

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE DELHI PROVINCE

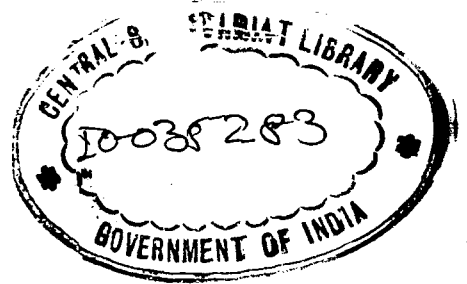
FOR THE YEAR

# 1935-36



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## Progress of Education in the Delhi Province for the year 1935-36.

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### DIRECTION AND INSPECTION.

During the year under report Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, M.A., continued to hold the office of the Superintendent of Education. But for the transfer of Chowdhary Abdul Majid, M.A., who was succeeded by Kr. Abbas Ali, B.A., B.T., as Assistant District Inspector of Schools, there has been no change in the Inspecting Staff. Miss I. Mitra, Assistant Superintendent for Female Education, was on leave out of India from 20th May 1935 to 19th January 1936 and Miss T. J. Gandhi, personal assistant to the Deputy Directress, Allahabad, officiated during her absence.

The inspection staff was subjected to an unusually heavy strain of work for several months as L. Devi Dayal, Assistant District Inspector of Schools, was on leave on Medical Certificate from 14th March 1935 to 15th September 1935. His services were lent to the Municipal Committee, New Delhi, from 1st February 1936 to 30th April 1936 for making a survey of the conditions in that area for the introduction of free compulsory primary education, a measure recommended by the Primary Education Committee in 1929.

### FINANCE.

In the report for 1934-35 reference was made to the strenuous efforts made to effect economies in Government expenditure on Education. It was shown that in the course of the last four years a decrease of Rs. 1,40,638 per annum had been effected in Government expenditure by March 1935, in spite of the fact that the total expenditure on public instruction had increased by Rs. 33,856 in that year. Under these circumstances, a further reduction in Government expenditure is impossible without affecting efficiency.

The expenditure on public instruction from Government funds and all other sources, during the year under report, has increased by Rs. 96,807 from Rs. 26,96,151 to Rs. 27,92,958. The summary on page 3 of General Tables shows that there is a small decrease in expenditure on the University, the Board of Secondary Education, Arts College for Women and Secondary Schools for Girls, while other institutions show an increase.

Expenditure from Government and Municipal funds and from fees has increased and that from District Board funds and other

sources shows a small decrease. The following table shows in detail the increase and decrease under various heads:—

Year.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935-36 . . .	11,19,708	29,023	3,45,691	7,85,499	5,13,037	27,92,958
1934-35 . . .	10,66,314	33,000	2,99,704	6,62,595	6,34,538	26,96,151
Increase or decrease	53,394	—3,977	45,987	1,22,904	—1,21,501	96,807

The income from fees shows a very satisfactory increase.

The average cost per scholar in institutions for males is Rs. 43-14-8 against Rs. 42-10-4 of the last year showing an increase of Rs. 1-4-4 per scholar; but in the case of females, the cost per scholar has decreased from Rs. 57-12-8 to Rs. 55-11-6 showing a decrease of Rs. 2-1-2 per scholar.

Again, as last year the cost per scholar to the Government has slightly decreased from Rs. 14-7-4 to Rs. 14-7-1 in the case of boys and from Rs. 29-9-10 to Rs. 28-4-9 in the case of girls. The increase in expenditure is therefore largely due to an increase of 2,110 in the number of scholars as will be seen from a study of page 2 of the General Tables.

#### GENERAL.

The number of recognised institutions for males has again decreased from 266 to 258 while that for girls has increased by one. The number of unrecognised schools has increased by 35 from 52 to 87. The decrease in the number of recognised institutions for males is mostly due to the elimination of unnecessary, uneconomical and inefficient aided primary institutions, that have either been closed or amalgamated with Municipal schools. The Department has steadily striven in the face of opposition from interested quarters to carry out its policy of discouraging inefficient and unnecessary institutions. It has succeeded during the last two years in closing down 18 such institutions which were, in most cases, individual concerns run for the personal benefit of the managers.

The closing of these schools has not affected the number of scholars on roll as a whole, though there is a decrease of 419 in the primary schools. The institutions for females show an increase of 766 scholars in spite of a small decrease of 9 in the professional college and of 16 in special schools. This rate of progress on the side of female education must be regarded as highly encouraging.

The percentage of scholars to population has increased from 9.1 to 9.15 and 4.2 to 4.5 in the case of males and females respectively. On the whole, there is steady progress in all educational institutions

and it is very satisfactory to record a creditable increase of 2,10 scholars in the educational institutions of this Province.

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The total number of students on the rolls of the University on 31st March 1936 was 2,289 against 2,175 in the previous year. The number of students in each of the different colleges on 31st March 1936 is given in the following statement:—

Colleges.	Inter.	B. A.	M. A.	LAW.		TOTAL.
				P. & L.	LL. B.	
St. Stephen's College . . . . .	160	128	54	..	.	34
Hindu College . . . . .	529	296	47	..	.	82
Ramjas College . . . . .	130	128	13	..	.	21
Arabic College . . . . .	159	76	..	..	.	25
Commercial College . . . . .	108	62	..	..	.	17
Ramjas Intermediate College . . . . .	99	..	..	..	.	9
Law College . . . . .	..	..	..	109	75	184
TOTAL . . . . .	1,185	690	114	109	75	2,133

*Women's Education.*—The number of women students in the University has increased from 87 in the previous year to 116 in the year under report—a very satisfactory increase. The distribution of women students according to classes and colleges is given below:—

Colleges.	Inter.	B. A.	M. A.	TOTAL.
Indraprastha Girls' College . . . . .	79	..	..	79
St. Stephen's College . . . . .	..	10	6	16
Hindu College . . . . .	10	7	2	19
Ramjas College . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Commercial College . . . . .	..	1	..	1
TOTAL . . . . .	89	19	8	116

The number of post-Intermediate students has decreased from 29 in the previous year to 27 in the year under report.

The question of recognition of the Indraprastha Girls' College is still pending the decision of the Government of India. It is expected that the college will make a fresh application for recognition up to the B. A. (Pass) standard as soon as the new statutes have received the assent of the Governor General in Council.

The number of Muslim girls is rapidly increasing. There are now 9 Muslim girls in different classes in the Indraprastha Girls' College. Special facilities have been provided by the college for those who desire to observe *Purdah*.

*Examinations.*—The annual examinations were held in April and May 1935. The statement given below shows the number of candidates for the different examinations and the results:—

Examinations.	No. of candidates appeared.	NO. OF CANDIDATES PASSED.					Percentage of passes.
		I.	II.	III.	Total.	Compt.	
M. A. . . . .	64	6	16	17	39	..	60.9
B. A. (Hons.) . . . .	50	5	18	14	43*	..	86.0
B. A. (Pass) . . . . .	283	3	57	123	183	..	64.7
B. Sc. (Pass) . . . . .	84	2	43	9	54	..	64.2
Inter. Arts . . . . .	469	16	96	145	257	..	54.7
Inter. Science . . . . .	149	8	49	23	80	..	85.9
P. E. L. . . . .	106	..	..	..	73	..	68.8
LL. B. . . . .	93	13	46	..	59	..	63.4

\* 6 students were declared eligible for a Pass Degree.

The following statement shows the number of women candidates only, who appeared at the different examinations and their results:—

Examinations.	No. appeared.	No. passed.	CLASS.		
			I.	II.	III.
LL. B. & P. E. L. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
M. A. . . . .	4	2	..	..	2
B. A. (Hons.) . . . . .	6	5*	..	2	2
B. A. (Pass) . . . . .	12	7	..	4	3
B. Sc. (Pass) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Inter. (Arts) . . . . .	29	20	1	13	6
Inter. (Science) . . . . .	2	2	..	1	1

\* 1 Unclassified.

*University Training Corps.*—The strength of the Battalion was 7 officers, 3 under-officers and 312 other ranks. This strength is contributed by colleges as follows:—

Colleges.	Officers.	Under-officers.	C. S. Ms.	C. Q. M. Sgts.	Sgts.	L/Gts. & Cpls.	L/Cpls.	Cadets.	TOTAL.
Hindu . . . . .	3	..	1	..	1	4	7	73	89
St. Stephen's . . . . .	2	1	..	..	..	3	4	49	59
Ramjas . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	40	46
Anglo-Arabie . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	32	37
Commercial . . . . .	..	1	..	..	2	3	3	39	43
Ramjas Inter. . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	37	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>322</b>

Training was carried out from October 1934 to June 1935. The parade attendance during this period was satisfactory.

*Buildings.*—Additions and alterations to the buildings allotted to the Chemistry Department were completed by the end of 1934 and the Chemistry Department came into occupation of the new premises on 20th January 1935.

#### SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The number of High schools for boys has decreased from 26 to 25 and so also that of the Middle schools from 51 to 50. The High school which has been closed was in a part of the city, where the number of high schools is so large that its discontinuance has caused no inconvenience whatever.

The decrease in the number of Middle schools is due to the conversion of an unnecessary and uneconomical Lower Middle school to a Primary school in the rural area, by the District Board.

The enrolment in High schools has increased by 365 to 8,205 and in the Middle schools by 91 to 8,475. This increase is also shared to some extent by the High schools of the rural area, but owing to continued depression in the financial conditions of the rural population, the Middle schools of the rural area show a decrease of 186; 62 in the Anglo-Vernacular and 124 in the Vernacular Middle schools. However, it is creditable that in spite of the decrease in enrolment, average attendance has increased as a result of better discipline and increased efficiency.

*Teachers.*—The number of trained teachers in High schools has increased from 320 to 330 and in Middle schools from 314 to 326. There is a corresponding decrease in the number of untrained teachers, which has decreased by 5 to 85 in High and by 5 to 66 in Middle schools. The percentage of trained teachers is nearly 83 in High and 79 in Middle schools.

Privately-managed schools still employ untrained teachers as according to Article 69 (e) of the Punjab Education Code, they are entitled to staff grant in case of fresh graduate teachers for two years. The employment of untrained graduate teachers is favoured by managers of aided schools as a measure of economy, although, as a rule, it is a handicap to the efficiency of these schools.

The prospects of teachers in some private schools in the past have been far from satisfactory. They were irregularly paid and there were complaints that some schools obtained signatures for undisbursed salaries and sometimes for much higher amounts than those actually paid. In order to mitigate these irregularities all privately-managed schools have been directed to pay salaries before the 15th of the next month and through bank cheques only. It is hoped that these measures will to some extent safeguard the interests of teachers. But with the deplorable state of unemployment, teachers are prepared to accept any salary that they can get and where managers are unscrupulous, no device adopted by the Department, can save the teachers from being imposed upon.

*School buildings and Hostels.*—Little has been done in the improvement of existing buildings and in the erection of new ones. Many Vernacular Middle school buildings are inadequate though in a number of cases, they are in quiet, and healthy surroundings. The Vernacular Lower Middle schools are similarly handicapped, but the Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools of the rural area have better accommodation. The High schools in the rural area, are well-housed, with the exception of the District Board High School, Mehrauli, where the building is unsuitable and far too small for its increased numbers. On the advice of the Department, the District Board has applied for the acquisition of a suitable site, where it is proposed to erect an up-to-date building. More than half of the secondary schools in the city are housed in rented buildings which were never designed for school purposes and are inadequate, unsuitable and in some cases insanitary. In the matter of school buildings in the city, conditions in many cases can only be described as deplorable. The acquisition of suitable sites in or near the old city, presents the greatest difficulties, for good sites cannot be obtained in so over-crowded and congested a city.

