the silent drill signals for the various field formations of scout and guide groups was also brought out.

During the year, All-India Training Commissioners' Conference were held at Taradevi from May 29 to June 3, 1954 and at Pachmarhi from December 26 to 30, 1954. These conferences dealt with the training schemes and made important recommendations.

The Scout Section of the National Headquarters of the Association conducted a course for district and assistant district, chief commissioners, in which 23 trainees participated. It also conducted 3 Himalaya Wood Badge Courses and trained 88 persons. The States conducted eleven Himalayan Wood Badge Courses, training 175 scouters, 2 advanced training courses, training 101 scouters and 254 preliminary training courses training 13,403 scouters.

The Guide Section of the National Headquarters of the Association conducted one advanced training course and 7 preliminary training courses and trained in all 179 guiders. The States conducted 73 training courses and trained 2,237 guiders. In addition, 8 patrol leader courses were organised by the States in which 352 guiders were trained. Bombay State ran a campers certificates course attended by 23 guiders.

During the year, a large number of rallies, training camps, hikes, excursions, etc., were organised both by the national headquarters and the State associations. Moreover, in addition to the "good turn" that the scouts and guides undertook to do everyday in their individual capacities, they assisted in social service, such as collection of funds, cloths and food for flood victims, teaching 3 R's to the illiterates, rescue work, cleaning of wells and tanks, planting of trees and other developmental activities.

Table XCVII—Statistics of Scouts and Guides

State/Zones	Scouts	Guides	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra	12,246	3,477	15,723
Assam	3,776	432	4,208
Bihar	22,659	4,012	26,671
Bombay	36,152	12,347	48,499
Madhya Pradesh	10,587	4,609	15,196
Madras	40,764	9,420	50,184
Orissa	586	111	697
Punjab	93,855	13,843	1,07,703
Uttar Pradesh	40,161	6,985	47,146
West Bengal	15,626	2,583	18,209
Hyderabad	18,766	6,806	25,572
Jammu & Kashmir	58	...	58
Madhya Bharat	6,933	2,020	8,953
Mysore	32,681	2,792	35,473
Pepsu	8,383	298	8,681
Rajasthan	33,773	3,947	37,720
Saurashtra*	140	61	201
Travancore-Cochin	6,837	878	7,715
Ajmer	2,109	477	2,586
Bhopal	563	51	614
Delhi	10,959	3,230	14,189
Himachal Pradesh	5,909	196	6,105
Kutch	42	...	42
Manipur	134	...	134
Tripura	107	...	107
Vindhya Pradesh	15,787	3,558	19,345
Railway Zones	5,848	804	6,652
India	4,25,441	82,942	5,08,383

*Figures for 1953-54.

The total strength of scouts during 1954-55 increased from 3,92,032 to 4,25,441 and that of guides from 64,854 to 82,942. The State-wise distribution of scouts and guides is given in table XCVII.

9. National and Auxiliary Cadet Corps

During 1954-55, the National Cadet Corps made substantial progress both in strength and organization. The financial arrangements between the Central and State governments were revised and it was decided that in future the expenditure would be shared equally by both. With the increased financial aid from the Centre, it was possible to increase the strength of the Corps approximately by 20 per cent to 2,784 officers and 98,775 cadets—930 officers and 38,277 cadets in the senior division, 1,669 officers and 54,948 cadets in the junior division and 185 officers and 5,550 cadets in the girls' division. In the expansion programme special emphasis was laid on girls' division.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps also developed at a great speed and its strength rose to 9,272 teachers and 4,63,600 cadets during the year.

The National Cadet Corps and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps made great contribution in the field of social service. During summer vacations of 1954, about 8,000 cadets of the N. C. C. participated in 20 special work-camps and built roads, tanks, bunds, canals and playgrounds. They also provided medical aid to a substantial section of rural population and conducted literacy drives. A. C. C. also organised special work-camps during December 1954 and January 1955 in which 12,000 cadets participated. These cadets completed nearly 60 miles of approach roads in various development blocks. In addition to this, they also constructed village ponds, school buildings and repaired bunds to prevent soil erosion.

A sum of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned as annual training grant to the junior division troops of the Army/Navy/Air Wings of the N. C. C. raised in public schools in India, which were members of the Indian Public Schools Conference.

10 Extra Curricular Activities.

The importance of extra-curricular activities for the homogeneous development of the child was widely recognised and as such provision for these activities in some form or the other continued to exist in almost all educational institutions. The programme for these activities to a certain extent, varied from school to school according to local conditions and facilities available. In some States these activities formed part of the syllabus and were conducted during the school hours. These activities were broadly divided into two groups :

(a) *Cultural and Recreational Activities*. These include the organisation of dramatic clubs, debating and literary societies, study circles and seminars, bringing out of magazines, conducting of variety shows, mock courts, mock panchayats and parliaments' musical concerts, trips and excursions to places of historical interest and educational value, hiking, gardening, tree-planting and indoor and out-door games.

(b) *Social Service Activities* : These were mostly carried on by Red Cross Societies, St. John Ambulance Association, Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps ; and took the form of rendering service on such occasions as Independence Day and Republic Day Celebrations fairs, festivals floods, epidemics, collection of funds for the relief of distressed and destitutes. These activities also included development activities such as construction of roads, wells, tanks, village cleanliness, sanitation etc.

11. School Meals

The scheme of providing mid-day meals to students was in force in a small minority of schools in the country. The schools or the governments were not in a position to undertake this responsibility involving heavy financial commitment. Generally, the parents were not alive to its necessity. The result was that this vital problem did not receive due attention.

Powdered milk was most commonly arranged for the students by the various managements of the schools in place of mid-day meals. At a few places, the schools provided meals to the pupils on payment or contributory basis.

The State governments shared full or substantial part of the obligation in this respect in so far as schools for backward sections of the society were concerned, while they paid grants to a few other schools for this purpose. In some basic schools, garden products were provided to students as light refreshment. Bringing of tiffin by the students themselves was a little more common.

Below is given a brief description of the major activities in this field in the different States :

In Andhra and Madras, the supply of mid-day meals to the children studying in schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department was continued. In Punjab 7,960 students in 794 schools were provided with milk on the recommendation of the school health officer. In Uttar Pradesh, the scheme of providing mid-day meals was suspended in the most of the boys' schools where it was in force but was continued in some of the girls' schools. A beginning in this respect was also made in junior high schools in the rural areas of the State under the reorientation scheme. In almost all the State managed institutions in West Bengal, pupils were supplied with mid-day tiffins. A sum of Rs 25,000 was distributed amongst 45 aided high schools of the State as tiffin grants during the year. Another scheme for providing mid-day meals was introduced in 2 government high schools in the city of Calcutta which benefited 1,040 students. In Madhya Bharat, the State government provided school meals to students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Many nursery schools also had arrangements in this respect. Nineteen high schools in Mysore provided mid-day meals to 6,952 pupils. Noon-feeding was conducted in all the 10 taluqs of the erstwhile Travancore State, where compulsory primary education was in force. It was also given to poor children in some selected areas under the auspices of the Travancore Vanchi Poor Fund.

In Cochin area, noon-feeding was conducted in almost all primary classes. Some of the secondary schools in Orissa and Delli had arrangement of supplying light refreshment during mid-day recess, for which the students had to pay.

12. Medical Inspection of School Children

Medical inspection of school children was conducted in varying degrees in almost all the States, but the process was more or less perfunctory in nature. Failure to carry out remedial measures suggested, lack of follow-up work, paucity of funds, shortage of doctors and ineffective cooperation between the school authorities and the parents were the main reasons for the unsatisfactory state of affairs. A brief summary of the position in different States is given below.

In Andhra, no organised scheme for the medical inspection of school children was in force. Secondary schools were, however, allowed to levy a special fee for this purpose.

In Bombay, the school health service of the Bombay Corporation continued to operate for the benefit of primary school children. During the year, about 8,00 children received free medical treatment, 129 were operated for tonsils, 200 cases of dental defects were treated and 75 children were supplied with spectacles free of charge. Besides, under-nourished pupils were recommended free supply of pasteurized milk and proper treatment.

In Madhya Pradesh, government institutions continued to arrange for the periodic medical examinations of students by government doctors. A few non-government institutions also made similar provision.

In Madras, 196 secondary schools made arrangements for the medical inspection of school children and levied a special fee for this purpose. Four medical inspectors and 3 medical inspectresses conducted such examinations in elementary schools under the Madras Corporation. During the year, in all, 12,427 boys and 12,498 girls were examined under the revised plan of examining school children 3 times during the elementary stage. Out of these, 5,403 boys and 4,739 girls were found defective. During the revisits paid to schools during the year, 12,258 children were re-examined. Of these, 8,199 children having minor ailments were treated at the schools, 1,409 were sent to corporation dispensaries and 1,073 were referred to government hospitals to be attended by specialists.

In Orissa, the School Medical Officer visited government and aided high schools and conducted medical examination of boy students. In case of other schools, the work was entrusted to Health Officers and Medical Officers in-charge of local dispensaries. The facility of medical examination of students was extended to schools in the ex-state areas. Provision for the medical attendance of resident students also existed in government institutions.

In Punjab, free medical aid was provided to the students reading in government institutions. Medical fee was raised to 4 annas per month

per student for creating medical fund to be utilised for the medical inspection and follow-up treatment of students for which part-time medical officers were appointed. During the year, 1,67,955 boys of high schools were medically examined. Of 36,801 students with defects, 19,053 were cured. The middle and primary schools made use of the dispensaries and hospitals located in their neighbourhood for the treatment of their students.

In Uttar Pradesh, the scheme of detailed medical examination was operative in 14 big towns, where whole-time Health Officers were in charge of medical examinations. In other towns, the school health service was performed by Municipal Health Officers. The District Medical Officers of Health carried out medical inspection of children in district board schools. In all 73,446 pupils were examined in 547 institutions, where arrangement of detailed medical examination existed, and 2,30,832 students were examined under the ordinary medical examination scheme. During the year, 80,218 students were sent to central school dispensaries, 5,968 cases of dental and eye treatment were attended by the honorary dentists and ophthalmologists of these dispensaries and 794 poor boys suffering from defective visions were supplied with spectacles, free of cost.

In West Bengal, the Directorate of Education continued to maintain school hygiene units in Calcutta and in some of the municipal towns with a view to examining the health of school children. Hostels attached to government institutions also continued to provide facilities for the medical examination of the residents. Under the Rural School Health Programme conducted by the All India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta, the Education Department spent Rs 5,800 for the training of primary school teachers of Saugur area in school health work. As many as 72,429 school children in 1,104 schools were medically examined by the Director of Health Services (Public Health), West Bengal.

In Hyderabad, medical inspection in government schools was conducted as usual. The schools in the city were inspected once, whereas in districts twice a year. Major defects were referred to specialists and poor children with defective visions were supplied with glasses, free of cost.

In Madhya Bharat, 2 medical inspectors and one senior medical inspector in-charge of the students' clinic assisted by an assistant medical inspector, a compounder and some dressers conducted the medical examination of 19,462 students in 116 institutions.

In Mysore, medical inspection, as usual, was conducted in the corporation area of Bangalore, in Mysore city and in 181 mofussil places of the State. During the year, 6,578 cases of complaints were dealt with, of which, 3,456 were reported to be the cases of mal-nutrition.

In Pepsu, schools were authorised to raise funds at the rate of -/10/- per head per annum for medical examination of the pupils through medical practitioners.

In Ajmer, urban schools got their pupils examined by qualified doctors and the defects reported to the parents concerned. In rural

areas, medical charts were supplied to teachers for the treatment of ordinary ailments of the students.

In A. & N. Islands, the public health officers conducted medical inspection of schools once in a year.

In Bhopal, school medical and health officers assisted by some doctors conducted medical examination of 12 schools of the city. Out of the 1,785 children examined, cases of 95 were referred to hospital. The guardians of these students were informed accordingly. To cover the remaining parts of the State, so far as medical examination of school children was concerned, 15 part-time doctors were engaged who examined 3,000 students in mofussil areas and gave health reports to the respective schools.

In Coorg doctors from the local hospitals inspected school boys. B.C.G. vaccination was given to the pupils of government schools.

In Delhi, school children were examined annually by the respective school medical officers and the treatment prescribed for the defectives. Medical chests for first aid were also maintained in most of the schools.

In Manipur, there was no regular school medical service except in the case of high schools. The C.M.O., Manipur, organised medical inspection of government schools.

In Vindhya Pradesh, only high schools provided facilities for medical examination of school children.

13. Education of Displaced Students

The measures introduced for the benefit of displaced students during the years following the partition of the country continued during the year under report. Displaced students in the primary and secondary schools received freeships and cash grants, while college students and those pursuing technical courses were given handsome stipends. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,20,55,742 was incurred on stipends, freeships and cash grants awarded to 2,92,207 students. Their details are given below :—

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
(a) Stipends :		Rs.
College students :	7,149	23,93,924
Technical students :	5,398	18,35,771
(b) Cash Grants :		
Primary students :	38,310	3,63,664
High school students :	92,353	22,68,744

(c) **Freeships :**

Primary students :	29,363	6,65,106
High school students :	1,19,634	45,28,533

In some of the States, new educational institutions were opened for the displaced students. Their details are given below :

<i>State</i>	<i>Institutions opened during the year</i>
1. Bihar	3 government and 1 local board schools.
2. Bombay	2 private schools.
3. Punjab	2 colleges and 14 schools (revived)
4. West Bengal	65 camp primary schools.
5. Jammu & Kashmir	26 schools and 2 local board schools.
6. Saurashtra	4 government schools.
7. Pepsu	1 institution (revived).
8. Kutch	2 private schools.
9. A. & N. Islands	2 government schools.
10. Delhi	15 schools.

The details of expenditure incurred by the different State governments during the year on the maintenance of government educational institutions for displaced students and on grants to private bodies running similar institutions are given below :

<i>State</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1. Assam	Rs 26,495—Rs. 21,613 on maintenance of government schools & Rs. 4,882 as grants to private bodies.
2. Bihar	Rs 4,520 on maintenance of schools for displaced students.
3. Bombay	Rs 2,92,340 on maintenance of privately managed schools
4. Orissa	Rs. 1,096 on maintenance of refugee schools.
5. Punjab	Rs. 6,62,445—Rs. 4,54,540 on the maintenance of government schools and Rs. 2,07,905 on private schools.
6. West Bengal	Rs. 37,01,511—Rs. 2,28,827 on maintenance of government schools and Rs. 34,72,684 on State sponsored pre-primary schools.

7. Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 3,88,475	on the maintenance of government schools.
8. Saurashtra	Rs. 1,69,316	on the maintenance of government schools.
9. Pepsu	Rs. 40,000	grants to private schools.
10. Rajasthan	Rs. 4,58,916	on the maintenance of government schools and grants to private bodies.
11. Kutch	Rs. 27,817	as grants to private schools.
12. A. & N Islands	Rs. 14,320	on maintenance of government schools.
13. Bhopal	Rs. 98,803	on maintenance of government schools.

The Central Ministry of Rehabilitation made an allotment of Rs. 53 30 lakhs to the various State governments for the education of displaced students from Pakistan and Rs. 19 11 lakhs as grants-in-aid to the disrupted and non-disrupted educational institutions providing education for the displaced students.

14. Indian Students Abroad

During 1954-55, the following Government of India Overseas Scholarships Schemes were in operation :

Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme . Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded to teachers of universities and other comparable institutions with a view to raising the standard of instruction and research in the country. During the year, 22 scholars were sent abroad. Of the scholars sent abroad under the scheme in previous years, 19 (including 4 under the old Overseas Scholarships Scheme) returned to India after completing their studies.

Central States Scholarships Scheme : The Central States Scholarships Scheme is open only to candidates who by birth or domicile are residents of Part C States and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Owing to the increase in the number of these areas as also in the output of graduates coming from such areas, the number of scholarships under the scheme was raised from 1 to 5. Three persons were sent abroad during the year.

Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme : Under the Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme which was started in 1952-53, 15 scholars for post-graduate studies in german universities/institutions and 15 trainees for practical training in german industrial undertakings were sent abroad during the year. As many as 33 scholars/trainees, who went abroad under the scheme during the previous years returned to India after the completion of their studies/training.

Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme : During 1954-55, the Government of India instituted a scheme, for a period of three years in

the first instance, for the award of 30 scholarships every year to qualified Indians for specialisation in certain languages of Asia and Europe. The languages chosen and the countries of study were as follows :

<i>Languages</i>	<i>Country</i>
Arabic	Egypt/Lebanon
Chinese	China
French	France
German	Germany
Italian	Italy
Japanese	Japan
Persian	Iran
Russian	U.S.S.R
Spanish	Spain
Turkish	Turkey

The purpose of the scheme, apart from promoting cultural contacts, was two-fold, namely to train a band of teachers employed in institutions teaching foreign languages, thereby improving the quality of teaching and secondly, to provide certain services that require proficiency in foreign languages with qualified teaching personnel. Under this scheme, 12 students were sent abroad during the year.

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Overseas Scholarships) Scheme During the year 1953-54, the Government of India instituted a scheme for the award of 6 scholarships, two each to students belonging to the three groups, namely, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, for studies abroad. During the year, of the 6 candidates selected, 5 went abroad under the Scheme.

Besides, the Government of India gave passage grants amounting to Rs. 7,281 to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes who were in receipt of foreign scholarships without passage costs.

Under the Partial Financial Assistance Scheme, loans amounting to Rs. 66,237 were given to 65 Indian students, during the year

In addition, various State governments and industrial concerns awarded scholarships to their employees for further education and training in foreign countries.

Foreign governments and institutions and international organisations awarded 61 scholarships/fellowships to Indian students during 1954-55. Their break-up is given below :—

1. Government of Egypt

2. Government of France	12
3. Government of Iran	1
4. Government of Italy	3
5. Government of Norway	1
6. Government of West Germany	6
7. Government of Yugoslavia	9
8. British Council, London	6
9. Indian Womens' Education Association, London Scholarship	1
10. London University Institute of Education Fellowships	2
11. Technical Assistance Programme (Colombo Plan)	5
12. Technical Co operation Mission (Point Four Programme)	4
13. Unesco Technical Assistance Fellowships/Scholarships Programme	4
14. U. N. Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships Programme	5

Besides, 98 Indian students availed of the Fulbright Passage Grant for their studies in U. S. A. during the year under report.

A large number of students went abroad at their own expense.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

1954-55

Vol. II
All-India Tables and Appendices)



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
G O V E R N M E N T O F I N D I A

PUBLICATION No. 295

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE MANAGER, ALBION PRESS, DELHI
AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.

1957

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
Explanations	(iii)
Tables	
I—General Summary of Institutions, Pupils and Teachers	1—3
II—General Summary of Expenditure on Education	4—5
III—Number of Institutions by Type and Management	6—9
IV (A)—Distribution of Pupils in Insti- tutions for Boys	10—19
IV (B)—Distribution of Pupils in Insti- tutions for Girls	20—27
V (A)—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys	28—43
V (B)—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls	44—59
VI (A)—Distribution of Pupils receiving General Education by Classes and Age-Groups	60—63
VI (B)—Distribution of Pupils receiving Professional and Special Educa- tion by Age-Groups	64—71
VII (A)—Teachers in Schools for General Education	72 75
VII (B)—Teachers in Schools for Voca- tional and Special Education	76—77
VIII (A)—Examination Results (Annual)	78—83
VIII (B)—Examination Results (Supple- mentary)	84—89
IX—Progress of Compulsory Primary Education	90 · 91

(ii)

X—Statistics of Education in Rural Areas	...	...	...	92—95
XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions	...	...	...	96—107
XII (A)—Statistics of Social (Adult) Education	...	...	...	108—109
XII (B)—Statistics of Libraries for Adults	...	...	...	110—111
XIII (A)—Statistics of Education of the Handicapped—Institutions and Teachers	...	..	...	112
XIII (B)—Statistics of Education of the Handicapped—Pupils	...	...	...	113—114
XIII (C)—Statistics of Education of the Handicapped—Expenditure	...	...	...	115—116
XIV (A)—Statistics of Institutions meant exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Institutions and Expenditure	...	...	...	117—118
XIV (B)—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Pupils, Scholarships and Examination Results	...	...	..	119—120
XV—Distribution of Scholars going Abroad for Further Studies	...	..	...	121—122
XVI—State Educational Service	...	...	...	123—124
Appendix-A—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate	...	...	...	125—169
Appendix-B—Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools	...	...	...	170—194
Appendix-C—Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools	..	...	...	195—223
Appendix-D—Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools	...	...	...	224—258

EXPLANATIONS

1. **Academic Year**—For the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, i.e. from 1st April 1954 to 31st March, 1955.
2. **Recognised Institutions** are those in which the course of study followed is that prescribed or recognised by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Government or the University or the Board.
3. **Unrecognised Institutions** are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions.
4. **Enrolment**—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions on 31st March 1955 is taken.
5. **Expenditure**—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds, all payments or contributions from fees and other sources, which are credited to such funds, are deducted.
6. **Local Boards** include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as, Town Area Committees and *Janpad Sabhas*.
7. **Certificated Teachers** are those who have obtained any kind of Teachers' Certificate other than the one granted on the basis of public examination of a Teachers' Training Institution.
8. **Examination Results** refer to those students who were educated during the year 1954-55. These include results of private candidates also.
9. **Indirect Expenditure** represents the amount incurred on direction, buildings, furniture, scholarships and other miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institution.
10. **All Statistics** refer to recognised institutions only, except where side-headings for unrecognised institutions are provided.

Table I—General Summary of Institutions, Pupils and Teachers

Area in Square Miles			12,66,896			
Population (estimated)			38,15,50,000			
Type of Institution	Number of Institutions					
	For Boys			For Girls		
	1953-54	1954-55	In Rural Areas [Included in Col. (3)]	1953-54	1954-55	In Rural Areas [Included in Col. (6)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Recognised						
Universities ...	29	30	2	1	1	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education ...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions ...	35	33	1	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education	525	564	27	88	93	2
Colleges for Professional Education ...	236	270	15	17	21	...
Colleges for Special Education	79	93	17	8	13	...
High/Higher Secondary Schools ...	8,138	8,699	4,119	1,377	1,501	124
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools ..	14,361	15,417	12,835	1,891	1,901	650
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools ...	2,24,671	2,48,701	2,23,692	14,711	14,925	10,398
Pre-Primary Schools ...	308	351	30	118	162	18
Schools for Vocational Education	1,979	2,092	374	620	660	53
Schools for Special Education ...	40,619	43,723	35,330	3,523	3,811	2,027
Total	2,90,990	3,19,983	2,76,442	22,354	23,088	13,272
Unrecognised	5,942	5,234	4,650	345	367	242
Grand Total	2,96,932	3,25,217	2,81,098	22,699	23,455	13,514

Table I—General Summary of

Type of Institution	Number of Pupils					
	Boys				Girls	
	1953-54	1954-55	From Rural Areas [included in Col. (10)]	No. of married pupils of and above the age of 18 [included in Col. (10)]	1953-54	1954-55
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Recognised						
Universities ...	38,074	39,841	11,161	6,082	4,152	4,847
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education ..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions ..	1,533	1,708	74	303	172	143
Colleges for General Education	3,70,068	4,08,266	1,54,578	40,894	56,795	67,037
Colleges for Professional Education ...	67,736	77,016	24,669	12,772	6,400	7,435
Colleges for Special Education	6,833	8,254	2,560	1,107	2,342	3,645
High/Higher Secondary Schools ...	32,19,852	34,40,184	16,27,413	43,723	7,58,480	8,57,661
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools .	19,50,390	20,55,563	16,40,617	20,286	4,81,326	5,39,478
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	1,47,52,351	1,56,43,433	1,25,58,324	5,641	60,60,438	65,52,727
Pre-Primary Schools ...	16,936	20,330	1,531	...	13,699	16,720
Schools for Vocational Education	1,53,127	1,74,293	57,918	28,580	54,469	60,020
Schools for Special Education ...	10,07,223	11,50,229	8,89,305	5,05,426	1,16,354	1,38,590
Total	2,15,84,123	2,30,19,117	1,69,68,150	6,64,814	75,54,627	82,48,303
Unrecognised	2,30,147	1,90,882	1,75,464	3,883	45,243	47,803
Grand Total	2,18,14,270	2,32,09,999	1,71,43,614	6,68,697	75,99,870	82,96,106

institutions, Pupils and Teachers—(Contd.)

Number of Pupils		No. of Teachers 1954-55		Type of Institution
Girls		Men	Women	
From Rural Areas included in Col. (14)]	No. of Married Pupils of and above the age of 14 [included in Col. (14)]			
15	16	17	18	19
				Recognised
621	696	2,940	180	Universities
...	...	...	...	Boards of Second- ary and/or Intermediate Education
...	22	492	8	Research Institutions
9,388	3,405	19,555	2,532	Colleges for General Education
1,090	863	6,909	567	College for Professional Education
310	210	1,064	126	Colleges for Special Education
1,44,864	5,462	1,44,586	31,400	High/Higher Secondary Schools
2,01,320	2,839	94,671	17,078	Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools
44,15,590	5,412	5,62,589	1,13,212	Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools
1,496	...	226	1,310	Pre-Primary Schools
10,973	7,777	11,859	2,706	Schools for Voca- tional Education
92,758	58,384	16,576	1,449	Schools for Special Education
48,78,410	85,070	8,61,467	1,70,568	Total
33,466	235	9,040	898	Unrecognised
49,11,876	85,305	8,70,507	1,71,466	Grand Total

Table II—General Summary of

Item/Type	1953-54	1954-55	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Percentage of Expen-		
				Govt. Funds	Distt. Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indirect						
Direction & Inspection	3,32,82,175	3,54,13,507	+ 21,31,332	93.1	3.1	1.2
Miscellaneous (including Building, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.)	25,10,43,365	30,76,34,270	+ 5,65,90,905	70.1	2.8	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>28,43,25,540</i>	<i>34,30,47,777</i>	<i>+ 5,87,22,237</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Direct						
Universities	6,54,55,453	7,41,71,561	+ 87,16,108	43.0	...	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	1,15,24,513	1,22,71,321	+ 7,46,808	2.0	...	...
Research Institutions	1,21,44,513	1,30,28,113	+ 8,83,600	92.6	...	...
Colleges for General Education	9,58,22,090	10,56,46,983	+ 98,24,893	36.9	0.0	0.0
Colleges for Professional Education	5,60,89,599	6,31,04,380	+ 70,14,781	68.9	0.0	0.7
Colleges for special Education	27,07,896	33,96,831	+ 6,88,935	51.1	0.3	0.0
High/Higher Secondary Schools	31,64,44,910	34,06,13,042	+ 2,41,68,132	37.4	2.3	1.9
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools...	10,52,44,551	11,45,85,286	+ 93,40,735	57.1	9.7	2.9
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	46,26,51,698	50,89,27,789	+ 4,62,76,091	72.6	12.1	9.0
Pre-Primary Schools	16,89,300	19,88,512	+ 2,99,212	22.7	0.0	2.2
Schools for Vocational Education	4,04,91,343	4,60,63,824	+ 55,72,481	72.6	0.3	0.6
Schools for Special Education	2,28,25,094	2,32,84,213	+ 4,59,119	65.6	0.6	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,19,30,90,960</i>	<i>1,30,70,81,855</i>	<i>+ 11,39,90,895</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Grand Total	1,47,74,16,500	1,65,01,29,632	+ 17,27,13,132	59.9	5.5	3.7

Expenditure on Education

Expenditure (1954-55) met from			Average Annual Cost per Pupil (1954-55)					Item/Type
Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	To Govt Funds	To Local Board Funds	To Fees	To Endowments, Other Sources etc.	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indirect Direction & Inspection
7.8	5.4	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc)
7.3	4.8	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	Total
36.6	2.2	18.2	...	...	...	...	...	Direct Universities
97.0	0.1	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education
1.1	2.6	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	Research Institutions
54.6	3.2	5.3	82.1	0.1	121.4	18.7	222.3	Colleges for General Education
23.1	2.8	4.5	515.0	5.3	172.7	54.3	747.3	Colleges for Professional Education
13.4	13.9	21.3	145.8	1.0	38.3	100.4	285.5	Colleges for Special Education
49.3	3.2	6.3	29.6	3.0	39.0	7.6	79.2	High/Higher Secondary Schools
21.3	2.9	6.1	25.2	5.6	9.4	4.0	44.2	Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools
3.0	1.3	2.0	16.6	4.8	0.7	0.8	22.9	Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools
49.5	8.2	17.4	12.2	1.2	26.6	13.7	53.7	Pre-Primary Schools
14.7	4.0	7.8	142.7	1.7	28.9	23.3	196.6	Schools for Vocational Education
3.2	11.6	17.0	11.8	0.5	0.6	5.2	18.1	Schools for Special Education
25.1	2.5	5.4	23.7	4.3	10.5	3.3	41.8	Total
21.4	3.0	6.5	31.6	4.8	11.3	5.1	52.8	Grand Total

Table III—Number of Institutions by

Type of Institution	For Boys						Total
	Managed by						
	Government		District Boards	Muni- cipal Boards	Private Bodies		
	Central	State			Aided	Un- aided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Universities	...	2	...	...	28	...	30
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	...	7	...	...	2	1	10
Research Institutions	9	6	...	1	15	2	33
Colleges for General Education—							
Degree Colleges—							
Arts only { With only	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
{ Degree Classes	...	9	...	...	41	5	55
{ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science only { With only	...	1	...	...	4	...	5
{ Degree Classes	...	4	...	...	7	1	12
{ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and { With only	...	5	...	...	3	1	9
{ Degree Classes	...	78	...	2	198	44	322
{ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges—							
With only Intermediate Classes	...	15	...	...	70	15	100
Others	...	28	...	...	23	3	54
Total	...	140	...	2	352	70	564
Colleges for Professional Education—							
Agriculture	1	13	...	...	4	...	18
Applied Art and Architecture	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Commerce	...	5	...	...	15	4	24
Engineering	6	16	...	...	15	3	40
Forestry	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Law	...	5	...	...	6	12	23
Medicine	1	41	...	3	25	5	75
Physical Education	...	6	...	...	2	...	8
Teacher's Training—							
Basic							
Post-Graduate	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Under-Graduate	...	4	...	...	1	...	5
Non-Basic							
Post-Graduate	1	21	...	...	17	2	41
Under-Graduate	...	4	...	...	1	...	5
Technology	...	4	...	...	1	2	7
Veterinary Science	...	9	...	...	1	...	10
Others	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	12	137	...	3	89	29	270
Colleges for Special Education—							
Music	...	4	...	...	8	1	13
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Fine Arts	...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Oriental Studies	...	17	1	...	40	11	69
Sociology	...	1	...	...	4	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Total	...	25	1	...	53	14	93

Type and Management

For Girls							Grand Total	Type of Institution
Managed by						Total		
Government		Dis- trict Boards	Muni- cipal Boards	Private Bodies				
Central	State			Aided	Un- aided			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	..	...	...	1	...	1	31	Universities
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	Boards of Secondary and/or
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	33	Intermediate Education
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Research Institutions
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colleges for General
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree Colleges—
...	...	...	...	2	1	3	10	Arts { With only
...	3	...	...	19	4	26	81	only { Degree Classes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Others {
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Science { With only
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	only { Degree Classes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others {
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Arts { With only
...	12	...	...	23	5	40	362	and { Degree Classes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Science { Others
...	...	...	...	14	1	15	115	Intermediate Colleges—
...	5	...	...	4	...	9	63	With only Intermediate
...	20	...	...	62	11	93	657	Classes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	Colleges for Professional
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Agriculture
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	Applied Art and
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Architecture
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	Commerce
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Engineering
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	Forestry
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	Law
1	...	...	...	2	...	3	8	Medicine
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Physical Education
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Teachers' Training—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Basic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Post-Graduate
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-Graduate
...	4	...	...	6	...	10	51	Non-Basic
...	4	...	...	4	...	8	13	Post-Graduate
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Under-Graduate
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Technology
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Veterinary Science
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others
1	8	...	...	12	...	21	291	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colleges for Special
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	17	Education—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Music
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Dancing
...	...	...	...	2	4	6	75	Other Fine Arts
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Oriental Studies
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Sociology
...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	Others
...	1	...	...	8	4	13	106	Total

Table III—Number of Institutions by

Type of Institution	For Boys						Total
	Managed by						
	Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for General Education—							
Higher Secondary	6	83	2	23	833	284	1,231
High	24	1,034	941	263	4,122	1,084	7,468
Senior Basic	...	667	188	14	221	7	1,097
Middle/Junior High	32	3,333	4,412	238	4,386	1,929	14,320
Junior Basic/Basic							
Primary	12	3,469	26,060	1,864	3,043	165	34,613
Primary—							
Single-Teacher	7	25,499	33,889	257	29,913	2,154	91,719
Others	65	26,219	58,030	5,145	31,739	1,171	1,22,369
Pre-Primary	...	51	...	7	126	167	351
Total	146	60,354	1,23,522	7,801	74,382	6,961	2,73,168
Schools for Vocational Education—							
Agriculture	...	41	...	...	2	...	43
Arts and Crafts	...	34	...	...	92	25	151
Commerce	...	6	...	...	111	707	824
Engineering	6	18	...	...	15	3	42
Forestry	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Industry	22	106	11	7	118	4	268
Marine Training	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Medicine	...	9	...	...	6	5	20
Physical Education	...	1	...	...	13	...	14
Teachers' Training—							
Basic	...	227	1	...	21	28	277
Non-Basic	...	148	9	1	154	33	345
Technology—							
Polytechnic	4	37	...	1	10	...	52
High	...	6	...	...	3	1	10
Others	1	11	...	...	13	14	39
Others	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	37	647	21	9	558	820	2,092
Schools for Special Education—							
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Physically Handicapped	1	20	...	2	58	5	86
Music	...	9	...	...	32	18	59
Dancing	...	1	...	...	3	...	4
Other Fine Arts	...	8	...	1	25	2	36
Oriental Studies	...	146	11	8	1,902	1,068	3,135
For Social Workers	1	24	...	...	5	...	30
Social (Adult)							
Education	872	11,057	704	461	25,805	643	39,542
Reformatory	...	26	...	...	4	...	30
Others	...	707	15	...	61	15	798
Total	874	11,998	730	472	27,898	1,751	43,723
Grand Total	1,078	73,317	1,24,274	8,288	1,03,378	9,648	3,19,983

* Includes 5,031 (4,285 for boys

Type and Management—(Contd.)

