

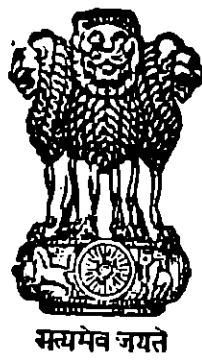
EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA



1950-51
A STATISTICAL SURVEY

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Pea. Edu.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA 1950-51

A Statistical Survey

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PREFACE

This publication surveys the progress of education in Indian Universities during the year 1950-51. As in the earlier volumes in the series, the information given is factual and no attempt has been made to draw conclusions from it.

I take this opportunity to thank the authorities of our universities who have supplied the material on which the publication is based.

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NEW DELHI:

The 22nd January, 1954.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

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

The Government of India decided to declare Visva-Bharati, founded by Rabindranath Tagore in pursuance of his purpose "to develop a basis on which the culture of the East and the West may meet in common fellowship", as an institution of national importance. A bill was, accordingly, introduced in the Parliament to give it a statutory recognition.

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

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

Under the scheme of All-India Council for Technical Education for the development of existing engineering and technological institutions in the country, 4 universities and 7 institutions received grants amounting to Rs. 32,77,000.

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

Mention may also be made of the National Laboratories and Central Research Institutions established by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Besides the promotion of research in general, testing and standardisation of new products and provision of expert advice for further development and production of such products, these laboratories and institutions offer facilities and advice to scientists, universities, industries and others who may not be in a position to carry out or complete investigation on their own.

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

- (a) The Modified Overseas Scholarship Scheme under which university teachers are offered facilities for further study and research in foreign centres;
- (b) The scheme for the award of scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes pursuing post-matriculation education;
- (c) Cultural Scholarships Scheme for awarding scholarships to students of Indian origin or indigenous students from Commonwealth and other foreign countries for higher studies in India;
- (d) The Central Scholarships Scheme for study abroad given to students from the 'C' and 'D' States; and
- (e) Research Training Scholarships for research in scientific and technical subjects in universities and other institutions of higher learning.

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

Major Developments

A brief account of the major developments in the different universities is given below :

Agra

- (a) General Hindi was made compulsory for B.A. and B. Com. examinations, excepting for those who had passed in Advanced Hindi at the High School or the Intermediate stage.
- (b) Teachers in the educational institutions of Indian Army, Navy and Air Force were permitted to appear as private candidates at the examinations of the University.

- (c) The privilege of appearing at supplementary examination was extended to candidates for LL. B. examination and oriental scholars who offered General English and one other subject at the main B.A. examination.
- (d) Education and Statistics were introduced as elective subjects for B.A. and for B.Sc. examinations respectively.
- (e) It was proposed to revise the scheme of examinations for B.Com. and M.Com. degrees.
- (f) Statutes were recommended for introducing 'Ancient Indian History and Culture' and 'Home Economics' as subjects for M.A. and B.A. examinations respectively.
- (g) The Faculty of Medicine decided, to institute Ph. D. and D.Sc. degrees in Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology, and Bacteriology, and diplomas in Anaesthesia, Orthopaedic Surgery and Embryology.

Aligarh

- (a) B.Com. examination was divided into two parts, the Previous and the Final.
- (b) Facilities were provided for university staff to supplicate for D.Sc. degree.
- (c) The Ordinance relating to M. Ed. course was revised and brought into line with the ordinances governing M.Ed. work in other Indian Universities.
- (d) The M. Sc. syllabus in Physics was overhauled and steps were taken to bring it up-to-date.
- (e) The M.A. course in Mathematics was bifurcated into two groups Pure and Applied.
- (f) The syllabi of courses in Political Science for B.A. and M.A. examinations were overhauled and new optional papers introduced in the latter.

Andhra

- (a) The Syndicate appointed a Committee to go into the question of improving the scales of pay of teachers of Oriental Colleges and other matters connected therewith.
- (b) The scheme of examination of B.Com. (Hons.) degree was revised to bring it in conformity with the regulations for the other Honours degree examinations.
- (c) The regulations and syllabi for new courses of M.Sc. in Statistics, B.Pharm., M. Pharm., M.A. in International Relations with branches in Diplomacy and Consular Functions (M.A. Int. Rel.) and B.Sc. in Bacteriology (B.Sc. Bact.) were adopted.
- (d) It was decided to start courses in M.Sc. in Statistics and B.Pharm. in the University Colleges with effect from the academic year 1951-52.
- (e) Provision was made for the conduct of supplementary examinations in Engineering.
- (f) Statutes were amended for reintroducing from 1952 the old Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science (I.A.Sc.) in place of the Intermediate examination (I.A.).

- (g) Provision was made for the conduct of M.D. degree examination in Bacteriology as a main subject and Pathology as a subsidiary subject.
- (h) The construction of the new administration building was completed.
- (i) The Madras Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,65,600 and a recurring grant of Rs. 30,500 towards instituting post-graduate course in Pure and Applied Geology in the University from the year 1951-52 and also a further grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for bringing the University laboratories up-to-date.