There are 8 hostels in the rural area and 9 in the urban. If out of these 17 are in buildings belonging to the institutions to which they are attached. Conditions in these hostels are satisfactory.

*Secondary Vernacular Education* is confined to rural areas under the District Board, there being 6 Upper Middle and 23 Lower Middle schools. The number of scholars again shows a decrease of 124. This decrease is not only due to the financial depression but also to a decreasing demand for vernacular secondary education due to lack of employment for purely vernacular trained men in Delhi. In the rural areas, there is a growing tendency to send boys to Anglo-Vernacular schools wherever the parents can afford it. In the District Board High School, Mehrauli, and the aided high schools at Narela and Kheragarhi, reduced rates of fees are attracting larger numbers.

*Instruction.*—Instructional conditions continue to be satisfactory on the whole. All possible measures are being taken to make teaching more efficient. Teachers in High schools are required to keep diaries showing a daily record of class work, home-work set and preparation notes on lessons taught. These note-books are seen and signed by Head Masters every week and are carefully scrutinised by inspecting officers at school inspection. Neatness in written work and regular corrections by teachers of all home-work set are insisted upon and there are signs of an all-round improvement in the quality of written work in most schools. There is, however, a need of greater co-operation on the part of Head Masters and of teachers themselves, in order to make these efforts really effective.

The maintenance of a complete and comprehensive Progress record of each boy in a high school throughout his career in the secondary department is insisted upon. The Progress books contain



a complete examination record, health chart as well as the names of the library books read by each boy. All class teachers have to record their opinion once a quarter. The co-operation of parents is sought by sending these books to them for information at the end of every term and their signatures are obtained. Some schools send reports to parents once a month. In other cases, the Head Master addresses a personal letter to the parents about the progress and work of the boy, along with these reports.

*Expenditure.*—Expenditure on Secondary schools increased by Rs. 25,851 in the year under review. The following table shows sources that have contributed towards this expenditure:—

Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTAL.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,75,636	14,064	23,032	3,03,960	1,43,395	7,60,087

*Teaching of Agriculture.*—Agriculture as a school subject is taught in three high schools which have practical farms attached to them. These farms, however, are but little better than garden plots and therefore not of much value in teaching cultivation of the chief crops. District Board Vernacular Middle School, Palam, is the only institution with a farm 6 acres in area, but owing to soil exhaustion and the brackish water of the well used for irrigation, this farm cannot be made self-supporting. An orange plantation was tried to supplement the income, but the soil proved ungenial. Pomegranates have been planted and are flourishing. The Government Training School, Najafgarh, has also a small farm where vegetable and crop cultivation according to the syllabus of training schools is demonstrated. Here too the income is very small on account of the extremely low prices obtained for the produce. Agriculture as a subject is not very popular. The villager who sends his child to school is more anxious to segregate him from farm work than to employ him in his hereditary profession. His ambition is to get his son into Government service or into the teaching profession.

#### TOURNAMENTS.

The Inter-School Sports Tournament is organised in two sections, the Junior and the Senior. Middle schools participate in the Junior Section, playing on the knock-out system, while the High schools in the Senior Section compete on the League system. The number of entries in the Senior tournament has increased from 55 to 65 and in the Junior from 38 to 51, giving a total increase of 23 entries.

Hockey among seniors and volley-ball among juniors are most popular. Football, a healthy, manly and less expensive game is also gaining in popularity.

## BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

*Personnel.*—During the year under review, various changes took place in the personnel of the Board. The term of office of the members of the Board having expired on 31st March 1935, fresh elections and nominations were made to the Board.

*Results of the Examination.*—Results of the High school and S. L. C. Examinations of the Board held in March 1935 were declared on 10th May 1935. Out of 1,582 candidates who took the examination 935 were declared successful.

The pass percentage on the whole was 59·1 as compared with 48·4 of the previous year.

The High school and S. L. C. Examination of the Board for 1936 commenced on the 9th March 1936. The number of candidates from recognised High schools was 1,129 and the number of private candidates was 167. The big drop in the number of private candidates is substantially due to the exclusion of candidates from outside the Province of Delhi.

*Recognition of Schools.*—During the year under report, the United Christian High School, Ludlow Caste Road, and the Ramjas High School, Kucha Natwan, were accorded permanent recognition. Provisional recognition granted to the following High schools was extended, to enable them to fulfil various conditions imposed on them by the Board:—

Sanatan Dharm High School.

Kshatriya Upkarak High School.

Birla High School, Subzimandi.

D. N. High School, Pataudi House.

Birla High School, Subzimandi, is a new school provisionally recognised. It serves the large mill population in Subzimandi and has a fairly good building and grounds of its own.

The United Christian High School has one of the best designed school buildings in the Province. It is almost entirely residential, has vast grounds, workshops, a large swimming bath, gardens and excellent hostels. It has from two to three Cambridge Graduates on the staff and the junior classes are taught by lady teachers.

*Income and Expenditure.*—The total income from fees and other sources during the year under report was Rs. 26,668-1-0. The total expenditure of the Board for the year under report was Rs. 31,195-7-3. The fall in the income of the Board is due to reason previously referred to, namely, the large fall in the number of private candidates.

*Miscellaneous.*—The Board has this year also, as last year, adopted the system of allotting fictitious roll numbers to the answer-books of all candidates. A Secrecy Department was set up in the same way as last year and the real roll numbers of the candidates as given on the answer-books were converted in the office

into fictitious roll numbers with a view to ensure complete secrecy and fairness to candidates in the matter of the assessment of their answer-books. This system has been successful and has resulted in much greater public confidence.

The following statement shows examination results during the year 1936:—

Examinations.	NO. OF CANDIDATES APPEARED.			NO. OF CANDIDATES PASSED.		
	Public.	Private.	TOTAL.	Public.	Private.	TOTAL.
<i>Boys</i>						
High School . . . . .	1,003	104	1,107	569	40	609
S. L. C. . . . .	17	3	20	14	1	15
<b>TOTAL OF BOYS</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>624</b>
<i>Girls.</i>						
High School . . . . .	109	59	168	71	18	89
S. L. C. . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL OF GIRLS</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>713</b>

#### HEAD MASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Head Masters' Association has been in existence since 1923 when it was constituted with the approval of the Superintendent of Education. All Head Masters of High Schools of the Province are members and meetings of the Association are usually held once a quarter.

Since 1929 this association has been holding the VIII Class Promotion Examination with a view to standardise promotion at the end of Anglo-Vernacular Middle stage, *i.e.*, from class VIII to IX. In the year under report 1,014 students took the examination and 839 passed. The standard of this examination maintained by the Association is unfortunately far too low. The examination is not compulsory and a number of schools do not participate in it. There appears to be a fairly widespread demand for the revival of a public examination at the end of the VIII class or the Upper Middle stage.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION (BOYS).

The following table shows the variations during the year under report in the number of boys primary schools:—

Year.	District Board schools.	Municipal schools.	Aided schools.	TOTAL.
1935-36 . . . . .	58	40	56	154
1934-35 . . . . .	57	38	65	160
Increase or Decrease . . . . .	1	2	—9	—6

Eleven aided primary schools have been closed during the year, but two have been added to the list by the conversion of Lower

Middle schools into primary schools, thus bringing the net decrease to nine. The schools closed were undoubtedly of little use. They were badly housed in cheap rented buildings. Fictitious enrolment and attendance were recorded to swell grant-in-aid for the benefit of the proprietors. The Delhi Municipal Committee took over five of them and thus increased the number of its own schools by two. Scholars from the others were absorbed in neighbouring M. B. schools.

The District Board Delhi, has also added one to the number of their primary schools, by reducing one Lower Middle school to the primary standard. The District Board is the chief agency for primary education in the rural area. It has 58 primary schools scattered over the Province and 52 out of these 58 are single-teacher schools. In spite of the fact that most of these schools are showing fairly satisfactory work, it cannot be denied that a single-teacher school is a very inefficient educational unit. Whenever the teacher is ill or on leave, the school is practically closed. Except for periodical inspections, there is very little check on the work of the teacher. A Junior Vernacular teacher who is generally in charge of such institutions, lacks the initiative and skill needed to carry on the work of all four classes. A special difficulty is offered by the infant class which needs individual attention. It is necessary that the number of these single-teacher schools should be reduced. A practical step in this direction would be the amalgamation of schools situated in close proximity.

The number of scholars on roll both in urban and rural areas has decreased by 419, but this decrease is not as serious as it appears, as the deficiency has been made up by the primary departments of secondary schools to the extent of 183 and the net decrease of 401 is due to the closing of a large number of aided schools where the figures of enrolment and attendance as given by the managers were far from reliable.

The average attendance in all types of Primary schools ranges between 83 and 86 per cent.

*Teachers.*—The number of teachers, employed in primary schools has decreased from 467 to 446 by 21. Of this 330 or 74 per cent. are trained and as 77 certificated untrained teachers are considered to be qualified, the number of qualified teachers are 407 or 95 per cent. The local bodies have only one uncertificated teacher out of 271. The aided schools have also reduced the number of their uncertificated teachers from 62 to 38. The employment of untrained or uncertificated teachers has after 1st April 1935, been prohibited in local board as well as aided schools by orders of the Local Government. So far as primary schools are concerned the supply of qualified teachers well exceeds the demand, so that the need for employment of untrained teachers even as probationers for training does not arise.

*Instruction.*—Efforts have been made to make schools healthier and brighter specially in the rural areas where games and physical drill have been recently introduced. The personal hygiene of the

boys is also being improved by the introduction of health parade as a matter of daily routine in several schools. The method of teaching, specially in the infant class has also received special attention. Individual progress charts have been invariably maintained and instead of individual lessons on the printed primer, group lessons on the black-board have been demonstrated by the Inspecting staff. The bold words on the black-board are more impressive and both the teacher and the taught show a greater interest and pleasure in their work. The personal cleanliness of children and the creation of interest in school-work need much more attention on the part of the Primary school teacher, who himself needs constant instruction and guidance in these matters.

The type of trained teachers in primary schools is deficient in several respects. The general ability of these men is often very low and their professional training is limited to a course of less than a year in a Normal School. To add to our difficulties, about 16 per cent. of our teachers are certificated but untrained. In spite of the fact that the Department recognises them as competent to teach the primary classes, it is an admitted fact that they are mainly responsible for the inefficiency of our primary education. They need more grounding in literature, a better knowledge of other school subjects and more practical knowledge and skill in class discipline and school administration. We must however retain these men till the age of superannuation, as they have long service to their credit. All that can be done is to increase their efficiency in some measure by refresher courses.

Consequently, Khan Bahadur Raja Fazil Mohammad Khan, Superintendent of Municipal Education, organized a refresher course for a group of 82 teachers where practical and theoretical work was undertaken for 19 days.

In order to encourage physical training and games in schools, the District Inspector of Schools conducted a physical training course for forty teachers. The Punjab Government very kindly helped by lending the services of Ch. Ram Maher, Assistant District Inspector of Schools for Physical Training, Rohtak, to take charge of the training course. This training has proved very useful in shaking off lethargy among teachers and in giving them new ideas.

Games are being introduced by these teachers wherever possible and demonstrations in physical drill and games are given at teachers' centre meetings for the benefit of those who could not be selected for the training course.