For Girls							Grand Total	Type of Institution
Managed by								
Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		Total		
Central	State			Aided	Un- aided			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Schools for General Education—
..	43	...	15	162	4	224	1,455	Higher Secondary
3	301	21	37	748	167	1,277	8,745	High
...	13	7	2	1	..	23	1,120	Senior Basic
9	578	402	129	610	150	1,878	16,198	Middle/Junior High
								Junior Basic/Basic
	240	1,834	492	197	18	2,782	37,395*	Primary
1	1,207	1,610	84	1,398	202	4,592	96,311	Primary—
17	2,435	2,440	1,315	1,162	182	7,551	1,29,920	Single-Teacher
.	10	...	4	78	70	162	513	Others
31	4,917	6,314	2,078	4,356	793	118,489	2,91,657	Pre-Primary
								Total
								Schools for Vocational Education—
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	44	Agriculture
...	11	...	...	148	72	231	382	Arts & Crafts
...	...	...	...	2	4	6	830	Commerce
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	Engineering
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Forestry
3	15	...	3	93	12	126	394	Industry
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Marine Training
2	22	...	5	11	17	57	77	Medicine
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14	Physical Education
...	33	...	1	26	1	61	338	Teachers' Training—
...	44	...	1	111	21	177	522	Basic
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	53	Non-Basic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Technology—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	Polytechnic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	High
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Others
5	126	..	10	392	127	660	2,752	Total
								Schools for Special Education—
...	..	...	..	...	...	..	3	For the Handicapped
...	..	...	...	4	...	4	90	Mentally Handi- capped
...	1	...	...	21	25	47	106	Physically Handi- capped
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	Music
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	38	Dancing
...	...	...	...	26	1	27	3,162	Other Fine Arts
...	3	...	...	1	...	4	34	Oriental Studies
...	908	48	25	2,670	30	3,681	43,223	For Social Workers
...	5	...	...	2	1	8	38	Social (Adult)
...	12	...	...	20	4	36	834	Education
...	930	48	25	2,747	61	3,811	47,534	Reformatory
37	6,002	6,362	2,113	7,578	996	23,088	3,43,071	Others
								Total
								Grand Total

and 746 for girls Single teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools

Table IV.A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys

Type of Institution	Central Government				State Governments				District Boards				Municipal Boards			
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
University Teaching Departments	...	...	...	88	69	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions	650	604	363	202	189	106	...	...	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	20
Colleges for General Education—																
Degree Colleges—																
Arts { With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	3,807	3,286	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science { With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	427	395	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others {	...	...	...	3,494	2,915	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts { With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	5,766	5,310	1,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science { Others	...	...	...	65,633	58,278	9,007	...	...	...	1,293	1,153	21	...	...	...	21
Intermediate Colleges—																
With only Intermediate Classes	...	...	...	5,977	5,383	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	11,981	10,186	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	97,085	85,763	12,020	...	...	...	1,293	1,153	21	...	...	...	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Colleges for professional Education—												
Agriculture	119	103	89	2,631	2,345	1,881	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art & Architecture	..	..	..	1,267	1,002	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	2,839	2,406	360	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	3,801	3,510	1,648	7,022	6,350	4,672	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	303	300	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	3,788	3,021	639	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	209	205	82	14,446	13,158	7,118	..	..	..	1,226	1,084	237
Physical Education	..	..	..	306	282	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—												
Basic—												
Post-Graduate	..	..	..	716	653	380	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	324	312	321	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic—												
Post-Graduate	95	83	34	2,976	2,736	1,271	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	596	567	341	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	466	429	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	2,362	2,037	1,395	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,527	4,201	2,156	39,739	35,298	18,767	..	..	..	1,226	1,084	237
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music	..	..	..	650	548	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	580	506	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	3,053	2,505	582	183	176	91	..	..	..
Sociology	..	..	..	32	28	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	4,315	3,587	645	183	176	91	..	..	..

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Bodies						Total	Number of Girls included in col. (21)		
	Aided			Unaided						
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Resi- dents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Resi- dents in Approved Hostels				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
University Teaching Departments	44,600	37,059	13,963	...	...	...	44,688 (a)	37,128	13,978	4,847
Research Institutions	939	879	321	...	34	2	1,851 (b)	1,726	812	143
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
(With only Degree	1,804	1,497	86	45	40	...	1,849	1,537	86	183
Arts (Classes	21,805	18,561	2,439	1,316	1,096	122	26,928	22,943	2,991	1,266
(Others										
(With only Degree	1,460	1,239	396	...	...	...	1,887	1,634	426	130
Science (Classes	4,892	4,271	848	660	570	572	9,046	7,756	2,002	412
(Others										
(With only Degree	1,388	1,233	381	80	60	5	7,234	6,603	1,596	747
Arts and (Classes	2,24,748	1,99,544	30,694	48,163	40,998	4,914	3,39,837	2,99,973	44,636	27,481
Science (Others										
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate	21,952	19,226	2,725	2,201	1,885	271	30,130	26,494	3,443	2,076
Classes	11,458	9,446	922	790	743	217	24,229	20,375	1,453	899
Others										
Total	2,89,507	2,55,017	38,491	53,265	45,392	6,101	4,41,140 (c)	3,87,315	56,633	33,191

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Colleges for Professional Education—										
Agriculture ..	723	687	536	...	..	...	3,473	3,135	2,506	39
Applied Art and Architecture ..	...	..	...	...	..	...	1,267 (d)	1,002	34	233
Commerce ..	6,319	5,601	717	3,914	3,569	427	13,072 (e)	11,576	1,504	236
Engineering ..	9,083	8,288	3,363	430	406	396	20,336 (f)	18,554	10,079	33
Forestry ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	303	300	303	...
Law ..	3,720	2,868	367	3,380	2,731	583	10,888 (g)	8,620	1,589	359
Medicine ..	5,576	4,922	2,172	269	229	33	21,726 (h)	19,598	9,642	3,108
Physical Education ..	358	356	335	...	..	...	664 (i)	638	569	96
Teachers' Training—										
Basic ..	...	..	..	...	..	...	716	653	380	112
Post-Graduate ..	124	113	124	...	..	...	448 (j)	425	445	...
Under-Graduate ..	1,919	1,728	680	273	257	...	5,263 (k)	4,804	1,985	1,099
Technology ..	4	3	4	...	...	...	600	570	345	39
Veterinary Science ..	114	104	75	209	190	165	789 (l)	723	361	57
Others ..	228	215	144	...	..	...	2,590 (m)	2,252	1,539	11
Total ..	136	132	46	97	73	...	233 (n)	205	46	3
	28,304	25,017	8,563	8,572	7,456	1,504	82,368	73,055	31,327	5,426

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Bodies					Total	Number of Girls included in col.(21)			
	Aided		Unaided		Number of Pupils			Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Colleges for special Education—										
Music	1,429	1,285	53	46	40	...	2,125 (o)	1,873	64	1,213
Dancing	...	...	..	119	101	..	119	101	...	45
Other Fine Arts	64	51	9	...	...	...	644 (p)	557	29	105
Oriental Studies	3,054	2,555	939	443	378	179	6,733 (g)	5,614	1,791	361
Sociology	300	293	105	...	...	...	332	321	137	66
Others	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...
Total	4,847	4,184	1,100	612	523	170	9,957	8,470	2,021	1,790
(a) Break up :						1,319			13	
General Education—						Technology				
Collegiate School	22,478		3,461			Other Subjects—				
Agriculture	263		230			Collegiate School				
Commerce	223		1			Total				
Cottage Industry	3,773		...			(b) Break Up				
Engineering	89		183			General Education				
Degree	1,383		...			Agriculture—				
Diploma	447		...			Collegiate School				
Law	5,483		93			Engineering				
Medicine	1,728		175			Fisheries				
Music	174		144			Medicine—				
Other Fine Arts	50		54			Collegiate School				
Oriental Studies	584		14			Teachers' Training				
Teachers' Training						Non-Basic				
Collegiate—						Technology				
Non-Basic	619		310			Oriental Studies				
School Standard—						Veterinary Science				
Non-Basic	10		1			Others				
Basic	50		10			Total				
						1,708			1,708	

- (c) Includes 1,101 boys in agriculture, 36,344 boys and 102 girls in commerce (collegiate) and 657 boys in commerce (school standard), 1,873 men and 329 women in teachers' training non-basic and 52 men in basic (collegiate), 95 men and 126 women in teachers' training non-basic (school standard) and 53 men in teachers' training basic (school standard), 3,529 boys and 34 girls in law, 75 boys and 1 girl in pharmacy, 4 boys in oriental studies (collegiate), 6 boys and 12 girls in oriental studies (school standard), 40 boys in technology (collegiate), 28 boys in technology (school standard), 30 boys in other fine arts (school standard), 18,770 boys and 846 girls in general education (school standard), 65 boys in physical education and 119 boys and 7 girls in other subjects.
- (d) Includes 154 boys and 5 girls in engineering and 880 boys and 228 girls in other fine arts (school standard).
- (e) Includes 469 boys in general education (collegiate) and 82 boys in general education (school standard), 53 boys and 1 girl in commerce (school standard) and 29 boys in other subjects.
- (f) Includes 167 boys in general education (collegiate) and 395 boys in general education (school standard), 227 boys and 1 girl in commerce, 525 boys and 1 girl in technology (collegiate), 48 boys in technology (school standard), 71 boys and 18 girls in other fine arts (collegiate) and 60 boys and 4 girls in other fine arts (school standard), 4,515 boys and 1 girl in engineering (school standard) and 67 boys in industry (school standard).
- (g) Includes 275 boys and 101 girls in general education.
- (h) Includes 693 boys and 82 girls of school standard.
- (i) Includes 219 boys and 60 girls of school standard.
- (j) Includes 11 boys in general education (collegiate), 65 men and 29 women in teachers' training non-basic (collegiate), 86 men in teachers' training basic (school standard) and 22 boys and 11 girls in other subjects (school standard).
- (k) Includes 17 boys and 13 girls in general education (collegiate) and 566 men and 149 women in teachers' training non-basic (school standard).
- (l) Includes 161 boys and 44 girls of school standard.
- (m) Includes 214 boys and 1 girl of school standard.
- (n) Includes 74 boys and 1 girl in commerce.
- (o) Includes 412 boys and 594 girls of school standard.
- (p) Includes 150 boys and 16 girls in other fine arts (school standard) and 8 boys and 23 girls in arts and crafts (school standard).
- (q) Includes 49 boys in medicine and 2,541 boys and 167 girls in oriental studies (school standard).

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Central Government			State Governments			District Boards			Municipal Boards		
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for General Education												
Higher Secondary	3,536	3,223	467	37,396	33,813	1,324	889	848	...	11,712	10,492	56
High	14,689	12,861	730	4,99,734	4,35,698	19,081	3,67,136	3,34,660	7,928	1,60,611	1,46,035	4,135
Senior Basic	...	...	...	1,12,463	89,137	1,040	47,379	34,306	550	4,286	3,364	...
Middle/Junior High	7,434	6,260	...	6,45,567	5,40,431	13,462	6,74,306	5,77,185	14,169	53,765	46,865	242
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,574	1,267	...	2,29,520	1,81,085	113	21,50,708	18,73,650	...	3,24,869	2,68,749	...
Primary—												
Single-Teacher	332	272	...	8,13,864	6,39,672	1,286	12,36,485	9,98,550	32	10,288	8,082	27
Others	13,517	11,719	...	28,02,332	22,64,635	5,599	62,80,379	47,37,423	2,159	13,30,036	11,00,112	461
Pre-Primary	...	...	...	2,397	2,491	8	...	...	...	644	522	...
Total	41,082	35,602	1,197	51,43,773	41,80,962	41,913	1,03,17,282	83,56,622	84,838	18,96,211	16,84,221	4,921

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Bodies						Total				Number of Girls included in col. (21)
	Aided			Unaided							
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Schools for General Education—											
Higher Secondary	4,46,681	4,03,816	7,700	69,582	59,142	726	5,69,796	5,11,334	10,273	5,890	
High	16,47,248	14,56,951	79,500	3,79,426	3,19,078	8,631	30,68,844	27,05,283	1,20,005	2,24,845	
Senior Basic	43,573	34,857	1,934	2,760	2,548	3	2,10,461	1,64,212	3,527	41,762	
Middle/Junior High	5,06,417	4,27,492	13,086	1,62,311	1,37,250	3,236	20,49,800	17,35,483	44,195	1,76,512	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,98,041	1,66,819	408	16,265	13,733	..	29,20,977 (a)	25,05,303	521	3,38,143	
Primary—											
Single-Teacher	9,97,125	7,95,867	260	73,941	55,141	54	31,92,035	24,97,584	1,659	6,45,292	
Others	39,77,688	32,23,212	18,177	1,38,563	1,15,363	101	1,45,42,515	1,14,52,464	26,497	41,31,439	
Pre-Primary	8,773	7,224	...	14,001	10,578	..	26,315	20,815	8	11,047	
Total	78,25,456	65,16,238	1,21,065	8,56,849	7,12,833	12,761	2,65,80,743 (b)	2,15,92,478	2,00,085	55,74,930	

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Schools for Vocational Education—										
Agriculture	157	148	157	...	...	...	2,989	2,717	2,234	17
Arts and Crafts	4,052	3,394	670	776	669	...	6,043	5,079	743	1,628
Commerce	14,931	12,161	230	56,572	46,639	...	72,225	59,426	235	8,404
Engineering	4,681	3,672	722	1,115	1,028	186	11,534 (c)	9,771	2,676	56
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	79	71	...
Industry	7,366	5,732	2,236	119	107	48	16,576 (d)	13,538	4,393	759
Marine Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,098	1,111	...
Medicine	702	593	283	721	589	29	3,013	2,559	796	226
Physical Education	1,620	1,463	108	...	...	...	1,683	1,521	171	264
Teachers' Training—										
Basic	1,382	1,265	1,026	1,773	1,634	377	25,838 (e)	23,271	21,486	800
Non-Basic	14,203	12,952	6,299	1,265	1,113	235	32,003	29,080	13,376	4,007
Technology—										
Polytechnic	1,657	1,451	156	...	...	...	11,954 (f)	10,868	2,092	116
High	537	470	30	221	221	...	1,600	1,424	30	2
Others	1,187	1,020	171	666	533	68	2,917	2,487	377	17
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	215	177	...
Total	52,476	44,321	12,068	63,228	62,533	943	1,89,784	1,63,133	49,968	16,296
Schools for Special Education—										
For the handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	214	162	55	...	...	...	214	162	55	71
Physically Handicapped	2,936	2,579	1,625	...	...	14	4,474 (g)	3,920	2,506	946
Music	2,279	1,920	11	559	443	...	3,699	2,982	11	1,877
Dancing	90	71	23	...	...	...	440	391	23	272
Other Fine Arts	1,716	1,365	...	...	...	...	2,783 (h)	2,265	117	362
Oriental Studies	85,355	63,245	18,466	20,128	15,481	7,743	1,11,848	3,845	26,605	5,725
For Social Workers	220	201	134	...	...	...	2,520	2,256	1,709	36
Social (Adult) Education	6,29,415	4,17,131	...	16,253	10,371	...	10,12,241	6,90,833	...	16,482
Reformatory	1,061	998	1,061	...	...	...	6,103	5,503	5,784	169
Others	4,528	4,128	2,419	430	379	...	36,588 (i)	29,010	6,693	5,266
Total	7,27,814	4,91,700	23,794	37,518	26,772	7,757	11,80,910	8,21,167	43,503	31,206
Grand Total	89,74,032	73,74,415	2,19,331	10,20,074	8,45,542	29,337	2,85,31,441	2,30,84,472	4,04,927	56,67,831

(a) Includes 1,31,593 boys and 14,759 girls in single teachers junior basic/primary schools.

(b) Includes 172 boys in commerce, 498 boys in technology, 1,528 boys and 97 girls in teachers' training basic, 572 boys and 8 girls in teachers' training (non-basic) and 990 boys and 1 girl in other subjects.

(c) Includes 1,591 boys in technology and 50 girls in industry.

(d) Includes 11 boys and 12 girls in teachers training (non-basic).

(e) Includes 489 boys and 54 girls in teachers training (non-basic).

(f) Includes 136 boys in general education 14 boys in commerce, 5,470 boys and 3 girls in engineering and 823 boys and 7 girls in industry.

(g) Includes 264 boys and 87 girls in industry.

(h) Includes 45 boys in general education.

(i) Includes 57 boys and 2 girls in engineering.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Colleges for Professional Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers Training—	80	69	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate	..	..	..	631	578	396	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	287	263	173	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	80	69	80	918	841	669	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	21	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	21	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private						Total			Number of Boys included in col. (21)
	Aided			Unaided			Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
University Teaching Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
(With only Degree Classes	492	468	53	56	50	9	548	518	62	...
Arts (Others	4,200	3,663	482	1,055	967	349	5,767	5,084	878	...
(With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts (With only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and (Degree Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Others	11,469	10,548	2,130	2,214	2,105	695	21,141	19,396	4,149	...
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate	2,379	2,287	688	148	140	4	2,527	2,427	692	...
Classes	1,616	1,289	77	...	...	...	4,180	3,639	168	320
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20,156	18,255	3,430	3,473	3,262	1,057	34,163 (a)	31,064	5,949	320

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Colleges for Professional Education—	°									
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	479	416	402	...	...	...	559 (b)	485	482	68
Teachers' Training—										
Basic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-Graduate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under-Graduate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Basic—										
Post-Graduate	477	454	218	...	...	...	1,108 (c)	1,032	614	...
Under-Graduate	129	123	107	...	...	...	416	386	280	5
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,085	993	727	...	...	...	2,083	1,903	1,376	73
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music	1,123	976	...	...	...	...	1,123	976	...	87
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	36	33	17	249	225	...	285 (d)	258	17	...
Others	513	460	175	...	...	...	534 (e)	480	177	...
Total	1,672	1,469	192	249	225	...	1,942	1,714	194	87

(a) Includes 320 boys and 4,290 girls in general education (school standard), 35 girls in medicine, 637 girls in teachers' training non-basic and 83 girls in other subjects.

(b) Includes 18 boys and 135 girls of school standard.

(c) Includes 46 girls in general education, 21 girls in physical education, 130 women in teachers' training basic (school standard) and 100 women in teachers' training non-basic (school standard).

(d) Includes 4 girls in music school standard.

(e) Includes 201 women in teachers training non-basic.

Table IV-B—Distributions of Pupils in Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Central Government				State Government				District Boards			Municipal Boards		
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Schools for General Education—														
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	12,672	11,192	40	...	...	...	5,053	4,627	...		
High	948	826	...	1,43,417	1,26,021	2,098	5,234	4,815	355	16,808	15,321	341		
Senior Basic	...	...	...	3,823	3,240	...	986	729	80	507	429	...		
Middle/Junior High	1,910	1,606	..	1,31,576	1,13,657	242	37,750	32,575	18	33,443	29,768	13		
Junior Basic/Basic primary	173	160	...	22,163	18,364	...	1,08,653	91,857	...	88,504	73,781	...		
Primary—														
Single-Teacher	15	10	...	40,756	32,763	...	65,960	49,672	...	3,043	2,373	...		
Others	1,247	1,089	...	2,84,841	2,38,066	54	2,96,510	2,30,123	148	3,83,056	3,14,286	47		
Pre-Primary	...	...	...	888	689	...	...	...	...	302	215	...		
Total	4,293	3,691	...	6,40,136	5,43,992	2,434	5,15,093	4,09,771	601	5,30,716	4,40,800	401		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture	...	...	...	313	264	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	476	443	56	1,470	1,294	73	...	...	...	115	91	...
Medicine	73	73	73	1,105	1,022	1,008	...	...	...	285	271	284
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basic	...	...	...	2,819	2,594	2,231	...	...	...	67	55	...
Non-Basic	...	...	...	4,218	3,890	2,678	...	...	...	70	57	...
Technology—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polytechnic	...	...	...	106	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	549	516	129	10,031	9,142	6,016	...	...	...	537	474	284
Schools for Special Education—												
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music	...	...	...	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	81	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Social Workers	...	...	...	136	126	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social (Adult) Education	...	...	...	25,206	18,183	...	843	706	...	1,886	1,784	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	794	707	794	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	888	721	445	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	27,120	19,328	1,343	843	706	...	1,886	1,784	...
Grand Total (Girls)	4,922	4,276	269	6,98,760	5,83,370	11,826	5,15,936	4,10,477	601	5,33,139	4,43,058	685
Grand Total (Boys)	80,183	66,730	6,811	57,05,778	46,29,577	1,18,736	1,08,38,800	85,71,775	25,310	19,12,574	15,96,433	5,342
Grand Total (All Persons)	85,105	71,008	7,020	63,94,538	52,12,947	1,30,562	1,13,54,736	89,82,252	25,911	24,45,713	20,39,491	6,027

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private						Total				Number of Boys of included Residents in col.(21)	
	Aided			Unaided			Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Average Daily Attendance		Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary	72,384	65,063	1,759	696	597	...	90,805	81,479	1,799	4,568		
High	3,40,575	3,01,237	16,089	61,418	50,967	1,823	5,68,400	4,99,187	20,706	27,711		
Senior Basic	170	135	84	...	...	...	5,486	4,533	164	1,276		
Middle/Junior High	1,02,575	88,445	4,784	22,040	19,207	350	3,29,294	2,85,258	5,407	12,300		
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	13,106	11,271	...	1,076	910	...	2,33,675 a	1,96,343	...	6,571		
Primary—												
Single-Teacher	42,277	34,711	...	5,266	4,374	...	1,57,317	1,23,903	...	12,608		
Others	1,63,961	1,40,337	1,613	20,026	16,621	32	11,49,641	9,40,522	1,894	83,601		
Pre-Primary	5,585	4,489	83	3,960	2,944	...	10,735	8,337	83	5,062		
Total	7,40,633	6,45,688	24,412	1,14,432	95,620	2,205	26,45,353 b	21,39,562	30,053	1,53,697		

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Schools for Vocational Education—											
Agriculture	...	11	11	...	...	2,087	...	11	11	11	...
Arts and Crafts	...	9,357	7,740	526	2,564	98	...	12,234	10,091	552	270
Commerce	...	162	146	...	123	...	...	285	244	...	37
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	7,439	6,225	642	1,452	1,226	70	10,952	9,279	841	153
Medicine	...	257	254	172	356	347	300	2,076	1,967	1,837	69
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training—											
Basic	...	1,664	1,578	1,161	20	15	3	4,570	4,242	3,395	92
Non-Basic	...	9,259	8,663	5,162	748	666	22	14,295	13,276	7,862	184
Technology—											
Polytechnic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	78	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School for Special Education—											
For the Handicapped—											
Mentally Handicapped	...	180	158	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	...	2,247	1,854	60	549	440	...	180	158	113	54
Music	...	187	171	...	...	...	...	2,811	2,307	60	350
Dancing	...	35	32	...	...	...	...	187	171	...	3
Other Fine Arts	...	1,648	1,398	184	...	...	...	116	110	...	14
Oriental Studies	...	16	14	16	...	...	...	1,648 c	1,398	184	33
For Social Workers	...	70,842	59,322	11	387	285	...	152	140	120	...
Social (Adult) Education	...	156	153	...	...	...	...	99,164	80,280	11	4
Reformatory	...	1,599	1,412	1,024	74	107	72	1,024	930	997	22
Others	...	76,910	64,514	1,539	1,150	902	42	2,627	2,240	1,511	45
Total	...	8,68,605	7,55,536	37,974	1,24,617	1,04,448	114	1,07,909	87,734	2,996	625
Grand Total (Girls)	...	8,68,605	7,55,536	37,974	1,24,617	1,04,448	3,771	27,35,979	23,01,165	55,066	1,55,507
Grand Total (Boys)	...	89,74,032	73,74,415	2,19,391	10,20,074	8,45,542	29,337	2,85,31,441	2,30,84,472	4,04,927	56,67,831
Grand Total (All Persons)	...	98,42,637	81,29,951	2,57,365	11,44,691	9,49,990	33,108	3,12,67,420	2,53,85,637	4,59,993	...

(a) Includes 938 boys and 21,790 girls in single-teacher junior basic/basic primary schools.

(b) Includes 40 women in teachers' training non-basic (collegiate), 267 women in teachers' training basic (school standards), 7 men and 462 women in teachers training non-basic (school standard) and 296 girls in other subjects.

(c) Includes 36 girls in arts and crafts.

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys

Type of Institution	Government Institutions										District Board Institutions		
	Government		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds			District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
	Central	State							Central	State			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Universities	85,316	5,21,847	...	...	16,38,275	...	2,07,142	24,52,580	...	...	...	...	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	...	...	...	...	99,28,952	11,717	1,06,647	1,00,47,316	...	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions	68,92,136	7,43,673	...	...	61,478	...	3,17,296	80,14,583	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education—													
Degree Colleges—													
Arts { With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	...	2,04,796	...	18,000	9,67,019	...	...	...	...	...
Others {	...	7,44,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science { With only Degree Classes	...	3,80,412	...	...	97,905	76,382	5,245	5,59,944	...	...	...	...	...
Others {	1,000	11,45,196	...	...	2,90,233	...	5,477	14,41,906	...	...	...	...	...
Arts { With only Degree Classes	...	16,01,252	...	...	6,62,433	1,224	200	22,65,109	...	...	...	...	...
Science {	1,31,323	1,31,15,990	...	...	68,61,287	29,697	2,81,774	2,04,20,071	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges—													
With only Intermediate Classes	...	6,87,643	...	...	3,98,418	...	5,473	10,91,534	...	...	...	...	...
Others	35,099	16,64,375	...	...	2,29,656	...	4,216	19,33,386	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,67,412	1,93,39,081	...	...	87,44,728	1,07,303	3,20,385	2,86,78,919	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Colleges for Professional Education—												
Agriculture	2,39,600	34,91,129	...	...	3,55,601	...	1,02,932	41,89,262	...	...	...	...
Applied Art and Architecture	...	2,43,256	...	...	1,52,940	2,332	...	3,98,528	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	2,36,168	...	...	3,72,057	18,319	4,625	6,31,169	...	...	...	...
Engineering	56,57,270	62,03,885	...	...	18,56,775	24,510	75,263	1,38,17,703	...	...	...	...
Forestry	40,120	41,965	...	...	4,90,501	...	8,242	5,80,828	...	...	...	...
Law	...	20,635	...	...	4,39,613	...	3,845	4,64,093	...	...	...	...
Medicine	8,19,890	1,22,17,364	...	...	29,32,222	858	2,11,487	1,61,81,821	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	...	2,46,026	...	...	6,935	...	...	2,52,961	...	...	...	...
Teacher's Training—												
Basic	2,621	3,88,249	...	...	50,182	...	5,276	4,46,328	...	...	...	...
Post-Graduate	...	2,50,571	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,571	...	...	...	...
Under-Graduate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Basic	1,82,370	15,93,688	...	...	1,90,523	...	8,768	19,75,349	...	...	...	...
Post-Graduate	...	5,38,064	...	...	2,471	...	780	5,41,315	...	...	...	...
Under-Graduate	...	5,38,213	...	300	10,302	...	10,965	5,59,780	...	...	...	...
Technology	23,213	24,79,350	...	...	2,58,037	...	43,470	28,04,070	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	69,65,084	2,84,88,663	...	300	71,18,159	46,019	4,75,653	4,30,93,778	...	...	...	...
Total												
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music	...	1,29,370	...	...	7,348	...	...	1,36,718	...	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	1,62,145	...	...	27,660	...	...	1,89,805	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	8,11,961	...	...	12,082	...	...	8,24,043	...	...	10,213	...
Sociology	...	28,246	...	...	...	...	...	28,246	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	11,31,722	...	...	47,090	...	...	11,78,812	...	...	10,213	...

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Government Institutions							District Board Institutions					
	Governments Funds			Dis- trict Board Funds	Muni- cipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Muni- cipal Board Funds
	Central	State	Central							State			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for General Education—													
Higher Secondary	3,13,089	60,77,194	200	...	17,82,044	19,618	77,060	82,69,205	..	8,027	60	..	8,568
High	19,97,398	3,08,76,069	...	4,500	96,62,836	13,256	7,96,253	4,33,50,312	29,700	42,28,947	76,72,758	4,65,324	2,464
Senior Basic	76,900	47,14,721	...	...	16,394	298	1,61,048	49,69,361	..	7,88,240	82,08,248	81,81,816	2,513
Middle/Junior High	6,86,485	3,02,34,097	200	204	15,39,129	17,635	3,98,913	3,28,77,663	43,743	91,11,606			16,695
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	6,24,751	72,29,651	.	...	15,847	5,626	26,964	79,02,899	1,12,155	2,94,67,427			
Primary—													
Single-Teacher	24,49,367	1,70,15,336	2,973	1,589	1,513	5,600	79,395	1,95,55,773	35,97,492	1,53,02,428	50,12,848	14,712	
Others	17,99,191	6,60,19,373	19,730	1,27,322	2,30,001	21,331	2,77,575	6,84,94,523	7,90,647	9,90,36,380	3,79,24,680	1,16,071	
Pre-Primary	2,675	1,90,963	...	...	16,911	...	9,013	2,19,562	...	...	...	...	
Total	79,49,856	16,23,67,404	23,103	1,34,615	1,32,64,675	83,364	18,20,221	18,56,39,238	45,73,737	15,79,43,055	6,74,65,734	1,61,023	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture	40,838	12,35,037	...	...	16,359	...	4,57,797	17,50,031	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	4,05,477	...	...	1,413	4,167	55,307	4,66,364	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	63,022	...	...	33,198	...	289	96,509	...	...	...	...
Engineering	9,90,998	17,69,341	...	...	2,40,323	...	6,572	30,07,234	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	97,405	...	...	7,500	...	...	1,04,905	...	...	...	...
Industry	19,32,280	21,47,326	4,507	...	35,448	...	99,038	42,18,599	...	8,157	93,756	...
Marine Training	7,96,916	...	...	...	30,464	...	3,057	8,30,437	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	4,38,019	...	...	91,752	...	...	5,29,771	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	...	5,341	...	...	...	...	...	5,341	...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basic	1,75,678	68,53,326	...	...	1,587	...	1,71,295	72,01,886	...	2,45,913	3,144	...
Non-Basic	...	34,74,845	...	...	1,02,003	...	7,081	35,83,929	...	...	...	...
Technology—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polytechnic	4,71,292	35,28,456	...	...	3,45,478	1,61,900	19,382	45,26,508	...	...	...	...
High	...	3,67,863	...	...	8,890	...	3,495	3,80,248	...	...	...	...
Others	20,303	9,19,133	...	...	9,579	...	62,427	10,11,442	...	...	...	...
Others	2,82,226	55,354	...	...	5,730	...	11,192	3,54,502	...	...	...	...
Total	47,10,531	2,13,59,945	4,607	...	9,29,724	1,66,067	8,96,932	2,80,87,706	...	2,64,070	96,900	...
Schools for Special Education—												
For the Handicapped												
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music	1,92,555	3,15,370	...	...	144	631	10,612	5,19,312	...	...	...	...
Dancing	...	1,17,500	...	...	9,132	...	926	1,27,558	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	29,274	...	...	6,813	...	...	36,087	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	5,28,645	...	...	11,306	...	4,692	5,44,643	...	...	...	...
For Social Workers	...	7,16,116	...	...	2,747	720	2,485	7,22,488	...	2,544	32,224	...
Social (Adult) Education	17,753	4,67,400	...	...	...	...	52,390	5,37,543	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	1,41,989	18,33,293	...	6,568	...	...	26,091	20,07,941	...	96,412	6,394	...
Others	...	10,93,797	...	...	236	23	6,712	11,00,532	...	...	10,372	...
Total	3,62,297	19,63,502	...	6,938	30,378	1,374	1,15,217	19,75,047	...	98,956	48,960	...
Total (Direct)	2,71,22,632	24,10,07,142	27,610,141,903	4,17,63,459	4,15,84,426,55,493	31,47,44,083	15,82,96,081	6,76,21,837	1,61,023	...	...	...

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions								
	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds			District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total
					Central	State							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With only Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With only Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With only Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With only Intermediate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	88,543	..	..	2,14,852	..	..	..	3,03,395
	..	..	..	..	..	88,543	..	..	2,14,852	..	..	..	3,03,395

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Colleges for Professional Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art & Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	2,05,012	..	4,13,561	3,93,897	..	13,367	10,25,837
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	2,05,012	..	4,13,561	3,93,897	..	13,367	10,25,837
Colleges for Special Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	10,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sociology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	10,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	District Board Institutions						Municipal Board Institutions																	
	Fees		Endow- ments etc.		Other Sources		Total		Government Funds			District Board Funds		Municipal Board Funds		Fees		Endow- ments etc.		Other Sources		Total		
	15	Rs.	16	Rs.	17	Rs.	18	Rs.	General		State		20	Rs.	21	Rs.	22	Rs.	23	Rs.	24	Rs.	25	Rs.
									Rs.	Rs.														
14									19	Rs.	20	Rs.												26
Schools for General Education—																								Rs.
Higher Secondary	43,237		173		5,214		56,711		...		2,44,973		...		...		3,31,818		6,40,122		...		10,255	12,27,168
High	1,06,38,950		1,76,066		1,37,359		2,28,92,348		..		27,09,549		13,257		26,16,289		48,97,516		1,27,739		...		71,785	1,04,36,135
Senior Basic	16,051		...		7,763		12,79,842		...		82,080		...		48,818		2,186		...		...		3,664	1,36,748
Middle/Junior High	81,36,840		39,210		2,09,337		2,57,65,679		...		3,52,191		...		14,43,747		7,69,894		2,855		...		2,005	25,70,692
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	24,85,961		9,820		1,45,408		4,04,05,100		...		42,18,876		...		35,27,061		83,885		1,572		...		60,201	78,91,595
Single-Teacher	71,434		63,531		2,02,351		2,42,64,796		...		89,551		811		1,92,805		2,088		30		...		3,423	2,88,708
Others	11,62,889		10,29,092		14,72,994		14,15,32,753		12,000		1,78,16,100		5,57,924		2,84,85,993		8,78,192		3,11,955		...		2,72,743	4,83,34,907
Pre-Primary	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		22,824		11,319		...		...		..	34,143
Total	2,25,55,362		13,17,892		21,80,426		25,61,97,229		12,000		2,55,13,320		5,71,992		3,65,69,355		72,86,202		4,44,151		...		4,24,076	7,09,20,096

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts & Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	640	3,500	689	1,06,742	..	25,502	..	23,255	21,940	5,500	1,092	77,299
Marine Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic	3,796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic	96	..	..	6,940	..	5,342	..	26,822	..	..	..	..
Technology—	..	..	..	2,46,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,164
Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	21,079	1,000	12,585	4,522	1,534	221	40,941
High	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,632	3,500	689	3,59,691	..	51,923	1,000	62,662	26,462	7,034	1,313	1,50,394
Schools for Special Education—												
For the Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handi-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
capped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handi-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
capped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	4,626	870	1,723	..	..	..	7,219
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	2,700	..	3,453	610	..	..	6,763
Oriental Studies	3,051	..	..	37,819	..	4,325	..	11,449	..	..	..	15,774
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	119	..	1,02,925	2,065	64,121	..	1,93,547	..	90	..	2,59,823
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	3,212	13,584	2,065	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,051	119	3,212	1,51,328	2,065	76,772	870	2,10,172	610	90	..	2,89,679
Grand Total	2,25,62,945	13,21,511	21,84,327	25,67,24,461	14,065	2,59,34,570	5,73,862	3,73,55,750	79,21,923	4,52,751	4,38,756	7,26,89,301

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Colleges for Professional Education—												
Agriculture	5,000	5,06,014	...	...	96,691	36,367	3,36,066	9,80,138	...	...	...	...
Applied Art and Architecture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,34,808
Commerce	73,599	1,78,912	...	...	8,98,061	22,928	2,20,662	13,94,162	6,34,808	...	...	3,50,877
Engineering	10,59,129	13,40,936	...	20,000	20,82,715	5,93,931	4,83,778	55,85,489	1,83,240	1,38,437	29,200	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	37,140	15,59,596	1,681	1,670	4,42,881	2,441	5,000	4,50,322	4,88,589	...	6,023	4,94,612
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	13,47,553	5,45,346	3,00,114	37,93,105	20,912	16,044	7,947	44,903
Teachers' Training—	...	18,181	300	...	74,503	19,880	4,952	1,17,816	...	...	...	...
Basic—												
Post-Graduate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under-Graduate	14,686	5,000	...	...	...	18,665	...	38,351	...	...	...	...
Non-Basic—												
Post-Graduate	40,106	3,26,141	...	...	3,10,563	62,932	1,98,363	9,38,405	34,030	...	...	34,030
Under-Graduate	...	12,000	...	...	1,754	...	1,754	13,754	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	50,965	...	873	15,026	31,119	71,816	1,69,799	95,090	67,806	1,40,000	3,02,896
Veterinary Science	...	1,88,433	...	...	21,683	...	...	2,10,116	...	...	...	...
Others	...	36,000	...	...	10,950	...	41,351	88,331	8,175	2,000	...	10,175
Total	12,29,900	42,22,178	1,981	22,543	53,00,631	13,33,609	10,68,856	1,37,79,758	14,64,844	2,24,287	1,83,170	18,72,301
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music	15,000	62,411	...	1,573	83,898	16,363	62,338	2,41,583	2,471	112	4,219	6,802
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,997	...	10,997
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	10,438	...	1,17,085	1,27,523	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	217,386	...	...	4,119	2,50,646	1,50,707	6,22,858	...	1,25,827	...	1,25,827
Sociology	1,23,000	25,000	...	...	98,770	35,474	2,22,592	5,09,836	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,846	5,846
Total	1,43,000	3,04,797	...	1,573	1,97,225	3,02,483	6,58,722	15,01,800	2,471	1,36,936	10,065	1,49,472

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Schools for Special Education— For the Handi- capped— Mentally Handi- capped— Physically Handi- capped	...	89,882	...	2,000	14,800	...	10,741	1,17,423	...	...	...	...
Music	12,417	4,50,043	3,657	44,792	68,811	98,568	3,61,370	10,39,658	...	...	8,626	8,626
Dancing	...	39,143	920	1,975	59,862	13,908	47,225	1,63,033	28,130	865	8,326	37,321
Other Fine Arts	...	11,267	...	...	1,951	567	4,031	17,816	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	50,607	710	1,04,684	1,04,684	10,671	29,895	1,96,567	1,998	...	3,016	5,014
For Social Workers	24,443	19,16,477	70,676	70,319	1,97,550	8,33,656	21,28,148	52,16,326	11,250	14,34,572	9,29,086(1)	23,74,948
Social (Adult) Education	...	47,807	...	...	...	1,130	13,445	86,825	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	...	24,15,793	3,336	60,031	...	36,158	34,150	25,49,468	...	16,318	25,720	42,038
Others	2,000	9,08,070	20	1,258	10,890	95,912	76,633	10,94,783	2,637	2,472	5,730	10,839
Total	38,860	61,88,616	78,609	1,90,686	4,58,548	10,99,972	27,43,170	1,08,04,269	44,055	1,54,227	9,80,504	24,78,786
Total (Direct) ...	1,82,11,962	18,92,11,330	78,46,492	26,72,701	18,37,63,303	1,93,59,057	4,39,51,473	46,50,16,321	3,78,47,811	57,28,001	1,24,77,691	5,60,52,903

(a) Includes Rs. 3,300 from central government funds Rs. 31,186 from state government funds and Rs. 130 from district board funds.