Annamalai

- (a) The Honours degree courses in Philosophy and Botany were revived.
- (b) Certificate and diploma courses in Scientific French were instituted for the benefit of students desiring to pursue post-graduate study and research.
- (c) An expert committee to suggest measures for the institution of a course of study in Commerce was constituted.
- (d) The Faculties of Arts, Science and Oriental Studies were reconstituted.
- (e) Regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science were amended, enabling graduates in Engineering and Technology to submit theses for the research degree of M.Sc.
- (f) The scheme of instruction and examination for B.Sc. (Tech.) was revised.
- (g) The nomenclature of B.Sc. (Tech.) degree was changed to B.E. (Chem.).

Banaras

- (a) It was decided to start a new course in post-graduate diploma in Clinical Psychology.
- (b) A Statistical section was opened in the Department of Mathematics and the following courses were instituted:
 - (i) Certificate in Statistical Methods, and
 - (ii) Diploma in Statistics.
- (c) A specialised course in 'Quality Control' was instituted in the Hons. degree in Statistics.
- (d) Statistics was also introduced as an elective subject for B.A. and B.Sc. examinations.
- (e) The Senate accepted the recommendations of the Glass Committee appointed by the U.P. Government and approved a four year course leading to the degree of B.Sc. Tech. (Glass & Cer.).
- (f) The syllabus and courses of the Ayurvedic College were revised and Pre-Medical courses in Chemistry, Physics, Zoology and Botany were introduced.
- (g) Proposal for introducing a post-graduate course in Agronomy and Agricultural Economics was approved by the Senate.

Baroda

- (a) The revised and redrafted first statutes and ordinances were passed by the Senate.

- (b) The Faculties of Engineering and Technology were merged into a single Faculty called the Faculty of Technology (including Engineering).
- (c) With a view to encourage Sanskrit learning, the University took over the management of the Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya from the Government of Bombay from 18th June, 1951.
- (d) The University of Baroda was made the sole beneficiary of the Memorial part of Sir Sayajirao Diamond Jubilee and Memorial Trust created with an endowment of Rs. 2·09 crores.
- (e) The University sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 3,000 for a period of five years for the Narmada Valley Archaeological Investigation scheme to be undertaken in collaboration with the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.

Bombay

- (a) Two new degrees, *viz.*, Master of Textiles (M.Text.) and Bachelor of Chemical Engineering (B.Chem. Eng.) were instituted.
- (b) Courses for the degrees of LL.B and M.Ed. were revised.
- (c) The new syllabus for the M.Com. examination came into force from June, 1950.
- (d) The recommendations of the Committee appointed to frame rules for the recognition of work done by medical graduates in military hospitals for purposes of post-graduate degrees and diplomas of the University were accepted by the Syndicate.
- (e) The report of the Committee appointed by the Government to make recommendations for the reorganisation of the University was published.

Calcutta

- (a) Regulations relating to Intermediate Examination in Agriculture and Certificate and Diploma Courses in Languages were adopted.
- (b) A diploma course in Industrial Health was started.
- (c) With a view to affording facilities to displaced students from Eastern Pakistan, some rules regarding admission to colleges and examinations were relaxed.
- (d) Important changes relating to
 - (i) Age of retirement of staff of the University;
 - (ii) D.O.M.S. examination ;
 - (iii) Syllabus of studies for Physiology;
 - (iv) Diploma Examination in Child Health;
 - (v) M.A. and M.Sc. examinations in Psychology;
 - (vi) Diploma in Inland Fisheries;
 - (vii) B.E. examinations; and
 - (viii) Degree course in Architecture
 were adopted by the Senate and were awaiting sanction of the government.

Delhi

- (a) Department of Political Science was instituted.
- (b) The following new courses were instituted and arrangements for providing instruction in them were made :
 - (i) A two-year Master's Degree course in Zoology,
 - (ii) One-year certificate courses in French, German and Italian.
- (c) The Academic Council accepted the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts regarding the institution of a Diploma Course each in Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi.
- (d) The nomenclature of B.T. Degree was changed to B.Ed. Degree.
- (e) A further grant of Rs. 4,94,470 was received from the Central Government towards the construction of Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute and a hostel for D.T.D. students.
- (f) The course of the LL.M. examination was revised.

Gauhati

- (a) A Geological Museum was started in July, 1950.
- (b) A syllabus for a course in Tea was framed for the B.Sc. examination in Agriculture to be offered by the candidates as an alternative subject in lieu of Statistics.
- (c) A teaching Department of Geology was instituted.

Jammu & Kashmir

- (a) It was proposed to conduct M.A. examination in various subjects from 1952.
- (b) It was decided to introduce 'Rural Economics' as an elective subject in the Intermediate Arts examination with effect from 1954.
- (c) For the first time in the history of the University, a programme of University Extension Lectures was drawn up.
- (d) In co-operation with the Muslim University, Aligarh, the Gulmarg Research Observatory was established. The Observatory has served as a centre for the measurement of fast cosmic ray neutrons in the Gulmarg area.

Lucknow

- (a) Courses for the Master's Degree in Anthropology and in Education and for Diploma in Russian were started.
- (b) The Diploma course in Dentistry, which was started during 1949-50, was changed into a Degree Course (Bachelor in Dental Surgery).
- (c) Construction of several new buildings was completed.
- (d) Departments of Dentistry and of Tuberculosis were constituted.

Madras

- (a) The Research Departments of the University were strengthened by the creation of additional posts of Professors, Readers, etc.
- (b) The Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.) was instituted and the necessary regulations framed.
- (c) The certificate course in Librarianship was revived.