A lively interest is being created in the village school centre meetings which are held on the last Saturday of each month. Teachers produce the best specimen of their calligraphy, model solutions of questions in a spirit of healthy competition. Debates on practical school problems are held. Classes from schools at the centre compete in a selected subject while physical training and games are demonstrated,

The Municipal Committee, Delhi, controls the largest number of primary schools in urban areas. This local body has been most liberal in its efforts to encourage primary education within its jurisdiction. During the year under report, Khan Bahadur M. Fazil Mohammad Khan was appointed Superintendent of Municipal Education. His appointment has resulted in a decided improvement in the administration and organization of the Municipal Education Department and there are definite signs of progress in every direction. The number of scholars in Municipal primary schools has increased by 145. Instructional conditions have improved and more regular class work has reduced stagnation.

The efficiency of the majority of teachers is however still much below the mark. Keeness and enthusiasm for work are often lacking.

The Committee have appointed a Physical Instructor trained at Madras to look after physical instruction in schools.

*Buildings.*—The position with regard to buildings in which Municipal, District Board and the majority of aided schools are housed, remains unchanged. Only four out of 40 M. B. Primary schools have their own buildings, others being housed in rented buildings which originally designed as residential houses are often unhealthy and ill-suited for school purposes. The conditions under the District Board, are better as 40 out of 58 schools have their own buildings which are fairly satisfactory. The aided schools in urban areas similarly suffer the disadvantages of rented buildings, while the aided schools in rural area have adequate accommodation and plenty of fresh air.

*Expenditure.*—Expenditure on primary schools rose from Rs. 2,44,381 to Rs. 2,59,671. Government contributed Rs. 83,767 or 32·3 per cent. The contribution of the District Board amounted to Rs. 6,901 or 2·7 per cent. and that of the Municipal Boards Rs. 1,20,075 or 46·3 per cent., while Rs. 1,407 or ·5 per cent. was paid out of fees and Rs. 47,521 or 18·3 per cent. from other sources.

The Municipal Committee, the District Board and other sources have all contributed more than the previous year, while Government expenditure has slightly decreased. The following table gives the details:—

Year,	Government funds.	District Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935-36 . . . . .	83,767	6,901	1,20,075	1,407	47,521	2,59,671
1934-35 . . . . .	86,957	6,571	1,07,026	1,815	42,512	2,44,381
Increase or Decrease . . . . .	-3,190	330	13,049	92	5,009	15,290

The average cost per scholar has increased from Rs. 16-9-9 to Rs. 18-2-8; the rise is due to a larger expenditure coupled with a decrease in the number of scholars.

### COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Compulsion was introduced in Delhi City in 1926 in two areas and was extended in 1927 and 1928 to six areas. According to the latest Census there are 11,921 children of school-going age and 11,248, *i.e.*, 94 per cent. are in school. The number of those who have successfully completed the Primary School course and may be presumed to have attained literacy is 25 per cent. in case of Municipal Board schools and nearly 20 per cent. in the case of aided schools.

Under the jurisdiction of the District Board compulsion has been introduced in 9 areas comprising 16 villages. 750 children of school-going age out of 983 or 76 per cent. are in schools. The average attendance of these schools works to 71.0 per cent. but the number of those who successfully complete the primary school course is very small, being only 21 per cent.

### ADULT EDUCATION.

On the 31st March 1936 there were 18 adult schools, 15 maintained by the District Board and 3 by the Municipal Board and the Notified Area Committee. The number of schools is the same as in the previous year. Number of scholars has increased in the District Board schools from 88 to 165 and has decreased by 7 to 91 in the Municipal Board and the Notified Area Committee schools. Expenditure has decreased from Rs. 1,422 to Rs. 1,410.

During the year the prospects of Adult Education have been comparatively brighter, specially in the rural area. But compared with the total number of illiterate adult villagers, progress in this direction is far from satisfactory.

### GIRLS' EDUCATION.

The table below shows an increase in the number of institutions by 2 and of scholars by 706. The total expenditure per head works out to Rs. 55-11-6 towards which Government contributed Rs. 28-4-9, *i.e.*, 50.8 per cent. Expenditure on Girls' Education was Rs. 6,71,725 as against Rs. 6,52,442 of last year towards which Rs. 3,83,149 were contributed by Government.

Institutions and Scholars.	No. of institutions.		Increase or decrease.	No. of scholars.		Increase or decrease.
	1935-36.	1934-35.		1935-36.	1934-35.	
Arts Colleges . . . . .	1	1	.	79	49	30
Professional Colleges . . . . .	1	1	.	134	143	—9
High Schools . . . . .	5	5	.	1,666	1,549	117
Middle Schools . . . . .	13	12	1	2,871	2,596	275
Primary Schools . . . . .	59	59	.	7,040	6,671	369
Special Schools . . . . .	4	4	.	265	281	—16
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12,055</b>	<b>11,289</b>	<b>766</b>
Unrecognised Institutions . . . . .	9	8	1	598	658	—60
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12,653</b>	<b>11,947</b>	<b>706</b>

## Expenditure on institutions:—

Institutions.	1935-36.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges . . . . .	18,859	22,106	—3,247
Professional Colleges . . . . .	2,19,368	2,03,819	15,549
High Schools . . . . .	1,01,739	1,12,647	—10,908
Middle Schools . . . . .	1,13,923	1,33,645	—19,722
Primary Schools . . . . .	1,94,113	1,56,691	37,422
Special Schools . . . . .	23,723	23,535	188
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>6,71,725</b>	<b>6,52,443</b>	<b>19,282</b>

*Colleges for Women.*—The enrolment in the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women decreased by 9 while expenditure increased by Rs. 15,549. The cost per head was Rs. 1,637-1-2 per student towards which Government contributed Rs. 1,392-14-3 or 85·1 per cent.

The Lady Irwin College for Home Science is progressing. Six girls took the final examination conducted by the College. All of them were declared successful. The college offers a course of three years' training in Home Science at the end of which students are awarded Diplomas.

As this institution is not recognised by the Education Department of this Province, statistics regarding its scholars have not been included in the relevant tables.

Educational institutions for girls are classified as follows:—

Institutions.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	TOTAL.
Medical College . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Intermediate College . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
High Schools . . . . .	..	..	1	4	..	5
Middle Schools { English . . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	5
{ Vernacular . . . . .	1	..	4	3	..	8
Primary Schools . . . . .	..	12	30	16	1	59
Normal and Training . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1
Technical and Industrial . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	3
Unrecognised Institutions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>92</b>

*High Schools.*—The number of scholars attending the five High schools increased by 117. There is a steady demand for more



High schools for Girls in the city. The Sundar Nanhi Girls' School and the Baptist Mission Muslim Girls' School have enrolled girls into the IX and X classes and have applied for recognition as High schools.

It would be more satisfactory from the point of view of public economy and efficiency to start a IX and X class in connection with the Government Model Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for Girls, Daryaganj, Delhi, as such an institution would meet the need of all communities and obviate to some extent the necessity of separate schools for different communities.

Out of 169 girl scholars appearing for the High School and S. L. C. Examination, 89 passed. Of these 60 were private candidates.

Scholars attending Educational Institutions for Females are distributed as follows:—

Institutions.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	TOTAL.
Arts Colleges . . . .	..	..	..	79	..	79
Medical College . . . .	..	..	..	134	..	134
High Schools . . . .	..	..	778	888	..	1,666
Middle Schools { English . . . .	..	..	..	897	..	897
{ Vernacular . . . .	167	..	1,178	629	..	1,974
Primary Schools . . . .	..	663	4,159	2,136	82	7,040
TOTAL . . . . .	167	663	6,115	4,763	82	11,790

*Middle Schools.*—The enrolment in Middle schools increased by 275. The M. B. Girls school, Bulbuli Khana was given permanent recognition. More Middle schools are needed in the vicinity of Paharganj, Karol Bagh and Sadar Bazar. The city municipality has added middle classes to the M. B. Girls School, Pul Bangash for which it has applied for permanent recognition. The need for lower Middle classes with the primary schools in Shahdara, Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Narela, run by the District Board of Delhi is becoming urgent.

On the whole, the existing Middle schools are doing good work. They are housed in better buildings and have better qualified teachers. Want of space for physical culture and games is a serious drawback in the city Middle schools. Some schools use the Purdah Bagh but do not find it convenient to organize games so far away from schools.

The teaching of Domestic Science in some city Middle schools is unsatisfactory. There is a demand for special teachers and better equipped Domestic Science rooms. The teaching of Needle work has, however, improved.

During the year the middle schools laid great stress on the teaching of English. In the Middle examination 75 per cent. of the candidates took English in their final test.

Out of 263 girls 185 passed in the Middle examination and were awarded Departmental certificates.

*Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary schools remains the same, but enrolment has increased by 369. The expenditure on Primary schools was Rs. 1,94,113 as against Rs. 1,56,691 last year. The cost per head was Rs. 27-9-2.

Out of 750 candidates who appeared for the V Class Examination, 489 were awarded certificates by the Department.

*Rural schools.*—The number of schools in the rural area continues to be the same. The District Board cannot find funds to run girls schools. It spent only Rs. 1,647 on Girls' Education.

The Department is encouraging co-education in villages as it is the only remedy to meet the steadily increasing demand for education among girls in villages.

The existing District Board Girls schools are doing good work as they are staffed with trained teachers but the attendance is irregular. This is due to indifferent health conditions as well as to the apathy of parents. Want of medical aid in villages is one of the reasons for bad attendance during the rainy season and during the months of October and November.

The curriculum in the rural area is the same as that in the city with slight adaptations. Much progress has been made in Mehrauli, Shahdara and Narela and in the last rural Exhibition, the girls schools in Mehrauli were awarded a number of prizes.

The buildings of the District Board schools in Shahdara and Narela are inadequate for increased numbers. The class room space is small and there is no space for games and Nature Study gardening.

*M. B. Girls' Schools.*—Primary schools in the city run by the Delhi Municipality are doing good work under the efficient supervision of Miss Young, the Lady Superintendent. They are better housed and are staffed with trained teachers. During the year the Lady Superintendent worked hard to help teachers to improve their instructional standard and to maintain better discipline. The Kindergarten classes of all the M. B. Girls' schools were able to show a good deal of hand work.

All the Municipal Girls' Schools are medically inspected by a Lady Doctor.

*Aided Schools.*—The standard of work in the aided primary schools varies in efficiency. During the year several meetings were convened to help teachers to improve their daily class teaching. Most of the teachers in these schools are trained.

*Playgrounds.*—Primary schools in the city suffer from lack of space for physical culture and games.

*Training of Teachers.*—The Government Training School for Women, Delhi, sent up 67 girls for S. V. and J. V. Women Teachers' Examination. The following table shows the results obtained :—

Examination.	No. appeared.	No. passed.
S. V. . . . .	22	17
J. V. . . . .	25	17
Total . . . . .	47	34

There is a great demand for more Hindu teachers, but very few efficient girls offer themselves for training. It is becoming difficult to provide work for Muslim and Christian trained teachers in Delhi, as the number of girls' schools, maintained by these communities is small. Several trained teachers are now without work.

Besides, the provision for the supply of Vernacular Women teachers for Delhi, the Department generally deputes one B. T. and one J. A. V. candidate to undergo training in Lahore. The cost of training and whenever possible a stipend are paid by the Local Administration.

Out of 420 women teachers employed in schools of all types in Delhi, 373 are trained. Of these 24 are trained graduates and some of them hold British degrees and Diplomas.

*Guiding and Junior Red Cross.*—Girl guiding continues to flourish. Several Rallies were held during the season in the Purdah Bagh. Indian Guiders from schools volunteered to go at their own expense to the training camps. It is hoped that Middle schools will also be willing to start companies as they are now much better staffed.

Junior Red Cross work is becoming more popular in girl schools.