(b) Includes Rs. 37,009 from central government funds and Rs. 13,53,542 from state government funds.

(c) Includes Rs. 576 from state government funds

(d) Includes Rs. 2,13,431 from state government funds, Rs. 1,15,400 from district board funds and Rs. 597 from municipal board funds.

(e) Includes Rs. 1,533 from central government funds, Rs. 21,995 from state government funds, Rs. 79,587 from district board funds and Rs. 240 from municipal board funds

(f) Includes Rs. 14,030 from central government funds, Rs. 32,310 from state government funds and Rs. 51,343 from district board funds.

(g) Includes Rs. 100 from state government funds.

(h) Includes Rs. 1,049 from state government funds.

(i) Includes Rs. 41,358 from state government funds.

Table V.A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Total Direct Expenditure									
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Total Expenditure on Salaries of Teachers (included in col (48))	
	Central	State								
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
Universities	1,05,00,562	2,11,81,392	33,290	6,293	2,71,35,285	16,14,582	1,33,52,523	7,38,23,927	1,50,62,676	
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	2,50,000	10,93,093	...	...	1,19,02,957	11,717	1,06,647	1,22,71,321	...	
Research Institutions	1,09,65,518	...	...	...	1,39,695	3,43,282	4,86,525	1,30,28,113	37,89,684	
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
(With only Degree Classes)	1,15,502	72,273	...	1,000	2,86,867	2,24,047	29,418	7,29,107	4,74,624	
(Others)	1,88,976	21,75,612	1,500	1,150	27,65,058	2,50,779	6,00,882	59,83,957	40,14,160	
(With only Degree Classes)	1,000	4,45,649	...	...	2,06,919	1,14,496	45,214	8,12,278	3,72,061	
(Others)	...	22,19,874	...	...	10,77,600	4,56,756	68,240	38,23,470	21,62,511	
Arts (With only Degree Classes)	90,216	16,68,486	...	...	8,84,829	28,487	56,812	27,28,830	17,55,414	
Science (Others)	8,15,105	2,25,35,938	7,232	27,548	4,46,96,154	13,51,526	34,05,444	7,28,38,947	4,61,44,997	
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes	85,089	24,50,377	...	3,200	28,70,907	1,92,251	4,84,498	59,98,033	38,02,804	
Others	...	22,89,744	...	...	11,53,752	2,91,295	3,39,450	41,62,530	34,09,228	
Total	12,96,888	3,38,57,953	8,732	32,898	6,30,42,086	29,09,637	50,29,968	9,70,77,152	6,21,35,799	

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Colleges for Professional Education—									
Agriculture	2,44,600	39,97,143	...	...	4,52,292	36,367	4,38,998	51,69,400	21,59,149
Applied Art & Architecture	...	2,43,256	...	...	1,52,940	2,332	...	3,98,528	3,00,204
Commerce	73,599	4,15,080	...	...	19,04,926	41,247	2,25,287	26,60,139	15,29,400
Engineering	67,16,399	75,44,821	...	20,000	41,22,730	7,56,878	5,93,241	1,97,54,069	91,22,830
Forestry	40,120	41,965	...	...	4,90,501	...	8,242	5,80,828	2,08,549
Law	...	20,635	...	...	13,71,083	2,441	14,868	14,09,027	8,35,684
Medicine	8,57,030	1,39,81,972	1,681	4,15,231	46,94,589	5,62,248	5,32,915	2,10,45,666	1,09,54,241
Physical Education	...	2,64,207	300	...	81,438	19,880	4,952	3,70,777	1,73,810
Teacher's Training—									
Basic—									
Post-Graduate	2,621	3,88,249	...	...	50,182	...	5,276	4,46,328	2,42,137
Under-Graduate	14,686	2,55,571	...	...	...	18,665	..	2,88,922	1,48,608
Non-Basic—									
Post-Graduate	2,22,776	19,19,829	...	...	5,35,116	62,932	2,07,131	29,47,784	18,75,048
Under-Graduate	...	5,50,064	...	...	2,471	..	2,534	5,55,069	1,85,443
Technology	...	5,89,178	...	1,173	1,20,418	98,925	2,22,781	10,32,475	5,90,933
Veterinary Science	23,213	26,67,783	...	...	2,79,720	..	43,470	30,14,186	10,64,750
Others	...	36,000	...	...	19,125	2,000	41,351	98,476	41,167
Total ...	81,96,044	3,29,16,763	1,981	4,36,404	1,42,77,531	16,03,915	23,41,046	5,97,71,674	2,94,31,953
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music	15,000	1,91,781	...	1,573	93,717	16,475	66,557	3,85,103	2,94,754
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	10,997	...	10,997	10,997
Other Fine Arts	...	1,62,145	...	...	38,098	...	1,17,085	3,17,328	1,99,213
Oriental Studies	...	10,29,347	10,213	...	16,201	3,76,473	1,50,707	15,82,941	11,15,054
Sociology	1,28,000	53,246	...	...	98,770	35,474	2,22,592	5,38,082	2,65,243
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,846	5,846	3,000
Total ...	1,43,000	14,36,619	10,213	1,673	2,46,786	4,39,419	5,62,787	28,40,297	18,88,261

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Schools for Special Education—									
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	2,04,972	89,882	4,527	2,000	14,800	99,199	10,741	1,17,423	30,087
Physically Handicapped		7,70,039	620	46,515	68,955	14,773	3,80,608	15,74,815	6,92,542
Music		1,66,643		1,975	97,124	56,477	56,477	3,27,912	2,64,901
Dancing		40,541			8,764	567	4,031	55,903	37,403
Other Fine Arts	...	5,81,982		4,163	1,18,598	10,671	37,603	7,52,987	4,11,765
Oriental Studies	...	26,80,820	1,02,900	82,188	2,14,638	22,68,948	30,18,361	83,67,855	55,35,455
For Social Workers	42,196	5,15,207	9,730	2,60,146		1,130	65,835	6,24,368	2,96,169
Social (Adult) Education	1,44,054	44,09,619	...	15,500		52,685	85,961	49,62,195	32,76,634
Reformatory	2,000	13,53,224	...	1,258	13,763	9,425	44,253	14,22,402	5,07,719
Others		28,71,572	10,392			98,384	96,984	30,94,253	10,46,156
Total ..	3,93,222	1,34,69,499	1,28,469	4,13,715	6,30,642	28,55,732	38,00,754	2,12,98,113	1,20,98,831
Total (Direct) ...	5,00,63,268	61,66,36,460	7,63,16,261	4,03,37,470	29,38,58,544	2,72,75,688	6,07,36,378	1,16,52,24,059	81,53,12,348

Total Indirect Expenditure

Direction	...	73,21,820	10,78,505	4,00,802	9,19,672			82,41,492	
Inspection	...	2,41,30,010	60,40,083	21,30,266	49,11,025	1,08,08,220	1,56,73,609	2,56,20,205	
*Buildings	...	7,22,75,868						12,52,83,328	
Scholarships and Other	...	3,61,88,267	3,88,556	1,44,902	16,74,736	13,79,983	55,99,813	5,90,58,048	
Financial Concessions	...	83,78,901	76,777	91,813	60,58,969	8,24,231	28,93,274	1,88,68,770	
Hostel Charges	...	4,95,64,256	17,94,627	17,88,065	80,29,779	9,32,955	83,86,052	7,47,09,325	
Miscellaneous	...								
Total (Indirect)	...	19,80,59,122	93,78,558	45,55,848	2,15,94,181	1,39,45,389	3,25,52,748	31,17,81,168	
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)	...	81,46,95,582	8,56,94,819	4,48,93,318	31,54,52,725	4,12,21,077	9,32,89,126	1,47,70,05,237	

* Includes Rs. 3,36,88,458 spent by P.W.D.

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls

Type of Institution	Government Institutions								District Board Institutions				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds			District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
	Central	State							Central	State			
			2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10	11	12	13
1													
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—													
Degree Colleges—													
(With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Others	..	2,71,463	..	..	32,274	..	..	3,03,737	..	..	..	..	..
(With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts (With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and (Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science (Others	..	13,82,536	..	..	6,83,080	..	73	20,65,689	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—													
With only Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Others	..	3,81,683	..	..	13,106	..	..	3,94,789	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	20,35,682	..	..	7,28,460	..	73	27,64,215	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Colleges for Professional Education—												
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	18,900	..	..	2,63,049	..	..	..	..
Medicine	2,49,149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate	..	3,41,541	..	..	20,815	524	112	3,62,992	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	2,45,257	..	..	..	..	..	2,45,257	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,49,149	5,86,788	..	..	39,715	524	112	8,76,398	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sociology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	60,850	..	..	2,808	..	..	63,658	..	..	..	..
Total	..	60,850	..	..	2,808	..	..	63,658	..	..	..	..

Table V.B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Government Institutions							District Board Institutions				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Others Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
	Central	State							Central	State		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary		20,91,791	...		4,82,784	...	9,996	25,84,571				...
High	1,02,791	1,07,38,288	868	262	18,85,359	598	1,29,667	1,28,57,833	..	70,744	1,77,251	...
Senior Basic		1,19,659		..	209	...	1,715	1,21,583	...	28,982	2,267	...
Middle/Junior High	1,06,102	62,62,108	360	...	1,82,876	7,887	22,902	65,82,235		6,97,683	5,93,139	18,983
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	37,333	10,15,550	...		4,450	..	231	10,57,564		11,08,389	5,13,951	2,984
Primary—												
Single-Teacher	78,139	10,73,302	..	...	518	...	2,807	11,54,766		8,77,939	3,39,031	3,825
Others	1,32,714	93,63,321	2,592	90,529	50,085	8	36,447	96,75,696	..	51,91,320	19,46,557	16,817
Pre-Primary		44,961	...	...	1,861	..	40	46,862	...	..	..	..
Total	4,57,079	3,07,08,980	3,820	90,791	26,08,142	8,493	2,03,805	3,40,81,110	..	79,75,057	55,72,196	42,609

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture		46,468	...	...	900	...	956	48,324	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Commerce			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Engineering			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Forestry			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Industry	2,33,866	3,10,278	...	...	8,413	...	1,286	5,53,843	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,01,137	6,53,059	...	...		...		7,54,196	...	...	...	...
Physical Education			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training—			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Basic	...	12,39,563	...	...	3,507	...	12,258	12,55,328	...	...	...	...
Non-Basic	...	6,72,085	...	...	2,698	...	728	6,75,511	...	...	...	...
Technology—			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Polytechnic		24,200	...	...		...		24,200	...	...	...	...
High			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Others			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Others			...	...		...			...	...	...	...
Total	3,35,003	29,45,653	...	...	15,518	...	15,228	33,11,402	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Education—												
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music		5,068	...	...	145	...	...	5,213	...	...	...	...
Dancing			...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts		8,825	...	...	646	...	...	9,471	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies			...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...
For Social Workers		30,713	...	...		...	...	30,713	...	...	...	...
Social (Adult) Education	9,402	2,28,374	...	4,178	...	180	801	2,42,935	...	12,349	...	...
Reformatory		92,798	...	...	...	...	...	92,798	...	...	...	...
Others		4,11,944	...	...	6,092	...	1,881	4,19,917	...	...	...	...
Total	9,402	7,77,722	...	4,178	6,883	180	2,682	8,01,047	...	12,349	...	...
Total (Direct)	10,50,633	3,71,15,685	3,820	94,969	34,01,526	9,197	2,21,900	4,18,97,730	...	79,87,406	35,72,195	42,609

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions										
	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds		Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total		
					Central	State		Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
14	15	16	17	18	Rs.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Rs.	26	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for General Education—															
Higher Secondary	1 20,667	160	135	3,68,957			1,34,888	..	2,04,858	2,85,514	885	8,587	6,34,732		
High	..						1,88,331		5,17,420	3,54,522	17,513	1,162	10,78,948		
Senior Basic,	441		179	31,869			12,857		2,430	208		930	16,425		
Middle/Junior High	32,285	5,251	181	13,47,522			2,81,731		11,01,591	1,86,341	12,534	1,814	15,84,011		
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	2,014	116	4	16,27,458			4,77,100		17,69,411	41,895		..	22,88,406		
Primary—															
Single-Teacher	3,444	4,099	16,375	12,44,713			13,957		64,274	105	7	534	78,917		
Others	78,555	29,018	1,05,905	73,68,172			56,62,033	2,68,403	90,69,095	2,64,289	1,85,146	1,04,482	1,55,53,448		
Pre-Primary							2,074		8,042	8,601		..	18,717		
Total	2,37,408	38,044	1,22,779	1,19,88,691			67,73,011	2,68,403	1,27,37,121	11,41,475	2,16,086	1,17,509	2,12,53,604		

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Vocational Education—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	28,900	1,900	9,000	...	48,800
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,080	...	...	...	18,080
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,094	...	...	...	11,094
Non-Basic	...	...	...	...	...	8,820	...	11,365	...	...	...	20,185
Technology—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polytechnic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	17,820	...	69,439	1,900	9,000	...	98,159
Schools for Special Education—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For the Handicapped—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social (Adult) Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	12,349	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	8,000
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	12,349	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	8,000
Total (Direct)	2,37,406	38,844	1,22,779	1,20,01,040	...	67,90,831	2,68,403	1,28,14,560	11,43,375	2,25,085	1,17,509	2,13,59,763

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Institutions													
	Aided						Unaided							
	Government Funds			District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	
	Central	State	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27	30,000	1,64,998												
Universities														
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education														
Research Institutions														
Colleges for General Education—														
Degree Colleges—														
{ With only Degree Classes														
Arts				14,336			67,201		1,049	82,586	7,572			7,572
{ Others				3,54,546		7,960	4,66,361	42,802	1,30,112	10,01,781	1,18,422	16,433	16,380 (a)	1,51,235
{ With only Degree Classes														
Science														
{ Others														
Arts and Science														
{ With only Degree Classes														
Intermediate Colleges—														
{ With only Intermediate Classes														
Others														
Total	73,774	10,88,484	73,774	17,24,324		7,960	15,03,034	2,28,478	2,59,841	31,53,611	3,73,015		61,170 (b)	4,34,185
							3,50,625	1,36,173	33,661	6,56,247	47,769		13,739 (c)	61,508
							78,958	10,786	35,977	2,56,891				
							24,60,179	4,18,239	4,60,640	51,51,116	5,46,778	16,433	91,289	6,54,500

(a) Includes Rs. 13,230 from State Government funds, Rs. 1000 from District Board funds and Rs. 2,150 from Municipal Board funds.

(b) Includes Rs. 16,594 from State Government funds.

(c) Includes Rs. 3,303 from State Government funds.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for professional Education—												
Agriculture	..			..					..			..
Commerce									..	..		..
Engineering									..	..		..
Forestry									..	..		..
Law	..								..	..		..
Medicine	12,40,980	1,52,600	..	7,500	1,86,423	26,929	4,51,663	20,66,104	..	..		..
Physical Education				..								..
Teachers' Training—				..								..
Basic—												..
Post-Graduate			..									..
Under-Graduate												..
Non-Basic—												..
Post-Graduate		1,19,751			39,522	96,673	33,705	2,89,651				..
Under-Graduate		30,160			37,569	17,148	15,776	1,00,653				..
Technology									..	..		..
Science									..	..		..
Veterinary									..	..		..
Others									..	..		..
Total	12,40,980	3,02,511	..	7,500	2,63,514	1,40,760	5,01,141	24,56,408	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music		15,554	..		79,093	832	..	95,479	..	..		..
Dancing			..		..			..	..	..		..
Other Fine Arts		7,549	..			2,927		10,476	1,164	29,470		30,634
Oriental Studies			..									..
Sociology												..
Others	71,190				1,25,860		1,59,237	3,56,287				..
Total	71,190	23,103	..	..	2,04,953	3,760	1,59,237	4,02,242	1,164	29,470		30,634

Table V.B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Private Institutions												
Type of Institution	Aided							Unaided				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27												
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary ..	1,200	24,16,704	320	1,70,957	37,09,017	99,199	10,75,760	74,71,957	36,632	16,260	25,772	78,664
High ..		83,53,678	20,426	4,02,687	1,36,49,752	19,33,839	23,16,016	2,66,77,598	35,62,068	5,64,464	7,16,807(a)	48,43,339
Senior Basic ..		4,128				8,079		12,207				
Middle/Junior High ..	4,379	19,66,053	81,111	3,79,207	13,41,493	5,72,124	10,97,908	54,42,215	3,49,366	1,62,205	3,48,495(b)	8,60,066
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	5,092	69,688	16,488	90,839	1,46,926	3,781	43,674	3,76,488	6,416	6,434	16,220(c)	29,070
Primary—												
Single-Teacher ..		93,159	3,70,081	32,391	3,907	8,755	43,440	5,51,733	3,580	4,003	65,647(d)	73,230
Others ..	4,459	12,50,649	2,32,804	6,04,447	17,36,427	3,57,919	7,79,654	49,66,359	2,63,068	89,370	2,04,705(e)	5,57,143
Pri-Primary ..	500	80,164	100	2,403	1,73,504	84,513	34,884	3,76,068	1,08,927	15,171	74,057(f)	1,98,155
Total ..	15,640	1,42,34,223	7,21,330	16,82,337	2,07,60,966	30,68,209	53,91,336	4,58,74,625	43,30,937	8,67,907	14,51,703	66,39,607
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture ..		360					2,504	2,864				
Arts and Crafts ..	9,670	1,34,745		7,200	2,15,084	98,322	2,30,184	6,95,205	76,893	39,623	29,647	1,46,163
Commerce ..	185	3,185			36,069		307	39,746	6,254			6,254
Engineering ..												
Forestry ..												
Industry ..	2,000	3,16,566	230	22,120	80,711	1,01,253	1,29,296	6,52,176	17,378	32,905	20,014	70,297
Medicine ..		43,656		50,604	2,632	12,734	37,612	1,47,238		25,387	1,56,836	1,82,283
Physical Education ..												
Teacher's Training—												
Basic ..		1,30,751		1,162	30,277	76,402	50,266	2,88,858	58	58	37,169	58
Non-Basic ..		6,62,826		530	2,66,610	4,06,406	1,57,636	14,94,008	54,793	611		92,573
Technology—												
Polytechnic ..												
High ..												
Others ..												
Total ..	11,856	12,92,080	230	81,616	6,31,883	6,56,177	6,07,805	33,20,096	1,55,376	98,526	2,43,726	4,97,628

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Special Education— For the Handi- capped— Mentally Handi- capped Physically Handi- capped	1,500	24,117	.	2,250	2,258	7,262	10,788	48,175	.	...	.	..
Music	.	50,127	480	2,250	1,08,114	47,679	15,880	2,24,530	67,024	9,805	9,855(g)	86,684
Dancing	.	2,240	..	.	12,324	92	289	14,945	..	..	.	..
Other Fine Arts	.	3,000	.	.	4,485	.	4,060	11,545	.	..	...	...
Oriental Studies	..	34,252	80	100	8,156	24,688	65,524	1,32,800	.	..	924	924
For Social Workers	..	1,765	.	.	.	8,317	.	10,082	.	.	..	...
Social (Adult) Education	.	2,33,653	.	16,000	1,603	1,109	4,897	2,57,252	.	110	2,071	2,181
Reformatory	.	3,500	.	7,195	.	.	5,550	16,245	.	.	5,955	5,955
Others	..	2,47,988	...	400	4,125	55,176	20,326	3,28,015	4,123	.	21,248	25,371
Total	1,600	6,00,042	560	28,105	1,41,065	1,44,423	1,27,304	10,43,589	71,147	9,915	40,053	1,21,115
Total (Direct) ...	14,44,938	1,83,41,890	7,22,120	18,08,202	2,45,03,399	44,70,397	73,64,763	5,86,55,709	51,04,522	10,12,251	18,26,771	79,43,544

(a) Includes Rs 2,69,883 from State Government funds

(b) Includes Rs 62,788 from State Government funds and Rs 4,800 from Municipal board funds.

(c) Includes Rs 1,750 from State Government funds

(d) Includes Rs 2,084 from State Government funds, Rs 9,337 from District board funds.

(e) Includes Rs 24,046 from State Government funds, Rs. 773 from District board funds and Rs. 1,811 from Municipal board funds

(f) Includes Rs 2,074 from State Government funds.

(g) Includes Rs 385 from State Government funds.

Table V.B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Total Direct Expenditure									
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Total Expenditure on Salaries of Teachers (included in col. (48))	
	Central	State								
			41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
40	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 1,64,998	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 35,339	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,17,297	Rs. 3,47,634	Rs. ..	
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Colleges for General Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Degree Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(With only Degree Classes)	..	14,336	..	..	74,773	..	1,049	90,158	62,924	
(Others)	..	6,39,239	1,000	10,110	6,17,057	59,235	1,30,112	14,56,753	8,89,451	
(With only Degree Classes)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(Others)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Arts (With only Degree and (Classes)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Science (Others)	73,774	24,87,614	..	..	25,59,129	2,28,478	3,04,490	56,53,485	36,64,129	
Intermediate Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
With only Intermediate Classes	..	1,39,091	..	..	3,98,394	1,36,173	44,097	7,17,755	4,42,330	
Others	..	5,12,853	..	..	92,064	10,786	35,977	6,51,680	4,76,711	
Total	73,774	37,93,133	1,000	10,110	37,41,417	4,34,672	5,15,725	85,69,831	55,35,548	

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for Professional Education—									
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	14,90,138	1,52,600	..	75,00	2,05,323	26,929	4,51,663	23,34,153	8,04,440
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher's Training—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate	..	4,61,292	..	..	60,337	97,197	33,817	6,52,643	3,90,586
Under-Graduate	..	2,75,417	..	..	37,569	17,148	15,776	3,45,910	1,86,750
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14,90,138	8,39,309	..	7,500	3,03,229	1,41,274	5,01,250	33,32,706	13,81,776
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music	..	15,554	..	..	79,093	832	..	95,479	54,924
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	1,164	32,397	..	41,110	36,468
Oriental Studies	..	7,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sociology	..	..	..	..	1,28,668	..	1,59,237	4,19,945	2,06,822
Others	71,190	60,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	71,190	83,953	..	..	2,08,955	33,229	1,59,237	5,50,534	2,98,214

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Total Direct Expenditure									
	Government Funds		District Board Funds		Municipal Board Funds		Fees		Endowments etc.	
	State		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	Central	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Total Direct Expenditure										
Total Expenditure on Salaries of Teachers included in col (48)]										
Rs.										
Schools for General Education—										
Higher Secondary	1,03,991	45,43,383	320	1,98,545	9,20,369	45,13,947	1,16,344	11,20,115	1,07,69,924	70,42,854
High		1,96,20,924		2,267	2,430	1,95,72,368	25,16,574	28,93,904	4,58,26,675	3,17,40,521
Senior Basic		1,65,628		6,74,610	15,04,581	858	8,079	2,824	1,82,084	1,58,707
Middle/Junior High	1,10,481	92,70,363		5,30,439	18,63,234	20,92,301	7,60,001	14,03,712	1,58,16,049	1,17,10,310
Junior Basic/Basic primary	42,425	26,72,477				2,01,701	10,331	58,379	53,78,986	39,50,120
Primary—										
Single-Teacher	78,139	20,60,481		7,18,449	1,00,490	11,554	16,864	1,17,382	31,03,359	26,09,268
Others	1,37,173	2,14,91,369		24,51,129	97,82,699	23,92,424	6,61,461	12,04,563	3,81,20,818	3,07,55,539
Pre-Primary	500	1,29,273		100	10,445	2,92,893	99,684	1,06,907	6,39,802	4,09,693
Total	4,72,769	6,00,53,898		46,76,859	1,45,60,063	2,90,78,046	41,89,338	69,07,786	11,98,37,697	8,83,77,512
Schools for Vocational Education—										
Agriculture		360						2,504	2,864	540
Arts and Crafts	9,670	1,81,213			7,200	2,92,877	1,37,945	2,60,787	8,99,692	5,18,935
Commerce	185	3,185				42,323		307	46,000	21,158
Engineering										
Forestry										
Industry	2,35,966	6,35,844		230	51,020	1,08,402	1,43,158	150,596	13,25,116	6,59,705
Medicine	1,01,137	6,96,715			63,684	2,632	38,121	1,94,508	11,01,797	2,32,208
Physical Education										
Teachers' Training—										
Basic		13,70,314			12,256	33,842	76,402	62,524	15,55,338	9,85,609
Non-Basic		13,43,731			11,895	3,24,101	4,07,017	1,95,533	22,82,277	14,95,154
Technology—										
Polytechnic		24,200							24,200	6,200
High										
Others										
Total	3,46,958	42,55,562		230	1,51,055	8,01,177	8,02,643	8,66,769	79,27,284	39,19,509

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Special Education—									
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	1,500	24,117		2,250	2,253	7,262	10,788	48,175	23,835
Physically Handicapped		55,580	480	2,250	1,75,283	57,484	25,350	3,16,427	1,78,837
Music		2,240			12,324	92	289	14,945	8,475
Dancing					5,131			21,016	15,795
Other Fine Arts		11,825	80	100	8,156	24,688	66,448	1,33,724	82,645
Oriental Studies		34,252				8,317		40,795	13,306
For Social Workers		32,478						5,22,717	3,48,374
Social (Adult) Education	9,402	4,74,376		28,178	1,603	1,399	7,759	1,14,988	56,834
Reformatory		96,298		7,195			43,455	7,73,303	3,37,857
Others		6,59,932		400	14,340	55,176		19,86,100	10,66,958
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,902</i>	<i>13,91,008</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>40,373</i>	<i>2,10,005</i>	<i>1,64,418</i>	<i>1,69,654</i>	<i>14,18,57,786</i>	<i>10,05,78,517</i>
Total (Direct)	24,95,571	7,06,31,949	45,77,649	1,47,89,101	3,43,90,228	57,55,574	92,37,714		

Total Indirect Expenditure

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection									
Buildings†	7,17,360	15,04,836	18,088	28,886					
Scholarships and other		59,99,040	1,59,318	4,16,353					
Financial Concessions									
Hostel Charges	7,22,358	67,32,792	14,278	1,39,592	3,72,467	88,888	8,01,180	88,71,505	
Miscellaneous	18,927	14,61,550	2,906	868	20,58,090	4,52,627	8,84,963	48,79,931	
Total (Indirect)	71,260	17,14,217	57,700	1,39,245	4,06,464	1,35,238	8,12,340	33,36,464	
Grand Total	15,29,595	1,74,12,435	2,52,230	7,24,944	35,18,070	26,43,437	51,85,528	3,12,66,609	
(Direct and Indirect)	40,25,475	8,80,44,384*	48,29,339	1,54,94,045	3,79,08,298	83,99,011	1,44,23,242	17,31,24,395	
Total (Direct)—Boys	5,00,63,268	61,66,36,460	7,63,16,261	4,03,37,470	29,38,58,544	2,72,75,688	6,07,36,378	1,16,52,24,069	
Total (Direct)—All									
Persons	5,25,58,839	68,72,68,409	8,08,93,910	5,51,06,571	32,82,48,772	3,30,31,262	6,99,74,092	1,30,70,81,855	
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—Boys	8,17,58,590	81,46,95,582	8,56,94,819	4,48,93,318	31,54,52,725	4,12,21,077	9,32,89,126	1,47,70,05,237	
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons	8,57,84,066	90,27,39,966*	9,05,24,758§	6,03,87,363†	35,33,61,023‡	4,96,20,088	10,77,12,358	1,65,01,29,632	

† Includes Rs. 16,93,236 spent by P.W.D.

‡ Includes Rs. 38,03,318 from Central Government funds

§ Includes State Government grants of Rs. 1,02,00,594 for Primary Education, Rs. 49,70,498 for Secondary Education, Rs. 2,829 for Agriculture and Industrial Education in Middle Schools and Rs. 59,03,513 as D.A. to teachers of Primary and Middle Schools in Bihar.

† Includes State Government grants of Rs. 9,36,379 for Primary Education, Rs. 2,24,838 for Secondary Education and Rs. 6,36,873 D.A. teachers of Primary and Middle Schools in Bihar

Table VI.A—Distribution of Pupils Receiving General Education by Classes and Age-Groups

Age-Group	Number of Pupils in Classes													
	Pre-Primary	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Below 5 { Boys Girls	20,860 15,348	63,794 29,406	481 194	11 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	85,147 44,948
5-6 { Boys Girls	8,695 5,506	11,48,722 6,18,664	95,417 47,551	5,655 1,454	347 53	95 ..	6 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12,58,937 6,73,231
6-7 { Boys Girls	3,645 2,493	20,27,056 9,08,868	5,90,065 2,89,339	89,034 40,514	7,016 3,962	2,297 1,132	216 64	68 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	27,19,397 12,46,383
7-8 { Boys Girls	1,143 879	13,75,250 6,46,745	9,65,823 4,44,884	3,78,595 1,62,511	72,110 31,321	15,059 5,246	3,543 1,495	669 271	218 10	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	28,12,411 12,93,362
8-9 { Boys Girls	637 353	8,01,853 3,65,159	7,63,328 3,26,581	6,97,044 2,82,638	2,91,129 1,14,591	72,107 22,951	26,067 6,280	4,265 1,119	569 282	123 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	26,57,122 11,19,955
9-10 { Boys Girls	184 97	4,13,455 1,87,078	4,87,218 2,04,972	6,06,872 2,61,695	5,56,970 1,99,512	2,27,074 81,796	72,632 20,760	23,442 6,164	5,286 1,644	964 142	1 50	.. ..	.. ..	23,94,098 9,63,910
10-11 { Boys Girls	119 60	1,96,225 1,00,895	2,82,947 1,09,701	4,39,589 1,74,128	5,14,164 1,91,487	5,95,621 1,31,681	1,70,868 49,607	73,072 20,115	24,795 5,504	4,059 553	269 146	132 4	.. ..	21,01,860 7,83,881
11-12 { Boys Girls	78 74	90,343 43,876	1,37,647 54,567	2,43,200 92,755	3,59,891 1,39,090	3,99,358 1,34,302	2,92,106 82,009	1,53,202 38,814	67,539 15,252	16,059 3,220	4,960 694	449 40	4	17,64,846 6,04,653
12-13 { Boys Girls	62 20	43,184 14,820	67,505 23,825	1,32,945 41,248	2,34,072 77,026	3,11,621 1,00,248	2,64,010 79,075	2,34,485 64,068	1,36,322 38,127	46,568 10,845	15,978 2,611	2,457 204	145 15	14,89,354 4,52,132
13-14 { Boys Girls	28 4	17,599 4,865	94,823 9,199	61,166 16,471	1,22,669 31,709	1,72,762 42,099	1,88,927 45,254	2,32,805 53,611	2,04,809 53,523	1,02,044 23,429	46,981 9,597	7,249 1,198	558 81	11,92,420 2,91,040

School Education

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14-15, { Boys { Girls	7	7,929 1,769	15,854 2,915	29,176 6,189	61,884 12,841	81,314 18,558	1,21,096 26,287	1,76,246 41,409	1,80,267 39,588	1,54,201 32,948	89,488 20,978	24,260 6,972	2,504 424	9,42,226 2,10,878
15-16 { Boys { Girls	2	2,918 236	4,045 731	10,155 1,672	28,288 4,326	44,601 7,315	69,224 11,286	1,04,421 21,078	1,23,021 22,836	1,24,373 25,836	1,30,354 30,723	46,712 14,264	4,076 706	6,92,190 1,41,009
16-17 { Boys { Girls		529 72	1,251 121	3,206 336	11,485 1,202	17,019 2,719	35,044 4,639	56,752 9,866	69,733 10,181	86,307 12,960	99,065 16,515	67,774 17,575	3,770 412	4,51,935 76,598
17-18 { Boys { Girls		175 14	336 39	932 85	4,402 254	7,625 735	15,511 1,475	28,487 4,480	38,079 4,547	51,071 6,172	69,656 8,267	45,455 8,851	2,795 232	2,64,514 35,151
18-19 { Boys { Girls		81 4	88 11	301 50	1,413 62	2,272 179	5,978 450	13,757 1,882	19,919 1,583	27,211 2,243	41,917 4,163	30,512 4,463	1,662 115	1,45,111 15,205
19-20 { Boys { Girls		28 7	41 5	77 6	638 41	849 91	2,392 143	5,823 522	7,679 667	11,419 942	19,945 1,609	17,458 2,299	554 36	66,905 6,368
20-21 { Boys { Girls		16 1	15 1	25 8	69 20	258 34	625 91	2,051 244	3,338 257	4,807 296	9,826 622	9,762 892	128 9	30,920 2,475
21-22 { Boys { Girls		3 3	6 1	16 2	14 8	31 11	104 20	321 74	740 65	2,072 105	3,759 235	4,194 367	53 2	11,315 893
22-23 { Boys { Girls			6	8	3	31	32	95	231	501	1,267	1,767	8	3,949
23-24 { Boys { Girls				3	4	11	18	27	36	45	80	137	..	364
24-25 { Boys { Girls				4	2	9	18	42	93	208	382	68	..	1,451
Over 25 { Boys { Girls				2	1	3	14	20	52	81	199	279	..	665
				6	4	13	6	16	13	15	26	41	..	141
				4	2	13	15	13	69	106	137	279	..	638
				8	16	14	12	28	18	18	15	36	..	169
Total { Boys { Girls	35,460 23,834	61,89,161 29,22,437	34,44,904 15,14,640	26,98,017 10,81,783	22,66,569 8,07,531	17,50,019 5,48,139	12,68,429 3,28,984	11,10,044 2,63,810	8,82,759 1,94,150	6,32,185 1,19,787	5,34,184 96,321	2,59,431 57,412	16,249 2,032	2,10,87,411 79,62,910

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
14-15 { Boys Girls	7869 1,246	2,861 508	3,312 372	1,002 103	134 36	17 7	...	107 16	89 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,391 2,292
15-16 { Boys Girls	14,774 3,492	7,970 1,645	9,286 1,144	4,199 379	777 292	347 97	...	536 57	214 46	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	38,130 7,152
16-17 { Boys Girls	19,150 4,257	13,949 2,864	14,303 1,624	9,416 970	2,833 636	1,132 246	7 44	1,457 182	664 64	52 4	83 23	2	8 4	1	...	...	63,057 10,918
17-18 { Boys Girls	20,199 3,909	17,350 3,064	14,296 1,447	12,692 1,395	4,683 1,659	2,414 598	165 42	3,038 446	1,724 179	84 6	201 47	46 43	86 9	20	...	...	76,998 12,844
18-19 { Boys Girls	16,340 2,786	17,097 3,009	10,584 1,008	11,409 1,282	6,228 1,812	4,602 1,468	125 33	4,286 523	3,236 394	74 11	536 131	197 91	196 30	130 18	...	...	75,040 12,596
19-20 { Boys Girls	10,231 1,709	13,709 1,766	6,319 516	9,673 842	6,134 1,550	6,029 1,539	319 105	4,163 449	4,041 491	328 46	887 347	543 13	455 64	340 30	6	2	63,179 9,587
20-21 { Boys Girls	6,389 931	8,183 1,007	3,529 281	5,564 403	5,101 1,052	5,404 1,370	293 77	3,053 261	3,755 388	201 52	1,099 359	796 202	550 75	451 49	114 8	53	44,535 6,516
21-22 { Boys Girls	3,334 387	4,756 497	1,621 113	2,920 173	3,392 618	4,754 788	317 58	1,789 159	2,676 251	199 20	1,164 313	941 323	540 48	494 50	114 34	106	29,117 3,843
22-23 { Boys Girls	1,757 209	2,357 241	748 66	1,586 110	2,367 356	3,461 472	210 28	1,075 61	1,784 131	69 20	1,375 161	949 191	409 37	419 38	88 36	168	18,822 2,173
23-24 { Boys Girls	981 112	1,186 135	323 25	741 44	1,476 224	2,320 223	158 22	529 53	878 55	53 5	771 108	732 145	231 19	285 32	86 32	192	10,945 1,259
24-25 { Boys Girls	565 65	896 73	202 14	448 16	986 92	1,836 141	244 10	278 21	498 31	13 6	628 82	570 91	157 10	202 9	86 25	127 11	7,736 697
Over 25 { Boys Girls	1,241 106	1,140 84	89 10	201 22	1,473 152	1,913 144	61 7	239 18	469 39	12 8	792 111	1,321 129	218 9	150 14	574 115	448 37	10,341 1,005
Total { Boys Girls	11,05,426 1,19,961	92,443 15,795	65,110 6,662	59,934 8,755	35,588 8,484	34,230 7,995	1,899 426	20,552 2,246	20,028 2,073	1,101 178	7,550 1,682	6,097 1,345	2,850 305	2,492 240	1,068 253	1,036 101	4,57,464 72,109

† Includes 45,974 boys and 4,112 girls studying in class XI of Higher Secondary Schools in U.P.
 * Includes 42,360 boys and 3,759 girls studying in class XII of Higher Secondary Schools in U.P.