- (d) Honours classes in Psychology on an Inter-Collegiate-University-co-operation basis were started.
- (e) Courses for M.Sc. by examination were started in the University Departments.
- (f) Provision was made for holding the B.E. Degree examinations twice a year.
- (g) The newly constructed building of the Allagappa Chettiar College of Technology was opened in July, 1951 by Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur.
- (h) A Department of Organic Chemistry was constituted.

Mysore

- (a) Some of the important changes made in the Laws of the University were :
 - (i) Amendment of Ordinances relating to course of studies.
 - (ii) Amendment of Ordinances relating to the scheme of examination for B.E., B.T., Law and B.Sc. (Agriculture) degrees.
 - (iii) Institution of Ph. D. Degree in Arts and Science subjects and Master's Degree in Law.
 - (iv) Introduction of diploma courses in German and French.
 - (v) Introduction of post-graduate diploma course in Indology.
- (b) An Honours course in Indology was started in the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Nagpur

- (a) An M.A. course in Public Administration was started.
- (b) It was decided to start an M.A. course in Geography and an M.Sc. course in Bio-Chemistry with effect from 1951-52 and 1952-53 respectively.
- (c) Statistics was added as a subject for the M.Sc. examination.
- (d) A four-year course for B.Sc. (Tech.) providing instruction in Chemical Engineering, Oil Technology and Fuel Technology was expected to commence from 1952-53.
- (e) A separate Faculty of Commerce was constituted.
- (f) The scale of pay of college teachers was revised from Rs. 100-10-300 to Rs. 150-15-400.
- (g) Twenty text-books on Science in Hindi and Marathi were published.

Osmania

- (a) The University granted affiliation to 3 more private colleges.
- (b) The University decided that all teachers should make themselves proficient in Hindi and instituted a certificate course in Hindi for their benefit.
- (c) The following new subjects were added :
 - Department of Mathematics—Statistics and Astronomy.
 - Department of Philosophy—Applied Psychology.
 - Department of History—Archaeology.
 - Department of Sociology—Anthropology.
- (d) A scheme for the institution of a post-graduate degree in social work was under consideration by the university.

- (e) A new Department of Students was created to deal with all problems relating to inter-collegiate and inter-university sports and games, students' discipline and their welfare.
- (f) The Department of Applied Chemistry in the University Science College was renamed as the Department of Technology.

Panjab

- (a) The following new examinations were instituted :
 - (i) Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery.
 - (ii) Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Medical Faculty.
 - (iii) Master of Pharmacy in Pharmacognosy.
 - (iv) Master of Veterinary Science.
- (b) Displaced students from Sindh who had settled down within the territorial jurisdiction of the University or in Delhi were permitted to appear in the examinations as private candidates up to 1955.
- (c) The revised scheme of study for the B.V.Sc. examination was sanctioned by the Punjab Government.
- (d) The benefit of supplementary examination was extended to candidates for the Hons. examination in Oriental Titles and Modern Indian Languages placed under compartment.
- (e) Indian Army instructors attached to N.C.C. units were permitted to appear in the various examinations of the University as private candidates.
- (f) Candidates for the M.A. examination in Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Punjabi were permitted to answer questions in the language of the subject offered or in a language allied to it.
- (g) With a view to improving standards of teaching within the State, the Syndicate accepted a scheme of awarding scholarships to teachers for study abroad.
- (h) University Professors of History and Chemistry were appointed.

Patna

- (a) As a first step towards the attainment of the objective of the State Government to establish 4 regional Universities in the State, the Patna University Bill and the Bihar University Bill were introduced in the Bihar Legislative Assembly.
- (b) Department of Law was constituted.

Poona

- (a) The degrees of B.A. (External) and M.A. (External) were instituted for the benefit of those who were unable to prosecute studies in colleges. These degrees are open to gainfully employed persons and married women within the Poona University area.
- (b) It was decided to introduce B.Sc. (General) courses and a four-year course in Agriculture with effect from June, 1951.
- (c) New B.A., and M.A. courses were introduced from 1950-51.
- (d) The Academic Council adopted schemes for instituting two-year diploma courses in Music and Oriental Learning.
- (e) A committee was appointed to explore the possibility of instituting a diploma in Printing.

Rajputana

- (a) Consequent on the coming into force of the University Amendment Act in September, 1950, all the faculties of the University were reconstituted.
- (b) Preliminary steps were taken with a view to :
 - (i) Opening a Civil Engineering College at Jodhpur.
 - (ii) Adding M.Sc. classes in Geology at Udaipur.
 - (iii) Starting LL.M. classes at Jaipur.
- (c) A new paper on 'Real Variables' was added as an alternative paper to the M.Sc. scheme in Mathematics.
- (d) Dharma Shastra was introduced as an alternate group for the M.A. examination under Sanskrit.
- (e) The syllabus for B.Com. examination was revised.
- (f) The scheme of examinations in Political Science for the B.A. and M.A. examinations and in Chemistry for the final M.Sc. examination was amended.
- (g) Ordinances were framed so as to enable external students to appear at the University examinations.
- (h) It was decided to introduce a proficiency test in Hindi for all the students with effect from the examinations of 1953. This replaces the compulsory paper in Hindi which has been discontinued.
- (i) A separate Faculty for Education was constituted.
- (j) Departments of Geology and Philosophy were constituted.