*Games and Sports.*—These activities have developed in all High and Middle schools, where there is a playground and a competent staff. In the All-Delhi Athletic Championship Sports girls schools won a large number of prizes. Besides organised games and drill, girls play Badminton, Net Ball and Basket Ball.

A swimming bath for the use of girls schools in the city would be a great boon.

*Medical Inspection.*—With the exception of the District Board all other local bodies provide a lady doctor to inspect girls attending schools under their control. The aided schools in the city are without medical inspection. Efforts were made by the Junior Red Cross Society to induce managements to do something in this direction. It is necessary for the Delhi Province to have a Lady Doctor and Nurse under Government to inspect all girls schools as is done in the case of boys.

*Library.*—High and Middle schools have on the whole a good collection of books in their libraries to which they add annually. The primary schools are deficient in this respect for want of funds.

*General Remarks.*—On the whole girls' education is making steady advance. Schools are better housed and staffed. The standard of instruction is steadily improving. The person of the individual child is beginning to get the attention which is its due.

The Delhi Municipality now provides a meal for children attending school in some of the poorer areas.

The children of Delhi still need more schools, better teachers, playgrounds to run and jump, a swimming bath, Blue Bird Companies, Music and singing, joy shows in the way of educational films, dramas, historical and geographical excursions. It is the joy and fun activities of child life that need more attention. To these needs the authorities are fully alive. Lack of funds and lack of voluntary helpers constitute the chief obstacle.

#### EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES AND BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

(a) *European Education.*—There are two recognised European schools, both being middle schools maintained by the Catholic Church. The number of pupils has slightly decreased by 3 to 264. Buildings and equipment have been improved at a cost of Rs. 33,385 towards which Government has contributed Rs. 15,000.

The management of both schools have been running special classes for Indian children only, as the Code Regulations do not permit admission of more than 15 per cent. Non-Europeans, while the demand from Indian parents for admission of their children into European schools is ever increasing. These additional classes, though not recognised and aided by the Department, are fully self-supporting.

The total expenditure on these schools amounts to Rs. 86,083 against Rs. 69,593 of the last year; this large increase again as last year being due to the cost of additional accommodation. Excluding the cost of additional accommodation, the cost on European education per head has increased this year from Rs. 188 to Rs. 199-12-10.

Cambridge School Certificate classes are also maintained by both schools.

The expenditure on European Education is met from the following sources:—

Year.		Government grant.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	. . . . .	27,895	15,107	27,091	69,593
1935-36	. . . . .	37,126	17,810	31,147	86,083
Increase	. . . . .	9,731	2,703	4,056	16,490

Both schools now have adequate and up-to-date buildings. The Convent Day School in New Delhi has extremely attractive school grounds.

(b) *Education of Jains.*—The total number of Jains in this province, according to the last census is 5,345 and the number of boys and girls belonging to this community, under instruction in schools in the year under report was 840 and 246 as against 995 and 364 last year. The number of children has suddenly decreased by 155 and 118 respectively. This small community is a wealthy commercial class and makes educational grants out of its large charitable funds. It maintains ten recognised schools, two high, three middle, three primary schools for boys and two primary schools for girls. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 68,669 as against Rs. 56,830 of the previous year. Boys and girls of the Jain community receiving general vocational and special education form about 20 per cent. of their total population. On the whole, the Jains are educationally well advanced.

(c) *Muslim Education.*—The total population of Muslims in this province is 2,06,960. 1,77,673 live in the urban and 29,287 in the rural areas. In the city, Muslims maintain several institutions of their own, with an enrolment of 4,422 as against 4,842 of boys and girls in the previous year. The decrease in the number of scholars in Muslim institutions is due to the closing of three A. V. Middle and 5 primary schools which were uneconomical and unnecessary, but as the number of Muslim scholars in other schools has increased, there is no actual decrease in the number of Muslim pupils under instruction. As a matter of fact the total number of Muslim boys and girls shows an increase of 1,191; the numbers having increased from 13,473 of the previous year to 14,664 during the year under report.

The following table gives the expenditure incurred on Muslim institutions from different sources:—

Kind of institutions.	Government funds.	Local Board.	Fecs.	Other sources.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Degree College . . .	16,317	..	31,038	6,574	53,929
4 High Schools . . .	39,340	152	50,715	20,259	1,10,475
1 Middle school . . .	1,301	2,496	3,361	1,448	8,606
14 Primary schools (Boys) . . .	..	13,487	1	15,956	29,444
3 Primary schools (Girls) . . .	..	1,492	..	3,078	4,570
<b>TOTAL FOR 1935-36 . . .</b>	<b>56,967</b>	<b>17,627</b>	<b>85,115</b>	<b>47,315</b>	<b>2,07,024</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR 1934-35 . . .</b>	<b>57,146</b>	<b>25,018</b>	<b>83,821</b>	<b>61,050</b>	<b>2,27,035</b>
Increase or Decrease . . .	-179	-7,391	1,294	-13,735	-20,011

(d) *Education of Depressed Classes.*—The number of Depressed Classes in the Delhi province is 83,023 of which 51,055 live in the

urban and 31,968 in the rural areas. In the urban area there are no special schools for the depressed classes, although the enrolment in certain schools mainly consists of such scholars. Two of these are maintained by the Municipal Committee, Delhi, nine by the Arya Samaj and four by Christian Missions.

Scholars from the depressed classes are also reading in other schools in the city, and their number in all schools for boys and girls is 2,050 as against 2,291 of previous year or 4 per cent. of their population. This indicates that in spite of the introduction of compulsory primary education, this community is still extremely backward in education and in fact the number of these scholars has decreased. The Superintendent of Municipal Education, however, explains that the fall is not real, as formerly the enrolment of depressed class children was more or less nominal, whereas the present figures are more accurate and represent regular attendance.

In the rural area nine schools are maintained by the Arya Samaj and Christian Missions mainly for the education of depressed (untouchable) classes. 348 children against 471 of the past year are under instruction in the District Board area. The number has thus gone down by 123.

#### PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

I. *Government Commercial Institute.*—The Government Commercial Institute is a vocational institute started by Government as an item of Five Years' Programme of educational expansion in the centrally administered areas of India. It provides training in commercial and clerical subjects for Matriculate and S. L. C's. The course consists of two years' practical training for a commercial diploma examination conducted by the Delhi Education Department. Government have appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of prominent business men and Government officials to supervise the working of the Institute. The Institute during the year under report was inspected by the Inspection Committee consisting of D. C. Campbell, Esq., Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi and Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee, M.L.C., President, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi. The Committee in its report remarks, "The vocational training supplied by this Institute is proving useful to the educated youngmen as it enables them to secure jobs in these hard days when unemployment among the educated public is an established fact. We are glad to note that the Institute had had another successful year of its continued progress".

It is very gratifying to learn that almost all the students who obtained the Commercial Diploma in 1935 were able to secure suitable jobs. Consequently these classes have continued to attract a large number of students, the number being 63 as compared with 54 of the previous year. 20 out of 26 students obtained Diplomas.

Evening classes have been added to the Institute in order to provide training for those who are working in offices during the day.

II. *Training of Teachers (Men).*—The Training school for men-teachers at Najafgarh has been in existence since 1928. The first batch of ten teachers in two years' S. V. course which was introduced in 1934 has shown a pass percentage of 90.

Thirty-one students were admitted in the J. V. class out of which 29 passed giving a creditable pass percentage of 93. There are three whole-time and two part-time instructors on the staff. A lively interest in scouting has been evinced by the teachers as well as the taught by participation in the scout summer camp and in running a group of Rovers and Scouts in the school. Thirty-four pupil-teachers and one school master received training in cubbing in a special training camp held at Najafgarh by the Boys Scouts Association, Delhi Province, which awarded thirty-five certificates for cub-masters and assistant cub-masters.

Lectures were delivered on Hygiene and First Aid by Dr. N. B. Mukerjee of Timarpur Hospital for the benefit of the teachers and the students, and St. John's Ambulance, Delhi Branch, awarded thirty certificates, two vouchers, ten Pendants, twelve medalians and one Label on the result of their examinations.

As in the previous year, thirteen villages in the neighbourhood of Najafgarh were again selected for village uplift propaganda work and the advantages of manure pits, village sanitation, improved agriculture implements and literacy were explained. The school dramatic club which has been doing useful work in village uplift propaganda also gave a performance in the Delhi Health Week.

The students of the Training School received intensive training in Physical culture in the training course organised by the District Inspector of Schools for the benefit of District Board teachers. The assignment system of teaching was successfully attempted and a special effort was made to improve the standard of calligraphy in both the Junior and Senior classes. The school farm where all students did practical work in gardening and agriculture has shown considerable improvement.

III. *Government Industrial School.*—The number of scholars on 31st March 1936 was 255, 4 Indian Christians, 84 Hindus, 2 Depressed classes and 165 Mohammadans. 6 boys appeared in the Final Examination of Industrial schools held in February 1935 by the Department of Industries, Punjab, and of these 5 were declared successful.

Income from sale-proceeds of articles prepared by boys amounted to Rs. 301-7-9 and fines for absence without leave and discharge certificate penalty fees to Rs. 32-12 against Rs. 820-2-3 and Rs. 28-8 respectively during 1934-35. The decrease in income as compared with the last year is due to the fact that no exhibition of finished articles was held during the year under report.

The expenditure on the school during 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 21,140-15-3 against Rs. 19,613-10-9 for 1934-35, as detailed below:—

	Rs. A. P.
1. Salaries of Establishment . . . . .	12,822 10 0
2. Pay of Menials . . . . .	732 0 0
3. House-rent, rates and taxes . . . . .	3,444 12 0
4. Contingencies and petty supplies . . . . .	2,960 9 3
5. Scholarships . . . . .	1,181 0 0
Total . . . . .	21,140 15 3

IV. *Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women*.—The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, which is affiliated to the University of the Punjab both for the F. Sc., and M. B. B. S., examinations is an all-India institution attracting students from all provinces of the country including Indian States. 23 candidates were admitted in the First Year Class of M. B. B. S., against 22 of the previous year and their distribution according to communities was as follows:—

Europeans—4 against 2 of the previous year.

Christians—4 against 1 of the previous year.

Hindus—10 against 13 of the previous year.

Muslims—3 against 3 of the previous year.

Sikhs—1 against 1 of the previous year.

Jains—*Nil*.

Parsis—1 against 2 of the previous year.

The total strength of students in M. B. B. S. and F. Sc. classes is 96 and 38 respectively. 10 out of 15 candidates passed the final M. B. B. S. examination of the University of the Punjab during the year under report. The total expenditure on the college is Rs. 2,19,368 against Rs. 2,03,819 of the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 15,549, the average annual cost per scholar being Rs. 1,637-1-2 against 1,425-5 of the previous year. Government contributed Rs. 1,86,647 towards this expenditure.

The construction of an additional hostel for the students and additional quarters for the staff is still in abeyance.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

##### I.—*Urban Area.*

(1) *Boys' Schools*.—During the year, Medical Inspection of School children was conducted on lines similar to those of last year. Sub-Assistant Surgeons examined boys in Delhi City, Civil Lines and New Delhi schools in addition to two private doctors employed by the Anglo-Sanskrit Victoria Jubilee High School, Delhi and Ramjas High School, Sarai Rohilla Delhi, who examined the



students of these institutions. The total number of boys examined was 19,064 out of 22,574 boys on roll in 114 schools, in the urban area during the year ending 31st March 1936. Six schools were examined twice and 102 schools once in the year.