Table VI.B—Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups

Age-Group	School Education													
	Teachers' Training				Engineering and Technology		Medicine and Veterinary Science		Agriculture and Forestry		Commerce		Arts and Crafts	
	Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Below 10	...		..	.	391	229			2	1		2	246	141
10-11			.	...	364	472			21	1		...	99	177
11-12		...	..		531	546		..	41	2	1		192	325
12-13					700	396		...	40	5	47	3	333	475
13-14	5			.	1,135	553			59	4	149	15	355	649
14-15	9	20	1	52	1,652	599	1	2	73	1	626	70	415	735
15-16	85	55	173	295	2,723	817	32	3	72	2	2,511	306	403	967
16-17	551	378	816	1,701	4,480	889	47	21	226	1	5,499	815	314	1,119
17-18	1,325	708	2,081	2,885	6,339	1,003	257	101	390		9,014	1,226	381	1,243
18-19	2,401	855	2,806	2,895	7,106	933	363	181	405		8,880	1,240	328	1,139
19-20	2,982	843	3,443	2,410	6,720	835	523	310	416		8,455	899	249	1,176
20-21	3,471	695	3,342	1,745	4,975	776	570	423	423	1	7,058	604	259	1,033

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21-22	3 336	482	2,375	1,381	3,931	566	540	382	338	6	5,044	387	185	895
22-23	2,577	440	2,579	1,083	2,915	541	475	338	262	2	3,861	284	177	585
23-24	2,083	266	2,235	954	1,927	429	410	245	143	1	2,566	200	176	491
24-25	1,841	260	2,079	752	1,280	407	253	141	99	1	1,667	117	139	424
25-26	1,747	182	1,643	649	825	494	112	99	33	1	1,267	105	210	516
26-27	974	124	1,109	417	472	395	78	71	22	...	595	67	56	333
27-28	621	88	946	381	280	175	90	27	25	...	424	44	43	217
28-29	475	76	746	310	214	181	97	40	14	...	294	27	34	174
29-30	407	55	639	283	163	155	27	18	7	...	194	27	24	188
30-31	337	45	499	206	129	171	21	15	5	...	191	17	31	157
31-32	239	16	380	153	93	104	11	10	9	...	121	12	10	93
32-33	224	52	373	133	76	86	7	7	1	...	112	14	4	84
33-34	140	26	276	111	61	40	10	4	4	...	66	4	3	93
34-35	110	22	295	84	27	84	6	6	3	...	49	4	12	57
Over 35	418	40	589	147	50	101	9	7	6	...	192	21	15	164
Total	26,358	5,728	23,930	19,030	49,553	11,977	3,939	2,451	3,139	29	58,873	6,510	4,993	13,651

(a) Includes 20,213 boys and 12 girls in engineering, 12,219 boys and 275 girls in technology, 17,113 boys and 11,690 girls in industry and 14 boys in commerce and excludes 163 boys in engineering which are shown in college portion
 (b) Includes 3,725 boys and 2,450 girls in medicine and 214 boys and 1 girl in veterinary science.
 (c) Includes 3,059 boys and 29 girls in agriculture and 80 boys in forestry.
 (d) Age-wise distribution of 5,877 boys and 2,143 girls is not available.

Table VI.B—Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups—(Contd.)

Age-Groups	School Education							
	Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
16								
Below 10	149	655	12,681	2,157	15,450	4,436	28,919	7,621
10—11	138	611	8,427	1,127	6,630	2,514	15,679	4,902
11—12	169	644	9,283	883	9,238	2,916	19,455	5,316
12—13	240	398	9,563	802	15,166	3,348	26,089	5,427
13—14	309	400	9,101	771	21,240	3,614	32,353	6,006
14—15	435	615	8,444	449	48,169	6,396	59,825	8,939
15—16	401	449	8,005	323	48,451	5,093	62,856	8,310
16—17	456	414	7,300	270	47,477	4,903	67,166	10,511
17—18	470	365	7,630	161	50,777	5,290	78,664	12,982
18—19	551	367	5,485	171	52,877	6,869	81,202	14,650
19—20	502	224	5,039	134	55,262	7,585	83,591	14,416
20—21	411	216	3,510	80	59,198	6,258	83,217	11,831

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
21-22	441	155	2,677	32	53,882	5,295	73,219	9,585
22-23	391	120	2,081	31	54,535	4,223	69,853	7,648
23-24	248	96	2,061	27	46,729	5,005	58,578	7,714
24-25	214	97	1,605	11	46,780	6,415	55,957	8,625
25-26	135	87	1,184	8	48,734	5,424	55,895	7,565
26-27	145	60	890	9	36,329	4,025	40,670	5,501
27-28	103	23	843	5	35,804	3,825	39,179	4,785
28-29	88	22	655	3	32,983	3,472	35,600	4,305
29-30	58	16	500	3	34,357	4,199	36,376	4,941
30-31	50	23	390	3	35,533	3,001	37,176	3,638
31-32	26	9	418	3	29,425	2,730	30,732	3,130
32-33	20	9	381	3	27,351	2,850	28,549	3,23
33-34	17	2	264	2	23,339	3,316	24,180	3,598
34-35	31	6	128	5	26,473	3,965	27,134	4,233
Over 35	55	19	158	9	72,076	6,666	73,568	7,174
Total	6,253	6,102	1,08,703	7,483	10,34,265*	1,23,633*	13,25,712	1,96,594

Excludes age-wise distribution of 8,120 boys and 2,905 girls in schools for adults, 479 boys in marine training and 146 boys in village guide which is not available.

Table VI.B—Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups—(Contd.)

Age-Group	Collegiate Education									
	Education (Teacher's Training)				Engineering and Technology		Medicine and Veterinary Science		Agriculture and Forestry	
	Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Below 10	..	..	..	..	22	20	..	..	..	..
10-11	..	..	..	..	24	20	..	..	..	..
11-12	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..
12-13	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..
13-14	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	1	..
14-15	..	..	..	..	1	14	10	..	..	..
15-16	..	..	..	37	69	12	183	4	102	..
16-17	..	..	11	90	411	11	484	33	241	..
17-18	4	..	23	122	1,425	12	1,263	222	408	5
18-19	29	1	82	171	2,345	9	1,996	383	538	7
19-20	31	6	165	322	3,207	7	2,442	498	699	9
20-21	55	11	358	366	3,161	16	2,911	567	723	7

25	26	27 *	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
21-22	70	11	506	376	2,723	9	2,947	477	689	4
22-23	92	3	592	376	2,125	9	2,548	387	592	1
23-24	103	11	635	375	1,265	6	2,320	319	435	3
24-25	108	4	689	336	706	4	1,642	231	226	4
25-26	97	6	682	321	357	9	1,102	182	172	1
26-27	77	5	515	214	200	2	833	100	63	...
27-28	67	3	417	140	143	1	533	75	59	...
28-29	47	4	373	130	70	2	381	48	39	...
29-30	46	2	266	100	47		236	25	28	...
30-31	32	...	236	63	32	8	137	21	24	...
31-32	14	1	194	45	16	2	94	12	20	...
32-33	8	1	146	35	14	2	68	13	14	...
33-34	7	1	158	38	3	3	46	4	3	...
34-35	6	2	183	42	204	2	35	1	6	...
Over 35	27	...	546	79	192	10	195	9	7	...
Total	920	72	6,777	3,778	18,774 ^(a)	223 ^(a)	22,406 ^(b)	3,611 ^(b)	5,089 ^(c)	41 ^(c)

(a) Includes 15,976 boys and 13 girls in engineering (college standard) and 163 boys in engineering (school standard), 2,546 boys and 27 girls in technology and 89 boys and 183 girls in cottage industries.

(b) Includes 19,887 boys and 3,601 girls in medicine and 2,519 boys and 10 girls in veterinary science.

(c) Includes 4,786 boys and 41 girls in agriculture and 303 boys in forestry.

Table VI-B—Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups—(Contd.).

Age-Group	Collegiate Education												Total	
	Commerce		Law		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
Below 10	...	...	...	...	49	153	...	1	...	...	71	174		
10-11	...	...	...	...	34	193	7	1	...	...	65	214		
11-12	...	...	...	...	7	159	11	2	...	...	27	168		
12-13	50	...	...	...	3	172	13	...	...	...	68	183		
13-14	72	...	...	...	2	121	42	64	...	...	118	198		
14-15	629	2	...	...	9	160	57	63	1	...	707	239		
15-16	2,522	9	...	...	21	174	332	88	9	6	3,238	330		
16-17	4,281	32	6	...	28	104	477	88	13	29	5,952	387		
17-18	6,910	61	107	2	54	101	519	51	42	66	10,755	642		
18-19	8,011	57	374	4	139	100	593	40	92	96	14,199	868		
19-20	8,064	71	883	32	89	95	507	29	169	97	16,256	1,166		
20-21	7,213	51	2,407	61	122	102	393	20	293	97	17,636	1,298		

36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
21-22	5,078	25	2,529	45	181	65	287	16	242	65	15,252	1,093
22-23	3,461	13	2,871	59	175	52	290	12	266	78	13,012	990
23-24	2,149	6	2,468	55	127	53	199	6	247	77	9,948	911
24-25	1,294	6	1,851	38	89	32	155	5	178	48	6,938	708
25-26	1,193	2	1,434	28	74	30	142	1	153	20	5,406	600
26-27	478	1	1,030	21	37	34	114	2	106	6	3,453	385
27-28	267	1	820	13	19	16	77	...	68	3	2,470	252
28-29	222	...	552	8	17	8	63	...	78	6	1,842	206
29-30	183	1	398	3	11	9	32	...	68	8	1,315	150
30-31	134	1	315	2	10	10	17	...	44	5	981	110
31-32	147	..	223	5	16	12	11	...	43	7	778	84
32-33	94	...	221	1	7	7	8	...	39	1	619	60
33-34	82	...	206	1	6	7	11	..	50	2	572	56
34-35	30	...	148	3	4	5	11	...	21	1	648	56
Over 35	57	...	423	4	7	8	24	...	74	2	1,552	112
Total	52,621	339	19,266	385	1,337	1,982	4,392	489	22,96*	720*	1,33,878	11,640

*Incudes 20 boys in Fisheries and excludes 30 boys and 2 girls in Journalism whose age-wise distribution is not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Middle/Junior High Schools—													
Government	1,375	312	6,619	1,554	4,969	1,779	12,963	3,745	16,708	193	31	1,371	139
District Board	464	23	4,298	163	13,284	1,047	18,046	1,233	19,279	169	2	291	4
Municipal Board	80	49	655	279	789	501	1,524	829	2,353	26	1	35	14
(Aided	739	383	3,678	1,633	3,112	1,246	7,529	3,262	10,791	248	78	1,312	190
(Unaided	327	72	1,056	210	996	242	2,379	524	2,903	164	15	479	107
Total	2,985	839	16,306	3,939	23,150	4,815	42,441	9,593	52,034	800	127	3,488	454
High/Higher Secondary Schools—													
Government	7,505	2,430	4,924	2,405	1,771	1,157	14,200	5,992	20,192	1,137	241	2,816	466
District Board	3,436	163	5,845	298	3,127	103	12,408	564	12,972	85	...	1,293	32
Municipal Board	1,816	285	1,949	404	664	148	4,429	837	5,266	214	36	732	72
(Aided	22,700	5,183	15,248	6,055	5,320	2,104	43,268	13,342	56,610	5,536	826	14,213	1,728
(Unaided	3,187	687	1,758	558	824	147	5,769	1,392	7,161	1,188	131	4,202	484
Total	38,644	8,748	29,724	9,720	11,706	3,659	80,074	22,127	1,02,201	8,160	1,234	23,256	2,782
Grand Total	42,279	10,096	1,04,329	30,443	3,18,013	75,580	4,64,621	1,16,119	5,80,740	9,119	1,445	27,528	3,419

Table VII A—Teachers in Schools for General Education—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Untrained												Grand Total	
	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate				Non-Matriculate									
	Total				Certificated				Uncertificated					
	Certificated		Uncertificated		Certificated		Uncertificated		Certificated		Uncertificated			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Pre-Primary Schools ...	10	34	12	82	20	80	35	255	82	499	581	226	1,310	1,536
Basic Schools—														
Junior Basic/Basic	1,296	222	2,265	196	6,983	1,848	4,572	1,349	15,233	3,630	18,863	84,249	9,139	93,388
Primary	...	2	383	22	42	11	482	45	988	81	1,069	7,649	1,154	8,803
Senior Basic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,319	224	2,648	218	7,025	1,859	5,054	1,394	16,221	3,711	19,932	91,898	10,293	1,02,191
Primary Schools—														
Government	2,863	1,231	17,617	1,304	3,823	1,215	45,419	6,220	69,980	10,032	80,012	1,06,585	20,528	1,27,113
District Board	1,759	159	28,470	875	10,787	1,253	47,718	4,323	89,028	6,614	95,642	2,09,777	23,106	2,32,883
Municipal Board	432	295	1,524	489	938	653	2,893	1,799	5,818	3,246	9,064	28,929	18,255	47,184
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Aided ...)	746	540	6,761	1,162	4,530	912	30,705	3,392	42,896	6,104	49,000	1,27,312	40,355	1,67,667
(Unaided ...)	190	208	534	178	569	164	3,014	492	4,333	1,071	5,404	5,737	1,829	7,566
Total ...	5,900	2,433	54,906	4,008	20,647	4,197	129,749	16,226	2,12,055	27,067	2,39,122	4,78,340	1,04,073	5,82,413

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Middle/Junior High Schools—														
Government ...	1,442	266	7,524	880	949	253	3,839	963	15,318	2,532	17,850	28,281	6,277	34,558
District Board ...	1,540	66	3,602	68	917	148	2,545	259	9,064	547	9,611	27,110	1,780	28,890
Municipal Board ...	187	47	225	4	41	38	136	50	650	234	884	2,174	1,063	3,237
Private (Aided ...	1,705	479	7,912	717	563	425	2,245	566	13,985	2,455	16,440	21,514	5,717	27,231
Private (Unaided...)	835	64	2,941	232	337	30	808	115	5,564	563	6,127	7,943	1,087	9,030
Total ...	5,709	922	22,204	1,981	2,807	894	9,573	1,953	44,581	6,331	50,912	87,022	15,924	1,02,946
High/Higher Secondary Schools—														
Government ...	1,227	236	2,566	514	704	168	938	291	9,388	1,916	11,304	23,588	7,908	31,496
District Board ...	110	2	370	10	139	—	1,100	44	3,097	88	3,185	15,505	652	16,157
Municipal Board ...	364	43	382	26	62	4	180	43	1,954	224	2,178	6,383	1,061	7,444
Private (Aided ...	4,420	778	10,676	1,324	1,565	491	3,025	657	39,435	5,804	45,239	82,703	19,146	1,01,849
Private (Unaided ..	999	108	3,153	383	412	38	684	97	10,638	1,241	11,879	16,407	2,633	19,040
Total ...	7,110	1,107	17,147	2,257	2,832	701	5,927	1,132	64,512	9,273	73,785	1,44,586	31,400	1,76,986
Grand Total ...	20,168	4,789	96,917	8,546	33,391	7,731	1,50,338	20,960	3,37,451	46,881	3,84,332	8,02,072	1,63,000	9,65,072

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Schools for Special Education—									
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	5	5	3	12	5	6	13	23	36
Physically Handicapped	59	7	262	115	97	27	418	149	567
Music	66	16	247	54	179	28	492	98	550
Dancing	1	—	19	3	15	1	35	4	39
Other Fine Arts	37	2	153	7	30	3	220	12	232
Oriental Studies	3,718	28	4,934	98	887	20	9,539	146	9,685
For Social Workers	74	5	64	4	23	2	161	11	172
Social (Adult) Education	20	1	1,809	400	1,989	303	3,818	704	4,522
Reformatory	14	5	168	59	95	7	277	71	348
Others	75	40	503	141	1,025	50	1,603	231	1,834
Total	4,969	109	8,162	893	4,345	447	10,576	1,449	18,025
Grand Total	8,345	903	14,218	2,555	5,872	697	28,435	4,155	32,590

Table VIII-A—Examination Results (Annual)

Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Degree & Other Equi- valent Examinations:												
Arts and Science—												
D. Litt./ D.Sc.	20	7	27	16	4	20						
Ph.D./D. Phil.	466	57	523	250	32	282	61	5	62	21	1	22
M. Litt.		4	4									
M.A.	5,151	3,751	8,902	4,184	2,616	6,800	1,249	712	1,961	1,031	562	1,593
M.Sc.	2,426	291	2,717	1,898	121	2,019	215	6	221	180	4	184
B.A. (Hons.)	2,038	102	2,140	1,494	54	1,548	501	62	563	389	14	403
B.Sc. (Hons.)	1,529	39	1,568	1,147	31	1,178	176	1	177	144		144
B.A.	31,667	18,178	49,845	17,097	6,661	23,758	6,190	3,991	10,181	4,122	1,765	5,887
B.Sc.	19,565	4,918	24,483	9,935	1,631	11,566	1,851	372	2,223	1,000	122	1,122
B.A./B.Sc. (Home Arts/Sc.)		11	78	63	5	68	109	2	111	93	1	94
Master of social work	67						21		21	17		17
Post Graduate Diplomas in other subjects	58	4	62	46	4	50	1		1			
Education—												
M. Ed.	218	35	253	172	20	192	118	12	130	93	5	98
B. Ed., B.T., etc.	5,921	698	6,619	4,765	317	5,082	2,613	220	2,833	2,249	106	2,355
Diploma in Teaching												
(Basic)	551	6	557	544	5	549	175	2	177	169	2	171
Diploma in social work—	112		112	77		77	19		19	19		19
Engineering—												
M.E./M.Sc.—												
Civil Engineering	6		6	5		5	1		1	1		1
Electrical Engineering	2		2									
Post-Graduate Diploma in Engineering	33		33	33		33						
Metallurgy	71		1	1		1						
B.E./B.Sc.—												
Civil Engineering	1,408	93	1,501	1,022	35	1,057						
Mechanical Engineering	920	63	983	1,022	33	1,057						
Electrical Engineering	737	47	784	566	21	587						
Mining and Metallurgy	116	3	119	116	3	119	1		1	1		1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tele-Communication												
Engineering	62	1	63	52	1	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highways Engineering	12	1	13	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Architecture	66	...	66	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aeronautic Engineering	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final Passing out certificate in Marine Engineering Training	47	...	47	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—												
M.D.	97	35	132	36	9	45	27	10	37	5	1	6
M.S.	94	64	158	25	19	44	4	1	5	...	...	...
M.Sc. (Pharmacy)	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.Sc. (Medical)	13	...	13	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.E. (Public Health)	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Post-Graduate Diplomas in Medicine	515	4	519	329	2	331	92	...	92	62	...	62
M.B., B.S.	3313	118	3,431	1,533	56	1,589	517	9	526	291	6	297
B.D.S.	36	...	36	19	...	19	3	...	3	2	...	2
B.Sc. (Medical)	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Nursing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...
Tibbia	58	1	59	37	...	37	23	...	23	29	...	29
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	164	...	164	136	...	136	3	...	3	10	...	10
Ayurvedacharya	294	...	294	213	...	213	3	...	3	1	...	1
B.I. M.S.	568	...	568	398	...	398	15	...	15	3	...	3
										10	...	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Miscellaneous Diplomas—												
Diploma/Certificate in Applied Art	1	...	1	1	.	1	...	..	..	...	...	...
Higher Diploma in Co-operation	80		80	66	.	66	1	...	1	1	..	1
Diploma in International Relation	3		3	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Journalism	108	8	116	62	2	64	5	..	5	3	...	3
L.S.G.D.	46	6	52	46	6	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Needle work and Domestic Science	...	...	...	..	..	..	101	61	162	73	26	99
Diploma in Physical Education	341	17	358	315	10	325	29	3	32	21	3	24
Intermediate and Other Equivalent Examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts	83,853	48,251	1,32,104	44,054	17,706	61,760	14,811	11,456	26,267	9,768	5,016	14,784
Intermediate in Science	55,391	10,836	6,227	28,268	3,939	32,207	4,267	978	5,245	2,259	352	2,611
Intermediate/Diploma in Commerce	19,037	6,378	25,415	10,215	2,369	12,584	500	26	526	330	13	343
Intermediate/Diploma/Licentiate in Agriculture	1,239	143	1,382	527	54	581	1	...	1	1	...	1
Diploma/Certificate in Engineering	3,318	628	3,946	2,629	388	3,017	3	...	3	3	...	3
Diploma/Certificate in Foreign Languages	339	14	353	246	7	253	54	1	55	52	1	53
Diploma/Certificate in Other Subjects	257	74	331	253	27	280	4	2	6	3	2	5
Diploma/Certificate in M. I. L.	66	.	66	57	.	57	...	...	..	...	...	...

Table VIII-A—Examination Results (Annual)—(Contd.)

Examination	Boys					Girls						
	No. Appeared		No. Passed		Total	No. Appeared		No. Passed		Total		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	From Recognised Institutions	Private		From Recognised Institutions	Private	From Recognised Institutions	Private			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Diploma or Certificate in Veterinary Science	4	...	4	4	..	4	1	..	1	1	...	1
Diploma or Certificate in Dairy Research	32	...	32	28	..	28	..	...	..	..	...	...
Diploma/Certificate in teaching—	38	..	38	36	..	36	668	99	767	570	62	632
Basic	725	6	731	670	6	676	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic	616	17	633	504	9	513	198	34	232	164	15	179
Diploma/Certificate in Technology	90	16	106	65	15	80	169	28	197	146	23	169
Diploma in Indian Music	100	...	100	100	...	100	...	..	..	...	..	...
Forest Rangers' Course	21	..	21	21	...	21	..	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry Course	162	...	162	107	..	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Co-operation	257	82	339	166	26	192	50	8	58	41	4	45
Diploma/Certificate in Other Fine Arts	8	...	8	8	..	8	5	...	5	5	...	5
Certificate in Arts and Crafts	57	...	57	27	..	27	..	..	..	...	...	...
Certificate in Architecture	37	..	37	31	..	31	2	..	2	2	..	2
Certificate in Physical Education	19	1	20	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	..	...
Diploma in Public Administration	503	25	528	344	22	366	103	1	104	57	1	58
Licentiate in Medicine/Pharmacy/Ayurveda/Nursing	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Aircraft Maintenance	48	...	48	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duffryn Merchant Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
School Examinations :—												
On Completion of High School Course—												
Higher Secondary	2,740	215	2,955	2,024	75	2,099	475	26	501	365	10	375
Matriculation, School Leaving Certificate, etc.	4,53,876	1,52,897	6,06,773	2,44,876	54,897	2,99,773	70,064	39,733	1,09,797	41,352	16,860	58,212
Anglo-Indian and European High School, Cambridge Senior, etc.	1,020	29	1,049	776	25	801	802	1	803	653	1	654
On Completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—												
Senior Basic/Junior High/Middle	8,11,302	36,564	8,47,866	6,42,790	18,048	6,60,838	1,69,520	9,100	1,78,620	1,32,589	5,355	1,37,944
Anglo-Indian and European Middle, Cambridge Junior, etc.	937	..	937	720	..	720	1,026	...	1,026	857	..	857
On completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—												
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary	17,59,723	21,239	17,80,962	14,69,156	13,737	14,82,893	5,40,736	7,060	5,47,796	4,43,377	4,183	4,47,560
On Completion of Vocational and Special Education School Course												
Teachers' Training—												
Basic	16,978	3,360	20,338	14,264	1,390	15,654	3,413	932	4,345	2,693	368	3,061
Non-Basic	19,745	10,996	30,741	12,851	3,232	16,083	11,143	4,320	15,463	7,756	1,571	9,327
Engineering, Technology and Industry	12,756	11,325	24,081	10,261	5,748	16,009	2,906	762	3,668	2,228	351	2,579
Agriculture and Forestry	1,252	588	1,840	1,132	364	1,496	8	9	17	8	6	14
Commerce	11,951	18,173	30,124	6,342	8,352	14,694	1,746	1,127	2,873	964	557	1,521
Music and Dancing	1,059	109	1,168	794	86	880	1,988	278	2,266	1,682	262	1,944
Arts and Crafts	1,962	2,306	4,268	1,451	1,079	2,530	1,753	5,443	7,196	1,145	3,337	4,482
Other Fine Arts	844	966	1,810	633	446	1,079	119	73	192	87	25	112
Oriental Studies	26,399	3,520	29,919	13,985	1,414	15,399	2,094	1,437	3,531	1,397	687	2,084
Physical Education	1,215	34	1,249	1,147	19	1,166	254	3	257	245	3	248
Medicine	677	1	678	403	..	1,606	953	195	1,128	741	129	870
Social Education	1,654	..	1,654	1,608	..	1,606	36	..	36	31	..	31
Veterinary Science	157	..	157	157	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine Training	583	..	583	583	..	583	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishery	167	..	167	122	..	122	229	..	..	191	..	191
Other Schools	590	..	590	458	..	458	517	..	..	466	..	466

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tele-Communication Engineering	5	6	11	5	3	8	...	..	..	...	...	...
Bachelor of Highways Engineering	1	1	2	...	1	1	..	...	..	..	..	...
Medicine—												
M.D.	70	11	81	14	3	17	24	1	25	6	1	7
M.S.	30	12	42	8	9	17	...	..	...	...	..	...
M.Sc. (Pharmacy)	...	1	1	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.Sc. (Medical)	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.E. (Public Health)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Post-Graduate Diplomas in Medicine	84	...	84	44	...	44	63	...	63	38	...	38
M.B.B.S.	938	174	1,112	496	101	597	258	21	279	150	14	164
B.D.S.	9	...	9	7	..	7	1	..	1	1	...	1
B.Sc. (Medical)	2	...	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Nursing)	..	...	...	..	...	...	3	..	3	3	...	3
D.T.D	25	..	25	21	..	21	..	..	...	...	..	...
Tibbia	8	...	8	6	..	6	12	..	12	10	..	10
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	113	...	113	75	..	75	8	...	8	4	..	4
Ayurvedacharya	20	..	20	11	..	11	...	..	...	...	..	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	• 13
Miscellaneous Diplomas— Diploma/Certificate in Applied Art and Architecture	•	...	.	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Co-operation	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...			...	...
Diploma in Physical Education	..	...	.		..		...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Journalism ..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
I.C.P.S./L.S.M.F./L.M.S./ R.M.P./M.C.P.S./F.C.P.S.	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...			..	...
Intermediate and Other Equivalent Examin- ations :				..	.	...	...	...				
Intermediate in Arts ..	5,090	22,180	27,270	1,761	6,861	8,622	647	3,097	3,744	267	1,308	1,575
Intermediate in Science	2,717	9,264	11,981	1,441	2,958	4,399	207	1,382	1,589	88	430	518
Licentiate in Medicine .	128	87	215	28	63	91	56	12	68	13	10	23
Intermediate/Diploma in Commerce	2,763	1,667	4,430	1,491	716	2,207	388	16	404	258	10	268
Intermediate/Diploma/ Licentiate in Agriculture	23	110	133	18	57	75	.	...	...	.	...	...
Diploma in Civil Engineering	3	60	63	3	52	55	...	...	...	..	...	...
Diploma/Certificate in Foreign Languages	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	..	...		...
Diploma/Certificate in Modern Indian Languages	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...

Table VIII-B—Examination Results (Supplementary)—(Contd.)

Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Diploma in M.I.L.	8	4,406	4,414	5	1,156	1,161	41	3,390	3,431	14	1,258	1,272
Diploma Certificate in Teaching	..	8	8	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Indian Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Rangers' Course ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Co-operation	16	..	16	13	..	13	..	..	6	..	..	6
Diploma in Journalism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Examinations —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On Completion of High School Course—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation, School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leaving Certificate, etc.	33,455	57,165	90,620	14,437	17,283	31,720	4,732	12,373	17,105	2,436	3,633	6,069
Anglo-Indian and Euro- pean High School,	189	3	192	137	3	140	206	..	206	171	..	171
Cambridge Senior, etc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
On Completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—	.											
Senior Basic/Junior High/Middle	151	...	151	90	...	90	16	...	16	15	...	15
Anglo-Indian and European Middle, Cambridge Junior, etc	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—												
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..
On Completion of Vocational and Special Education School Course—												
Teachers' Training	..	1,069	1,069	..	382	382	442	253	253	292	45	45
Non-Basic	575	9,011	9,586	371	3,166	3,537	442	2,814	3,256	292	1,046	1,338
Engineering, Technology and Industry			...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Agriculture and Forestry	...	...	...	...	3,263	3,263	...	1,021	1,021	...	492	492
Commerce	...	9,267	9,267	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music and Dancing	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	.	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Oriental Studies	...	1,946	1,946	..	678	678	...	2,041	2,041	...	824	824
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	53	32	85	1	22	23	44	2	46	1	2	3
Social work	..	41	41	..	27	27	1	10	10	...	8	8
In Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

Table IX—Progress of Compulsory Primary Education

Type of Area	Number of Towns/Cities or Villages under Compulsion	Total Estimated Population of the Children of School-going Age in Area (s) under Compulsion	Number of Institutions where Compulsion was in force	Number of Pupils on Rolls under Compulsion	
				Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
Urban (Towns and Cities)—					
For Boys only	172	5,19,782	2,571	3,79,050	...
For Girls only	...	...	...	...	...
For Both Boys and Girls	826	25,40,049	9,114	11,73,136	7,05,142
Total	998	30,59,831	11,685	15,52,186	7,05,142
Rural (Villages)—					
For Boys only	6,412	3,62,998	2,679	2,27,542	...
For Girls only	...	...	...	...	...
For Both Boys and Girls	32,667	45,41,602	29,096	18,48,728	10,95,364
Total	39,079	49,04,600	31,775	20,76,270	10,95,364
Grand Total	40,077	79,64,431	43,460	36,28,456	18,00,505

Progress of Compulsory Primary Education—(Contd.)

Type of Area	Coercive Measures taken						No. of Attendance Officers	Total Expenditure
	No. of Notices Issued	No. of Attendance Orders Passed	Prosecutions			Fines Realised		
			For Non-Enrolment	For Non-Attendance				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Urban (Towns and Cities)—								
For Boys only	25,643	4,733	397	1,989	351	168	70,56,541	
For Girls only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Both Boys and Girls	2,44,127	72,036	11,823	20,678	7,570	191	1,89,22,475	
Total	2,69,770	76,769	12,220	22,667	7,921	359	2,59,79,016	
Rural (Villages)—								
For Boys only	16,870	3,574	2,263	2,541	2,846	149	36,52,608	
For Girls only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Both Boys and Girls	3,39,827	1,43,155	21,066	42,528	14,191	319	4,89,79,902	
Total	3,56,697	1,46,729	23,329	45,069	17,037	468	5,26,32,510	
Grand Total	6,26,467	2,23,498	35,549	67,736	24,958	827	8,30,95,286*	

* Details regarding the expenditure of Rs. 21,31,600 in Andhra State and Rs. 25,52,160 in Madras State are not available.