Roorkee

The following new laboratories were opened in the Electrical Engineering Department :

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

Saugar

- (a) Ordinances for examinations in Veterinary Science, Engineering and Master of Education were approved by the Chancellor.
- (b) A course in General Education, compulsory for all students proceeding to first degrees, was introduced.
- (c) A scheme of 'Extension Lectures' was instituted for the first time in the history of the University.

S. N. D. T. Women's

- (a) The construction of the University building was started.
- (b) A scheme for starting a Faculty of Nursing was under consideration by the Syndicate.

Travancore

- (a) Two new faculties of Medicine and Ayurveda were constituted.
- (b) The following degrees/courses were instituted :
 - (i) M. Litt.;
 - (ii) Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (M.B.,B.S.);

- (iii) Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine (B.A.M.);
 - (iv) Diploma course in Ayurveda;
 - (v) A two-year course for the benefit of holders of the Sahitya Visarada title to enable them to take B.A. degree examination in Malayalam; and
 - (vi) Diploma course in French.
- (c) The following new courses were started :
- (i) M.Sc. course in Zoology in the University College, Trivandrum.
 - (ii) Post-Mahopadhyaya degree course in the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

Utkal

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

CHAPTER II

MAIN STATISTICS

Institutions

With the establishment of the University of Gujarat during the year under report, the total number of universities in the country rose to 28. Of these, 8 were teaching and residential, 15* teaching and affiliating, one (Delhi) teaching and federative and 4 (Agra, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and S.N.D.T. Women's) purely affiliating. The year of foundation, type and faculties of each university are given in Table I. It will be seen that not a single university was located in a rural area, although nearly 85 per cent of the population of India lives in villages. The establishment of rural universities 'aiming at extending educational opportunity to the great mass of rural India and to give vitality and quality to rural life', seems to be the only solution to remove the great disparity.

The total number of university teaching departments was 237—8 higher than the total reported in the previous year. Of the new departments, two were in the Faculty of Arts, 3 in the Faculty of Science, 2 in the Faculty of Medicine and one in the Faculty of Law. Their distribution, according to universities, is shown below :

Delhi	Department of Political Science.
Gauhati	Department of Geology.
Lucknow	Departments of Dentistry and Tuberculosis.
Madras	Department of Organic Chemistry.
Patna	Department of Law.
Rajputana	Departments of Philosophy and Geology.

The total number of colleges increased from 648 to 695. Of these, 137 were constituent (or university) colleges and the remaining 558 affiliated colleges. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 125 and 523 respectively.

The distribution of colleges, constituent as well as affiliated, over different universities is given in Table II. A comparison with the 1949-50 figures shows that the number of colleges remained

* Includes University of Karnatak, which though of teaching and affiliating type, could not start teaching departments during the year.

stationary in Aligarh, Gauhati, Karnatak, Nagpur, Panjab, S. N. D. T. Women's and Utkal, decreased in Lucknow (from 7 to 6) and Bombay (from 43 to 22), the fall in the latter being due to the disaffiliation of colleges falling within the territorial limits of Gujarat University, and increased elsewhere. The number of additions was highest in Calcutta (12), followed by Madras (6), Baroda and Osmania (5 each), Andhra, Banaras and Jammu & Kashmir (3 each), Agra and Travancore (2 each) and Allahabad, Delhi, Mysore, Patna, Poona, Rajputana and Saugar (1 each).

Of the total of 695 colleges, 393 had provision for general education, 136 for both general and professional education and the remaining 166 for professional education only, as compared to 374, 115 and 159 during the previous year. The colleges for professional education were further distributed as: Medicine 34, Education (Teachers' Training) 36, Engineering and Technology 31, Law 22, Commerce 19, Agriculture 16, Veterinary Science 7 and Physical Education 1.

Besides the universities, the under noted statutory boards of education conducted High School and/or Intermediate examinations. Of these, the Board in Madhya Bharat was established during the year under report.

1. Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Ajmer, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh;
2. Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh;
3. Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Bharat;
4. Board of Secondary Education, Bombay;
5. Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi;
6. Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad;
7. Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh;
8. Board of Secondary Education, Madras;
9. Mysore Secondary Education Board; and
10. Board for Public Examinations, Travancore-Cochin.

Pupils

The total number of pupils under instruction in different universities and colleges was 3,96,745—3,53,619 boys and 43,126 girls. This is higher by 8·1 per cent than the previous year's

figure of 3,66,986. The distribution of the total enrolment, along with comparative figures for 1949-50, is given below :

Type	1949-50		1950-51	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
University Teaching Departments.	19,618	1,742	22,311	2,039
Constituent Colleges	50,815	9,833	58,149	11,033
Affiliated Colleges :	2,23,783	23,071	2,37,220	26,833
Intermediate Colleges Affiliated to Boards.	35,038	3,086	35,939	3,221
Total	3,29,254	37,732	3,53,619	43,126

It will be observed that the enrolment in the university departments increased by 14.0 per cent. The corresponding increase in case of the constituent, affiliated and intermediate colleges of boards was 14.1, 7.0 and 2.7 per cent respectively.

The increase in the number of pupils was reported by all the universities, except Annamalai, Calcutta, Bombay, Gauhati and Roorkee. It was highest in S.N.D.T. Women's (33.7 per cent) and least in Poona (2.7 per cent).