(2) *Girls' Schools.*—Two girls schools in Timarpur were examined by the Lady Doctor Incharge of Welfare Centre of that area and 23 girls schools were examined in Delhi city by Dr. E. Marr. They examined 5,965 girls out of 7,408 girls on roll in 51 schools during the year ending 31st March 1936. 14 schools were examined twice and 23 schools once in the year.

The total number of defects and diseases detected in boys and girls schools in the urban area during the year 1934-35 and 1935-36 are as follows:—

Nature of disease.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Trachoma . . . . .	6,977	5,902	256	260
Defective vision . . . . .	4,196	2,816	20	14
Enlarged tonsils . . . . .	6,025	3,186	839	520
Disease of glands . . . . .	2,977	2,348	16	..
Uncleanliness . . . . .	2,591	1,841	41	..
Skin diseases . . . . .	269	207	42	17
Malaria . . . . .	1,452	1,664	80	42
Heart diseases . . . . .	5	2	11	3
Diseases of teeth . . . . .	2,033	1,385	251	493
,, throat . . . . .	260	1,002	1	..
,, ear . . . . .	99	127	18	4
,, Nose . . . . .	25	81	4	..
,, Lungs . . . . .	..	5	1	5
Tubercular glands . . . . .	..	25	..	..

Health lectures were delivered by Dr. N. B. Mukerjee in five schools of Delhi city on various subjects.

During the year a special refresher course was arranged by the Municipal Superintendent of Education for a group of Municipal school teachers at Paharganj M. B. Middle School where three lectures on Hygiene, Health and Medical Inspection of Schools were delivered by the Assistant Surgeon.

## II.—Rural Area.

In the rural area of Delhi province, 9,754 boys out of 11,825 boys on roll in 189 schools were examined by the five sub-assistant surgeons incharge of five centres, *i.e.*, Shahdara, Mehrauli, Najafgarh, Nangloi and Narela during the year ending 31st March 1935.

A comparative statement of the total number of cases of illness, etc., detected among boys during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 is as follows:—

Nature of illness.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Trachoma . . . . .	577	907
Defective vision . . . . .	558	354
Enlarged Tonsils . . . . .	365	340
Diseases of Glands . . . . .	70	79
Malaria . . . . .	1,148	1,118
Diseases of teeth . . . . .	479	467
Diseases of throat . . . . .	202	177
Diseases of ear . . . . .	22	66
Diseases of liver . . . . .	2	8
Uncleanliness . . . . .	859	846

68 schools were examined medically twice and 59 schools once during the year.

The guardians as a rule are not very keen on having defects or diseases of their wards remedied by proper treatment though in some places treatment is not available on account of the great distance from the dispensary. The first-aid centres at 12 places under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of Nangloi, Jungpura, Narela and Najafgarh showed good attendance.

Nangloi Centre—

- 2,288 boys at Karala.
- 600 boys at Tihar.
- 917 boys at Badli.
- 786 boys at Kanjahula.
- 305 boys at Punjab Khor.

Jungpura Centre—

- 230 boys at Chiragh Delhi.
- 114 boys at Chhatarpur.

Najafgarh Centre—

- 340 boys at Palam.

Narela Centre—

- 490 boys at Alipore.
- 1,137 boys at Baruala.
- 37 boys at Ochandi.
- 50 boys at Bakhtawarpur.

*Magic Lantern Exhibitions and Health Lectures.*—The following programme was carried out in the different schools and other



villages of the rural area, by the sub-assistant in respective areas:—

Shahdara Area—45 Magic Lantern shows.

Nangloi Area—19 Magic Lantern shows.

Narela Area—2 Magic Lantern shows and 22 Hygiene and Health Lectures.

Mehrauli Area—24 Magic Lantern shows.

Najafgarh Area—28 Magic Lantern shows.

Government Training and L. M. School at Najafgarh—12 health lectures and 10 lectures on First Aid by the Assistant Surgeon.

These lectures and magic lantern demonstrations are of great value in impressing the principles of hygiene on the children and teaching them how to combat infectious disease.

On the whole the progress of the work was satisfactory.

#### SCOUTING.

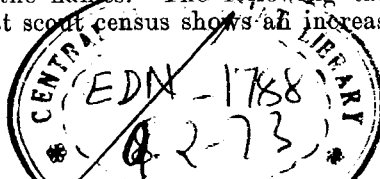
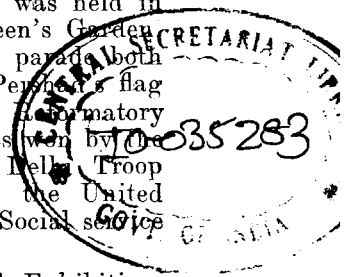
The Boy Scout Association held one Scout Masters' training camp and one Cub-masters' training camp in Delhi and another training camp was held at Najafgarh for the benefit of the training school. 29 certificates of Cub-masters and 24 certificates of Assistant Cub-masters, 12 of Scout-masters and 8 of Assistant Scout-masters were issued.

A summer camp was held in Dagroo near Dharampur which was attended by 124 scouts and scouters. A scout rally was held in celebration of King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee in Queen's Garden. The scouts also took part in the Proclamation Day parade both in New and old Delhi. The Rai Bahadur Madho Pershad's flag competition open to Middle schools was won by the Reformatory School troop, while the Chief Commissioner's flag was won by the Sanskrit High School troop. In swimming, 14th Delhi Troop (Reformatory School) and in Life Rescue Work, the United Christian School troop won the respective trophies. Social service was rendered on the following occasions:—

Ram Lila Fair, Baby Health Week, Industrial Exhibition, S. P. C. A.'s show, Horse Show, Guru Gobind Singh's Birthday procession, and School Tournament Prize Distribution.

The scouts of Fatehpuri Muslim High School did creditable work in the Quetta refugee's camp in Delhi.

Special efforts have been made to advance scouting in the rural area. Troops have been started in Mehrauli, Chhatarpur and Najafgarh, and these scouts are doing useful sanitation and village cleaning propaganda work. During an outbreak of fire, the Chhatarpur village scouts were the first to reach the scene and to help in fighting the flames. The following table compiled on the results of the last scout census shows an increase of 387 scouts,



7 scout-troops and 11 cub-packs over the figures of the previous year:—

Officers . . . . .	11
Scouts . . . . .	1,030
Scouters . . . . .	74
Cubs . . . . .	560
Cub-masters . . . . .	39
Rovers . . . . .	32
Rover-leaders . . . . .	3
Total	1,750

against 1,363 of  
previous year.

All the scouters and scouts took part in the mourning parade held at the demise of His Majesty the late King-Emperor, George V.

The Superintendent of Education is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Association. The keen personal interest taken by the Chief Provincial Scout, the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has contributed much to the marked progress of Scouting in this Province.

The main obstacle, namely, the paucity of trained scouters has been almost completely overcome, by the training of two members of the school staff wherever an affiliated troop exists.

The growing interest taken in the villages in the movement is specially encouraging.

#### JUNIOR RED CROSS SOCIETY.

This is the fifth year of the work of the Junior Red Cross Society of this Province. The membership is confined to boys and girls of recognised schools and is showing steady progress. The number of boys school groups has remained unchanged while that of girls schools has increased from 8 to 11 giving a total increase of 300 members, the number of Juniors now being 8,460. The activities of the society regarding personal and school hygiene have continued. Health game-charts are inspected by Pupil-Health Inspectors, Health rules are properly observed and Health subjects are discussed and dialogue and dramas are performed to illustrate rules of health. School health clubs have been formed to look after school and hostel sanitation.

Magic Lantern demonstrations were given both in urban and rural schools. Social service such as helping the poor and the sick, the provision of small medicine shelves in schools, facilities for first aid, the cure of common ailments, gifts of books, stationery and clothing to poor school children are some of the activities of this society. International correspondence has been tried by the Anglo-Arabic High School, Daryaganj and the Indraprastha Girls High School sent a doll to the Paris Exhibition.

Lala Nanak Chand, a banker of Sabzimandi, offered a silver challenge cup for girls schools which was awarded to Indraprastha

Girls High School, while Rai Sahib L. Kashi Nath's Silver Challenge Shield was, awarded to the Anglo-Arabic High School, Daryaganj, as the best Junior Red Cross Units. The Superintendent of Education is the Chairman of the Association and Rai Sahib L. Kashi Nath, the Honorary Secretary.

#### KING'S SILVER JUBILEE.

During the year under report the officers and staff of the Education Department, School teachers and children participated whole-heartedly in the celebrations. Rs. 3,447-8-9 were collected by the office of the Superintendent of Education and forwarded to the Secretary, Silver Jubilee Fund, Delhi Province. Rs. 500 were forwarded direct to the Provincial Secretary. The total amount thus contributed by the Education Department was Rs. 3,947-8-9 in addition to contributions by colleges and proceeds of school entertainments sent in direct.

In the rural areas the District Inspecting Staff looked to the comfort and entertainment of school children in the *melas* and distributed sweets for which arrangements had been made by the Local Bodies.

#### TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE.

The Superintendent of Education continued as Chairman, L. Karam Chand, Head Master, Government High School, Delhi, as Vice-Chairman, and Sheikh Safdar Ali, District Inspector of Schools, Delhi, as Secretary.

During the period under report, the Committee held 3 General meetings and 22 ordinary meetings against 4 and 45 of the last year. The total number of meetings in 1935-36 was 25 as compared with 49 in the previous year.

The total number of publications of all kinds considered by the Committee was 525 against 532 of the last year. 260 books were approved, 114 as alternative Text-books and 146 for libraries. 265 books were rejected.

#### THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

An interesting and useful new venture of the year is the Deaf and Dumb School, which has made an excellent start under the sympathetic and devoted guidance of its distinguished President, Lady Noyce. It has a number of boys and girls from Delhi and outside as resident and day scholars. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, laid the foundation stone last cold weather of a very well-designed and up-to-date building which is fast approaching completion. It will provide good class rooms, hostels and staff quarters.

The demonstrations given by the pupils at the function, showed very successful training on the part of the staff.

The institution fulfills a widely felt need. It will draw pupils from all over the country and from the very nature of the institution, ought to make a powerful appeal to a wide circle of supporters. The Government of India have given a substantial building grant, in addition to a recurring annual grant of Rs. 2,000.

#### CONCLUSION.

The foregoing pages show, that the year under review has been one of steady, quiet work and progress. The most encouraging feature has been a marked increase of 766 in the number of girls attending schools and colleges. This increase is specially noteworthy in the High school and University classes. So far as Delhi city is concerned, the need for giving girls a liberal education has been generally accepted. The Municipal Girls High School, New Delhi, has had an enrolment not far short of a thousand in the winter, although, the New City has two other High schools for Girls, moving between Simla and Delhi.

In the Old City, the number of recognised Girls High Schools is four. Two others have high school classes and are likely to receive recognition before long. The Muslim community are hoping to start a Girls High School next April, through the generosity of a benefactor who has made a large endowment for the purpose.

The increase in the number of Muslim pupils spread over all stages of institutions is no less remarkable. Of a total increase in number of 2,110 during the year, they claim a rise of 1,196.

Increased attention has been paid to physical culture. District Board teachers have received training in theory, as well as in practice of teaching, while the Delhi Municipality has recently engaged a well qualified Physical Instructor. Games and sports are receiving increased attention in all schools.

The Board of Secondary Education has recently decided that no High school should continue to be recognised, unless it has adequate playgrounds, or as an alternative, employs a whole-time, qualified Physical Instructor. More playgrounds are a dire necessity. Boys are willing to walk long distances, if they can get a game, but unfortunately, a number of schools are unable to find playgrounds for love or money.