Table X—Statistics of Education in Rural Areas

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions			No. of Pupils				Total	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) From Govt. Funds
	Managed by Govern- ment	Managed by Dis- trict Boards	Managed by Private Bodies	Total	In Govern- ment Institu- tions	In Dis- trict Board Institu- tions	In Private Institu- tions		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.									
For Boys									
Universities	1	..	2	2	..	..	3,302	3,302	22,78,037
Research Institutions	..	..	27	1	74	..	..	74	58,115
Colleges for General Education	..	..	23	27	..	..	10,165	10,165	6,54,408
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	9	..	..	32	2,370	..	3,340	5,710	68,92,057
Schools for General Education—									
High/Higer secondary	339	535	3,245	4,119	1,26,902	1,72,908	8,70,691	11,70,501	2,97,63,989
Senior Basic	763	182	173	1,118	1,30,325	45,647	26,007	20,979	83,07,891
Middle/Junior High	2,316	4,173	5,228	11,717	3,62,967	6,34,105	4,69,203	14,66,275	3,33,51,501
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	3,018	25,600	2,627	31,245	1,95,196	20,92,635	1,50,956	24,38,787	3,89,86,278
Primary	46,362	89,665	56,420	1,92,447	27,47,382	71,53,358	36,90,829	1,35,91,569	25,03,97,643
Pre-Primary	5	..	25	30	493	..	1,409	1,902	52,867
Total	52,803	1,20,155	67,718	2,40,676	35,63,265	1,00,98,653	52,02,095	1,88,71,013	36,08,60,169
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—									
Agriculture	25	..	1	26	1,641	..	52	1,693	12,66,694
Arts and Crafts	17	..	59	76	367	..	1,871	2,238	1,45,201
Social (Adult) Education	10,652	576	21,444	32,672	2,86,943	15,352	4,93,641	7,95,936	51,40,124
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts	..	..	5	5	..	..	214	214	11,117
Teachers' Training—									
Basic	103	1	29	133	9,181	40	1,869	11,090	38,40,215
Non-Basic	45	7	57	109	2,738	265	3,926	6,929	11,93,323
Others	789	23	1,871	2,683	33,809	1,511	67,807	1,03,127	63,96,333
Total	11,631	607	23,466	35,704	3,34,679	17,168	5,69,380	9,21,227	1,79,93,007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs.
For Girls									
Colleges for General Education ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	242	242	5,791
Colleges for Professional and Special Education ..	...	...	...	...	.		...		...
Schools for General Education—									
High/Higher Secondary ..	27	5	92	124	12,366	1,383	39,793	53,542	10,07,123
Senior Basic ..	6	7	1	14	2,114	986	170	3,270	74,456
Middle/Junior High ..	104	297	235	636	11,487	27,315	18,735	57,537	19,53,890
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	184	1,701	131	2,016	10,876	97,120	5,708	1,13,704	16,24,650
Primary ..	2,533	3,913	1,936	8,382	1,36,451	3,36,674	74,439	5,47,564	1,06,65,738
Pre-Primary ..	...	...	18	18	...	...	707	707	4,871
Total ..	2,854	6,923	2,413	11,190	1,73,994	4,63,478	1,39,552	7,76,324	1,53,30,728
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—									
Agriculture ..	8	...	1	1	...	...	11	11	360
Arts and Crafts ..	652	48	25	33	160	...	1,445	1,605	51,152
Social (Adult) Education ..	1	...	1,308	2,008	16,713	843	56,655	74,211	2,98,176
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ..	...	...	1	2	15	...	31	46	5,148
Teachers Training—									
Basic ..	4	...	4	8	214	...	276	490	1,39,490
Non-Basic ..	6	...	9	9	514	...	514	42,609	42,609
Others ..	...	...	13	19	418	...	743	1,161	1,59,487
Total ..	671	48	1,361	2,080	17,120	843	59,675	78,038	6,96,422
Grand Total ..	67,869	1,26,733	95,012	2,89,714	40,91,502	1,05,80,142	59,94,751	2,06,66,095	40,47,68,734

Table X—Statistics of Education in Rural Areas—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect)			No. of Teachers				
	From District Board Funds	From Fees	From Other Sources	Total	In Government Institutions	In District Board Institutions	In Private Institutions	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
For Boys	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Universities	1,797	6,25,960	25,77,464	54,83,258				312
Research Institutions	..	..	3,732	61,847	8	..	..	8
Colleges for General Education	..	13,91,378	4,50,743	24,96,529	..	..	..	462
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	1,920	12,56,451	7,84,857	89,35,285	333	..	..	565
Schools for General Education								
High/Higher Secondary	43,43,719	3,94,35,086	1,10,14,781	8,45,57,575	5,730	7,218	35,741	48,689
Senior Basic	5,75,476	58,755	2,60,993	92,03,115	6,054	1,497	1,182	8,733
Middle/Junior High	1,10,95,544	1,67,18,437	56,41,462	6,68,06,944	16,539	25,507	23,213	65,259
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	96,87,284	26,68,336	5,97,992	5,19,39,890	6,960	61,287	5,339	73,586
Primary	5,33,07,632	20,18,388	1,06,94,669	31,64,18,332	87,144	2,11,910	1,23,901	4,22,955
Pre-Primary	915	10,207	19,532	83,521	12	..	49	61
Total	7,90,10,576	6,09,09,209	2,82,29,429	52,90,08,377	1,22,439	3,07,419	1,89,425	6,19,283
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—								
Agriculture	..	5,296	3,64,472	16,36,462	126	..	11	137
Arts and Crafts	..	..	75,155	2,20,356	31	..	143	174
Social (Adult) Education	6,322	..	1,07,757	52,54,203	973	68	2,104	3,145
Music, Dancing and Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fine Arts	30	743	5,320	17,210	..	..	18	18
Teachers' Training—								
Basic	3,144	1,15,006	2,45,610	42,03,975	611	3	136	750
Non-Basic	29,656	1,02,657	1,89,374	15,15,010	196	23	241	460
Others	1,20,028	2,25,278	20,87,215	88,28,854	1,732	49	4,636	6,417
Total	1,69,180	4,48,980	30,74,903	2,16,76,070	3,669	143	7,289	11,101

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Girls								
Colleges for General Education	..	28,024	6,32,730	7,26,545			23	23
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	..	..	..	..			..	..
Schools for General Education—								
High/Higher Secondary	47,492	5,55,621	4,42,665	20,52,901	619	52	1,518	2,189
Senior Basic	2,292	441	10,250	87,439	55	30	12	97
Middle/Junior High	6,55,654	2,61,176	4,89,764	33,60,484	639	1,251	1,077	2,967
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	5,01,194	10,944	21,791	21,58,579	503	3,196	166	3,865
Primary	30,16,155	96,076	5,09,677	1,42,87,646	4,716	8,968	2,616	16,300
Pre-Primary	..	1,958	9,581	16,410	..	..	24	24
Total	42,22,787	9,26,216	14,83,728	2,19,63,459	6,532	13,497	5,413	26,442
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—								
Agriculture	..	..	4,622	4,982	..	..	2	2
Arts and Crafts	..	1,171	28,848	81,171	24	..	73	97
Social (Adult) Education	..	..	5,340	3,03,516	148	52	205	405
Music, Dancing and Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fine Arts	..	145	1,221	6,514	9	..	1	10
Teachers' Training—								
Basic	..	689	16,042	1,56,221	17	..	24	41
Non-Basic	..	14,608	18,387	75,604	..	..	27	27
Others	80	..	70,747	2,30,314	16	..	52	68
Total	80	16,613	1,46,207	8,68,322	214	52	384	660
Grand Total	8,33,96,334	6,56,02,831	3,74,42,793	59,12,10,692	1,33,195	3,21,111	2,03,540	6,57,846

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions

Type of Institution	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by											
	Central Government				State Government				Institution itself			
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Teaching Departments	1,106	105	10,46,344	1,12,707	1,736	130	5,97,907	41,681	1,316	211	3,75,973	65,849
Research Institutions	172	14	2,77,323	19,753	134	13	1,14,383	4,894	3	11	63,159	6,838
Colleges for General Education—												
Degree Colleges—												
(With only Degree	29	3	14,935	1,691	79	18	15,828	3,440	9	1	2,616	240
Arts (Classes	701	207	2,90,580	82,564	1,214	171	1,95,461	38,278	320	49	43,332	5,196
(Others												
(With only Degree	14	3	20,890	5,700	58	5	18,448	3,886	4	3	690	...
Science (Classes	439	23	2,19,772	12,872	368	12	72,148	3,391	197	30	48,949	12,044
(Others												
Arts (With only Degree	126	55	72,424	24,309	569	59	75,755	10,490	89	5	13,836	671
and (Classes	10,929	1,484	46,13,940	6,56,765	16,915	1,560	37,62,661	2,80,554	6,557	1,207	5,12,790	1,13,559
Science (Others												
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate	1,137	171	4,06,492	82,991	1,962	88	2,71,817	14,362	602	56	37,541	4,246
Classes	56	10	17,389	2,270	641	23	64,146	2,697	181	...	11,807	...
Others												
Total	13,431	1,956	56,56,422	8,69,162	21,806	1,036	44,76,294	3,57,098	7,959	1,348	6,71,561	1,35,968

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Colleges for Professional Education—												
Applied Art and Architecture	10	...	6,818	...	74	7	17,816	1,848	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	220	...	1,62,681	...	536	8	1,52,093	1,530	65	4	12,897	800
Commerce	180	1	1,08,001	1,859	467	5	1,07,859	970	245	9	24,793	726
Engineering	1,672	1	15,87,622	1,800	2,636	6	9,38,408	1,642	128	1	25,755	350
Forestry	3	...	6,000	...	285	...	2,99,606	...	...	...	...	...
Law	157	5	92,387	3,321	240	3	62,988	471	155	11	11,346	574
Medicine	1,007	238	9,32,261	2,01,400	1,683	400	7,43,367	1,79,640	302	172	69,876	49,235
Physical Education	6	2	2,099	546	186	35	57,021	7,822	15	...	3,788	...
Teacher's Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basic—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-Graduate	36	21	5,667	2,996	172	41	61,202	10,622	...	...	...	...
Under-Graduate	...	...	...	...	161	...	33,061	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Basic—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-Graduate	63	43	34,804	24,844	925	716	2,76,524	2,07,057	27	3	13,287	628
Under-Graduate	2	1	659	426	251	320	79,412	94,073	...	...	...	...
Technology	25	...	2,3876	...	187	25	26,621	2,731	31	...	12,869	...
Veterinary Science	127	...	78,298	...	520	...	2,13,257	...	72	...	19,381	...
Others	...	...	...	...	15	4	4,435	508	...	13	...	1,730
Total	3,508	312	30,41,173	12,37,192	8,338	1,570	30,73,670	5,08,914	1,040	213	1,93,992	54,043
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music	4	...	2,839	...	25	19	1,704	1,355	12	28	3,240	1,295
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	8	...	5,128	...	55	4	10,401	620	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	5	1	1,185	360	1,168	121	73,659	2,662	120	2	8,529	111
Sociology	5	1	3,449	635	27	5	13,405	9,220	2	2	540	1,590
Others	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3,675	...	10	...	1,220
Total	22	2	12,601	995	1,275	160	99,169	17,532	134	42	12,309	6,216

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by										Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
	Local Boards					Other Agencies								
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number	Total Value per Annum		Boys	Girls	Number	Total Value per Annum		Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
University Teaching Departments	36	1	3,939	120	474	49	2,26,375	11,464	4,668	496	22,50,538	2,31,821		
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	79	4	62,129	9,500	445	42	5,16,994	40,985		
Colleges for General Education—														
Degree Colleges—														
(With only Degree Classes	..	10	..	..	20	8	3,985	975	137	30	37,364	6,346		
(Others	..	..	..	724	381	99	46,375	11,453	2,616	536	5,75,748	1,38,215		
Arts	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
(With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	27	4	7,848	1,800	103	12	47,876	11,386		
(Others	7	..	2,640	..	139	10	26,334	1,650	1,150	75	3,69,843	29,957		
Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
(With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
(Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Arts (With only and (Degree Classes...	212	23	44,397	2,689	153	15	37,900	2,180	937	134	1,99,915	37,650		
Science (Others	..	..	..	..	3,404	604	5,84,667	94,218	38,017	4,878	95,18,485	11,47,785		
Intermediate Colleges—														
With only intermediate Classes	4	..	310	..	293	117	55,614	14,975	3,998	432	7,71,774	1,16,474		
Others	16	..	1,220	..	232	3	28,133	550	1,126	36	1,22,695	5,517		
Total	239	33	48,567	3,413	4,049	860	7,90,856	1,27,701	48,084	6,133	1,16,43,700	14,93,330		

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions				No. of Scholars in Institutions where education is free	
	Number		Yearly Amounts Foregone		Number		Yearly Amounts Spent		Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
									Boys	Girls
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
University Teaching Departments	6,506	368	6,72,704	37,513	361	24	45,703	3,984	283	23
Research Institutions	1	...	155	...	22	...	26,411	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
(With only Degree Classes	297	105	26,653	5,274	11	...	413	...	...	231
(Others	3,510	736	3,01,777	69,224	1,360	167	25,959	10,430	1,794	...
Science	176	6	26,733	1,068	...	50	8,917	2,958	739	26
(Degree Classes	1,274	54	1,22,663	6,022	193	...	...	...	...	...
(Others										
Arts & Science	1,266	145	1,54,161	18,960	32	1	1,943	60	...	825
(Degree Classes	39,906	6,121	43,95,097	6,43,174	8,032	1,097	67,645	1,00,150	2,105	...
(Others										
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate	5,032	550	4,02,292	52,209	912	114	87,468	14,639	192	...
Classes	3,367	231	1,64,834	9,451	323	12	21,512	207	8,851	2,284
Others										...
Total	54,828	7,948	55,94,210	8,05,382	10,893	1,441	8,22,667	1,28,444	13,681	3,366

27	• 28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Colleges for Professional Education—										
Applied Art and Architecture	59	5	6,616	520	17	1	3,651	180	...	...
Agriculture	427	2	47,303	252	24	...	3,435	...	...	...
Commerce	1,633	4	1,78,093	440	410	...	30,866	323	...	...
Engineering	1,744	1	2,85,598	60	443	1	1,75,445	220	263	44
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	323	23	42,561	2,200	63	7	7,887	570	...	...
Medicine	1,267	248	2,17,858	47,325	409	74	2,39,155	53,962	367	67
Physical Education	1	1	275	111	11	...	121	...	229	28
Teachers' Training—										
Basic—										
Post Graduate	21	6	1,740	360	2	...	480	...	320	38
Under Graduate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	...
Non-Basic—										
Post Graduate	171	45	18,664	4,743	12	5	1,081	535	1,968	761
Under Graduate	43	4	5,160	480	...	...	...	...	500	456
Technology	36	...	5,175	...	72	17	17,244	2,952	...	...
Veterinary Science	121	...	15,228	...	33	...	3,815	...	...	...
Others	...	50	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,846	389	8,24,271	58,991	1,496	112	4,83,180	58,742	4,095	1,391
Colleges for Special Education										
Music	189	410	5,547	12,846	2	...	70	...	39	117
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	60	7	3,927	413	64	6	19,461	1,936	183	20
Oriental Studies	48	9	3,974	888	115	1	5,539	20	4,904	207
Sociology	6	6	1,500	1,500	...	...	...	...	32	...
Others	...	16	...	3,840	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total	303	448	14,048	19,487	181	7	25,070	1,856	5,102	344

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(Contd.)

Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by												
Type of Institution	Central Government				State Government				Institution itself			
	Number		Total value per annum		Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary	2,299	106	4,50,217	11,121	25,941	2,969	20,11,336	2,00,626	5,648	646	1,81,226	1,05,451
High	2,352	858	1,78,187	96,006	1,11,150	18,154	71,11,709	12,00,248	7,502	2,294	3,68,134	1,22,407
Senior Basic	15	7	783	726	1,351	153	54,635	3,162	...	...	...	...
Middle/Junior High	886	334	19,142	11,119	62,007	8,932	27,01,431	3,30,519	2,368	701	62,599	21,858
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	5	...	112	...	20,496	2,279	3,44,489	34,538	31	4	749	72
Primary—												
Single-Teacher	34	2	320	20	24,265	3,344	1,76,719	20,689	3	...	8	...
Others	326	242	5,181	3,499	1,20,085	28,168	12,57,789	2,87,032	957	441	27,223	26,011
Free-Primary	...	...	...	...	2	...	126	...	1	...	45	...
Total	5,917	1,549	16,53,942	1,22,491	3,65,197	63,999	1,36,58,234	20,76,814	16,510	4,086	6,39,984	2,75,799

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for Professional Education—												
Agriculture	32	..	9,472	..	1,845	..	3,95,631	..	17	..	4,841	..
Arts and Crafts	96	2	22,454	27	459	120	41,091	8,113	..	..	..	..
Commerce	103	75	16,105	6,682	413	6	53,517	602	357	77	12,823	2,135
Engineering	2,073	..	7,47,388	..	1,281	1	3,63,338	235	118	..	10,095	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	3	..	1,080	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	1,592	245	3,73,299	67,920	3,338	1,068	4,83,265	1,31,720	271	129	41,073	7,691
Medicine	189	113	1,65,163	54,881	190	855	39,041	5,02,520	107	411	30,702	1,61,524
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	62	1	19,436	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers Training—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic	44	2	8,497	778	15,890	3,940	30,96,493	7,96,569	27	14	7,639	3,780
Non-Basic	19	50	33,493	12,908	16,506	10,492	29,01,456	15,42,142	37	72	9,27	2,996
Technology—												
Polytechnic	1,252	5	9,01,268	1,769	3,340	41	5,37,988	17,356	45	..	2,236	..
High	5	..	4,049	..	389	..	17,890	..	17	..	2,106	..
Others	15	..	7,416	..	516	..	98,297	..	54	..	22,390	..
Others	18	..	3,708	..	24	..	10,991	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,438	492	22,92,312	1,44,965	44,256	16,527	80,59,513	29,99,937	1,050	703	1,43,126	1,78,126
Schools for Special Education—												
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped	183	8	70,996	2,523	137	15	26,443	2,843	5	3	120	72
Physically Handicapped	1	..	2,400	..	14	15	950	1,205	6	6	880	150
Music	..	..	..	..	17	25	454	561	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	7,557	..	447	22	68,115	2,940	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	41	..	..	..	664	31	45,770	2,753	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	5,652	105	1,102	35	86,251	4,852	12,958	78	2,35,109	3,259
For Social Workers	126	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult) Education	..	..	..	..	..	225	..	52,830	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	5,757	1,056	287,554	31,992	6	1	150	50
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	357	11	86,605	2,628	8,138	1,424	5,15,537	99,976	12,975	88	2,36,259	3,537
Grand Total	29,945	4,441	1,30,66,722	15,09,893	4,50,880	85,759	3,05,94,707	61,06,846	41,047	6,702	23,36,363	7,26,358

Table XI - Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions (Contd.)

Type of Institution	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by								Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
	Local Boards				Other Agencies				Number		Total Value per Annum	
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Schools for General Education—												
Higher Secondary	710	38	26,596	880	1,832	247	1,05,174	21,565	36,330	4,006	27,74,551	3,39,643
High	2,587	247	1,23,086	9,130	5,340	677	3,13,568	41,042	1,28,931	22,230	80,94,684	14,68,833
Senior Basic	41	15	948	496	7	1	233	5	1,414	176	56,599	4,389
Middle/Junior High	4,841	503	1,48,979	11,962	7,280	489	1,68,390	12,682	77,382	10,959	31,00,541	3,88,140
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,385	191	43,115	3,018	2,580	43	24,718	364	27,497	2,517	4,13,183	37,992
Primary—												
Single-Teacher	579	2	5,737	45	13,580	341	80,717	2,648	38,461	3,689	2,63,501	23,472
Others	4,692	872	1,39,426	9,250	18,386	4,915	79,610	14,443	1,44,446	34,638	15,09,229	3,40,235
Pre-Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	171	...
Total	17,835	1,868	4,87,889	34,781	49,005	6,713	7,72,410	92,749	4,54,404	78,215	1,62,12,459	26,02,634

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture	12	..	1,250	...	3	...	607	...	1,909	...	4,11,801	...
Arts and Crafts	1	8	54	1,236	49	124	2,810	5,628	605	254	66,409	15,004
Commerce	..	...	...	...	41	37	1,974	870	914	195	84,419	10,289
Engineering	25	...	4,955	...	138	...	50,902	...	3,635	1	11,76,678	235*
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	...
Industry	241	15	24,609	1,192	136	31	22,454	7,318	5,551*	1,475*	9,44,700	2,15,841
Medicine	5	281	1,160	1,19,900	11	7	668	504	502	1,667	2,36,734	8,39,329
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	79	1	30,039	240
Teacher's Training—	14	...	8,903	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basic	...	14	...	4,200	6	44	1,254	4,728	15,967	4,014	31,13,883	8,10,455
Non-Basic	24	12	5,252	1,602	92	21	5,746	6,000	16,678	10,647	29,55,174	15,65,649
Technology—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polytechnic	62	4	3,476	280	274	1	16,012	100	4,973	54	14,60,980	19,545
High	...	...	...	...	19	...	996	...	430	...	25,035	...
Others	1	...	480	...	21	...	2,465	...	607	...	1,31,048	...
Others	...	...	...	...	18	...	6,724	...	60	...	21,422	...
Total	385	334	50,139	1,28,410	811	265	1,14,372	24,148	51,913	18,308	1,06,59,402	31,76,586
Schools for Special Education—												
For the Handicapped—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	28	3	4,828	444	45	61	5,123	2,903	398	90	1,07,510	8,785
Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	4,230	1,355
Dancing	...	...	...	...	6	...	377	...	23	25	831	561
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	2	...	243	...	490	22	75,915	2,940
Oriental Studies	72	...	3,004	...	451	2	17,933	14	14,145	111	3,01,816	6,026
For Social Workers	...	...	...	...	110	1	25,953	270	1,338	39	1,17,856	5,227
Social (Adult) Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	52,830
Total	100	3	7,832	444	614	82	49,629	1,178	5,763	1,075	2,87,704	33,220
Grand Total	18,853	2,255	6,70,093	1,72,850	57,138	8,160	25,53,101	37,199	5,97,836	1,07,304	4,92,20,986	88,53,146

Excludes 27 boys and 13 girls receiving stipends both from State Government and Local Boards.

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions				No. of Scholars in Institutions where Education is free	
	Number		Yearly Amount Foregone		Number		Yearly Amount Spent		Number	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Schools for General Education--										
Higher Secondary	1,11,895	13,038	51,20,029	5,45,437	25,412	4,188	8,73,900	1,66,165	12,981	3,216
High	5,18,814	1,22,740	1,69,51,491	38,95,968	1,36,583	42,673	46,47,508	17,39,706	2,19,114	1,10,415
Senior Basic	5,576	2,380	45,558	24,554	1,192	261	28,421	3,543	1,16,302	33,973
Middle/Junior High	2,27,014	42,393	41,24,353	7,21,441	63,679	17,997	12,51,986	3,47,870	4,78,684	1,84,876
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,57,372	77,218	8,18,705	1,49,328	47,723	4,250	1,08,987	20,412	6,77,007	2,52,084
Primary--										
Single-Teacher	28,317	3,507	24,385	4,236	65,657	8,688	1,36,007	26,635	25,04,939	7,17,442
Others	2,11,876	81,161	16,40,909	6,90,849	2,53,633	1,18,365	6,66,261	4,01,407	84,70,890	42,55,608
Pre-Primary	711	596	17,584	13,895	56	53	1,169	1,235	2,579	2,488
Total	15,61,575	3,43,033	2,87,43,014	60,45,708	5,90,935	1,90,475	77,14,239	27,06,973	1,24,82,496	55,60,102

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Schools for Vocational Education—										
Agriculture	166	10	3,077	138	292	...	6,682	...	2,121	11
Arts and Crafts	83	348	2,289	7,156	13	120	184	6,565	3,176	4,145
Commerce	449	82	11,459	1,534	160	43	2,252	625	...	...
Engineering	406	...	25,419	...	289	46	85,951	8,899	2,616	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
Industry	349	170	12,717	3,578	271	274	22,132	27,443	9,577	2,557
Marine Training	...	...	...	...	676	...	17,446	703	147	...
Medicine	194	29	13,351	2,520	25	2	6,063	52	719	2,000
Physical Education	7	3	240	90	1	...	75	...	...	110
Teachers Training—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basic	67	56	7,661	6,784	81	11	677	550	22,766	4,494
Non-Basic	170	253	23,136	26,274	182	182	13,994	13,918	21,235	10,991
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology—										
Polytechnic	161	...	10,692	...	484	...	80,258	...	2,756	152
High	257	...	7,166	...	14	...	1,700	...	423	...
Others	117	1	4,012	75	35	...	9,984	...	66,297	31
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,426</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>1,21,219</i>	<i>48,149</i>	<i>2,523</i>	<i>678</i>	<i>2,47,398</i>	<i>58,052</i>	...	<i>24,491</i>
Schools for Special Education—										
For the Handicapped—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mentally Handicapped	12	9	9,360	7,920	38	25	8,743	6,600	69	28
Physically Handicapped	189	56	23,562	2,703	176	23	23,010	2,331	2,903	558
Music	30	120	407	5,068	9	17	133	278	263	112
Dancing	38	43	4,378	2,141	...	...	...	...	27	...
Other Fine Arts	161	3	5,596	633	...	...	...	...	480	25
Oriental Studies	2,502	263	64,515	3,997	7,428	149	2,08,072	5,299	81,340	4,894
For Social Workers	...	...	...	...	114	...	15,505	...	2,334	177
Social (Adult) Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,95,107	1,15,601
Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,956	1,171
Others	...	132	...	3,405	9,843	1,283	1,07,627	15,770	30,318	6,064
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,932</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>1,07,818</i>	<i>25,867</i>	<i>17,608</i>	<i>1,497</i>	<i>3,63,090</i>	<i>30,278</i>	<i>11,18,797</i>	<i>1,28,630</i>
Grand Total	16,34,417	3,53,764	3,60,78,339	70,41,097	6,33,019	2,00,234	97,27,758	29,88,429	1,36,90,811	57,18,350

Table XII-A—Statistics of Social (Adult) Education

Management	No. of Schools for				No. of Literacy Centres/ Classes for				No. of Adults on Rolls				No. of Adults Made Literate			
	Men	Women	Both		Men	Women	Both		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government	120	7	...	...	11,077	901	732	...	3,495	148	3,26,402	29,980	13,28,295	2,77,464	1,94,308	16,529
District Boards	...	...	...	...	19	48	685	...	...	...	18,246	1,385	13,488	2,165	3,322	418
Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	144	25	317	...	...	...	12,240	2,612	23,464	3,384	4,867	1,488
Private Bodies—																
Aided	85	11	54	...	22,090	2,659	3,576	...	2,703	607	6,16,478	80,469	32,41,338	2,15,636	2,14,423	27,008
Unaided	1	...	22	...	605	30	15	...	465	9	15,734	432	13,646	347	6,503	235
Total	206	18	76	...	33,935	3,663	5,325	...	6,863	704	9,89,100	1,14,878	42,20,231	4,98,996	4,23,423	45,678

Table XII-A - Statistics of Social (Adult) Education (Contd.)

Management	Number of Teachers								Expenditure					
	Specially Trained				Others				From Govern- ment Funds	From District Board Funds	From Municipal Board Funds	From Other Sources	Total	
	Honorary		Paid		Honorary		Paid							
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women						
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Government	...	2,138	245	445	90	8,876	526	815	165	39,78,446	760	11,106	37,553	40,27,865
District Boards	...	461	17	21	9	331	9	30	46	1,09,319	6,847	...	145	1,16,311
Municipal Boards...		260	23	82	25	52		77	...	67,126	...	2,03,764	90	2,70,980
Private Bodies—														
Aided	...	9,962	1,527	218	25	22,292	3,477	1,975	327	31,16,017	3,786	76,031	89,258	32,85,092
Unaided	...	24	...	...	...	449	36	155	17	702	...	...	46,044	46,746
Total	...	12,845	1,812	766	149	32,000	4,057	3,052	555	72,71,610	11,393	2,90,901	1,73,090	77,46,894

Table XII.B—Statistics of Libraries for Adults

Management	Number of Libraries				No. of Reading Rooms	No of Books and Journals (Back Numbers) in the Libraries				No. of Books and Journals added during 1954-55			
	Station-ary	Moving	Branches	Total		Station-ary	Moving	Branches	Total	Station-ary	Moving	Branches	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Government	2,637	895	145	3,677	4,289	12,41,577	1,05,669	7,970	13,55,216	2,19,854	29,551	6,447	2,55,852
District Boards	252	..	...	252	135	9,054	..	...	9,054	4,936	...	...	4,936
Municipal Boards	109	...	..	109	32	16,655	..	...	16,655	9,764	...	...	9,764
Private Bodies—													
Aided	7,975	304	501	8,780	6,653	21,25,019	68,500	3,561	21,97,080	3,98,651	14,950	500	4,14,101
Unaided	271	...	...	271	193	86,190	...	...	86,19	4,016	...	..	4,016
Total	11,244	1,199	646	13,080	11,302	34,78,495	1,74,169	11,531	36,04,195	6,37,221	44,501	6,947	6,88,669

Table XII-B—Statistics of Libraries for Adults (Contd.)

Management	No. of Books, Journals, etc. issued during (1954-55)				No. of Special Books and Pamphlets on Adult Education published during 1954-55			Average Daily Attendance in the Reading Rooms			Total Expenditure on Libraries & Reading Rooms
	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total	By State Govt	By Others in the State	Total	Men	Women	Total	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Government	10,93,551	47,384	34,062	11,74,997	324	...	324	89,039	11,938	1,00,977	Rs. 4,08,176
District Boards	14,182	..	..	14,182	..	..	..	2,258	41	2,299	8,111
Municipal Boards	19,630	..	..	19,630	..	..	..	4,173	206	4,379	51,736
Private Bodies—											
Aided	30,64,120	65,193	3,800	31,33,113	3,130	535	3,665	2,70,201	10,057	2,80,258	11,33,860
Unaided	71,316	..	..	71,316	100	...	100	2,673	140	2,813	6,533
Total	42,02,709	1,12,577	37,862	44,13,238	3,554	535	4,089	3,68,344	22,382	3,90,726	16,08,416

Table XIII-A—Statistics of the Handicapped—Institutions and Teachers

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions Managed by										Total Number of Institutions	Number of Teachers					
	Government				Local Boards		Private Bodies					Specially Trained		Others		Total	
					Aided		Unaided										
					For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls							
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17
For the Mentally Handicapped	...	...	.	...	3	...	..	..	3			6	14	7	9	13	23
For the Physically Handicapped																	
For the Blind	13	.	...	...	27	3	4	...	44	3		119	32	108	18	227	50
For the Deaf-Mute	6	..	2	...	25	1	1	...	34	1		132	64	41	30	173	94
For the Crippled	2	...	...	...	6	...		...	8	...		8	2	10	3	18	5
Total ..	21	...	2	...	53	4	5	..	86	4		259	98	159	51	418	149
Grand Total ..	21	.	2	...	61	4	5	...	89	4		265	112	166	60	431	172

Table XIII B—Statistics of the Handicapped—Pupils

Type of Institution	Number of Pupils in Institutions Managed by												Total		
	Government			Local Boards			Private Bodies								
	Maxi- mum Capa- city.	No. on Rolls		Maxi- mum Capa- city.	No. on Rolls		Aided		Unaided		Maxi- mum Capa- city	No. on Rolls			
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Maxi- mum Capa- city	Boys	Girls	Maxi- mum Capa- city				Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
For the Mentally Handi- capped	...	...	..			..	250	143	71	...	...	..	250	143	71
For the Physically Handi- capped															
For the Blind	745	617	97	..	..	..	1,460	1,047	229	110	42	10	2,315	1,706	336
For the Deaf-Mute	451	329	93	230	53	16	1,765	1,068	539	30	20	3	2,476	1,470	651
For the Crippled	473	228	30	...			305	178	55		...	...	778	406	85
Total	1,669	1,174	220	230	53	16	3,530	2,293	823	140	62	13	5,569	3,582	1,072
Grand Total	1,669	1,174	220	230	53	16	3,780	2,436	894	140	62	13	5,819	3,725	1,143

Table XIIIB—Statistics of Education of the Handicapped—Pupils—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by								Free studentships and Other Financial Concessions			
	Government				Others				Boys		Girls	
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Number	Yearly Amount Foregone	Number	Yearly Amount Foregone
	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Total Value per Annum				
17	13	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
For the Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	18,103	34	14,520
For the Physically Handicapped												
For the Blind	236	80,891	1	280	15	2,607	50	1,355	127	25,150	15	620
For the Deaf-Mute	84	16,548	22	5,086	63	7,464	17	2,064	238	21,422	64	4,414
For the Crippled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	320	97,439	23	5,366	78	10,071	67	3,419	365	46,572	79	5,034
Grand Total	320	97,439	23	5,366	78	10,071	67	3,419	415	64,675	113	19,554

Table XIII-C—Statistics of Education of the Handicapped—Expenditure

Type of Institution	Government Institutions						Other Institutions		
	Expenditure from						Expenditure from		
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
For the Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,101	2,000	14,800
For the Physically Handicapped									
For the Blind	5,25,654	..	144	7,583	2,902	5,36,283	2,83,315	33,364	38,573
For the Deaf-Mute	1,79,157	1,500	...	...	5,945	1,86,602	2,87,436	34,956	38,160
For the Crippled	14,629	..	...	...	..	14,629	3,334	...	...
Total	7,19,440	1,500	144	7,583	8,847	7,37,514	6,74,086	68,320	76,733
Grand Total	7,19,440	1,500	144	7,583	8,847	7,37,514	6,70,186	70,320	91,533

Table XIII-C—Statistics of Education of the Handicapped—Expenditure—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Other Institutions				All Institutions					
	Expenditure from			Total	Expenditure from					Total
	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources			Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	
11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20
For the Mentally Handi- capped	1,384	35,761	1,50,046		96,101	2,000	14,800	1,384	35,761	1,50,046
For the Physically Handi- capped—										
For the Blind	55,211	3,76,051	7,86,514		8,08,969	33,364	38,717	62,794	3,78,953	13,22,797
For the Deaf-Mute	94,676	1,20,792	5,76,020		4,66,593	36,456	38,160	94,676	1,26,737	7,62,622
For the Crippled	1,570	180	5,084		17,963	...	...	1,570	180	19,713
Total	1,51,457	4,97,023	13,67,618		12,93,525	69,820	76,877	1,59,040	5,05,870	21,05,132
Grand Total	1,52,841	5,32,784	15,17,664		13,89,626	71,820	91,677	1,60,424	5,41,631	22,55,178

Table XIV-A-Statistics of Institutions meant exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Institutions and Expenditure

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions					Expenditure on Institutions			
	For Boys		For Girls			For Boys			
	Government	Non-Government	Total	Government	Non-Government	Total	From Government Funds	From Local Board Funds	From Fees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pre-Primary Schools	...	1	1		2	2	600	...	Rs.
Primary Schools	3,880	7,720	11,550	19	105	124	1,66,08,444	12,81,824	47,182
Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	142	526	668	15	49	64	6,15,581	2,10,452	2,966
Middle/Junior High Schools	110	84	194	1	7	8	10,73,005	33,522	77,417
Senior Basic Schools	7	4	11		..	..	4,32,495		..
High/Higer Secondary Schools	16	24	40	2	1	3	6,68,399	1,410	3,49,163
Technical and Industrial Schools	2	1	3	..			56,529	1,31,244	
Other Institutions	693	363	1,056	1	4	5	19,84,622	3,732	17,030
Arts and Science Colleges	1	1	2		...	...	1,17,847	...	78,103
Total	4,801	8,721	13,525	38	168	206	2,15,37,522	16,62,204	5,71,866

Table XIV-A—Statistics of Institutions meant exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Institutions and Expenditure—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	For Boys				For Girls					
	From Endowments etc.	From Other Sources	Total	From Government Funds	From Local Board Funds	From Fees	From Endowment etc.	From Other Sources	Total	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
11										
Pre-Primary Schools	..	..	600	650	..	..	2,430	..	3,080	
Primary Schools	6,05,270	88,509	1,86,31,229	76,033	8,528	..	7,843	4,821	97,225	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	11,518	6,704	8,47,221	63,139	4,216	910	..	3,122	71,387	
Middle/Junior High Schools	78,326	86,283	13,48,553	22,221	1,116	4,655	3,850	1,107	32,949	
Senior Basic Schools	..	1,198	4,33,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	
High/Higher Secondary Schools..	40,937	32,112	10,92,046	78,129	..	16,294	4,250	5,177	1,03,850	
Technical and Industrial Schools	1,680	15,958	2,05,411	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Institutions	15,815	17,878	20,39,077	37,904	..	534	..	4,567	43,005	
Arts and Science Colleges	1,536	849	1,98,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	7,55,082	2,49,491	2,47,96,165	2,78,076	13,860	22,393	18,373	18,794	3,51,498	

Table X(V-B)—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Pupils, Scholarships and Examination Results

Type of Institution	Number of Pupils				Number of Pupils in Approved Hostels					
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities		In Other Institutions		Total		Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities only		Attached to Other Institutions	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Universities	..	..	1,238	32	1,238	32	..	..	57	7
Research Institutions	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	3	..
Arts and Science Colleges	731	48	43,507	2,999	44,238	3,047	..	..	8,375	637
Schools for General Education—										
Pre-Primary	47	39	1,727	1,795	1,774	1,894	54	29	..	..
Primary	4,25,712	2,02,607	41,33,480	14,67,408	45,59,192	16,70,015	5,664	2,587	10,967	6,747
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	36,642	9,295	8,89,557	1,02,587	9,26,199	1,11,882	126	28	115	96
Senior Basic	817	148	67,891	15,647	68,708	15,795	293	..	1,036	752
Middle/Junior High	12,100	2,081	4,46,898	56,696	4,58,998	58,777	1,034	343	13,324	1,993
High	10,837	1,840	5,54,159	81,788	5,64,996	83,628	1,019	191	31,459	5,676
Higher Secondary	60	..	85,257	1,822	85,317	1,822	21	..	1,754	11
Total	4,86,215	2,10,010	61,78,969	17,27,743	66,65,184	19,43,753	8,211	3,178	58,665	15,275
Institutions for Vocational and Special Education—										
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	704	14	704	14	..	..	558	11
Arts and Crafts	167	39	650	1,077	817	1,116	..	..	54	214
Commerce	..	..	6,457	636	6,457	636	..	..	178	2
Engineering	..	..	2,314	1	2,314	1	..	..	1,162	..
Law	..	..	598	11	598	11	..	..	1,355	6
Medicine and Veterinary Science	51	22	2,453	292	2,504	314	..	..	126	217
Music and Dancing	74	45	185	164	259	209	..	..	9	6
Oriental Studies	1,601	143	3,900	755	5,501	898	..	..	417	12
Teachers' Training	343	32	15,153	5,881	15,496	5,913	266	26	9,018	3,792
Technical and Industrial	271	8	5,501	654	5,772	662	69	8	2,008	95
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	31,365	4,552	3,27,941	30,961	3,58,706	35,513	1,502	33	4,388	340
Total	33,872	4,841	3,65,256	40,446	3,99,123	45,287	1,837	67	79,273	4,695
Grand Total	5,20,818	2,20,899	65,88,985	17,71,220	71,09,803	19,92,119	10,048	3,245	86,363	20,614

Table XIV B—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities—Pupils, Scholarships and Examination Results—(Contd.)