Among the universities (Table IV), the highest number of students (59,052) were on the rolls of Calcutta University and its colleges. Next came Madras (40,343), Panjab (27,585), Patna (25,780), Bombay (22,241), Agra (19,329), Mysore (17,548), Travancore (16,473), Andhra (16,591), Poona (13,517) and Gujarat (10,713). The enrolment in the remaining universities varied from 364 in the Engineering University of Roorkee to 9,231 in Osmania.

Of the total of 3,96,745 pupils, 3,11,373 (2,72,626 boys and 38,747 girls) or 78.5 per cent were reading for general education (Arts, Science, Oriental Learning, Theology and Fine Arts) and the remaining 85,372 (80,993 boys and 4,379 girls)

or 21.5 per cent for professional education (Table V). The previous year's figures were: general education 2,89,859 (or 79 per cent) and professional education 77,127 (or 21 per cent). Further break-up according to faculties is shown below :

Faculty	1949-50		1950-51	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
General Education				
Arts	1,37,152	25,923	1,51,776	29,030
Science . . .	1,15,718	7,627	1,18,122	9,046
Oriental Learning	1,811	219	967	232
Others . . .	1,161	248	1,761	439
Total	2,55,842	34,017	2,72,626	38,747
Professional Education				
Agriculture	4,833	15	4,736	8
Commerce . . .	32,271	125	33,878	189
Education (Teachers' Training)	2,334	1,063	2,796	1,339
Engineering & Technology	10,387	27	12,075	19
Law	11,123	240	13,359	290
Medicine (including Dentistry, Public Health, etc.)	11,418	2,222	12,767	2,493
Veterinary Science .	880	5	1,096	5
Others	166	18	286	36
Total	73,412	3,715	80,993	4,379
Grand Total	3,29,254	37,732	3,53,619	43,126

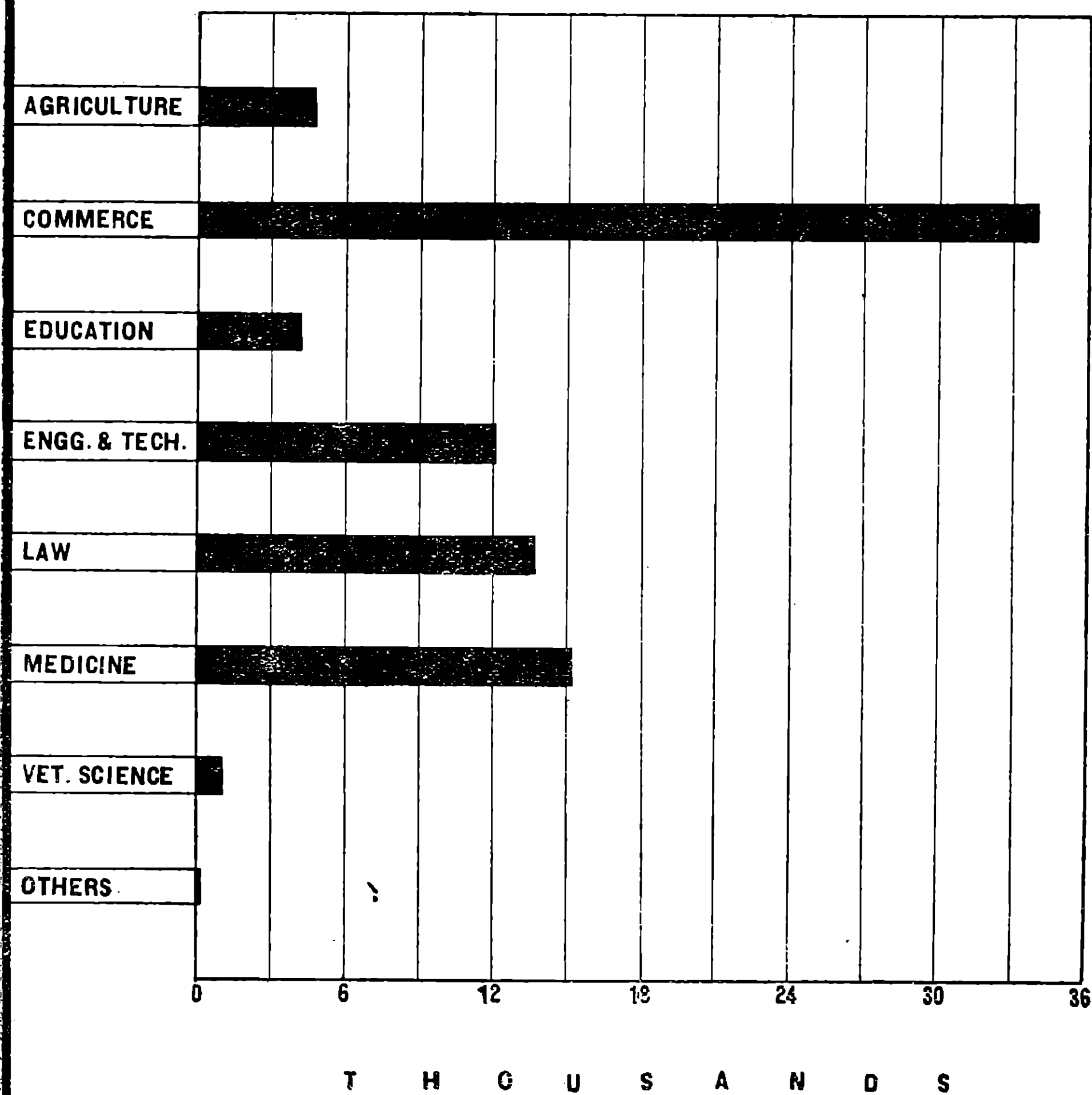
The details for different universities are given in Table V.