Another pleasing feature has been the vast increase in the number of Boy Scouts, and Cubs, coupled with an increased efficiency in Scout-craft.

The Junior Red Cross Society reports a large increase of 307 in its membership.

The spontaneous expression of loyalty and devotion from all schools in the city and the rural area on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee, was a very remarkable proof of the deep hold which the Crown has over the imagination and affections of School boys and girls.

Without any pressure or persuasion our schools contributed over Rs. 4,000 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund, while Jubilee Flags were bought by almost every school child.

This report would not be complete without a grateful acknowledgment of the unfailing sympathy and wise guidance which has at all times been extended to me by the Head of the Local Administration, the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., whose knowledge of and solicitude for the interests of this Province are second to none.

The Inspecting Staff, particularly the District Inspector of Schools, have had a difficult and, by no means pleasant task in the work of improving the efficiency and standard of Primary Education. This has involved the elimination of a number of inefficient and unreliable schools. They have done their duty honestly, and I trust impartially, in the face of a great deal of opposition and often unfair criticism.

To them as well as to the office staff, my thanks are due for a year of loyal and hard work.

J. C. CHATTERJEE,  
*Superintendent of Education,*  
*Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India.*





# DELHI PROVINCE.

## General Educational Tables, 1935-36.

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## General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles . . . . .	593	—	PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.			
			Recognized Institutions.		All Institutions.	
			1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.
Population—						
Males . . . . .	369,497	Males . . . . .	9.15	9.1	9.9	9.5
Females . . . . .	266,749	Females . . . . .	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.5
Total . . . . .	636,246	Total . . . . .	7.2	7.1	7.7	7.4

Recognized Institutions.	INSTITUTIONS.			SCHOLARS.			Stages of Instruction of Scholars entered in column 4.
	1935-36.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease.	1935-36.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Universities . . . . .	1	1	..	184	175	+9	..
Board of secondary Education . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For Males.</i>							
Arts Colleges . . . . .	6	6	..	2,026	1,951	+75	(a) 831 (b) 1,195 (c) .. (d) ..
Professional Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) .. (b) ..
High Schools . . . . .	25	26	-1	8,205	7,840	+365	(c) 3,888 (d) 4,317
Middle Schools . . . . .	50	51	-1	8,475	8,384	+91	(c) 3,159 (d) 5,316
Primary Schools . . . . .	154	160	-6	14,294	14,713	-419	(a) 14,294
Special Schools . . . . .	21	21	..	615	549	+66	..
Totals . . . . .	258	266	-8	33,799	33,612	+187	..
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts Colleges . . . . .	1	1	..	79	49	+30	(a) .. (b) 79 (c) ..
Professional Colleges . . . . .	1	1	..	134	143	-9	(a) 96 (b) 38 (c) 700 (d) 966
High Schools . . . . .	5	5	..	1,666	1,549	+117	(c) 623 (d) 2,248
Middle Schools . . . . .	13	12	+1	2,871	2,596	+275	(d) 7,040
Primary Schools . . . . .	59	59	..	7,040	6,671	+369	..
Special Schools . . . . .	4	4	..	265	281	-16	..
Totals . . . . .	83	82	+1	12,055	11,289	+766	..
<i>Unrecognized Institutions.</i>							
For Males . . . . .	78	44	+34	2,772	1,555	+1,217	..
For Females . . . . .	9	8	+1	598	658	-60	..
Totals . . . . .	87	52	+35	3,370	2,213	+1,157	..
GRAND TOTALS . . . . .	428	400	+28	49,224	47,114	+2,110	..

(a) In Graduate and Post-Graduate classes. (b) In Intermediate classes. (c) In Secondary stage. (d) In Primary stage.

## General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE FROM				COST PER SCHOLAR TO				Total cost per scholar.
	1935-36.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	* Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	* Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Direction and Inspection	59,889	56,835	+3,054	70.8	29.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities	2,16,684	2,39,844	-23,160	41.5	..	53.1	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary Education.	31,195	32,156	-961	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
† Miscellaneous	3,37,212	2,88,995	+48,217	38.4	12.6	4.3	44.7	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,44,980</b>	<b>6,17,830</b>	<b>+27,150</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>												
Arts Colleges	4,13,374	4,07,401	+5,973	20.2	..	62.0	17.8	41 4 5	..	126 6 6	36 5 7	204 0 6
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	5,32,291	5,21,163	+11,128	35.3	1.1	43.4	20.2	22 14 8	0 11 8	28 2 5	13 1 2	64 13 11
Middle Schools	2,27,796	2,13,073	+14,723	38.6	13.6	32.0	15.8	10 5 5	3 10 8	8 9 9	4 4 2	26 14 0
Primary Schools	2,59,671	2,44,381	+15,290	32.3	48.9	.. 5	18.3	5 13 9	8 14 1	0 1 7	3 5 3	18 2 8
Special Schools	43,121	39,860	+3,261	98.4	1.6	..	..	68 15 8	1 2 2	..	..	70 1 10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>14,76,253</b>	<b>14,25,878</b>	<b>+50,375</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>14 7 1</b>	<b>4 14 5</b>	<b>16 11 3</b>	<b>7 13 11</b>	<b>43 14 8</b>
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>												
Arts Colleges	18,859	22,106	-3,247	26.6	..	52.1	21.3	63 9 1	..	124 6 1	50 12 4	238 11 6
Professional Colleges	2,19,368	2,03,819	+15,549	85.1	..	14.9	..	1,392 14 3	..	244 2 11	..	1,637 1 2
High Schools	1,01,739	1,12,647	-10,908	40.3	10.7	24.1	24.4	24 15 1	6 8 6	14 11 4	14 14 2	61 1 1
Middle Schools	1,13,923	1,33,645	-19,722	31.7	13.8	24.0	30.5	12 9 6	5 7 5	9 7 10	12 2 0	99 10 11
Primary Schools	1,94,113	1,56,691	+37,422	27.2	63.2	..	9.6	7 8 1	17 6 8	..	2 10 5	27 9 2
Special Schools	23,723	23,535	+188	79.9	3.1	1.7	15.3	71 8 6	2 12 3	1 9 0	13 10 7	89 8 4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,71,725</b>	<b>6,52,443</b>	<b>+19,282</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>28 4 9</b>	<b>12 7 0</b>	<b>7 13 8</b>	<b>7 2 1</b>	<b>55 11 6</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>27,92,958</b>	<b>26,96,151</b>	<b>+96,807</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>24 6 8</b>	<b>8 2 9</b>	<b>17 2 1</b>	<b>11 3 0</b>	<b>60 14 6</b>

N.B.—For explanation of certain terms used in the tables please see overleaf.

\* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds,

† Includes expenditure on buildings.

## EXPLANATIONS.

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

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

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

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

5. *Classification*.—In Tables IV-A and IV-B, provision has been made for twelve school classes covering the primary, middle and high school sections. The figures for the lowest class in the primary section or school, whether called infant class, sub-standard A, preparatory class or class I, should be entered against class I in the tables and the figures of the succeeding higher classes should be shown against Classes II, III, IV, etc., up to the end of the school course without any break in the sequence of classes. Should the number of classes be less than twelve in a school, the figures of the top class should be shown against Class XI, IX or X according as the total number of classes is eleven, ten or nine, and so on. Where the number of classes exceeds twelve, the figures of the additional classes should be shown after Class XII for each class separately. The figures of the intermediate classes of Intermediate Colleges should not be shown under "school education", but should be entered against 1st year and 2nd year intermediate classes under "university and intermediate education". As a general rule, the duration of each class is taken to be one scholastic year.

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

7. *Anglo-Indian and European scholars* are included in the General Summary and General Tables II-A and B, IV-A and B, V-A and B, VIII and IX. The *expenditure* on Anglo-Indian and European Schools is included in the General Summary and General Tables III-A and B. *Teachers* in Anglo-Indian and European Schools are included in Tables VI-A and B.

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

9. In Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B, the top-heading "*Hindus*" may be sub-divided into such necessary sub-headings as may be considered suitable in each province, *e.g.*, "Higher castes" and "Depressed" or "Backward classes", or "Brahmins" and "Non-Brahmins", etc. [In the consolidated tables for all India, all Hindu scholars will, however, be entered in one column only.]

10. In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Funds, entered in Tables III-A and B and other expenditure tables, all payments or contributions from fees and other sources, which are credited to such funds, should be deducted.

## I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	FOR MALES.						FOR FEMALES.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
Universities	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary Education.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Colleges—</b>												
Arts and Science *	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
<b>Totals</b>	1	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	2
<b>High Schools</b>	1	1	1	20	2	25	..	..	1	4	..	5
<b>Middle Schools—</b>												
English	1	3	7	7	3	21	..	..	..	5	..	5
Vernacular	..	29	..	..	..	29	1	..	4	3	..	8
Primary Schools	..	58	40	56	..	154	..	12	30	16	1	59
<b>Totals</b>	2	91	48	83	5	229	1	12	35	28	1	77
<b>Special Schools—</b>												
Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Engineering †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	15	3	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	3	15	3	..	..	21	1	..	..	3	..	4
<b>Totals for Recognised Institutions.</b>	6	106	51	90	5	258	2	12	35	33	1	83
<b>Unrecognised Institutions</b>	..	..	..	..	78	78	..	..	..	..	9	9
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.</b>	6	106	51	90	83	336	2	12	35	33	10	92

\* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Includes Survey Schools.

## II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>READING—</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education. (a)</i>									
Arts and Science (b) and (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	435	424	10	222	218	57	427	415	..
„ Middle Schools—									
English	293	237	..	671	568	16	2,030	1,808	..
Vernacular	..	..	..	2,817	2,612	25	..	..	..
„ Primary Schools.	..	..	..	2,100	1,745	..	6,792	5,677	..
<b>Totals</b>	728	661	10	5,810	5,143	98	9,249	7,900	..
In Art Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Normal and Training Schools	41	38	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Engineering Schools*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Technical and Industrial Schools.	255	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Defectives.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Adults	..	..	..	165	181	..	91	82	..
„ Other Schools	63	57	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	859	804	54	165	181	..	91	82	..
<b>Totals for Recognised Institutions.</b>	1,087	965	64	5,975	5,274	98	9,340	7,982	..
In Unrecognised Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.</b>	1,087	965	64	5,975	5,274	98	9,340	7,982	..

(a) Scholars reading more

(b) Includes scholars

(c) Includes scholars

\* Includes Survey

Educational Institutions for Males.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
Scholars on roll March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
2,026	1,544	480	..	..	..	2,026	1,544	480	37
184	180	59	..	..	..	184	180	59	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,210	1,724	539	..	..	..	2,210	1,724	539	37
6,033	5,613	552	1,038	1,058	..	8,205	7,728	619	46
1,962	1,821	53	702	594	..	5,658	5,028	69	12
5,402	4,659	..	..	..	..	2,817	2,612	25	226
..	..	..	..	..	..	14,294	12,081	..	..
13,397	12,093	605	1,790	1,652	..	30,974	27,449	713	284
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	38	41	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	255	209	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	256	213	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	63	57	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	615	517	54	..
15,607	13,817	1,144	1,790	1,652	..	33,799	29,690	1,306	321
..	..	..	2,772	2,580	..	2,772	2,580	..	..
15,607	13,817	1,144	4,562	4,232	..	36,571	32,270	1,306	321

One of the following subjects should be entered under only one head.  
 Spreading Law.  
 Oriental Colleges,  
 Halls.