Type of Institution	Scholarships, Stipends and Other Financial Concessions				Examination Results			
	Number		Total Value		Number Appeared		Number Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Universities	111	9	60,356	5,732	173	4	119	...
Research Institutions	12		9,000		2		2	
Arts and Science Colleges	30,064	2,338	84,31,273	7,86,088	16,076	870	7,462	443
Schools for General Education—								
Pre-Primary	24	18	482	287	138	82	124	72
Primary	4,13,127	1,58,415	20,20,727	5,89,492	5,71,099	1,53,455	4,61,620	1,14,304
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	45,258	3,314	3,65,491	38,996	1,10,624	9,934	98,328	7,781
Senior Basic	3,053	1,111	92,315	18,499	6,584	1,584	4,913	1,010
Middle/Junior High	90,826	15,969	29,70,360	3,60,533	1,26,111	13,509	99,490	9554
High	2,63,942	48,221	1,10,72,591	18,60,209	1,24,032	18,615	76,756	11,709
Higher Secondary	22,710	711	17,06,388	45,575	16,576	430	9,564	261
Total	8,38,640	2,27,750	1,82,28,354	29,13,091	9,55,164	1,97,639	7,50,825	1,44,494
Institutions for Vocational and Special Education—								
Agriculture and Forestry	499	155	1,82,516	...	326	11	291	11
Arts & Crafts	206		15,982	8,727	375	365	252	196
Commerce	397	11	1,29,180	518	3,271	300	2,442	196
Engineering	1,686	1	11,17,867	328	560		317	...
Law	369	7	1,47,334	4,792	125	5	64	...
Medicine and Veterinary Science	1,726	224	10,93,186	1,72,343	826	114	370	51
Music and Dancing	27	4	4,208	597	66	22	61	22
Oriental Studies	168	23	12,374	963	2,447	185	1,702	132
Teachers' Training	10,769	5,413	23,11,727	8,78,141	9,128	3,003	6,048	1,786
Technical and Industrial	2,927	193	5,36,076	29,015	2,493	210	2,080	181
Other Fine Arts								
Others	16,196	2,226	4,60,649	42,563	1,15,306	6,961	71,049	4,460
Total	34,970	8,256	60,11,099	11,37,987	1,34,923	11,176	84,676	7,036
Grand Total	9,03,797	2,38,382	3,27,39,082	43,43,498	11,06,338	2,09,698	8,43,684	1,51,973

Table XV.—Distribution of Scholars Going Abroad for Further Studies

Name of the Country	Arts Subjects		Science Subjects		Education		Engineering		Architecture and Design		Technology and Industry		Medicine & Veterinary Science		Agriculture & Forestry		Law	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
U.S.A.	46	24	110	12	22	26	167	1	2	.	50	3	68	12	43	.	6	2
Canada	4	1	12	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	1	1	5	2	.	.	.	.
Japan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brazil	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
U.K.	50	12	37	3	5	5	152	.	6	.	43	1	70	5	5	.	15	1
France	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Germany (West)	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Switzerland	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Austria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
Other European Countries	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Australia	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indonesia	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thailand	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	107	38	166	15	28	31	340	1	9	.	99	5	160	19	49	.	21	3

Table XV—Distribution of Scholars Going Abroad for Further Studies—(Contd.)

Name of the Country	Commerce		Journalism		Banking & Insurance		Fine Arts		Nursing		Library Science		Other Subjects		Total		Number of Sundry Students included in Columns	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	35	36
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
20																		
U.S.A.	36	1		1	1	..	3	4	1	5	3	1	40	22	604*	114	298	88
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	31	5	21	4
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.K.	21	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	15	1	423*	32	22	1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Germany (West)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1	1	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..
Other European Countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	57	3	5	1	1	..	5	5	1	5	3	2	57	25	1,112	153	359	93

* Proposed course of study of two scholars (in each) not available

Table XVI—State Educational Service

Branch	Total Number of Posts				Direct Recruitment				Number of Posts filled up by				Promoted Officers		
	Total				Total				Total				Total		
	Class I	Class II	Un- classified	Total	Class I	Class II	Un- classified	Total	Class I	Class II	Un- classified	Total	Class I	Class II	Un- classified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Direction	(Men (Women (All Persons	90 4 94	73 4 77	172 8 180	16 1 17	21 1 22	...	37 2 39	64 3 67	44 3 47	9 ... 9	117 6 123			
Inspection	(Men (Women (All Persons	77 11 88	507 84 591	597 96 693	17 6 23	91 19 110	...	108 25 133	59 5 64	386 59 445	13 1 14	458 65 523			
Teaching--	(Men (Women (All Persons	431 35 466	2,749 342 3,091	3,325 391 3,716	177 7 184	1,717 172 1,889	18	1,912 179 2,091	209 27 236	766 101 867	122 14 136	1,097 142 1,239			
Collegiate	(Men (Women (All Persons	24 5 29	960 278 1,238	38 13 51	9 2 11	124 55 179	...	133 57 190	13 3 16	707 185 892	35 13 48	755 201 956			
School	(Men (Women (All Persons	27 12 27	133 12 145	160 12 172	17 17	62 3 65	...	79 3 82	7 8 7	57 8 65	... ... ...	64 8 72			
Others	(Men (Women (All Persons	649 55 704	4,422 720 5,142	205 28 233	5,276 803 6,079	236 16 252	2,015 250 2,265	18	2,269 266 2,535	352 38 390	179 28 207	2,491 422 2,913			
Total	(Men (Women (All Persons	649 55 704	4,422 720 5,142	205 28 233	5,276 803 6,079	236 16 252	2,015 250 2,265	18	2,269 266 2,535	352 38 390	179 28 207	2,491 422 2,913			

Table XVI—State Educational Service—(Contd.)

Branch	Number of Posts filled by				Number of Posts Vacant or held in abeyance			
	Officiating Arrangements				Class I	Class II and Others	Unclassified	Total
	Class I	Class II and Others	Unclassified	Total				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Direction (Men (Women (All Persons	5 .. 5	7 .. 7		12 .. 12	5 .. 5	1 .. 1	..	6 .. 6
Inspection (Men (Women (All Persons	..	27 3 30		27 3 30	1 .. 1	3 3 6	..	4 3 7
Teaching— Collegiate (Men (Women (All Persons	19 1 20	187 55 242	1 .. 1	207 56 263	26 .. 26	79 14 93	4 .. 4	109 14 123
School (Men (Women (All Persons	1 .. 1	96 33 129	2 .. 2	99 33 132	1 .. 1	33 5 38	1 .. 1	35 5 40
Others (Men (Women (All Persons	1 .. 1	8 .. 8	..	9 .. 9	2 .. 2	6 1 7	..	8 1 9
Total (Men (Women (All Persons	26 1 27	325 91 416	3 .. 3	354 92 446	35 .. 35	122 23 145	5 .. 5	162 23 185

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,500-150/2-1,800	Head of the Education Department and Commissioner for Government examinations
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3	Trained post-graduate with administrative or teaching experience	600-100/2-1,000 plus special pay of Rs. 50	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Trained post-graduate with teaching experience	600-100/2-1,000	Inspection and supervision of institutions
Special Officer for Administration of Libraries Act and Audio-visual Schemes	1	Graduate trained in Library Science and methods of Audio-visual Education	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Assists the Director in the administration of Libraries and audio-visual schemes
District Educational Officer	13	Trained post-graduate with teaching experience	230-30/2-260-40/2-500	Inspection of secondary and training schools for men and control of elementary schools
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate trained in physical education	230-30/2-260-40/2-500	Inspection and supervision of physical education in the schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs				
ANDHRA—(Contd.)				
<i>Men's Branch—(Contd.)</i>				
Basic Education Officer	2	Basic trained post-graduate	230-30/2-260-40/2-500	Inspection of basic schools
Joint District Educational Officer	2	Trained graduate	230-30/2-260-40/2-340	Inspection of secondary schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools Senior Grade	149	Trained graduate	(i) 165-5-205-10-245 (Grade I) (ii) 85-5-125-10-175 (Grade II)	Inspection of elementary schools
Junior Grade	131	Trained graduate	65-4-105-5-125	Inspection of elementary schools
Womens Branch				
Inspector of Girls' Schools	2	Trained post-graduate	230-30/2-260-40/2-500	Inspection of secondary and training schools for girls

1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
ASSAM				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree	1,000-50-1,500	Incharge of the Education Department and Educational Adviser to the government
Assistant Director of Public Instruction	2	Post-graduate degree	250-250-300-EB-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750 plus Rs. 150 as special pay	Assists Director in all matters
Inspector of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree	250-250-300-EB-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750 plus Rs 150 as special pay	Inspection and supervision of primary and secondary education
Secretary State Primary Education Board	1	Post-graduate degree	500-30-800	Administration, inspection, supervision and organisation of primary education
Special Officer (Basic Education)	1	Graduate with diploma in Basic Education	250-250-300-EB-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750	Inspection, supervision and organisation of basic education
Special Officer (National Cadet Corps)	1	Graduate with training in N.C.C.	250-250-300-EB-20-500-EB-25-600-EB-25-750	Inspection, supervision and organisation of N.C.C.
Special Officer (Social Education)	1	Graduate with diploma in Social Education	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450 plus Rs. 75 as special pay	Inspection, supervision and organisation of social education
Assistant Inspector of Schools: (a) General	3	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Assists Inspector in all matters

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM (Contd.) <i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
(b) For Plains Tribals	1	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Assists Inspector in matter of education in plains tribal areas
(c) For Hills	1	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Assists Inspector in matters of education in hill areas
(d) For Sanskrit Education	1	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Assists Inspector in connection with Sanskrit education
(e) For Muslim Education	1	Graduate	175-175-200-15-275-EB-15-350-EB-20-450 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Assists Inspector in connection with Muslim education
Deputy Inspector of Schools	20	Graduate	175-15-250-20-350-25-400	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools	7	Graduate	175-15-250-20-350-25-400 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Assists Deputy Inspector
Superintendent of Normal Schools	3	Graduate	175-15-250-20-350-25-400 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Supervision and management of training

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
Inspector of Physical Training	4	Graduate with diploma in Physical Training	100-10-130-EB-6-190-10-250 plus Rs 25 as special pay	Inspection and organisation of physical education	
Sub-Inspector of Schools	76	Graduate	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250	Assists Deputy Inspector	
Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools	84	Passed matric and normal (3rd Year) Trained	75-2½-100-EB-4-120	Inspection of lower primary schools and mass literacy centres	
<i>Women's Branch</i>					
Inspectress of Schools	1	Graduate	200-200-225-20-425-EB-25-600 plus Rs 100 as special pay	Inspection of girls' schools	
Assistant Inspectress of Schools (a) General	1	Graduate	175-15-250-20-350-25-400 plus Rs 50 as special pay	Assists Inspectress of Schools	
(b) For Hills	1	Graduate	175-15-250-20-350-25-400 plus Rs 50 as special pay	Assists Inspectress in respect of education in hill areas	
Inspectress for Physical Training	2	Diploma in Physical Training	100-10-110-EB-6-190-EB-10-250	Inspection and organisation of physical education for girls	
B I H A R					
<i>Men's Branch</i>					
Director of Public Instruction	1	An eminent educationist with experience and administrative ability	1,300-100-2,000	Controls Education Department and is immediately responsible to government	
Deputy Director of Education	4	Graduate with experience and administrative ability	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000 plus Rs 150 as special pay	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties	

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale		Duties
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
Rs.					
B I H A R—(Contd.)					
Men's Branch—(Contd.)					
Inspector of Schools	4	Trained graduate with experience and administrative ability	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000	Inspection of all institutions (other than colleges) and specially of high and secondary training schools	
District Inspector of Schools	17	Trained graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of high, middle, primary and junior basic training schools and supervision of basic schools and social education centres	
District Superintendent of Elementary Education	17	Trained graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-20-750	Administration of primary and middle schools	
Superintendent of Basic and Social Education	4	Basic Trained graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Supervision of basic schools and social education centres	
Assistant Director of Education (Sanskrit)	1	M.A. in Sanskrit	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of Sanskrit tols, vidyalayas and pathshalas Adviser to the Director regarding Sanskrit education	
Assistant Director of Education (Islamic)	1	M.A. in Persian and Arabic	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of Madrasahs Adviser to the Director regarding Islamic Education	

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Assistant Director of Education (Planning)	1	Trained graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Responsible for planning work
Assistant Director of Education (Basic)	1	Basic Trained Graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Assists the Director in respect of basic education
Assistant Director of Education (Arts and Crafts)	1	Graduate trained in Fine Arts	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Assists the Director in respect of education in fine arts
Inspector of Students' Residences	1	Trained graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Supervision of college and school hostels including approved hostels
Craft Inspector	1	Specialist in Basic Craft	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection of craft work in all basic schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	57	Trained graduate	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection of middle, primary, junior basic training schools, senior and junior basic schools and social education centres in the sub-division
Assistant Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Post-graduate degree in Sanskrit	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection and supervision of Sanskrit institutions
Assistant Inspector of Basic Education	2	Trained graduate (Basic)	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Supervision of basic schools
Assistant Superintendent of Health and Physical Education	4	Graduate Trained in Physical Education	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Supervision of physical education in schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

B I H A R (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Deputy Superintendent of Education

(i) Headquarter	1			(i) Assists the Director in post-war planning
(ii) District	19	Trained graduate	150-10-230-EB-15-350	(ii) Assists the District Superintendent of Education
(iii) Hindi Prachar Scheme	2			(iii) Supervision and inspection of Hindi training centres
Sub-Inspector of Schools	354 +3	Trained graduate Inter, C.T.	(i) 100-5-130-EB-6-190 (ii) 75-4-95-EB-5-120-3-150	Inspection of primary schools and social education centres
Inspecting Maulavi	24	Passed Maulavi Examination or Marris C.T.	50-2-70-EB-2-90	Inspection of primary schools for Muslim education
Special Inspecting Officer for Mohammedan Education	4	Trained Graduate with knowledge of Urdu	100-5-130-EB-6-190	Inspection of schools having Mohammedans on rolls
Special Inspecting Officer for Depressed Classes	I +1 +1	Trained graduate Inter, C.T. Passed Matric and Trained	(i) 100-5-130-EB-6-190 (ii) 75-4-95-EB-10-3-150 (iii) 50-2-70-EB-2-90	Inspection of all kinds of schools in respect of pupils of depressed classes

1	2	3	4	5
Rs				
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Deputy Directress of Education	1	Trained graduate	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000	Inspection of girls' high schools and administration and direction of girls' education
District Inspector of Schools	9	Trained graduate	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of girls' high and middle schools and special classes for the teaching of needle work
BOMBAY				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	2,000-100-2,100-200-2,500	Incharge of the Education Department and adviser to the government in educational matters
Deputy Director of Education	7	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100 plus Rs. 100 as special pay	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
District Inspector of Schools	24	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree	21 in the scale of 350-30-650-EB-45-1,100 plus Rs. 100 as special pay 3 in the scale of 220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Inspection of secondary and special schools and primary training institutions and supervision of primary education in general
Inspector (a) for Drawing and Craft Work	1	High Proficiency Certificate in Drawing with administrative experience	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of all secondary schools so far as teaching of Drawing and Craft work is concerned
(b) for Visual Education	1	High academic qualifications with a certificate of training in Visual Education	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Incharge of visual education in all Institutions

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay—(Contd.)				
<i>Men's Branch—(Contd.)</i>				
(c) for Physical Education	1	Post-graduate degree with training in Physical Education	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Incharge of Physical education in all institutions
Assistant Educational Inspector of Schools	1	Trained graduate with administrative experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of secondary and special schools for boys and training institutions for men
Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools	25	Trained graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspection experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Inspection of primary, middle and high schools
Administrative officer of District School Boards	26	Trained graduate with 5 years' administrative or inspection experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650 plus Rs. 30 as special pay	Administration of schools under district school boards
Chief Inspector of Commerce Schools	1	No separate post. The principal of Commerce and Economics, Bombay acts as Chief Inspector of Commerce Schools also. For this additional work he is given a special pay of Rs. 150		Inspection of commerce schools
Assistant Inspector of Commerce Schools	1	Trained commerce graduate	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Assists the Chief Inspector of Commerce Schools in inspection work
Assistant Inspector for Drawing and Craft work	2	Matric with Art Master's certificate	200-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650	Assists the Inspector for Drawing and Craft work in the inspection work

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs	
Administrative Officer Municipal School Boards	18	Trained graduate	12 in the grade of 160-10-200-EB-10-250 and 6 in the grade of 70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200	Administration of municipal schools
Craft Organiser	5	Graduate with Training in Basic and Craft Education	160-10-200-EB-10-250	Supervision of craft and basic education in primary schools
Deputy Educational Inspector	3	Trained graduate	70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200 plus special pay of Rs. 30	Inspection of secondary and primary schools
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools	450	Trained Graduate Trained primary teacher	70-5-130-EB 6-160-8-200 70-5-140	Inspection and supervision of primary schools
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools (Basic and Crafts)	97	Basic Trained graduate Metric or Trained primary teacher	70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200 70-5-140	Inspection of craft schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspector of Girls' Schools	2	Trained post-graduate with sufficient administrative experience	350-30-650-EB-45-1100	Inspection of secondary and special schools for girls and training institutions for women
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools	71	Trained graduate Trained primary teacher	70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200 70-5-140	Inspection of primary schools for girls
MADHYA PRADESH				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained post-graduate	1,250-50-1,500	Direction and administration of Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3	Trained post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700 EB-30-850	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
M A D H Y A P R A D E S H—(Contd.)				
<i>Men's Branch—(Contd.)</i>				
Divisional Superintendent of Education	8	Trained post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Control and inspection of high and normal schools in the division
Officer on Special Duty (Physical Education)	1	Trained graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Assists the Director in respect of physical education.
District Inspector of Schools	25	Trained graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Control and inspection of Indian English middle and Indian middle schools in the district
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	296	Trained graduate	100-100-5-150-EB-5-200	Inspection of primary and Indian middle schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspector of Schools	3	Trained post-graduate	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Control and inspection of high and normal schools for girls
District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained post-graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Control and inspection of primary, Indian English middle and middle schools for girls.
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	22	Trained graduate	125-125-5-170-EB-6-200	Inspection of primary and Indian middle schools for girls

1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
M A D R A S <i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,500-150/2-1,800	Incharge of the Education Department and Commissioner for the government examinations
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3	Post-graduate degree with administrative or teaching experience	600-100/2-1,000 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Assists the Director in the administration of the Department
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative or teaching experience	600-100/2-1,000	Control and supervision of elementary education in the Division
Special Officer for Libraries and Adult Education	1	Trained post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Assists the Director in respect of social education and public libraries
District Education Officer	18	Trained post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700 New Scales Grade I—300-40/2-500-50/2-800 Grade II—230-30/2-260-40/2-500	Inspection of secondary and training-schools and control of elementary Schools
Technical Education Officer	1	B.E degree	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Assists the Director in respect of technical education
Basic Education Officer	2	Trained post-graduate with training in basic education	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Assists the Director in respect of basic education

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualification	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
M A D R A S (Contd.)				
<i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
Inspector of Oriental Schools	1	Trained post-graduate (in Sanskrit) with knowledge of more than one South Indian languages	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Inspection of schools for oriental education
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with a diploma of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Inspection of physical education activities in schools and supervision of the work of Regional Physical Inspectors
Special Education Officer for Pudukkottai	1	Trained post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee	230-30/2-260-40/2-340	Inspection of schools in Pudukkottai
Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools	1	Trained post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Inspection of Anglo-Indian schools
Special Officer Audio-Visual Education	1	Not prescribed	230-30/2-260-40/2-500	Assists the Director in respect of audio-visual education

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Deputy Inspector of Schools: (a) Senior Cadre	197	Trained graduate	Grade I—165-5-205-10-245 Grade II—85-5-125-10-175	Inspection of elementary and basic schools
(b) Junior Cadre	135	Trained graduate for a direct recruit and Secondary Grade Training in case of a promotee	65-5-105-125	Inspection of elementary schools
Regional Physical Inspector	4	Graduate with diploma in physical education	Grade I 200-10-250 Grade II 100-5-140-10-190	Inspection of secondary and elementary schools in respect of physical education
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	5	Trained post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate in case of a promotee	230/30-2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700 New Scale Grade I - 300 40/2-500-50/2-800 Grade II-230-30/2-260-40/2-500	Inspection of secondary and training schools for women
Woman Specialist in Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	230-30/2-260-40/2-500-50/2-700	Organisation of physical education (post held in abeyance)
ORISSA				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained post-graduate with foreign degree or diploma	1,300-100-1,800	Head of the Education Department

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

ORISSA—(Contd.)

Men's Branch—(Contd.)

Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained post-graduate with foreign degree or diploma	690-30-780-EB-40-860	Assists the Director
Adult (Social) Education Officer	1	Trained graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570-EB-30-690-30-780-EB-40-860	Organisation of social education
Organiser of Basic Education	1	Trained graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570-EB-30-690-30-780-EB-40-860	Organisation of basic education
Inspector of Schools	3	Trained graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570-EB-30-690-30-780-EB-40-860	Inspection of all schools-especially high schools
District Inspector of Schools	13	Trained graduate	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25-610-EB-30-700	Inspection of middle and elementary training schools
Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Trained graduate	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25-610-EB-30-700	Inspection of Sanskrit tols and schools. Adviser to the Director on all questions relating to Sanskrit education

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25-460	Organisation of physical education in colleges and high schools. Adviser to the Director in respect of physical education
Deputy Inspector of Schools	24	Trained graduate	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Inspection of middle and elementary training schools
Assistant Organiser of Basic Education	1	Trained graduate in Basic Education	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Assists the Organiser of Basic Education
Special Inspecting Officer (Mohammadan Education)	1	Trained graduate	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Inspection of madrassas. Urdu schools and Persian classes
Inspector of Physical Education	3	Graduate with training in Physical Education	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Organisation of physical education in secondary schools for boys
Assistant Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Graduate with knowledge of Sanskrit	70-2-74-3-98-4-110-EB-5-140	Inspection of Sanskrit tols and Sanskrit primary schools
Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools	252	Trained Inter or Matriculate or elementary trained	Trained Inter. Arts: 70-2-80-4-100-with 20 per cent as special pay Trained Matric 60-2-70-EB-2-90 with 20 per cent as special pay Elementary Training Passed 40-1-50-2-60	Inspection of primary and indigenous schools
Inspecting Maulavi	1	Fazil or Alim	50-2-70	Inspection of Urdu primary schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. O R I S S A—(Contd.) <i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained graduate	300-20-320-25-420-30-570- EB-30-690-30-780-EB-40-860	Inspection of girls' institutions. Adviser to the Director on girls' education
District Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained graduate	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25-610-EB-30-700	Inspection of middle and primary schools for girls, special classes for the teaching of needle work and zaranana schools
Deputy Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained graduate	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Inspection of middle and primary schools for girls, special classes for the teaching of needle work and zaranana schools
Inspectress of Physical Education	1	Graduate with training in Physical Education	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250 (starting salary Rs 155)	Organisation of physical education in secondary schools for girls
P U N J A B <i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,800-100-2,000	Incharge of the Education Department of the State

1	2.	3	Rs	4	5.
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,250-50-1,500		Assists the Director in the efficient administration of the Department
Inspector of Training Institutions	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-43-950-50-1,200		Inspection of training institutions
Inspector of Elementary Education	1	Post-graduate degree with experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200		Organisation of elementary education
Officer on Special Duty (National Cadet Corps)	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200		Organisation of N.C.C. training
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350-40-750-EB-40-950-50-1,200		Inspection of high and anglo-vernacular middle schools
Social Education Officer	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	250-25-550-EB-25-750		Organisation of social education
Deputy Divisional Inspector of Schools	6	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	250-25-550-EB-25-750		Assists Divisional Inspector of Schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools for Rural Science	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	250-25-550-EB-25-750		Responsible for all work connected with rural science
District Inspector of Schools	12	Trained graduate	250-25-550-EB-25-750		Inspection of primary and middle schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	99	Trained Graduate or graduate with diploma in Physical Education	8 in the grade of 250-10-300 91 in the grade of 110-8-190-EB-10-250		Inspection of primary Schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Post	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
PUNJAB—(Contd.)				
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	900-40-1-1,100	Assists and advises the Director on girls' education
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	400-25-625-EB-650-25-850	Inspection of schools for girls
Deputy Divisional Inspector of Schools	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	260-20-500-EB-30-650	Assists the Inspector of Schools
District Inspector of Schools	11	Trained graduate	250-10-300	Supervision and inspection of girls' primary and middle schools, Assists the Divisional Inspector of Schools in the inspection of high schools
Assistant Inspector of Schools for Domestic Science	2	Diploma in Domestic Science	250-10-300	Incharge of domestic science education
Assistant Inspector for Physical Education	1	Trained graduate with diploma in Physical Education	250-10-300	Inspection of physical training in girls' schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	13	Trained graduate	100-8-190-EB-10-250	Supervision and inspection of girls' primary schools

Rs.

UTTAR PRADESH

Men's Branch

Director of Education	1	Trained Post-graduate	1,700-50-2,000	Adviser to the government in educational matters and is responsible for the efficient running of the Department
Additional Director of Education	1	Not yet prescribed	800-1,800 plus Rs. 150 as special pay	Assists the Director in discharge of his duties
Deputy Director of Education	4	Trained post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200 plus special pay of Rs 100	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Regional Deputy Director of Education	5	Trained post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200 plus special pay of Rs 100	Over-all control of education in the region
District Inspector of Schools	51	Trained post-graduate	9 in the grade of 500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200 42 in the grade of 250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Supervision and control of education in the district
Officer on Special Duty (Secondary)	1	Trained post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Responsible for implementation of the scheme on re-organisation of secondary education
Officer on Special Duty (Language)-cum-Personal Assistant to Additional Director of Education	1	Trained post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Implementation of the language policy of the government and assists the Additional Director in his duties
Officer on Special Duty (Reorientation)	1	Trained post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Implementation of Reorientation Schemes

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
UTTAR PRADESH (Contd.)				
<i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
Inspector of Arabic Madrasahs	1	Trained post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Supervision of education in Arabic madrasahs and conduct of examinations
Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas	1	Trained post graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Inspection of Sanskrit pathshalas
Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas	3	Trained graduate	200-10-250-EB-10-310-EB-14-450	Assists the Inspectress of Sanskrit pathshalas
Assistant Inspector of Arts and Crafts	1	Arts and Crafts Specialist	200-10-250-EB-10-310-EB-14-450	Organisation and inspection of arts and crafts subjects in basic primary, junior high, higher secondary and normal schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	51	Trained post-graduate	200-10-250-EB-10-310-EB-14-450	Inspection of primary, junior high and training schools in the district
Deputy Inspector of Mohammedan Schools	5	Trained graduate	200-10-250-EB-10-310-EB-14-450	Inspection of Islamia schools and makhtabs
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	378	Trained graduate	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Inspection of primary schools in the circle and assists the Deputy Inspector of Schools

1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Assistant Directress of Education	1	Trained post-graduate	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Assists Director in the performance of his duties in respect of girl's education
Regional Inspectress of Girls' Schools	5	Trained post-graduate	250-25-400-EB-30-700-EB-50-850	Controls girls' education in districts
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools	51	Trained post-graduate	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Inspection and supervision of primary and junior high schools in rural areas
W I S T B E N G A L				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Not prescribed	1,800-100 2,000	Incharge of the Education Department and Educational Adviser to the government
Assistant Director of Public Instruction	2	Post-graduate degree	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists the Director in discharge of his duties
Chief Inspector of Schools				
(a) Primary and Basic Education	1	1st class post-graduate degree with teaching and inspection experience	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists Director in the over-all supervision of primary and basic education
(b) Secondary Education	1			Assists Director in the over-all supervision of secondary education
(c) Technical Education	1	Not yet prescribed	350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-1,200	Assists Director in the over-all supervision of technical education

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications		Pay Scale	Duties	
		2	3		4	5
1						
Rs.						
WEST BENGAL (Contd.)						
Men's Branch (Contd.)						
(d) Physical Education	1	Not yet prescribed		350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Organisation of physical education in the State	1
(e) Adult Education	1	Not yet prescribed		350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Organisation and expansion of adult education	1
(f) Social Welfare	1	Not yet prescribed		350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists the Director in the over-all supervision of social welfare homes	1
Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools	1	Ist class post-graduate degree with teaching and inspection experience		350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Inspection of Anglo-Indian schools	1
Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools :						
(a) Primary Education	1	Ist class post-graduate degree with teaching and inspection experience		350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists Chief Inspector of Schools (Primary and Basic Education)	1
(b) Basic Education	1	Not prescribed		350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists the Chief Inspector of schools (Primary and Basic Education)	1
(c) Secondary Education	1	Not prescribed		350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB-40-1,200	Assists the Chief Inspector (Secondary Education)	1

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Adult Education Officer	2	Not prescribed	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-550-25-750	Not prescribed
Assistant Inspector (Special Duties)	1	Trained post-graduate	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Attached to headquarters for special duties connected with enquiries to be made from time to time
District Inspector of Schools	23	Trained post-graduate	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Inspection of primary, middle and training schools
Inspector of Schools (Social Welfare)	1	Not prescribed	250-20-650-25-750	Assists the Chief Inspector (Social Welfare) in his duties
Inspector of Tols	2	Not prescribed	200-10-420-15-450	Inspection of tols
Assistant Inspector (Social Welfare)	1	Not prescribed	200-10-420-15-450	Assists the Chief Inspector (Social Welfare) in his duties
Assistant Inspector of Schools	47	Trained post-graduate for direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee	200-5-200	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Special Officer (Backward Classes Education)	1	Trained-graduate	200-5-250	Organisation of education of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes
Sub-Inspector of Schools	215	Trained-graduate	100-5-160-EB-5-215-EB-225	Inspection of primary schools
Chief Inspectress of Schools	1	First class post-graduate degree with teaching experience	<i>Women's Branch</i> 350-30-650-EB-680-40-960-EB 40-1,200	Inspection of girls' schools
District Inspectress of Schools	8	First class post-graduate degree with teaching experience	250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Inspection of primary, middle and training schools for girls

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Adult Education Officer	1	Not prescribed	Rs. 250-20-450-EB-20-610-EB-20-650-25-750	Incharge of social (adult) education
Inspector for Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	250-20-450-EB-20 610-EB-20-650-25-750	Incharge of physical education for women
Assistant Inspector of Schools	3	Post-graduate with teaching experience	200-5-250	Inspection of primary and middle schools
H Y D E R A B A D				
Men's Branch				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained graduate	1,500-75-1,800	Responsible for the efficient administration of the Education Department
Director of Technical Education	1	Engineering degree with 5 years' practical and 10 years' teaching experience	1,372-1,714	Direction, administration and control of technical education
Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Senior)	1	Trained graduate	1,200-50-1,400 plus Rs 150 as special pay	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	2	Trained graduate	600-30-720-40-1,000	Inspection of high schools and district inspectorates

1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Director of Technical Education Assistant Director Technical Education:	1	Engineering degree with sufficient practical and administrative experience	Rs. 500-30-720-40-1,000	Assists the Director of Technical Education in the discharge of his duties
(a) General	1	Engineering degree with sufficient experience	386-21-428-EB-26-688	Inspection of technical education in schools
(b) Inspection and Development	1	Engineering degree with sufficient practical and administrative experience	386-21-428-EB-26-688	Inspection of industrial schools and incharge of development schemes
Assistant Director Class II	6	Trained graduate	250-15-430-20-550	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Inspector of Physical Education	1	Trained graduate with diploma in Physical Education	250-15-430-20-550	Organisation of physical education in schools
Inspector of Games and Sports	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	250-15-430-20-550	Organisation and supervision of games and sports
District Inspector of Schools	18	Trained graduate	250-15-430-20-550	Inspection of middle and primary schools in the district
Special Officer Basic and Social Education	1	Trained graduate	250-15-430-20-550	Organisation and inspection of basic and social education
Deputy Inspector of Adult Education	2	Trained graduate	280-12-345	Inspection of adult schools and assists the special officer
Deputy Inspector of Schools	29 +112 + 16	Trained graduate Inter trained Metric trained	154-6-190-84-275 130-4-154-6-190 81-34-130	Inspection of primary schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Assistant Deputy Directress of Public Instruction	2	Trained graduate	Rs 250-15-430-20-550	Inspection of primary and secondary schools for girls
Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	250-15-430-20-550	Inspection of physical education in girls schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	1 + 1	Trained graduate Trained matric	154-6-190-8½-275 81-3½-130	Inspection of primary schools for girls
J A M M U A N D K A S H M I R				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post graduate degree	1,200-60-1,500	Over-all control of Education Department
Deputy Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	500-25-600-EB-40-800	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Inspector of Schools	2	Trained graduate	400-25-600	Inspection of primary, middle and high schools
Director of Physical Education	1	Post-graduate degree with diploma in physical education	200-15-350	Inspection of physical education in institutions

1	2	3	4	5
Officer on Special Duty	1	Post-graduate degree	Rs. 400 25-600	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Tehsil Education Officer	20	Trained graduate	200-15-350	Assists the Inspector of Schools
Chief Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained graduate	400-25-600	Over-all control of female education and inspection of girls' schools
Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained graduate	200-15-350	Assists the Chief Inspectress of schools
MADHYA BHARAT				
Men's Branch				
Director of Education	1	Trained graduate	1,000-40-1,200	Responsible for the efficient administration of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Education: Headquarters	1	Trained graduate	500-25-750	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Planning	1	Trained graduate	500-25-750	Assists the Director in educational planning
Regional	3	Trained graduate	500-25-750	Inspection and administration of educational institutions in the region
Assistant Director	1	Trained graduate	300-20-500	Assists the Director of Education
District Inspector of Schools	16	Trained graduate	300-20-500	Administration and inspection of primary and middle schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1.	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
MADHYA BHARAT (Contd.)				
<i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
Deputy Inspector of schools	3	Trained graduate	250-10-300	Assists the District Inspector of Schools
Assistant Inspector of Schools	85	Trained graduate	150-10-300	Assists the Deputy Inspector of Schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	2	Trained graduate	300-20-500	Administration, control and inspection of girls' schools
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools	4	Trained graduate	150-10-300	Assists the Inspectress of Schools in the inspection of primary and middle schools
MYSORE				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction		Graduate,	1,400 fixed	Direction and administration of the Education Department

1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3	Graduate	Rs. 1 in the grade of 700-50/2-800 2 in the grade of 500-50/2-750	Assists the Director
Chief Medical Inspector of Schools	1	Medical graduate and foreign diploma in medical inspection of school children	500-30-800	Medical inspection of school children
Inspector of Commercial Schools and Secretary Commercial Examination Board	1	Graduate	200-20-300	Inspection of commercial classes of high schools and conduct of commercial examinations
Medical Inspector of Schools	2	Medical graduate	150-450	Medical inspection of primary and middle school children
District Educational Officer	11	Graduate	300-25-500	Administration and inspection of all grades of schools in the district
Inspector of Sanskrit Schools	1	Graduate	60-5-90-EB-6-150	Inspection of Sanskrit schools and pathshalas and Sanskrit classes in middle schools
Superintendent of Practical Instruction Classes	1	Technically Qualified	130-10-200	Supervision and inspection of practical classes in middle schools
Agricultural Inspector	1	Licentiate or diploma in Agriculture	100-8-140-10-200	Inspection of agricultural classes in middle schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
M Y S O R E (Contd.)				
<i>Men's Branch (Contd.)</i>				
Director of Physical Education (Civil Station Bangalore)	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	Rs. 130-10-200	Direction and inspection of schools in respect of physical education
Inspector of Schools	117	Trained graduate	(i) 165-5-205-10-245 (ii) 130-10-200 (iii) 85-5-125-10-165 (iv) 60-5-90-EB-6-150	Administration and inspection of primary schools and inspection of middle schools in rural areas
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
District Educational Officer	1	Graduate	300-25-500	Administration and inspection of girls' schools
P E P S U				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,000-1,200	Efficient administration of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	2	Trained post graduate	350-800	Assists the Director in discharge of his duties

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Trained graduate	350-25-750	Inspection of high schools
Inspector of Primary Education	1	Trained graduate	200-600	All work relating to primary education
Deputy Divisional Inspector of Schools	3	Trained graduate	200-400	Assists the Divisional Inspector in inspection work
District Inspector of Schools	5	Trained graduate	200-400	Inspection of middle and lower middle schools
Social Education Officer	1	Trained graduate	200-400	Organisation of social education
Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	200-400	Inspection of physical education in schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	24	Trained graduate	130-190	Inspection of primary schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained graduate	200-400	Inspection of high and middle schools for girls
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained graduate	130-190	Inspection of primary schools
RAJASTHAN				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree or trained graduate	800-50-1200 plus a special pay of Rs 200	Direction, administration and control of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Education	3	Post-graduate or trained graduate with 5 years' administrative experience	500-25-700 plus a special pay of Rs 100	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

R A J A S T H A N (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Assistant Director of Education	1	Post-graduate or trained graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	Rs. 300-25-600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100	Incharge of establishment work
Adult Education Officer	1	Post-graduate or trained graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	300-25-600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100	Supervision and management of adult education
Inspector of Schools	8	Trained graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	300-25-600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100	Supervision and inspection of high, middle, primary and training schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	30	Trained graduate with 3 years' teaching experience	100-5-150-EB-10-200 plus a special pay of Rs. 75	Supervision of middle and primary schools
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	79	Trained matric	50-100 plus a special pay of Rs. 35	Supervision of primary schools

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspector of Schools	1	Post-graduate or trained graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	Rs. 300-25-600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100	Supervision and inspection of high, middle and primary schools for girls
Deputy Inspector of Schools	6	Trained graduate with 3 years' teaching experience	100-5-150-EB-10-200 plus a special pay of Rs. 75	Supervision of middle and primary schools
S A U R A S H T R A				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate	1,100-50-1,400	Administration, direction and control of the Education Department
Assistant Director of Education (Secondary Schools)	1	Trained graduate	400-20-600	Administration, direction and control of secondary schools
Assistant Director of Education (Primary Schools)	1	Trained graduate	400-20-600	Administration, direction and control of primary schools
District Educational Inspector of Schools	5	Graduate	185-15-320-20-460	Inspection and administration of educational institutions in the district
Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools	15	Graduate	125-7-160-8-200	Inspection of primary schools
Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools (Gujrati)	26	Under-graduate	106-5-150	Inspection of primary schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

S A U R A S H T R A (Contd.)