According to standards, the distribution of the total enrolment was : intermediate classes 2,23,049 (56.2 per cent), diploma and certificate classes 6,901 (1.7 per cent), under-graduate classes 1,45,369 (36.7 per cent) and post-graduate classes 21,426 (5.4 per cent). The proportion of post-graduates to under-graduates was : Arts 1:4, Science 1:7 and Professional Subjects 1:17. For further details reference may be made to Table VI.

Teachers

The total strength of the teaching staff of the universities and colleges was 21,264. This shows an increase of 10.7 per cent over the corresponding figure of 19,213 during the previous year. Of the total, 1,727 taught in the university teaching

NUMBER OF PUPILS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION 1950 - 51



departments, 4,368 in the constituent colleges and 15,169 in the affiliated colleges. These are higher by 9.7, 13.7 and 9.9 per cent respectively than the figures reported during 1949-50.

Table VII shows the distribution of the teaching staff over different universities. The increase in the number of teachers was shared by almost all the universities and colleges, except Bombay, where the establishment of the University of Gujarat resulted in an apparent decrease of 531.

Of the total of 21,264 teachers, 1,815 (or 8.5 per cent) were women. Fifty-four of them were employed by universities for their teaching departments, while 686 and 1,075 worked in the constituent and affiliated colleges respectively. Among the universities, the percentage of women teachers was highest in Delhi (25.7). Next in order were S.N.D.T. Women's (24.4), Madras (17.0), Lucknow (16.9), Travancore (13.7) and Baroda (10.9). In the remaining universities, less than 10 per cent of the posts were held by women.

The classification of teachers, according to faculties, for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51, is shown below :

Faculty	1949-50		1950-51	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5
General Education				
Arts	6,808	1,108	8,296	1,081
Science	4,898	380	5,629	379
Oriental Learning	355	9	176	10
Others	66	6	89	24
Total	12,781*	1,543*	14,190	1,494
Professional Education				
Agriculture	518	..	559	1
Commerce	796	8	937	4
Education	362	103	405	130
Engineering & Technology	1,079	3	1,226	1
Law	252	2	361	..
Medicine	1,344	128	1,600	173
Veterinary Science	104	2	135	12
Others	20		36	
Total	4,642*	247*	5,259	321
Grand Total	17,423*	1,790*	19,449	1,815

* Includes teachers of Patna University, whose faculty-wise details are not available.

It will be observed that nearly 73·8 per cent of the teachers were for general education and the rest for professional education.

The great disparity in the pay scales of university and college teachers continued during the year under report. Except Andhra and Annamalai, where the cadre of Assistant Lecturers was converted into that of Lecturers, there was no improvement in the grades. It will be seen from the pay scales of different categories of university teachers during 1950-51 (Table IX), that as many as 13 universities had not found it possible to start their Lecturers on Rs. 300, as recommended by the University Education Commission.

The distribution of teachers*, according to their monthly salaries, was as follows :

Between Rs. 100 and 150	6,034
Between Rs. 151 and 250	7,369
Between Rs. 251-450	5,177
Between Rs. 451-650	1,329
Between Rs. 651-850	525
Between Rs. 851-1000	214
Above Rs. 1000	240