## II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>READING—</b>									
<b>IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education (a).</i>									
Arts and Science (b) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	778	700	..
„ Middle Schools—									
English . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular . . . . .	167	132	..	..	..	..	1,178	999	..
„ Primary Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	663	549	..	4,159	3,377	..
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	167	132	..	663	549	..	6,115	5,076	..
In Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Normal and Training Schools . . . . .	66	58	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Adults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	66	58	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals for Recognised Institutions.</b>	233	190	66	663	549	..	6,115	5,076	..
<b>In Unrecognised Institutions.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.</b>	233	190	66	663	549	..	6,115	5,076	..
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS—MALES AND FEMALES.</b>	1,320	1,155	130	6,688	5,823	98	15,455	13,058	..

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following

(b) Includes scholars in Oriental Colleges.



## Educational Institutions for Females.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
79 134 ..	75 134 ..	7 134 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	79 134 ..	75 134 ..	7 134 ..	.. .. ..
213	209	141	..	..	..	213	209	141	..
888 897 823 2,136	775 762 571 1,772	178 98 85 ..	.. .. .. 82	.. .. .. 54	.. .. .. ..	1,666 897 1,974 7,040	1,475 762 1,702 5,752	178 98 85 ..	60 185 6 234
4,550	3,880	361	82	54	..	11,577	9,691	361	485
.. 199 .. .. ..	.. 185 .. .. ..	.. 68 .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. 199 .. .. ..	.. 185 .. .. ..	.. 68 .. .. ..	.. 53 .. .. ..
199	185	68	..	..	..	265	243	134	53
4,962	4,274	570	82	54	..	12,055	10,143	636	538
..	..	..	598	490	..	598	490	..	..
4,962	4,274	570	680	544	..	12,653	10,633	636	538
20,569	18,091	1,714	5,242	4,776	..	49,224	42,903	1,942	859

subjects should be entered under only one head.

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

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 14,006 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items:—

- (1) Scholarships, (2) Boarding House, (3) Furniture and Equipment, (4) Text Book Committee, (5) Medical Inspection of School Children, (6) Miscellaneous.

	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.						DISTRICT BOARD AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary Education.	31,195	..	..	..	..	31,195	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—												
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	31,195	..	..	..	..	31,195	..	..	..	..	..	..

**SCHOOL EDUCATION.**

*General.*

High Schools . . .	41,698	..	..	..	..	41,698	15,431	750	3,317	20,141	..	39,639
Middle Schools--												
English . . .	8,103	..	..	..	..	8,103	19,808	2,544	13,798	26,499	1,914	64,563
Vernacular . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,095	10,770	..	4,011	..	61,876
Primary Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,871	6,901	1,01,607	257	..	1,73,636
Totals . . .	49,801	..	..	..	..	49,801	1,47,205	20,965	1,18,722	50,908	1,914	3,39,714

*Special.*

Arts Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.	9,020	..	..	..	..	9,020	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools* . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . .	21,141	..	..	..	..	21,141	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	..	698	..	..	1,410
Other Schools . . .	11,550	..	..	..	..	11,550	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . .	41,711	..	..	..	..	41,711	712	..	698	..	..	1,410
GRAND TOTALS . . .	1,22,707	..	..	..	..	1,22,707	1,47,917	20,965	1,19,420	50,908	1,914	3,41,124

\* Includes Survey Schools.

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

	AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						RECOGNISED UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>									
Universities . . . . .	90,000	..	..	1,14,881	11,803	2,16,684	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary Education. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges . . . . .	80,443	..	..	2,47,873	70,881	3,99,197	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—									
Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	3,187	..	..	8,228	2,764	14,177	..	..	..
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>1,73,630</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,70,980</b>	<b>85,448</b>	<b>6,30,058</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

SCHOOL EDUCATION.									
<i>General.</i>									
High Schools . . . . .	1,30,895	..	1,981	2,04,077	99,531	4,36,484	6,779	7,741	14,520
Middle Schools—									
English . . . . .	12,606	..	3,986	20,479	16,776	53,847	21,974	17,433	39,407
Vernacular . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools . . . . .	18,896	..	18,468	1,150	47,521	86,035	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	1,62,897	..	24,385	2,25,706	1,63,828	5,78,316	28,753	25,174	53,927
<i>Special.</i>									
Arts Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS . . . . .	3,36,027	..	24,385	5,96,686	2,49,276	12,06,374	28,753	25,174	53,927

\* Includes Survey Schools.

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

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	GRAND TOTAL
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction . . . . .	42,416	..	17,478	..	..	59,894
Inspection . . . . .	40,066	6,411	28,180	..	18,712	1,02,369
Buildings, etc. . . . .	88,426	..	8,978	10,096	73,971	1,26,471
Miscellaneous . . . . .						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,29,908</b>	<b>6,411</b>	<b>49,631</b>	<b>10,096</b>	<b>92,683</b>	<b>2,88,729</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>						
Universities . . . . .	90,000	..	..	1,14,881	11,803	2,16,684
Boards of Secondary Education . . . . .	31,195	..	..	..	..	31,195
Arts Colleges . . . . .	80,443	..	..	2,47,873	70,881	3,99,197
Professional Colleges—						
Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	8,187	..	..	8,226	2,764	14,177
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,04,825</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,70,960</b>	<b>85,448</b>	<b>6,61,233</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools . . . . .	1,88,024	750	5,248	2,80,997	1,07,272	5,82,391
Middle Schools—						
English . . . . .	40,517	2,544	17,784	68,952	86,123	1,05,920
Vernacular . . . . .	47,095	10,770	..	4,011	..	61,876
Primary Schools . . . . .	88,767	6,901	1,20,075	1,407	47,521	2,59,671
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,69,403</b>	<b>20,965</b>	<b>1,48,107</b>	<b>3,05,367</b>	<b>1,90,916</b>	<b>10,19,757</b>
<i>Special.</i>						
Arts Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools . . . . .	9,020	..	..	..	..	9,020
Engineering Schools* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	21,141	..	..	..	..	21,141
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults . . . . .	712	..	608	..	..	1,320
Other Schools . . . . .	11,550	..	..	..	..	11,550
<b>Totals</b>	<b>42,423</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>43,031</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>7,36,559</b>	<b>27,876</b>	<b>1,93,436</b>	<b>6,86,443</b>	<b>3,60,047</b>	<b>20,15,161</b>

\* Includes Survey Schools.

### III-B Expenditure on Education for Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 499 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

- (1.) Scholarships, (2.) Boarding House, (3.) Furniture, (4.) Miscellaneous.

	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.						DISTRICT BOARD AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>												
Arts Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—												
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>												
<i>General.</i>												
High Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,891	..	7,724	5,419	..	25,034
Middle Schools—												
English . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular . . . . .	8,406	..	..	..	..	8,406	1,504	..	6,023	..	..	7,527
Primary Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,359	1,647	1,12,456	..	..	1,59,462
Totals . . . . .	8,406	..	..	..	..	8,406	58,754	1,647	1,26,203	5,419	..	1,92,023
<i>Special.</i>												
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.	16,170	..	..	..	..	16,170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	16,170	..	..	..	..	16,170	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES.</b>	24,576	..	..	..	..	24,576	58,754	1,647	1,26,203	5,419	..	1,92,023
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR MALES.</b>	1,22,707	..	..	..	..	1,22,707	1,47,917	20,965	1,19,420	50,908	1,914	3,41,124
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL</b>	1,47,283	..	..	..	..	1,47,283	2,06,671	22,612	2,45,623	56,327	1,914	5,33,147

**III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females—contd.**

	AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						RECOGNISED UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>									
Arts Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—									
Medicine . . . . .	1,86,647	..	..	32,721	..	2,19,368	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	5,022	..	..	9,826	4,011	18,859	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	<b>1,91,669</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>42,547</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>2,38,227</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>									
<i>General.</i>									
High Schools . . . . .	29,659	..	3,160	19,085	24,801	76,705	..	..	..
Middle Schools—									
English . . . . .	19,564	..	..	23,873	23,851	67,288	..	..	..
Vernacular . . . . .	6,680	..	9,673	3,385	10,964	30,702	..	..	..
Primary Schools . . . . .	7,469	..	8,498	..	17,154	33,121	..	1,530	1,530
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	<b>63,372</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>21,331</b>	<b>46,843</b>	<b>76,770</b>	<b>2,07,816</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,530</b>
<i>Special.</i>									
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	2,786	..	732	415	3,620	7,553	..	..	..
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	<b>2,786</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>7,553</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES</b> . . . . .	<b>2,57,827</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>22,063</b>	<b>89,305</b>	<b>84,401</b>	<b>4,53,596</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,530</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR MALES</b> . . . . .	<b>3,36,027</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>24,385</b>	<b>5,96,686</b>	<b>2,49,276</b>	<b>12,06,374</b>	<b>28,753</b>	<b>25,174</b>	<b>53,927</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL</b> . . . . .	<b>5,93,854</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>46,448</b>	<b>6,85,991</b>	<b>3,33,677</b>	<b>16,59,970</b>	<b>28,753</b>	<b>26,704</b>	<b>55,457</b>



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

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	GRAND TOTALS.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings, etc. . . . .	30,499	..	..	..	38,406	68,905
Miscellaneous . . . . .	11,403	..	3,089	4,332	19,653	39,467
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	<b>41,902</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>4,332</b>	<b>58,059</b>	<b>1,08,372</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>						
Arts Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—						
Medicine . . . . .	1,86,647	..	..	82,721	..	2,19,368
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges . . . . .	5,022	..	..	9,826	4,011	18,659
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	<b>1,91,669</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>42,547</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>2,38,227</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools . . . . .	41,560	..	10,864	24,504	24,801	1,01,739
Middle Schools—						
English . . . . .	19,564	..	..	23,873	23,851	67,288
Vernacular . . . . .	16,590	..	15,696	3,385	10,964	46,635
Primary Schools . . . . .	52,828	1,647	1,20,954	..	18,684	1,94,113
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	<b>1,30,532</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,47,634</b>	<b>51,762</b>	<b>78,300</b>	<b>4,09,775</b>
<i>Special.</i>						
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools . . . . .	16,170	..	..	..	..	16,170
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	2,786	..	732	415	3,620	7,553
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	<b>18,956</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>23,723</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES</b> . . . . .	<b>3,83,149</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,52,255</b>	<b>99,056</b>	<b>1,43,990</b>	<b>7,80,097</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR MALES</b> . . . . .	<b>7,36,559</b>	<b>27,376</b>	<b>1,93,436</b>	<b>6,86,443</b>	<b>3,69,047</b>	<b>20,12,861</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL</b> . . . . .	<b>11,19,708</b>	<b>29,023</b>	<b>3,45,691</b>	<b>7,85,499</b>	<b>5,13,037</b>	<b>27,92,958</b>

\* Included in the Expenditure for males on page 44.

## IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Jains.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Jews.	TOTAL.	No. of pupils from Rural Areas.
			Higher.	Depressed.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total population	3,463	6,037	185,625	45,834	120,926	3,008*	81	4,269	254	369,497	—
<i>School Education.</i>											
<i>Classes.</i>											
Primary . . . I	56	247	4,764	940	3,729	145	1	141	..	10,023	2,759
II	7	101	2,266	258	1,528	86	6	66	..	4,318	1,017
III	18	76	1,975	228	1,161	75	..	55	..	3,588	796
IV	..	63	1,863	186	953	74	2	61	..	3,202	737
V	1	33	1,439	42	565	96	..	58	..	2,234	567
Middle . . . VI	1	43	1,278	35	506	78	..	42	..	1,983	512
VII	..	32	1,278	28	431	67	..	37	..	1,873	408
VIII	..	33	1,166	8	387	51	1	46	..	1,692	343
High . . . IX	..	22	807	4	324	43	..	28	..	1,228	143
X	1	19	700	2	254	31	..	27	..	1,034	110
XI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . .	84	669	17,536	1,731	9,838	746	10	561	..	31,175	7,392
<i>University and Inter- mediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate classes—											
1st year . . .	..	10	396	1	108	20	..	18	..	553	66
2nd year . . .	1	12	464	3	104	30	1	17	..	632	83
Degree classes—											
1st year . . .	3	6	211	1	46	12	2	5	..	286	52
2nd year . . .	2	6	293	..	72	23	..	8	..	404	66
Post-graduate classes—											
1st year . . .	..	2	48	..	10	1	..	4	..	65	2
2nd year . . .	..	2	39	..	7	1	..	..	..	49	..
Research students—											
Totals . . .	6	38	1,451	5	347	87	3	52	..	1,989	269
No. of scholars in re- cognised institu- tions.	90	707	18,987	1,736	10,185	833	13	613	..	33,164	7,661
No. of scholars in un- recognised institu- tions.	..	14	1,137	243	1,370	4	..	4	..	2,772	298
GRAND TOTALS . . .	90	721	20,124	1,979	11,555	837	13	617	..	35,936	7,959

\* Includes 59 Budhists, but there are no Budhists reading in the Delhi Province.

## IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Jains.	Parais.	Sikhs.	Jews.	Total.	No. of pupls from Rural Area.
			Higher.	Depressed.							
			1	2							
Total population	1,853	5,636	131,215	37,189	86,034	*2,413	45	2,168	196	266,749	—
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary . . .											
Classes.											
I	64	177	3,263	254	1,603	89	1	126	..	5,677	425
II	40	39	1,030	56	293	32	1	36	1	1,523	97
III	13	57	852	27	237	44	1	36	..	1,267	67
IV	4	50	595	21	176	36	..	21	..	903	43
V	6	63	504	12	144	19	2	24	..	773	50
Middle . . .											
VI	..	59	251	..	83	2	..	16	..	411	..
VII	4	31	184	..	57	2	..	11	..	289	..
VIII	4	55	238	3	89	3	1	3	..	401	..
High . . .											
IX	..	22	75	..	11	2	..	8	..	118	..
X	..	9	81	..	10	2	..	7	..	109	..
XI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . .	134	562	7,073	373	2,703	231	6	293	1	11,376	681
<i>University and Inter- mediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate classes—											
1st year . . .	..	3	45	..	5	..	..	4	..	57	..
2nd year . . .	..	1	25	..	5	..	..	1	..	32	..
Degree classes—											
1st year . . .	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
2nd year . . .	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Post-graduate classes—											
1st year . . .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
2nd year . . .	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Research students—											
Totals . . .	..	4	96	..	10	1	..	5	..	116	..
No. of scholars in re- cognised institu- tions.	134	566	7,169	373	2,713	232	6	298	1	11,492	681
No. of scholars in un- recognised institu- tions.	..	6	514	14	37	10	..	17	..	598	..
GRAND TOTALS . . .	134	572	7,683	387	2,750	242	6	315	1	12,090	681

\* Includes 17 Buddhists, but there are no Buddhists reading in the Delhi Province.

## V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

—	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Jains.	Parais.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of Pupils from Rural Area.
			Higher.	Depressed.							
			1	2							
<i>School Education.</i>											
Art Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.	..	2	22	..	16	..	..	1	..	41	28
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Indus- trial Schools.	..	11	117	6	177	..	..	..	..	308	53
Commercial Schools .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .	..	9	141	25	81	..	..	..	..	256	165
Other Schools . . .	..	..	56	..	4	3	..	..	..	63	16
<b>Totals . . .</b>	..	22	333	31	278	3	..	1	..	688	262
<i>University and Inter- mediate Education.</i>											
Law . . . . .	..	2	141	..	31	..	..	10	..	184	..
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals . . .</b>	..	2	141	..	31	..	..	10	..	184	..
<b>GRAND TOTALS . .</b>	..	24	474	31	309	3	..	11	..	852	262

## V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Jains.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupils from Rural Areas.
			Higher.	Depressed.							
			8	4							
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>School Education.</i>											
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools. . . . .	..	10	28	..	24	3	..	1	..	66	..
Technical and Indust- rial Schools. . . . .	..	85	55	1	5	..	..	..	..	146	..
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	..	95	83	1	29	3	..	1	..	212	..
<i>University and Inter- mediate Education.</i>											
Medicine . . . . .	19	20	58	..	21	1	3	12	..	134	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	19	20	58	..	21	1	3	12	..	134	..
<b>GRAND TOTALS . . . . .</b>	19	115	141	1	50	4	3	13	..	346	..

## VI-A.—Men Teachers.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total Un-trained Teachers.	Grand totals of Teachers.
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Un-certificated.	Certificated.	Un-certificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Board and Municipal.	4	30	169	..	..	..	..	67	1	203	68	271
Aided . . .	..	28	90	3	6	..	..	10	38	127	48	175
Unaided . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>446</b>
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government . . .	2	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Local Board and Municipal.	9	25	191	..	..	..	1	34	1	225	36	261
Aided . . .	10	16	36	..	..	2	1	3	12	62	18	80
Unaided . . .	13	8	6	..	..	..	5	..	7	27	12	39
<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>392</b>
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government . . .	12	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
Local Board and Municipal.	11	7	12	2	..	..	..	2	1	32	3	35
Aided . . .	121	82	56	1	1	4	18	33	21	261	76	337
Unaided . . .	5	3	6	..	..	..	3	2	1	14	6	20
<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>415</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1,253</b>

## VI-B.—Women Teachers.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained Teachers.	Total un-trained Teachers.	Grand totals of Teachers.
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Un-certificated.	Certificated.	Un-Certificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Board and Municipal.	..	3	77	57	1	..	1	..	2	138	3	141
Aided . . . .	..	1	28	14	1	..	..	1	22	44	23	67
Unaided . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	..	4	107	71	2	..	1	2	24	184	27	211
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government . . .	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Local Board and Municipal.	..	12	19	7	..	1	..	..	..	38	1	39
Aided . . . .	5	33	32	2	..	3	2	1	5	73	11	84
Unaided . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	5	47	58	9	..	4	2	1	5	119	12	131
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Board and Municipal.	5	5	10	3	..	..	1	..	2	23	3	26
Aided . . . .	14	22	11	..	..	1	1	2	1	47	5	52
Unaided . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	19	27	21	3	..	1	2	2	3	70	8	78
<b>GRAND TOTALS . . . .</b>	24	78	186	83	2	5	5	5	32	373	47	420

## II.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population—					Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian Population of those at school—						
Male	:	:	:	3,463	Males.		Females.		Total.		
Female	:	:	:	1,853	3.6		4.8		4.02		
TOTAL . . . . .											
					TEACHERS—		EXPENDITURE FROM				
	Insti- tutions	Scholar- roll in Mch 3rd.	Number of females in Insti- tutions for Malta and vice versa.	Number of Non- Euro- peans on roll.	Trained.	Un- trained	Govt. funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expendi- ture.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Institutions for Males.</b>											
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Institutions for Females.</b>											
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	..	2	264	125	50	17	2	16,317	..	15,542	4,371
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	2	264	125	50	17	2	16,317	..	15,542	4,371	36,230
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR INSTITUTIONS.</b>	2	264	125	50	17	2	16,317	..	15,542	4,371	36,230
<b>Expenditure on Buildings spent by the Public Works Department.</b>							..	..	..	..	..
Nil.							..	..	..	..	..
<b>"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—</b>							..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships, Furniture, conveyance, miscellaneous.							..	..	..	..	..
							15,000	..	..	18,335	33,335
							5,809	..	2,268	8,441	16,518
<b>Totals</b>							20,809	..	2,268	26,776	49,853
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>							37,126	..	17,810	31,147	86,033

\* Include both District Board and Municipal Funds.

† The term "Non-Europeans" does not include Europeans and Anglo-Indians.



## VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.			NUMBER PASSED.			NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.			NUMBER PASSED.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. A. . . . .	58	2	60	36	1	37	2	2	4	..	2	2
M. Sc. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Honours) . . . .	44	..	44	38	..	38	6	..	6	6	..	5
B. Sc. (Honours) . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Pass) . . . .	257	14	271	172	5	177	8	4	12	4	8	7
B. Sc. (Pass) . . . .	84	..	84	54	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law.</i>												
Master of Law . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law . . . .	93	..	93	59	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine.</i>												
M. D. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B. B. S. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. M. S. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Hyg. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. F. H. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. O. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Sanitary) . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. T. M. (Calcutta) . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

## VIII.—Examination Results—contd.

Examinations.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.			NUMBER PASSED.			NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.			NUMBER PASSED.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DEGREE EXAMINATIONS—contd.</b>												
<i>Engineering.†</i>												
Master of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education.</i>												
B. E., B. T. & L. T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Commerce.</i>												
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology.</i>												
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture.</i>												
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
Intermediate of Arts	433	7	440	236	1	237	25	4	29	18	2	20
Intermediate in Science	147	..	147	78	..	78	2	..	2	2	..	2
Licentiate of Civil Engineering.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

† Including the Diploma Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

## VIII.—Examination Results—concl'd.

Examinations.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.			NUMBER PASSED.			NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.			NUMBER PASSED.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<i>(a) On completion of High School courses.</i>												
Matriculation . . . . .	1,003	104	1,107	569	40	609	109	59	168	71	18	89
School Final, etc. . . . .	17	8	20	14	1	15	1	1	1	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge School Certificate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School courses.</i>												
Cambridge Junior . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular Middle . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	..	263	185	..	185
<i>(c) On completion of Primary course.</i>												
Upper Primary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	750	489	..	489
Lower Primary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational course.</i>												
For teacher's certificates—												
Vernacular, Higher . . . . .	10	..	10	9	..	9	22	13	35	17	8	20
Vernacular, Lower . . . . .	31	..	31	29	..	29	25	7	32	17	3	20
At Art Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Law Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.
At Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Engineering Schools†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	6	..	6	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* i.e., appearing from a recognised institution.  
† Include Survey School.

## IX.—Statistics of educational

Types of Institutions.	No. OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.							
	GOVERNMENT.		DISTRICT BOARD.		PRIVATE.		TOTAL.	
	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I. RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>								
<i>For Males.</i>								
Arts Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools . . . . .	..	..	1	222	2	468	3	690
Middle Schools . . . . .	..	..	32	3,488	..	..	32	3,488
Primary Schools . . . . .	..	..	58	2,100	20	828	78	2,928
Training Schools . . . . .	1	41	..	..	..	..	1	41
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults . . . . .	..	..	15	165	..	..	15	165
Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>7,312</b>
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools . . . . .	..	..	12	663	1	15	13	678
Training Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>678</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>7,990</b>
<b>II. UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>								
<b>For Males</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	298
<b>For Females</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	80
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS</b> . . . . .	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>8,318</b>

## Institutions in rural areas.

EXPENDITURE ON INSTITUTIONS.				NO. OF TEACHERS.			
Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government Institutions.	In District Board Institutions.	In Private Institutions.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,402	2,874	16,431	41,707	..	14	25	39
58,054	13,314	14,293	86,661	..	164	..	164
34,281	6,901	8,448	49,625	..	67	31	98
9,020	..	..	9,020	3	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
494	..	..	494	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,26,151	23,089	39,167	1,87,407	3	215	56	304
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,074	1,647	22	11,944	..	22	2	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,074	1,647	22	11,944	..	22	2	24
1,35,225	24,736	39,390	1,99,351	3	267	58	323

## Explanatory notes :—

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