Men's Branch (Contd.)

Inspector of Physical Education	4 +1	Graduate Under-Graduate	Rs. 125-7-160-8-200 100-5-150	Inspection of physical education in schools
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	1	Graduate	Women's Branch 185-15-320	Inspection of girls' schools

T R A V A N C O R E - C O C H I N

Men's Branch

Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	800-1,000	Direction, administration and control of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained graduate	450-600	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Divisional Educational Officer	3	Trained graduate	450-600	Supervision of secondary and primary education in general

	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
District Educational Officer	9	Trained graduate	300-500	Inspection of high, training and special schools
Special officer for Private Secondary School Scheme	1	Trained graduate	300-500	To implement the scheme of private secondary schools
Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools	54	Trained graduate	150-250	Inspection of middle and Primary schools
Inspector of Muslim Education	1	Trained graduate	150-250	Inspection of teaching of Arabic in schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress of Schools	1 +1	Trained graduate Trained graduate	450-600 300-500	Inspection of high, training and special schools and supervision of primary education in general for girls
A J M E R				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	1,000-50-1,400	Head of the Education Department
Assistant Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	400-25-500-30-800	Incharge of development schemes and assists the Director in his duties
District Inspector of Schools	1	Post-graduate degree or trained graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Incharge of Hindustani education for boys upto middle standard and assists the Director in the inspection of high schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	5	Trained graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of middle, primary and basic schools for boys

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
A J M E R — (Contd.)				
Men's Branch—(Contd.)				
Assistant Social Education Officer	2	Trained graduate	Rs. 180-10-320-15/2-350	Organisation and inspection of social education centres
Women's Branch				
Inspectress of Schools	1	Post-graduate degree or trained graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Inspection of all girls' schools. Responsible for Secondary and primary education for girls. Assists the Director in the inspection of colleges for girls
Assistant Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of girls' middle, primary and basic schools
A. and N. ISLANDS				
Nil				
BHOPAL				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree	720-1,150	Administration, direction and control of education upto intermediate stage

1	2	3	4	5
District Inspector of Schools	3	Trained graduate	Rs. 225-400	Inspection of middle and primary schools and assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	19	Trained graduate	100-200	Inspection of middle and primary Schools
COORG				
State Education Officer	1	Trained graduate	300-25-500	General supervision of education and inspection of high schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	3	Trained graduate	100-5-120-8-200-10-300	Supervision and inspection of middle and primary schools
Chief Social Education Officer	1	Trained graduate	160-10-300	Organisation of social education
Social Education Officer	4	Trained matriculate and trained in Social Education	68-4-120-5-170	Assists the Chief Social Education Officer
DELHI				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate with 5 years' administrative experience	1,000-50-1,400	Administration and supervision of the Education Department
Deputy Director of Education	1	Post-graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	600-1,150	Inspection and supervision of all aided, government high and higher secondary schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
DELHI (Contd.)				
Men's Branch(Contd.) Rs.				
Assistant Director of Education	1	Trained graduate with 5 years' administrative experience	400-25-500-30-800	Assists the Director in the inspection of high and higher secondary schools and acts as Secretary to the Board of Higher Secondary Education
Assistant Director of Education (Social Education)	1	Trained graduate with 5 years' administrative experience	400-25-500-30-800	Organisation, implementation and supervision of Social education
District Inspector of Schools (Urban)	1	Trained graduate with 5 years' experience	400-25-500-30-800	Inspection of schools upto middle standard in urban areas
District Inspector of Schools (Rural)	1	Trained graduate with 5 years' experience	400-25-500-30-800	Inspection and implementation of basic education scheme in rural areas
Enforcement Assistant	1	Trained graduate	200-10-300	Enforcement of compulsory education in rural areas
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	9	Trained graduate with experience	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of primary and middle schools for boys
Supervisor of Physical Education	1	Trained graduate with diploma in Physical education	180-10-320-15/2-350	Organisation and supervision of Physical education in schools for boys

1	2	3	4	5
Assistant Social Education Officer	4	Graduate	Rs. 180-10-320-15/2-350	Supervision of social education centres in rural areas
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Assistant Directress of Education	1	Trained graduate	400-25-500-30-800	Administration and Inspection of girls' education
Assistant District Directress of Schools	2	Trained graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Inspection of girls' primary and middle schools
Supervisor of Physical Education	1	Trained graduate with diploma in Physical education	180-10-320-15/2-350	Organisation and supervision of physical education for girls
Domestic Science Directress	1	Trained graduate	180-10-320-15/2-350	Supervision of schools in respect of Domestic Science
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Not yet prescribed	600-40-1,000-50-1,150	Head of the Education Department (Post lying vacant)
Deputy Director of Education	1	Trained post-graduate	250-25-550-EB-25-750	Head of the Education Department
District Inspector of Schools	5	Trained graduate	250-25-550-EB-25-750	Inspection of high and middle schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	11	Trained graduate	2 in the grade 200-10-250 9 in the grade 150-10-220	Inspection of lower middle and primary schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications		Pay Scale	Duties
		3	4		
1	2			4	5
HIMACHAL PRADESH (Contd.)					
Inspector of schools (Physical education)	1	Trained graduate in Physical education	Rs. 150-10-220		Organisation of physical education in schools
Assistant Inspector of Schools (Physical education)	1	Matriculate trained in Physical education	50-3-80-4-100		Assists the Inspector of Schools (Physical education) in his duties
<i>Women's Branch</i>					
Supervisor of Girls' Schools	1	Trained graduate	260-20-500/30-650		Inspection of girls' middle and primary schools
KUTCH					
Director of Education	1	Trained graduate with 10 years' teaching experience	600-40-1,000-50/2-1,150		General supervision, administration, inspection and planning of educational activities in the State
Assistant Director of Education	1	Trained graduate	220-20-500		Assists Director in the discharge of his duties
Inspector of Arts and Crafts	1	Graduate with diploma in Arts	250-15-400		Inspection and organization of teaching of arts and crafts in schools

1	2	3	4	5
Inspector of Schools	1	Trained graduate	Rs. 210-15-300	Inspection of primary schools
MANIPUR				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Inspector of Schools	1	Trained graduate	175-15-250-EB-20-350-EB-25-400	Administration and inspection of schools
Deputy Inspector of Schools	2	Trained graduate	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250 plus Rs 50 as special pay.	Inspection of primary and middle schools
Director Youth Welfare and Social Education Officer	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical education	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250 plus Rs. 50 as special pay	Organisation of youth welfare and social education programmes.
Sub-Inspector of Schools	4	Trained Matric	75-24-100-EB-4-120	Inspection of primary schools
Desi Kasarat Demonstrator	1	Not prescribed	50-3-80	Demonstration of desi kasarat
Inspecting Pandit	3	Not prescribed	40-1-45-EB-2-55	Inspection of primary schools
Inspecting Maulvi	1	Not prescribed	40-1-45-EB-2-55	Inspection of madrasahs
N. E. F. A.				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Education Officer	1	Trained graduate	250-800	Administration and direction of Education Department and inspection of high, middle, primary and training institutions.
Assistant Education Officer	10	Trained graduate	175-450	Assists Education Officer.
Sub-Inspector of Schools	7	Graduate	100-250	Organisation and inspection of primary and basic schools

APPENDIX—A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(Contd.)

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale		Duties
			1	2	
1	2	3	4	5	
TRIPURA					
<i>Men's Branch</i> Rs.					
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree with 10 years' teaching and 3 years' administrative experience	350-30-680-40-1,200 plus special pay Rs. 170	Head of Education Department	
Inspector of Schools	3	Trained graduate	200-10-420-15-450	Inspection and control of Education Department (one post is lying vacant)	
Assistant Inspector of Schools	2	Trained graduate	100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225	Inspection of middle, primary, basic and adult schools	
Sub-Inspector of Schools	12	Trained graduate or under-graduate with proficiency in tribal language.	100-5-160	Inspection of middle and primary schools.	
<i>Women's Branch</i>					
Inspector of Schools	1	Trained graduate	200-10-420-15-450	(Post lying vacant)	
Inspector of	1	Trained graduate	100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225	Inspection of girls' middle schools	

1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
VINHYA PRADESH				
<i>Men's Branch</i>				
Director of Education	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	1,000-50-1,400	Administration, supervision and planning of school education
Deputy Director of Education	3	Post-graduate degree with experience	350-850	Supervision and inspection of high schools
District Inspector of Schools	8	Trained graduate or graduate with experience	225-400	Supervision and inspection of middle schools
Social Education Officer	1	Graduate	150-5-200-EB-10-300	Incharge of Social education
Deputy Inspector of Schools	7	Graduate preferably trained	150-10-250	Assists the District Inspector in his duties
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	16	Trained graduate	100-5-200	Inspection of Hindi middle schools
Supervisor	14	Passed middle and experienced	60-3-75	Inspection of primary schools and supervision of middle schools
<i>Women's Branch</i>				
Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained graduate or graduate with experience	225-400	Supervision of girls' schools

APPENDIX--B **Scales of pay of Teachers in Primary Schools**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	

Rs.

A N D H R A

Govt.	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained Passed Higher Elementary Examination and Trained Passed Lower Elementary Examination and Trained	45-3-60-2-90	Rs 18 for pay upto Rs. 20, Rs. 19 for pay between Rs. 21 and Rs. 39, Rs. 21 for pay of Rs. 40, Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60 and Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100	House Rent Allowance: <i>In towns, with a population of 50,000 or above:</i> Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 and Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100.	<i>In other municipal or taluka towns:</i> Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150.
			30-1-50			
			23-1-35			

APPENDIX—B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness		Others
1	2	3	4	5		6

Rs.

A S S A M

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed middle and normal trained	40-1-45-EB-2-55	40 per cent (50 per cent in hills) of pay upto Rs. 30 and 20 per cent (25 per cent in hills) of pay for pay between Rs. 31 and Rs. 60.	Additional pay Rs. 6 plus Rs. 13/8 in lieu of free ration or rice concession
		(ii) Passed middle and guru trained	35-1-40-EB-1-45		
		(iii) Passed middle	30-1-35-EB-1-40		
Local Boards	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed middle and trained	35-1-40-EB-1-45	..	Rs. 10 as city allowance for teachers residing in cities
		(ii) Passed middle	30-1-35-EB-1-40	..	
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle	30 fixed	..	

Rs.

BIHAR

1	2	3	4	5	6
Government	Head Master	Passed matric and trained	50-2-70-EB-2-90	40 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 17/8 and a maximum of Rs. 25	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed matric and trained (ii) Passed middle and trained	-do- 45-2-55-EB-2-75		
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B. Sc and trained.	75-4-95-EB-5-120-3-150	Local Board Schools. As in Government Schools or at a flat rate of Rs. 10	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Inter. and trained or B.A. or B.Sc. (ii) Passed matric and trained or passed Inter. (iii) Passed middle and trained or passed matric (iv) Passed upper primary and trained (v) Passed upper primary	50-2-70-EB-2-90 40-1-50-EB-1-60 30-1/2-40 25-1/2-35 20-1/2-30		
				Private Schools. Rs. 10 (minimum)	

APPENDIX—B **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Rs.						
BOMBAY						
Government/ Local Boards	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and trained	(a) 55-24-90 (b) Grade) 40-1-50. EB-14-65	Rs 35 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and 100		
		(11) Passed Primary School Certificate Examination	35-35-1-40			
				Rs. 10 as special pay for those who are third year trained or have passed secondary school certificate examination and are trained.		
				Primary trained Headmasters of practising schools attached to Government primary training colleges get a special pay of Rs. 15 and assistant teachers in such schools who have put in 10 years' continuous service are paid a special pay of Rs. 5.		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		House Rent allowance :—
					<i>In Bombay :</i> Rs. 10 for pay upto Rs. 54 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100
					<i>In Ahmedabad :</i> Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 54 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100
					<i>In Hubli, Poona, Sholapur and Surat :</i> Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 54 and Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100
				2/3rd of the rates prevalent in government schools (minimum)	...
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and trained Passed Primary School Certificate Examination	30-2-40 (minimum scale of pay) 20-1-30 (minimum scale of pay)		
M A D H Y A P R A D E S H					
Government	Head Master : Men Women	Passed Middle and trained Passed Middle and trained	45-24-50-2-60-EB-2-80 50-3-80-EB-24-100		Rs. 5 as house rent allowance in Nagpur, Jabalpur and Amravati only

APPENDIX—B **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

MADHYA PRADESH—(Contd.)

Local Boards	Asstt. Teacher Men	(i) Passed middle and trained	Rs. 30-1-40-EB-2-60 (starting salary Rs. 32)	Rs. 26 (Rs. 28 in Nagpur and Jabalpur) for pay below Rs. 45 and Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Nagpur and Jabalpur) for pay above Rs. 45	Rs. 3 for men teachers and Rs. 5 for women teachers as house rent allowance in Nagpur and Jabalpur only and Rs. 1/8 as D D A, in places declared dear by government
		(ii) Passed middle	30-1-35		
	Women	(i) Passed middle and trained	40-2-60-EB-2-70-24-75 (starting salary Rs. 44)		
		(ii) Passed middle	40-2-50		
	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and trained	30-1-50		
Private				Rs. 23 in schools opened under development schemes and managed by janapad sabhas. In others Rs. 15 (minimum)	
	Head Master/ Asstt Teacher	Passed middle and trained	Rs. 30 (minimum)	Rs. 15 (minimum)	

[illegible]

APPENDIX—B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
-1	2	3	4	5	6

M A D R A S—(Contd.)

Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(ii) Passed Higher Elementary Examination and trained	Rs. 30-1-45	and Rs. 60 and Rs. 24 for pay between Rs 61 and Rs. 100	5 if the number of students in the school exceeds 300
		(iii) Passed Lower Elementary Examination and trained	23-1-33		
		(i) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate and trained	40-1-48 (minimum pay scale)		
		(ii) Passed Higher Elementary Examination and trained	30-1-33 (minimum pay scale)		
		(iii) Passed Lower Elementary Examination and trained	20 fixed		
		(iv) Senior basic trained teachers if employed in basic schools	45-3-60-2-90		

	1	2	3	4	5	6
				R s.		
	O R I S S A					
Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Pensionable Posts . (i) Passed matric or passed middle and senior trained (ii) Passed middle and higher elementary trained (iii) Passed middle and lower elementary trained	40-1-50-2-60 34-I-39-EB-1-44 24- 1 -34	Rs 19 for pay upto Rs. 44 and Rs. 20 for pay between Rs 45 and Rs. 100		A flat rate increment of Rs. 4
		Non-pensionable posts : (i) Passed matric (ii) Passed middle and senior trained (iii) Passed middle and higher elementary trained (iv) Passed middle and lower elementary trained (i) Passed middle and senior trained (ii) Passed middle or passed upper primary and trained	40-1-50-2-60 30- 1 -40 3 - 1 -40 22- 1 -30 30- 1 -40 22- 1 -30	... ...		A flat rate increment of Rs. 4
Local Boards and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher					

APPENDIX—B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
P U N J A B					
Government (Basic primary Schools only)	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Basic trained graduate	110-8-190-EB-10-250		Temporary allow- ance equal to two increments for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100
		(ii) Passed middle and S.V. trained	50-3-80-EB-4-100		
		(iii) Passed matric and basic trained	47½-2-67½-EB-3- 97½-97½-EB-4-17½		
Local Boards	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and J.V. trained	47½-2-67½-EB-3-97½ EB-4-117½		Rs 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, and Rs 40 for pay bet- ween Rs. 51 and Rs. 150
	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and J.V. trained	40-2-60(2)-3-90(3)- 4-110		
UTTAR PRADESH					
Government Girls' Schools	Head Master Asstt. Teacher	Passed matric and trained Passed middle and trained	45-2-65-EB-3-80 (a) 35-2-45-EB-2- 65 (b) 25-1-30-EB-1- 40-EB-1-45		Rs 20 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs 25 for pay bet- ween Rs. 51 and Rs. 100

1	2	3	4	5	6
Local Boards	Head Master Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and trained (i) Passed middle and trained (ii) Passed middle There are no uniform scales of pay	Rs. 45-1-50-EB-1-55-EB-1-60 35-1-40-EB-1-45-EB-1-50 30 fixed	Rs. 12 for pay upto Rs. 40 and Rs. 13 for pay above Rs. 40	...
Private		WEST BENGAL			
Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed matric and trained	35-4/2-75-5/2-80	25 per cent of pay	Head master's allowance: Rs. 15 for 5-teacher schools and Rs. 5 for 2-teacher schools
Local Boards (Corporation Schools)	Head Master	<i>In Cooch—Behar (formerly Princely State)</i>			Additional compensatory allowance: Rs. 5
		(i) Passed matric	35	Rs. 25	
		(ii) Passed middle	28	Rs. 25	
		B.A. or B.Sc. or passed inter. and trained with 10 years' teaching experience in corporation schools or passed Sastri Examination Part I of Kasi Vidyapith and senior trained with 10 years' experience as a teacher in a Corporation free primary school	80-5-150	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150.	Rs. 10 as travelling allowance for lady teacher only

APPENDIX—B

Scales of pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asst. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	

WEST BENGAL—(Contd.)

Asstt. Head Master	Passed inter. or passed Shastri examination Part I from Kasi Vidyalaya and senior trained or passed matric and trained or Passed matric and junior trained with 10 years' teaching experience in Corporation schools	Rs. 70-4-90-5-130	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50. Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150.
	(i) Passed matric	60-4-80-5-120	
Asstt. Teacher	(ii) Passed middle and junior trained	60-2-70-3-85	

Private

There are no uniform scales of pay.

HYDERABAD

Government and Private	Head Master	(i) Passed matric and trained or passed inter.	81-34-130	Rs. 15/7 for pay upto Rs. 43, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 44 and Rs. 86.	(a) Rs. 5 as head master's allowance in major primary schools (b) House rent
		(ii) Passed middle and trained or passed matric	54-2-56-24-81-EB-34-984		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed middle and trained or passed metric (ii) Passed middle (iii) With lower qualifications	Rs. 54-2-56-24-81-EB-34-98½ 42-2-54 30-14-42½	Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 87 and Rs. 172 and 17½ per cent of pay above Rs. 172	allowance: Rs. 2/9 (Rs. 4/4 at head-quarters) for pay upto Rs. 43, Rs. 4/4 (Rs. 6 at head-quarters) for pay between Rs. 44 and Rs. 86 and Rs. 6 (Rs. 10 at head-quarters) for pay between Rs. 87 and Rs. 172
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements			
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
Government	Head Master	Passed metric and trained or passed Inter.	50-5-90-EB-6-120	...	...
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and trained or passed metric	50-5-90-EB-6-120	...	...
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements			
Private		There is no uniformity in the scales of pay			
		MADHYA BHARAT			
Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed middle and trained (ii) Passed middle	40-3-70-75 30-1-40	In Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain: Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 39 and Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150.	Rs. 10 as head master's allowance in schools with 100 or more pupils

APPENDIX—B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
MADHYA BHARAT—(Contd.)					
In Other Districts.					
Rs. 21 for pay upto Rs. 39 and Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150.					
Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements				
Private	There are no uniform scales of pay				
MYSORE					
Government	In Bellary District only Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed matric and trained (ii) Passed higher elementary examination and trained (iii) Passed lower elementary examination and trained	45-3-60-2-90 30-1-50 23-1-25	Rs. 19 for pay between Rs. 21 and Rs. 40, Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60 and Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100	
Local Boards/ Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed matric and trained (ii) Passed higher elementary examination and trained (iii) Passed lower elementary examination and trained	35-1-45 27-1-30 20 (fixed)	...	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
Government/ Private	<i>In Other Districts</i> Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed upper primary examination and trained (ii) Passed upper primary examination	30-14-45-2-55 25-1-30-EB-1-45	Rs. 17 (Rs. 20 in Bangalore City) for pay upto Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 (Rs. 23 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 80	...
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements			
			P E. P. S. U.		
Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and trained	(a) 50-3-80-4-100 (b) 40-2-60 (c) 40 fixed	Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 for pay bet- ween Rs. 51 and Rs. 100	...
Local Boards/ Private		There are no regular scales of pay			
			R A J A S T H A N		
Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed middle and trained (2 years' train- ing) (ii) Passed middle and trained (1 year's train- ing) (iii) Passed middle	(a) 80 (b) 65-2-75 (c) 40-1-45-EB-2- 55-EB-2-65 40-1-45-EB-2-55 35-1-40	Rs. 15 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 59 and Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 99	Rs. 5 as head master's allow- ance in schools with 5 or more teachers

APPENDIX-B **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
SAURASHTRA					
Government	Head Master :		105-5-120		
	(A) Schools with enrolment of more than 600				
	(B) Schools with enrolment between 401 and 600	Passed primary school certificate examination and trained (3 years' training)	85-3-100		
	(C) Schools with enrolment between 201 and 400		65-5/2-80		Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150.
	(D) Other Schools		40-1½-55-EB-2-65		..
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed primary school certificate examination and trained (3 years' training)	40-1½-55-EB-2-65		
		(ii) Passed primary school certificate examination and trained (2 years' training)	35-1-40		Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
Local Boards		(iii) Passed primary school certificate examination and trained (one year's training)	32-1-40		
Private		(iv) Passed primary school certificate examination (shaltant)	30-1-40		
		There are no schools under these managements			
		There are no regular scales. Pay varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65			
		TRAVANCORE COCHIN			
Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed matric and trained	30-1-40-2-50	Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 25 and Rs. 45 and Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 46 and Rs. 150	Rs. 3 as head master's allowance
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements			
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed matric and trained	30 fixed	...	Rs. 5 as head master's allowance
		AJMER			
Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master Asstt. Teacher	Passed matric and trained	68-4-120-EB-5-170	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200.	Rs. 15 as head master's allowance
		(i) Passed middle and S.V. trained or passed matric and trained	68-4-120-EB-5-170		
		(ii) Passed middle and J.V. trained or passed matric	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130		
		(iii) Passed lower middle and J.V. trained	50-2-60-3-90		
		(iv) Passed middle	35-1-40-2-60		

APPENDIX—B **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
1	2	3	4	Dearness	Others
Rs.					
A. & N. ISLANDS					
(A) Andaman					
Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed matric and trained	68-4-120-EB-5-170	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Special allowance: 33½ per cent of pay in South Andaman and 40 per cent in North Andaman for persons recruited from the mainland
		(ii) Passed matric	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130		
		(iii) Passed middle and trained	50-2-60-3-90		
		(iv) Passed middle	35-1-40-2-60		
(B) Nicobar					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	80-5-120-8-200-10-300	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Special allowances. 15 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 15 for persons recruited locally and 45 per cent of pay for persons recruited from the mainland
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle	(a) 35-1-40-2-60 (b) 40 fixed (c) 20 fixed		
Local Boards and Private		There are no schools under these managements			

Special allowance: 33½ per cent of pay in South Andaman and 40 per cent in North Andaman for persons recruited from the mainland

Special allowances: 15 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 15 for persons recruited locally and 45 per cent of pay for persons recruited from the mainland

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs					
BHOPAL					
Government	Head Master	Passed matric and trained	45-24-50-2-60-EB-65-3-80-2-100	Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 44 and Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100	Rs. 15 as special pay
	Asstt. Teacher	<i>New recruits.</i>			
		(i) Passed matric and trained or passed matric with 3 years' experience	45-24-50-2-60-EB-65-3-80-2-100		
		(ii) Passed matric with less than 3 years' experience	45 fixed	Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 44 and Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100	
		<i>For existing personnel:</i>			
		(i) Passed matric or vernacular middle and trained	45-24-50-2-60-EB-65-3-80-2-100		
		(ii) With lower qualifications	30-1-40-EB-2-60		
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements			
Private		There are no uniform scales of pay. Minimum salary is Rs. 30			
COORG					
Government/ Private	Head Master	Passed middle and trained	50-2-60-3-90	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed middle and trained	40-2-50-3-80		
		(ii) Passed middle	35-1-40-2-60 (Starting salary Rs. 40 for matric)		

APPENDIX--B **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools--(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances	
			3	4	Dearness	Others
1	2	3		4	5	6
Rs.						
COORG--(Contd.)						
Local Boards	Head Master	(i) Passed matric and trained	68-4-120-5-170			for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200
		(ii) Passed middle and trained	50-2-60-3-90			..
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed matric and trained	40-2-50-3-80			
		(ii) Passed middle	35-1-40-2-60 (Starting salary Rs. 40 for matric)			
DELHI						
Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master	Passed matric and trained	68-4-120-EB-5-170			Rs. 15 as head master's allowance
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed middle or matric and S.V. trained	68-4-120-EB-5-170			House rent allowance : Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 54,

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs		
		(ii) Passed middle and trained or passed matric	55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Rs 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250
		(iii) J.V. trained teacher	50-2-60-3-90		
		(iv) Passed middle	35-1-40-2-60		City compensatory allowance : Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 5 for pay range Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 250.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed middle and S.V. or basic trained (ii) Passed middle and J.V. trained (iii) Passed matric (iv) Passed primary	50-3-80-4-100 40-2-60-3-90 40 fixed 30 fixed	Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100	...
Local Boards	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and trained (i) Passed middle and trained (ii) Passed matric (iii) Passed middle	35-3-50/3-65 35-3-50/3-65 30-2-40 25-1-30	Rs. 25 Rs. 25 Rs. 25 Rs. 25	... ... ... ...

Private

There are no uniform scales of pay

APPENDIX—B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs

K U T C H

Government	Head Master	(i) Passed matric and trained middle and (ii) Passed matric or passed matric middle and (i) Passed matric middle and (ii) With lower qualifications	52-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 40-1-50-EB-1½-65 20-1-50-EB-1½-65 40 (fixed)	Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100	Rs. 5 for Baroda trained and Rs. 3 for local trained
	Asstt. Teacher				

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

There is no uniformity in the scales of pay. It ranges between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80

M A N I P U R

(A) Valley

Government	Head Master Upper Primary	(i) Passed middle and normal trained (ii) Passed matric	75-2½-100-EB-4-120 55-2-75-EB-3-90	15 per cent of pay 20 per cent of pay	Additional allowance Rs 6
	Lower Primary	Passed middle	30-1-35-EB-1-40	40 per cent of pay	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Asstt Teacher Upper Primary Lower Primary	Passed matric (i) Passed middle (ii) Passed middle and—guru trained	Ra. 55-2-75-EB-3-90 30-1-35-EB-1-40 35-1-40-EB-1-45	20 per cent of pay 40 per cent of pay 20 per cent of pay	
	Head Master Upper Primary Lower Primary Asstt. Teacher Upper Primary	Passed Matric Passed Middle (i) Passed matric (ii) Passed middle	55-2-75-EB-3-90 30-1-35-EB-1-40 55-2-75-EB-3-90 40-1-50-EB-2½-65	20 per cent of pay 40 per cent of pay 20 per cent of pay 20 per cent of pay	Additional allow- ance Rs. 6
	Lower Primary	Passed middle	30-1-35-EB-1-40	40 per cent of pay	
Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements				
Private	There is no uniformity in the scales of pay				
	T R I P U R A				
Government	Head Master	Passed matric and trained	55-3-91-3-118-4-130 (with five advance increments)	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50. Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150	Special pay Rs. 15 compensatory allowance Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 34, Rs. 7/8 for pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 60, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 80 and Rs. 12/8 for pay between Rs. 81 Rs 140
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed matric and trained (ii) Passed matric or passed middle and trained (iii) Passed middle	55-3-91-3-118-4-130 (with five advance increments) 55-3-91-3-118-4-130 35-4/2-75-5/2-80		

APPENDIX—B **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements				
	There is no uniformity in the scales of pay				
VINDHYA PRADESH					
Government	Head Master	Passed Hindi middle and trained	45-24-50-2-60-EB-65-3-80-2-100	Rs. 21 for pay upto Rs. 27, Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 28 and 44 and Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100	
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Hindi middle	30-1-40-2-60		
Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements				
	There are no regular scales of pay				

APPENDIX—C Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

ANDHRA

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(a) 165-5-205-10-245	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300.	Head master's allowance: Rs. 25 if the enrolment exceeds 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. (ii) B.A. or B.Sc. (iii) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and trained	(b) 85-5-125-10-175 85-5-125-10-175 85 fixed 45-3-60-2-90		

House rent allowance:
In towns with a population of 50,000 or above: Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80, Rs. 9 for pay bet-

APPENDIX—C

Scales of pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
A N D H R A—(Contd.) Rs.						
Local Boards/ Private	Head Master	(iv) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination	45 fixed			ween Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 <i>In other Municipal, taluka and head quarter towns:</i> Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B. T. or B.Ed. (i) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and trained	75-5-145 45-2-85	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200	Head master's allowance: Rs. 25 if enrolment exceeds 500 and Rs. 10 if enrolment is 500 or less	

APPENDIX—C Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness		Others
1	2	3	4	5		
BIHAR						
Government	Head Master	Passed matric and trained with 2 years' teaching experience	(i) 150-10-250-EB-10-350 (ii) 100-5-130-EB-6-190 (iii) 60-2-80-EB-2-100	40 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 17/8 and maximum of Rs. 25	Head master's allowance Rs. 15 (in senior basic schools only)	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed matric and trained (ii) Passed middle and trained (i) B.A./B.Sc. and trained (ii) Passed Inter. and trained or B.A. or B.Sc. (i) Passed matric and trained or passed Inter. (ii) Passed middle and trained or passed matric	50-2-70-EB-2-90 45-2-55-EB-2-75 75-4-95-EB-5-120-EB-3-150 60-2-80-EB-2-100 45-2-55-2-75 (a) 40-1-50-EB-1-60 (b) 35-2-45-EB-1-55 25-4-35 25-4-30			
Local Boards and Private	Head Master			Rs. 10 (minimum)		
	Asstt. Teacher					
		(iii) Passed upper primary and trained (iv) Others		Rs. 10 (minimum)		

APPENDIX—C

Scales of pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
1	2	3	4	Dearness	Others
Rs.					
B O M B A Y—(Contd.)					
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	80-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C./T.D.	74-4-114-EB-4-130-6-160		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	80-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200		
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C./T.D.	74-4-114-EB-4-130-6-160		
		(iii) Matric and S.T.C./T.D.	56-2-76-EB-2-80-4-120 with four advance increments to passed Inter. and S.T.C. or T.D.		
M A D H Y A P R A D E S H					
Government	Head Master : Men	(i) Passed matric and trained	125-5-175	Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Nagpur and Jabalpur), House rent allowance (in Nagpur and Jabalpur only) : Rs. 5 for those whose star-	
		(ii) Passed middle and trained	50-3-80-EB-24-100		
	Women	(i) Passed matric and trained	150-5-200		
		(ii) Passed middle and trained	60-5-100-ER-5-125		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
Asstt. Teacher - Men	(i) Passed trained	matric and	(a) 100-5-150 (Se- lection grade) (b) 60-60-3-84-84- EB-4-120 (two advance increments for those with diploma in teaching) 45-24-50-2-60-EB- 2-80		ting salary is Rs. 100 or less and Rs 7 for others
Women	(i) Passed trained	matric and	(a) 125-5-175 (Sele- ction grade) (b) 70-70-3-94-94- EB-4-130 (two advance increments for those with diploma in teaching) 50-3-80-EB-24-100	Rs 33 (Rs 35 in Nagpur and Jabalpur)	House rent allow- ance (in Nagpur and Jabalpur only): Rs 5 for those whose starting salary is Rs. 100 or less and Rs. 7 for others
Local Boards and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed matric and trained	The minimum pay is Rs. 30	Rs. 30	...

APPENDIX—C **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools (Contd.)**

Management	Headmaster/ Asstt. Teacher	2	Minimum Qualifications	3	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
						Dearness		Others
1					4	5	6	
Rs.								
M A D R A S								
Government	Head Master		B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(a) 165-5-205-10-245	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 <i>In Madras City:</i> Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 and 10 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 150			
	Asstt. Teacher		(b) 85-5-125-10-175 (starting salary Rs. 100)					
			(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	85-5-125-10-175 (starting salary Rs. 100)				
			(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	85 fixed				
			(iii) Passed' Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and secondary grade trained	45-3-60-2-90	Head master's allowance: Rs. 25 if the enrolment exceeds 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less House rent allowance: <i>In Madras City:</i> Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 and 10 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 150			
			(iv) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination	45 fixed				

1	2	3	4	5	6
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145	Rs. 22, for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200	<i>In towns with population of 50,000 or above :</i> Rs. 7 for pay bet- ween Rs. 40 and Rs. 80, Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 <i>In other municip- alities or taluk headquarters</i> Rs. 3 for pay up- to Rs. 150 Head master's al- lowance. Rs. 25 if enrolment ex- ceeds 500 and Rs. 10 if enrolment is 500 or less
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certi- ficate Examination and trained	45-2-85		
		(ii) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certi- ficate Examination	30 fixed		

Rs.