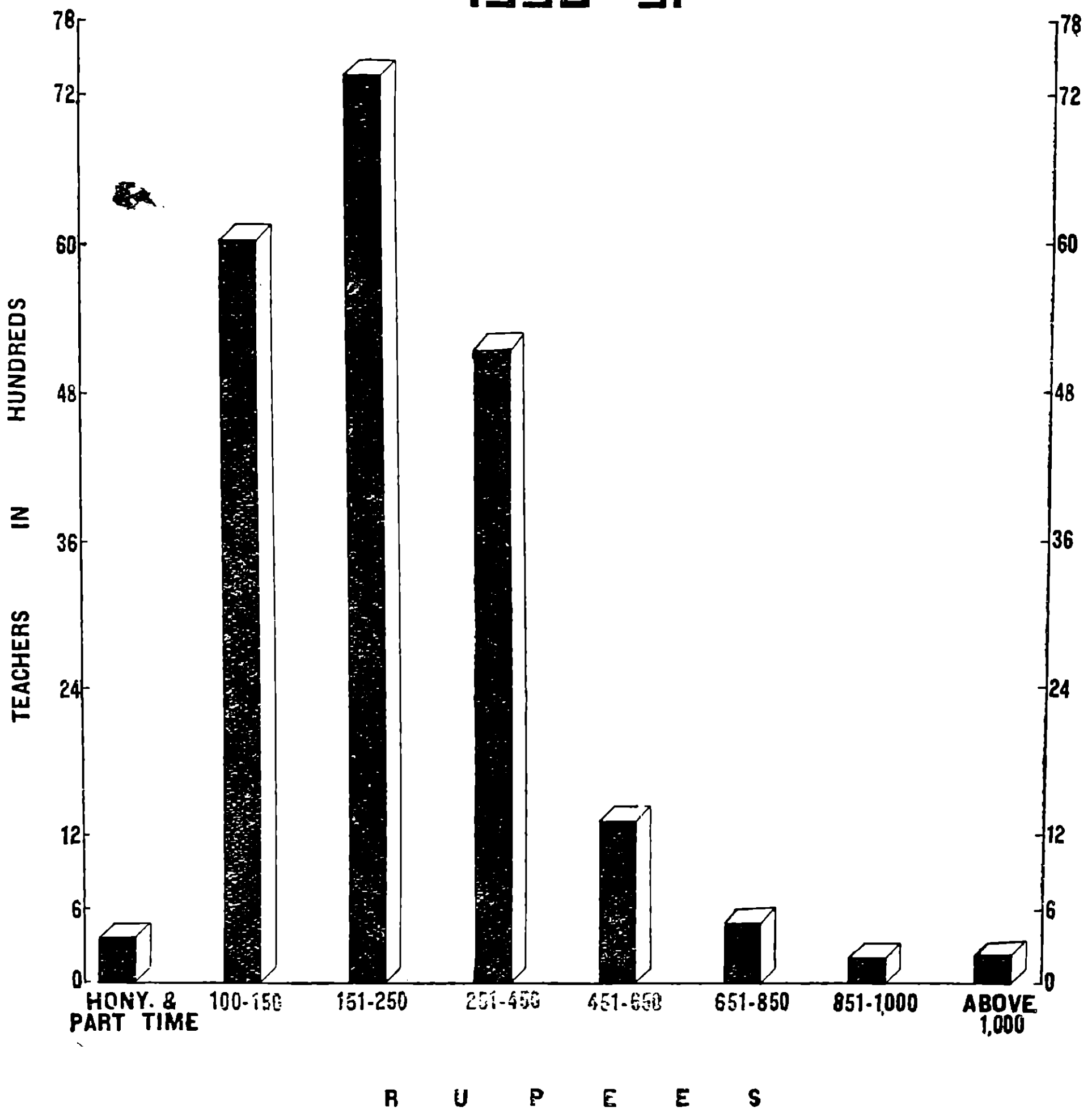
This shows on an average that (a) nearly 90 per cent of the teachers received less than Rs. 450 per month and (b) two out of every three teachers were paid salaries between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250.

Among the universities, including colleges (Table X), the percentage of teachers in the block Rs. 100-150 was highest in S.N.D.T. Women's (78·2). Next came Mysore (60·6), Travancore (60·5), Andhra (50·6) and Madras (50·2). The proportion of teachers getting above Rs. 250 in these universities was only 5·1, 15·9, 16·2, 14·6 and 19·8 per cent respectively.

The importance of teacher—his salary and status in society—has been stressed by all commissions and committees. In a recent convocation address, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan remarked, "If this country is to participate in the march of mind in science and scholarship, universities must recruit for their staff some of the best minds of the country. The university teacher should be helped to live in comfort, if he is to devote himself to learning, teaching and research. As the young recruits to the universities are today low salaried, they fail to appreciate intellectual values and get interested in writing text books or

*This excludes 376 honorary and part-time teachers.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE TEACHERS BY SALARY BLOCKS 1950-51



obtaining examinerships. I hope the university services will become as attractive as All-India Services, for that is the only way to recruit and retain some of the ablest persons for the universities. As the example of the teacher has great influence among the pupils, we cannot evade our respect to the teaching profession". It is hoped that the universities and colleges will find it feasible to give to the teacher—"the greatest instrument in education"—a fair deal.

Examination Results

The total number of candidates, who appeared in the different examinations (annual as well as supplementary) other than Matriculation, conducted by the universities and boards was 3,22,167 (2,79,433 boys and 42,734 girls), of whom 1,52,808 (1,30,128 boys and 22,680 girls) were declared successful (Table XI). Compared with the 1949-50 figures, there is a rise of 13.3 and 19.1 per cent in the number appeared and passed respectively.

The following table compares the passes in different types of examinations during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51:

Examination	1949-50		1950-51	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Degree	43,686	6,729	51,679	7,447
Intermediate	59,558	8,775	71,272	9,815
Diploma & Certificate	5,783	3,738	7,177	5,418
Total	1,09,027	19,242	1,30,128	22,680

Of the total of 59,126 degree earners, 50,475 were at the bachelor level, 8,523 at the master's level and 128 at the doctorate level. Out of every 3 awards for a bachelor's degree, 2 were in general education and one in professional education.

For the masterships, one out of every 8 awards was for professional education. According to faculties, the distribution of bachelor's and master's degrees is tabulated below :

	<i>Bachelor's</i>	<i>Master's</i>
Arts	22,586	5,969
Science	11,189	1,398
Oriental Learning	19	
Commerce	5,433	576
Agriculture	1,041	143
Education (Teachers' Training).	2,955	213
Engineering & Technology	1,773	88
Law	3,547	16
Library Science		3
Medicine (including Nursing, Dentistry, Pharmacy, etc.)	1,736	*117
Veterinary Science	189	
Home Arts & Science	6	
Theology .	1	
Total	50,475	8,523

Of the 81,087 candidates passing the intermediate examination, 46,661 were in Arts, 27,343 in Science, 6,410 in Commerce and 673 in Agriculture.