APPENDIX—C **Scale of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

O R I S S A

Government	Head Master	(i) B A or B Sc. and trained	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Rs. 19 for pay upto Rs. 44. Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100, Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 Rs. 29 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	...
		(ii) Passed Inter and trained	70-2-80-4-100		
		(iii) Passed matric and trained or passed Inter	50-2-70-EB-2-90 (starting salary Rs 60)		
		(iv) Passed matric	50-2-70-EB-2-90		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B A or B Sc. and trained	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250		...
		(ii) B A or B Sc.	70-2-74-3-98-4-110-EB-5-140		
		(iii) Passed Inter. and trained	70-2-80-4-100		
		(iv) Passed matric and trained or passed Inter.	50-2-70-EB-2-90 (starting salary Rs 60)		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
Local Boards		(v) Passed matric	50-2-70-EB-2-90		
		(vi) Passed middle and senior trained	40-1-50-2-60		
		(vu) Passed middle and higher elementary trained	34-1-39-EB-1-44		
		(viii) Passed middle or passed upper primary and lower elementary trained	24-1-31		
	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.Ed.	130-10-200-10-EB-250		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	100-5-150-EB-8-190-EB-10/2-210		
		(ii) Passed Inter and trained or B.A. or B.Sc.	60-3-90-EB-5/2-120		...
Private		(iii) Passed matric and trained or passed Inter.	50-2-70-3/2-85		
		(vi) Passed Matric	40-2-60-EB-2-80		
		(v) Passed middle and trained	35-1-45-EB-2-55		
	Head Master	Passed Inter.	50-2-70-3/2-85		
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed matric and trained	50-2-70-3/2-85		...
				Rs. 19 for pay upto Rs. 44, Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100, Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 29 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 290	
				Rs. 14 for pay upto Rs. 44, and Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100	

APPENDIX—C **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

P U N J A B

There are no middle schools for boys

Government	Head Mistress	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
Government	Head Mistress	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	(a) 250-10-300	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 151, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300	Temporary allowance equal to two increments for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 250
			(b) 110-8-190-EB-10-250 (Selection grade)		
Government	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric or Inter. and trained (J.S.T.)	(a) 150-10-190-EB-10-220 (Selection grade)	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 151, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300	Temporary allowance equal to two increments for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 250
			(b) 70-5-80-EB-5-100-EB-5-150		
Government	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	110-8-190-EB-250	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 151, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300	Temporary allowance equal to two increments for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 250
			EB-10-300		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
Local Boards	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(ii) Passed middle and S.V. trained	(a) 140-10-220 (selection grade) (b) 105-7-140 (selection 'grade') (c) 50-3-80-EB- 4-100	Rs 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs 51 and Rs 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	but not Rs. 250 and equal to one in- crement for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 250
		(i) B A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(a) 90-5-150 (b) 80-4-100-5-125		
		(ii) Passed F.A./matric and J.A.V. trained	65-3-80-EB-4-100- EB-5-125		
		(iii) Passed matric and S.V. trained	(a) 105-7-140 (Selection grade) (b) 50-3-80-80-4- 100		
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) B A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(a) 90-5-150 (b) 80-4-100	Rs 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for Pay between Rs 51 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs 251 and Rs 300	
		(ii) Passed F.A./Matric and J.A.V. trained	(a) 65-3-80-EB 4- 100-EB-5-125 (b) 65-3-80		
		(iii) Passed matric and S.V. trained	50-3-80-EB-4-100- EB-5-125		

APPENDIX—C Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowance	
			3	4	Dearness	Others
1	2				5	6
Rs.						
UTTAR PRADESH						
Government Model Schools	Head Master	Passed middle and trained	60-2-70-EB-3-100	House rent allowance for teachers of model schools : Rs. 15, Rs. 12 or Rs. 9 according to category A, B or C of the town	Rs. 20 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 450	
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and trained	45-2 65-EB-3-80			
	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T./LT B Ed	120-8-200-EB-10-500			
	Asstt Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T./LT/B Ed.	120-8-200-EB-10-300			
Old Anglo-Hindustani Schools for Girls		(ii) Passed Inter. and trained	75-5-120-EB-8-200			
	Head Master	Passed High School Examination and trained	75-5-120-EB-8-200			
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and trained	(a) 35-2-45-EB-2-65 (b) 25-1-30-EB-1-40-1-45			
Local Boards	Head Master	* Passed middle and trained	55-2-57-3-60-EB-4-80	Rs. 12 for pay upto Rs. 40 and Rs. 13 for pay above Rs. 40		...
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed middle and trained	40-2-50-EB-3-65			

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs		
Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T./LT./B.Ed.	120-6-168-EB-8-200		Head master's allowance Rs. 20
Old Anglo-Hindustani Schools	Asstt Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T./LT./B.Ed. (ii) Passed Inter. and trained (iii) Passed matric and trained	120-6-168-EB-8-200 75-5-110-EB-6-140 EB-7-175 45-2-65-EB-3-80	Rs. 10 for pay upto Rs. 69 and Rs. 20 for pay of Rs. 70 or above ...	

Old Hindustani Schools

There were no uniform scales of pay

WEST BENGAL

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	100-5-155-EB-5-215-10-225	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 151 and 200 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	Cash allowance of Rs. 5
	Asstt Teacher	(i) Passed Inter. (ii) Passed matric and trained	71-3-103-EB-3-118-4-150 55-4-88-3-EB-118-EB-4-130		

Local Boards and Private

There were no uniform scales of pay. Salary ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50

APPENDIX—C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
HYDERABAD					
Government and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	(a) 280-13-345 (in boys' schools only) (b) 154-6-190-EB-84-275	Rs. 10 as head master's allowance in major middle schools House rent allowance. Rs. 2/9 (Rs. 4/4 at headquarters) for pay upto Rs. 43, Rs. 4/4 (Rs. 6 at headquarters) for pay between Rs. 44 and Rs. 86, Rs. 6 (Rs. 10 at headquarters) for pay between Rs. 87 and Rs. 172, Rs. 89 (Rs. 12/13 at headquarters) for pay between Rs. 173 and Rs. 257 and Rs. 12/13 (Rs. 17/12 at headquarters) for pay above Rs. 257.	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Inter. and trained or B.A. or B.Sc.	130-4-154-EB-6-190		
		(ii) Passed matric and trained or Passed Inter.	81-34-130		
		(iii) Passed middle and trained or passed matric	54-2-56-24-81-EB-34-984		
Local Boards		(iv) Passed middle	42-2-54	There are no schools under these managements	

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

Rs.

J A M M U A N D K A S H M I R

Government	Head Master	Passed Inter. and trained or B A/B.Sc.	(a) 90-6-150 (b) 75-5-100 (c) 50-5-90-EB-6-120	...	...
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed matric and trained	50-5-90-EB-6-120	...	...

Local Boards

There were no schools under these managements

Private

There was no uniformity in the scales of pay

M A D H Y A B H A R A T

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or L.T. (ii) R.A. or B.Sc. (iii) Passed matric and trained (iv) Passed matric	30-5-100-10-150- EB-10-200 60-3-75-EB-5-120 55-3-85-4-105 40-3-70	<i>In the Cities of Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 32 for pay between Rs. 151 to Rs. 200</i> <i>In Other Places : Rs. 21 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 32 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200</i>	Head master's allowance : Rs. 20
------------	--------------------------------	---	---	---	--

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

There are no regular scales of pay.

APPENDIX—C Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
1	2	3	4	Dearness	Others
Rs.					
M Y S O R E					
Government and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	60-5-90-EB-6-150 (starting salary Rs. 70)	Rs. 20 (Rs. 23 in Ban- galore City) for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 80, Rs. 23 (Rs. 27/8 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 27/8 (Rs. 35 in Bangalore City) for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150	...
		(ii) B A or B Sc.	60-5-90-EB-6-150		
		(iii) Passed matric and trained	40-2-50-EB-3-80 (starting salary Rs 44)		
		(iv) Passed matric	40-2-50-EB-3-80		
Local Boards		There are no such schools in the state			
P. E. P. S. U.					
Government	Head Master Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or S.A.V.	(a) 130-8-170-10-190	Rs. 35 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	...
		B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or S.A.V.	(i) 90-5-140		
			(a) 130-8-170-10-190		
		P.A. or B.Sc. Passed matric and trained	(a) 90-5-140 (b) 50-3-80-4-100		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
		Passed middle and S.V. trained	(a) 90-5-140 (b) 50-3-80-4-100		
		Passed middle and J.V. trained	50-3-80-4-100		
		Passed Inter. Passed matric	50 fixed (a) 40-2-60 (b) 40 fixed	...	...

Local Boards

Private

There are no regular scales of pay in these schools

There is no uniformity in the pay scales

R A J A S T H A N

Government Local Boards and Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Inter. and trained	70-4-90-EB-5-125	Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 59, Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 99 and Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200	Rs. 20 or 30 as head teacher's allowance depen- ding on the size of the school
		(ii) Passed Inter	70-4-90		
		(iii) Passed matric and trained	(a) 100-5-120 (b) 50-4-90-EB-5- 100		
		(iv) Passed matric	50-4-70		
		(v) Passed middle and trained	40-1-45-EB-2-55- EB-2-65-2-75		

APPENDIX—C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

S A U R A S H T R A

Government	Head Master	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	100-8-140-EB-10-200	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. or passed matric and trained	75-5-90-EB-7-125-EB-7-160	
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc.	65-3-80-5-125-7-160-EB-8-200 (starting salary Rs. 77 for S.T.C. or T.D. and Rs. 85 for B.T.)	
		Passed matric	40-3-70-5-90	

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

There are no uniform scales of pay

	1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.		
	T R A V A N C O R E - C O C H I N					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	(a) 175-10-225 (b) 125-10-175 (c) 50-5-100	{ Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 25 and Rs. 45, Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 46 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 175 and 20 per cent of pay between Rs. 176 and Rs. 275		..
Local Boards	Asstr. Teacher	Passed matric and trained	30-3-60	}		..
		There are no schools under these managements				
Private	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained (ii) Passed matric and trained	45-5-150 30-3/2-60	} } }	15 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 15	Rs. 10 for inter. passed head master
	A J M E R					
Government Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	100-5-150-8-190-EB-10-250	{	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300	Head master's allowance: Rs. 40 for schools with classes from I to VIII and Rs. 25 for schools with classes from VI to VIII
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained or B.A. or B.Sc. with five years' teaching experience (ii) Passed Inter. and trained or B.A. or B.Sc. with less than 5 years' teaching experience (iii) Passed middle and S.V. trained or passed matric and J.V. trained	100-5-150-8-190-EB-10-250 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220 68-4-120-EB-5-170	}		

APPENDIX—C **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances	
			3	4	Dearness	Others
1	2	3		4	5	6
Rs.						
A. and N. ISLANDS						
Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed matric and trained	68-4-120-5-170 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 50-2-60-3-90 35-1-40-2-60	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Mainland recruits special pay : 33½ per cent in South Andaman and 40 per cent in North Andaman. Special pay : local recruits 10 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 10.	
		(ii) Passed matric				
		(iii) Passed middle and trained				
		(iv) Passed middle				
Local Boards/ Private		There are no schools under these managements				
B H O P A L						
Government	Head Master	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained or with 3 years' teaching experience	100-5-150-150-EB-5-200 50-3-80-EB-2½-100	Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	...	
		(ii) Not specified, existing personnel possessing lower qualifications				
Local Boards Private	Asstt. Teacher	Not prescribed	65-3-80-EB-2-100	There are no schools under these managements There are no regular scales of pay		

APPENDIX—C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools (Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

DELHI (Contd.)

Govt. local Boards and private (Contd.)	Asstt. Teacher (Contd.)	(iii) Passed middle and S.V. trained or passed metric and J.V. trained	68-4-120-5-170	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50. Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250.	Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 and 10 per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 250 City allowance : Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100. Rs. 7 for pay bet- ween Rs. 101 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 140 and Rs. 250

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	(a) 230-10-270-EB- 10-300	Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 35 for pay between	..
------------	-------------	---------------------------	------------------------------	---	----

APPENDIX—C **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances	
			3	4	Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.						
HIMACHAL PRADESH—(Contd.)						
There are no such schools in the state						
There are no regular scales of pay						
KUTCH						
Government	Head Master (Bhuj Schools)	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	70-5-130-EB-6-160- 8-200	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Rs. 8 for B.T., Rs. 5 for T.D. or S.T.C. and Rs. 34 for Hons. gradu- ate or S.T.C. trained and Rs. 3 for other trained teachers	
	(Other Schools)	Passed matric and trained	52-3-85-EB-4-125- 5-130			
	Asstt. Teacher (Bhuj Schools)	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	70-5-130-EB-6-160- 8-200			
	(Other Schools)	(ii) Passed Inter.	61-3-85-EB-4-125- 5-140			
Local Boards Private	(Other Schools)	Passed matric and trained	52-3-85-EB-4-125- 5-130			
	There are no schools under these managements					
There are no regular scales of pay						

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. MANIPUR					
Government	<i>A—Valley</i>				
	Head Master	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250	17½ per cent of pay	Additional allowance Rs 6
		(ii) Passed Inter. or passed matric and normal trained	75-2½-100-EB-4-120	15 per cent of pay	
		(iii) Passed matric	55-2-75-EB-3-90	20 per cent of pay	
		(iv) Passed middle	40-1-50-EB-2½-65	15 per cent of pay	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed Inter. or passed matric and normal trained	75-2½-100-EB-4-120	15 per cent of pay	
		(ii) Passed matric	55-2-75-EB-3-90	20 per cent of pay	
		(iii) Passed middle	40-1-50-EB-2½-65		
	<i>B—Hills</i>				
	Head Master	Passed matric	55-2-75-EB-3-90	20 per cent of pay	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) Passed matric	55-2-75-EB-3-90		
	(ii) Passed middle	40-1-50-EB-2½-65			
Local Boards					
Private					
There are no schools under these managements					
There are no uniform scales of pay Pay ranges between Rs 30 and Rs. 50					

APPENDIX—C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	

Rs.

TRIPURA

Government	Head Master	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	100-5-160	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Rs. 40 as special pay. Compensatory allowance : Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 34, Rs. 7/8 for pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 60, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 80, Rs. 12/8 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 200
	Asstt. Teacher	(ii) Passed matric and trained	55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130-(starting salary Rs. 70)		
		(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	100-5-160		
		(ii) Passed matric and trained	53-5-91-EB-3-118-4-130 (starting salary Rs. 70)		
		(iii) Passed matric or passed middle and trained	55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130		
		(iv) Passed middle	35-4/2-75-5/2-80		

Local Boards/
Private

There are no schools under these managements

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. VINDHYA PRADESH					
Government	Head Master	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and trained	100-100.5-150-150-EB-5-200 (starting salary Rs. 105)	Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Rs. 40 as special pay.
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and trained	100-100.5-150-150-EB-5-200 (starting salary Rs. 105)		
		(ii) Passed Inter	60-60.3-84-84.4-120		
		(iii) Passed matric or passed Hindi middle and trained	45-24-50-2-60-EB-65-3-80-2-100		
Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements.				
Private	There are no regular scales of pay.				

APPEND 'X'—D **Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
ANDHRA					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B. Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(a) 165-5-205-10-245 (selection grade).		Head master's allowance. Rs. 25, if the enrolment of the school is above 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or below. House rent allowance: <i>In towns with population of 50,000 and above.</i> Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80, Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250.
	Asstt. Teachers	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(b) 85-5-125-10-175		
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	(a) 165-5-205-10-245 (selection grade) (b) 85-5-125-10-175 85 fixed		
		(iii) Passed School Leaving Certificate Examination and trained	45-3-60-2-90		
		(iv) Passed matric	45 fixed		
				Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300.	
					<i>In other municipal and taluk Headquarters:</i> Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150

1	2	3	4	5	6
Local Boards	Head Master :		Rs.		Head master's allowance :
	(i) Secondary schools having Forms V and above	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	150-10-200		Rs. 25, if the enrolment is more than 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less
	(ii) Secondary schools having Forms IV and below	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145		
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	65 fixed		
		(iii) Passed S. S. L. C Examination and trained	45-2-85		
		(iv) Passed S. S. L. C. Examination	30 fixed		
Private	Head Master :				Head master's allowance :
	(a) High schools with 25 sections or more in Forms I to VI	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	250-15-400		Rs. 25 if the enrolment is more than 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less
	(b) High schools with 13 to 24 sections in Form I to VI	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	165-7½-225-10-245		

Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300

APPENDIX—D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5		6

Rs

A N D H R A—(Contd.)

Private (Contd.)	Head Master (Contd.)	(c) High schools with 12 sections or less in Forms I to VI	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	150-10-200	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300.	Head master's allowance: Rs. 25 if the enrolment is more than 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment 500 or less
		(d) Secondary schools having Forms V and below	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145		
		Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145		
			(ii) Passed S.S.L.C. Examination and trained	45-2-85		
			(iii) B.A. or B.Sc.	65 fixed		
			(iv) Passed Inter.	45 fixed		
			(v) Passed S.S.L.C. Examination	30 fixed		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
			A S S A M		
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	175-15-250-20-350-EB-25-400	15 per cent (20 per cent in hills) of pay for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 and 17½ per cent (20 per cent in Hills) of pay for pay between Rs 101 and Rs. 250.	Additional pay Rs. 6 for teachers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 and Rs. 13/8 in lieu of free ration or rice concession and Rs. 50 as asstt. head master's allowance
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250		
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements			
Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc.	Minimum pay 80		Head master's allowance Rs. 20.
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. (ii) Passed Inter. (iii) Passed matric and trained.	Minimum pay 80 Minimum pay 60 Minimum pay 50	N.A.	Allowance for trained or Hons. graduates or M.A. or M.Sc. Rs. 10
		B I H A R			
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	200-220-20-320-EB-25-670-20-750	40 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 17/8 and a maximum of Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 100, 25 per cent of pay with a maximum of Rs. 45 for pay between Rs 101 and Rs. 200, 20 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs 45 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and 17 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 60 and maximum of Rs. 100 for pay above Rs. 300	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained or passed Inter. and trained (C.T.) or M.A. or M.Sc.	(a) 150-10-230-EB-15-350 (b) 100-5-130-EB-6-190		

APPENDIX—D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

BIHAR—(Contd.)

(ii) Passed Inter and trained (C.T.)	70-3-85-EB-4-105-2-125	40 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 17/8 and a maximum of Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 180, 25 per cent of pay with a maximum of Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200, 20 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and 17 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 60 and maximum of Rs. 100 for pay above Rs. 300
(iii) Passed matric and trained	(a) 60-2-80-EB-2-100 (b) 50-2-70-EB-2-90	
(iv) With lower qualifications	(a) 50-2-70-EB-2-90 (for men) 60-2-80-EB-2-100 (for women) (b) 45-2-55-EB-2-75	

...

Local Boards

There are no such schools under these managements

Private

Head Master

B.A. or B.Sc. and trained

(a) 200-5-250 (in schools with more than 500 pupils)
Rs. 12 (minimum)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained (ii) Passed Inter. and trained or B.A. or B.Sc. (iii) Passed matric and trained or passed Inter. (iv) Passed matric or passed middle and trained	(b) 175-5-225 (in schools with 201 to 500 pupils) (c) 150-5-200 (in schools upto 200 pupils) 75 4-95-EB-5-120-3 150 60-2-80-EB-2-100 45-2-55-EB-2-75 40-1-50-EB-1-60	Rs. 12 (minimum)	
B O M B A Y					
Government	Head Master	B A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650 70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300, Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 85 for pay between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750	House rent allowance In Bombay Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, and Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.			

APPENDIX—D Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(a) 300-15-450 (b) 250-10-350 (c) 200-10-300 (d) 80-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300, Rs. 75 for pay	<i>In Ahmedabad:</i> Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250. <i>In Poona, Baroda, Sholapur, Hubli and Surat:</i> Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250. Head master's allowance varying from (i) Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 (ii) Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and (iii) Rs. 40 to Rs. 75	
		B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C./T.D.	74-4-114-EB-4-130-6-160			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Asstt Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. (ii) B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C./T.D. (iii) Passed matric and S.T.C./T.D.	80-5-130-EB-6-160-200 74-4-114-FB-4-130-4-160 56-2-76-EB-2-80-4-120 (starting salary Rs. 64 for passed Inter.)	between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 85 for pay between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750.	
M A D H Y A P R A D E S H					
Government	Head Teacher : Men	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-10-300	Rs. 40	House rent allowance : Rs. 7 (in Nagpur and Jabalpur only) for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and difference between the actual pay and Rs. 157 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 157.
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	225-225-250-15-400	Rs. 40	
	Asstt. Teacher Men	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(i) 200-10-250 (ii) 100-100-5-150-EB-5-200 (starting salary Rs. 110)	Rs. 40 Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Nagpur and Jabalpur)	
	Women	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(i) 200-10-250 (ii) 125-125-5-170-EB-6-200 (starting salary Rs. 135)	Rs. 40 Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Nagpur and Jabalpur)	

APPENDIX—D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances	
					Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.						
MADHYA PRADESH—(Contd.)						
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	Pay varies between Rs. 130 and Rs. 200			
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	Pay varies between Rs. 70 and Rs. 90	Rs. 30.		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and trained	Pay varies between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60			
MADRAS						
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(i) 165-5-205-10- 245 (ii) 85-5-125-10- 175 (starting salary Rs. 100)	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300	Head master's allowance: Rs. 25 if enrolment of the school is above 500 and Rs. 10 if the en- rolment is 500 or below. House rent allowance.	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(i) 165-5-205-10- 245			

-1	2	3	4	5	6
Local Boards	Head Master		Rs.		
	(i) Secondary Schools having Form V and above	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	(ii) 85-5-125-10-175 (starting salary Rs. 100) 85 fixed 45-3-60-2-90	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300	In Madras City : Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 and 10 per cent of the pay with a minimum of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 150 In towns with population of 50,000 and above : Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80, Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 In other municipal and taluk headquarters : Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150
	(ii) Secondary Schools having Form IV and below	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145		Head master's allowance : Rs. 25 if the enrolment is more than 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less.

APPENDIX—D **Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)**

M. nagement	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
M A D R A S—(Contd.)					
Local Boards (Contd.)	Asstt Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60 Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and and Rs. 200	Head master's al- lowance : Rs. 25 if the enrolment is more than 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less
		(ii) B A. or B.Sc.	65 fixed		
		(iii) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certi- ficate Examination and secondary grade trained	45-2-85		
		(iv) Passed Secondary School Leaving Certi- ficate Examination	30 fixed		
Private	Head Master. (a) High Schools with 25 or more sections in Forms I to VI	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	250-15-400		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
	(b) High schools with 13 to 24 sections in Forms I to VI	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	165-7½-225-10-245		
	(c) High Schools with 12 sections or less in Forms I to VI	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	150-10-200		
	(d) Secondary schools with Forms V and below	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145		
Asstt. Teacher		(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. (ii) Passed School Leaving Certificate Examination and secondary grade-trained (iii) B.A. or B.Sc. (iv) Passed School Leaving Certificate Examination	75-5-145 45-2-85 65 fixed 30 fixed	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200	Head master's allowance: Rs. 25 if enrolment of the school is above 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or below.

APPENDIX D **Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	6

Rs.

ORISSA

Government	Head Master : (A) Schools in the District Head-quar- ters	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	200-15-260-25-435- 25-610-EB-30-700	Rs. 19 for pay upto Rs 44, Rs 25 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100, Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 29 for pay bet- ween Rs 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300, Rs. 39 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 and Rs 44 for pay bet- ween Rs 501 and Rs. 750		
	(B) Schools in other Places	(i) B.A. or trained	120-5-155-EB-5- 160-10-220-EB- 10/2-250			
		(ii) Passed Inter. and trained	70-2-80-4-100			
	Asstt Teacher	(i) B.A. or trained	120-5-155-EB-5- 160-10-220-EB- 10/2-250			
		(ii) Passed B.A. or B.Sc.	70-2-74-3-98-4- 110-EB-5-140			
		(iii) Passed Inter. and trained	70-2-80-4-100			

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	(iv) Passed matric and trained or Passed Inter. B.A. or B.Sc. and B.Ed.	50-2-70-EB-2-90		Some local boards
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained (ii) Passed Inter. and trained or B.A. or B.Sc.	130-10-200-EB-10-250 100-5-150-EB-8-190-EB-10/2-210 60-3-90-EB-5/2-120		
		(iii) Passed matric and trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-3/2-85	Rs. 19 for pay upto Rs. 44, Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 100, Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	allow additional dearness allowance of Rs. 5
		(iv) Passed matric	40-2-60-EB-2-80		
PUNJAB					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-10-300		Temporary allowance equal to two increments for whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 250
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	110-8-190-EB-10-250		
		(ii) Passed matric/F.A. and trained (J.S.T.)	70-5-90-EB-5-100- (women only)		
		(iii) Passed middle and S.V. trained	(a) 140-10-220 (b) 105-7-140 (c) 50-3-80-EB-4-100		

APPENDIX—D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Local Boards	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	Rs. (i) 250-15-325 (ii) 230-10-300 (iii) 200-10-250 (iv) 150-10-220 (v) 150-8-190-EB-10-250	Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(a) 90-5-150-EB-6-180 (b) 90-5-150 (c) 80-4-100-5-150		
		(ii) F.A. or matric J.A.V.	65-3-80-EB-4-100-EB-5-125		
		(iii) Passed matric and S.V. trained	(a) 105-7-140 (b) 50-3-80-EB-4-110		
		(iv) Passed middle and J.V. trained	47½-2-67½-67½-3-97½-97½-4-117½		

APPENDIX—D **Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
U T T A R P R A D E S H—(Contd.)					
Rs.					
Local Boards and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or L.T. or B.Ed.	200-10-350	Rs. 10 (minimum)	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or L.T. or B.Ed.	120-6-168-EB-8- 200		
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	2/3rd of the scale 120-6-168-EB-8- 200		
		(iii) Passed matric and trained (C.T.)	75-5-110-EB-6-140- EB-7-175		
		(iv) Passed matric	45-2-65-EB-3-80		
Government	Head Master	(v) Passed middle and J.T.C. trained	60-3-90-EB-4-110	Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 50 for	
		W E S T B E N G A L			
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-20-650-25-750	Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 50 for	
		B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	200-5-250		

APPENDIX—D **Scales of Pay Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
W E S T B E N G A L (Contd.)						
		(iii) B.A. or B.Sc. or Passed Inter. and trained	70-5/2-100 (starting salary Rs. 80 for graduate with distinction or 10 years' teaching experience in secondary school)			
		(iv) Other approved un-trained teachers	60-3/2-78-2-100			
H Y D E R A B A D						
Government/ Private	Head Master :					
	(1) 1st Grade High School	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	600-30-720-EB-40-1,000	Rs. 15/7 for pay upto Rs. 43, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 44 and Rs. 86, Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 87 and Rs. 172 and 17½ per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 172.	Rs. 2/9 (Rs. 4/4 in Hyderabad City) for pay upto Rs. 43, Rs. 4/4 (Rs. 6 in Hyderabad City) for pay between Rs. 44 and Rs. 86, Rs. 6 (Rs. 10 in Hyderabad	
	(2) 2nd Grade High School	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-250-15-370-370-EB-15-430-20-550			
	(3) 3rd Grade High School	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	280-13-345			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Asstr. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	Rs. (a) 280-13-345 (b) 154-6-190-EB- 84-275		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and Trained or B.A., or B.Sc. or M.A. or M.Sc.	130-4-154-EB-6-190		
		(iii) Passed matric and trained or passed Inter.	181-34-130		
		(iv) Passed middle and trained or passed matric	54-2-56-24-81-EB- 34-984		
				Rs. 15/7 for pay upto Rs. 43, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 44 and Rs. 86, Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 87 and Rs. 172 and 17½ per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 172	City) for pay between Rs. 87 and Rs. 172, Rs. 8/9 (Rs. 12/13 in Hyderabad City) for pay between Rs. 173 and Rs. 257 and Rs. 12/13 (Rs. 17/2 in Hyderabad City) for pay above Rs. 257

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements.

J A M M U A N D K A S H M I R

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	200-15-275-EB-15-350		
	Asstr. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	80-8-120-EB-8-200		
		(ii) Passed matric and trained	50-5-90-EB-6-120		

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

There is no uniformity in the scales of pay. Some aided private schools follow the scales prevalent in government schools.

APPENDIX—D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
M A D H Y A B H A R A T					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained or M A /M Sc	(i) 250-15-400 (in A class high schools)	<i>In the cities of Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain: Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 32 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200</i> <i>In other cities: Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 32 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200</i>	
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B A or B Sc. and train- ed or M.A. or M.Sc. (ii) B.A. or B Sc.	(ii) 150-10-250 (in B class high schools) 80-5-100-10-150- EB-10-200 60-3-75-5-120		
Local Boards					
Private					
There are no schools under these managements.					
There is no uniformity in the scales of pay.					
M Y S O R E					
Government and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc.	200-20-300	<i>Rs. 20 (Rs. 23 in Bangalore city) for pay between Rs. 26 and Rs. 80, Rs. 23 (Rs. 27/8 in Bangalore city) for pay between Rs. 81</i>	
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc.	(i) 130-10-200		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Local Boards	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	Rs. (ii) 60-5-90-EB-6-150 (starting salary Rs. 70 for a B.T.) (a) 170-10-250 (b) 130-10-200 60-5-90-EB-6-150 (starting salary Rs. 70 for a B.T.)	and Rs. 100, Rs. 27/8 (Rs. 35 in Bangalore city) for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 (Rs. 42/8 in Bangalore city) for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 42/8 (Rs. 45 in Bangalore city) for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300	...
P. E. P. S. U.					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(i) 200-10-300-124-400 (ii) 150-10-220 (a) 130-8-170-10-190 (b) 90-5-140 (a) 90-5-140 (b) 50-3-80-4-100 65 fixed 50 fixed (a) 40-2-60 (b) 40 fixed	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500	...
Local Boards	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. (ii) Passed middle and trained (iii) B.A. or B.Sc. (iv) Passed Inter (v) Passed matric			
There are no schools under these managements					

APPENDIX—D **Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scale of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs P. E. P. S. U —(Contd.)					
Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(a) 200-10-300 (b) 150-10-220	It varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60.	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	(a) 150-5-220 (b) 90-5-130		
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. (iii) Passed metric	65-5-100 40-2-60		
R A J A S T H A N					
Government and Private	Head Master :				...
	(A) Schools with an enrolment of more than 500 (B) Schools with an enrolment of less than 500 .	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	250-10-280-EB-15-325-EB-15-400 250-10-350		
				Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 99, Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 100 and	

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

Rs

Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained (ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	100-5-150-EB-10-200 90-5-120	Rs 200 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 500
----------------	---	---------------------------------	---

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

S A U R A S H T R A

Government

Head Master :			
(A) Schools with an enrolment of more than 800 in higher standards	B.A. or B.Sc.	250-15-400	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 1,000
(B) Schools with an enrolment between 600 and 800 in higher standards	B.A. or B.Sc.	200-10-300	
(C) Schools with an enrolment between 300 and 600 in higher standards and more than 700 in all standards	B.A. or B.Sc.	170-10-250	

APPENDIX—D

Scales of pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	

Rs.

S A U R A S H T R A—(Contd.)

(D) Other Schools Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc.	140-10-220	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 1,000	...	
	(i) B.A. or B.Sc.	65-3-80-5-125-7- 160-EB-8-200 (starting salary Rs 77 for S.T.C. or T.D. and Rs. 85 for B.T.)			
	(ii) Passed Inter.	52-3-70-5-130			
	(iii) Passed matric	40-3-70-5-90			

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

There are no regular scales of pay

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

Rs.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	(i) 225-10-275	Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 46 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 175 and 20 per cent of pay between Rs. 176 and Rs. 275	...
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc.	(i) 175-10-225		
			(ii) 125-10-175		
			(iii) 50-5-100		
Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements				
Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	(i) 150-12-250*	15 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 15 (20 per cent of pay in Cochin area)	...
			(ii) 150-10/2-200		
	Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	(i) 80-4-100-5-150*		
			(ii) 45-5-150		

*In Cochin area for those confirmed prior to 1-10-50

APPENDIX—D **Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales Of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
A J M E R					
Government and Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-10-300-23-400- 20-500	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 years' teaching ex- perience	120-8-200-EB-10- 300		
		(ii) Passed Inter. and trained S.A.V. or B.A. or B.Sc. with less than 5 years' teaching ex- perience	80-5-120-EB-8-200- 10/2-220		
		(iii) Passed matric and trained	68-4-120-EB-5-170		

Rs.

A J M E R

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
A. and N. ISLANDS					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	300-20-400	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500	Special pay : 33½ per cent of pay in south Andaman to mainland recruits
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained (ii) Passed matric and trained (iii) Passed matric (iv) Passed middle and trained	80-5-120-8-120-8-200-10-300 68-4-120-5-170 55-3-85-4-125-5-130 50-2-60-3-90		
Local Boards and Private	There are no schools under these managements				
BHOPAL					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	225-225-250-15-400	Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 45 for pay between 201 and Rs. 300	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and trained or with 3 years' teaching experience (ii) B. A. or B.Sc with less than 3 years' teaching experience	100-5-150-150-EB-5-200 100 fixed.		
Local Boards Private	There are no schools under these managements There are no regular scales of pay in these schools				

APPENDIX—D **Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales ² of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
C O O R G					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	250-10-350		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	100-5-120-8-200-EB-10-300		
		(ii) B.A. or B.Sc.	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220		
		(iii) Passed matric and trained	50-2½-70-3-100		
		(iv) Passed middle and trained	50-2-60-3-90		
Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 for pay above Rs. 200					
...					
There are no schools under these managements					
Local Boards					
Private	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	250-10-350		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc.	80-5-120-8-200-10/2-220		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
		(ii) Passed matric and trained	50-24-70-3-100		
		(iii) Passed middle and trained	40-2-50-3-80		
D E L H I					
Government, Local Boards and Private	Head Master (A) Higher secondary Schools	M.A. or M.Sc. and B.T.	350-25-500-EB-30-590	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300, Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 85 for pay between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750	House rent allowance : Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 250 and 10 per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 250
	(B) High Schools	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-10-300-20-400-20-500		
	Asstt. Teacher (A) Higher Secondary Schools	M.A. or M.Sc. and B.T. or M.A. or M.Sc. with 3 years' teaching experience in a college or 7 years' teaching experience in a school or B.A., (Hons.), or B.Sc. (Hons.) with 8 years' teaching experience in a school or B.A. or B.Sc. with 12 years' teaching experience	200-10-250-15-325-EB-15-400		
	(B) High School	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 years' teaching experience	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300, Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 and	City allowance : Rs. 3 for pay up to Rs. 54, Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 250
		(ii) Passed Inter and trained or B.A. or B.Sc. with less than 5 years' teaching experience	80-5-120-EB-8-203-10/2-220		

APPENDIX—D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asst. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rs.

DELHI (Contd.)

Rs. 85 for pay between
Rs. 501 and Rs. 750(iii) Passed matric and
trained 68.4-120-EB-5-170

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Government	Head Master	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	(a) 230-10-270-EB- 10-300	Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300	
		(b) 150-10-190-EB- 10-220			
		(c) 90-5-150 (for women only)			
	Asstt. Teacher	(ii) Passed matric and trained	70-5-90-EB-5-100- EB-5-150		
		(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained	(i) 230-10-270-EB- 10-300 (ii) 150-10-190-EB- 10-220		

[illegible]

T R I P U R A

Rs.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	200-10-420-15-450	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300, Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 350, Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 351 and Rs. 400 and Rs. 75 for pay between Rs. 401 and Rs. 450	Rs. 30 as special pay for asstt. head <i>Compensatory allowance</i> : Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 34, Rs. 7/8 for pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 60, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 80, Rs. 12/8 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 140, Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 200, Rs. 17/8 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 20 for pay above Rs. 300
	Asstt. Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 years' teaching experience	100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225		
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 years' teaching experience (ii) Passed matric and trained (iii) Passed middle and trained	100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225 55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130 (starting salary Rs. 70) 55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130		

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private

There is no uniformity in the scales of pay in these schools

APPENDIX—D **Scales of Pay of Teachers in High Schools—(Contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances	
				Dearness	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
VINDHYA PRADESH					
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and trained or M.A. or M.Sc. with 3 years' teaching experience in a high school	200-10-300-EB-124-350	Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	...
	Asstt. Teacher	(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and trained (ii) Passed Inter. (iii) Passed matric (iv) Passed Hindi middle and trained	100-100-5-150-150 EB-5-200 (starting salary Rs. 105) 60-60-3-84-84-4-120 45-24-50-2-60-EB-65-3-80-2-100 45-24-50-2-60-EB-65-3-80-2-100	Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	...

Local Boards and Private There are no schools under these managements