Of the 12,595 persons, receiving diplomas and certificates (other than those of Matriculation and Intermediate), 10,377 or nearly 82·4 per cent qualified in Oriental and Modern Indian Languages. The distribution of the remaining 2,218 was: Education (Teachers' Training) 796 (6·3 per cent), Engineering & Technology 480 (3·8 per cent), Medicine 275 (2·2 per cent), Social Service 170 (1·3 per cent), Foreign Languages 95 (0·8 per cent), Library Science 82 (0·7 per cent) and miscellaneous subjects 320 (2·5 per cent).

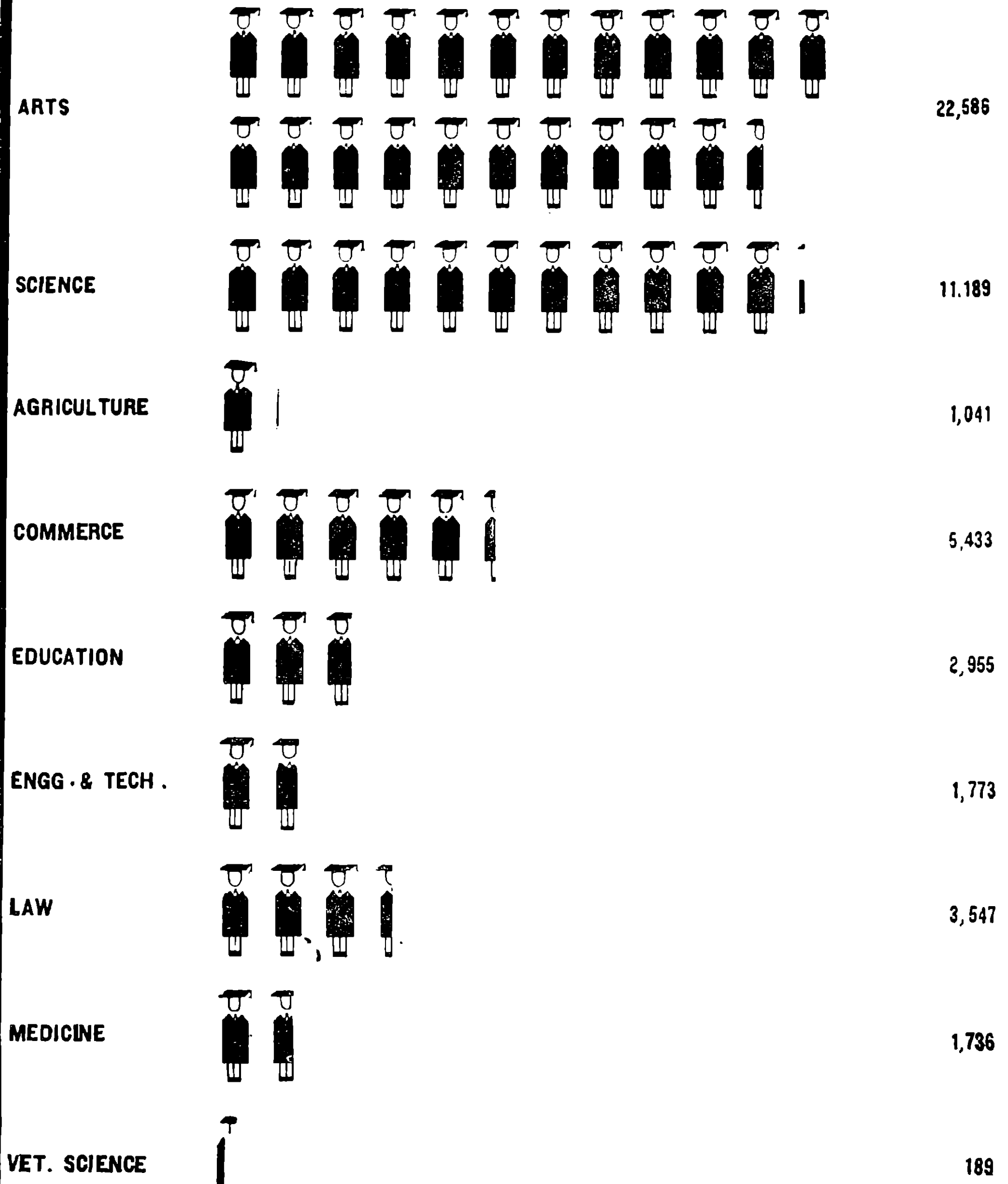
The pass percentages given in col. (6) of Table XI present a distressing picture. Nearly 52 per cent of the candidates failed to pass the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations after 2 years of study.

* Includes M.D. & M.S.

OUTPUT OF GRADUATES

1950-51

EACH SYMBOL = 1,000



In the Intermediate examinations this percentage was still higher. This annual wastage of man-power and money deserves serious consideration.

Table XII gives detailed results of degree and intermediate examinations conducted by different universities.

Income

The total income of the universities and their constituent and affiliated colleges amounted to Rs. 18.90 crores. Of this Rs. 15.66 crores were in the form of recurring receipts and Rs. 3.24 as non-recurring grants. The source-wise distribution of the former amount is given below :

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	(Rs. in Crores)	
Central Government	0.94	6.0
State Governments	5.41	34.5
Local Boards	0.09	0.6
Fees .	7.04	45.0
Endowments	0.63	4.0
Other Sources	1.55	9.9
Total	15.66	100.0

It will be seen that the universities and colleges derived 45 per cent of the total income from students' fees. The income from endowments was too inadequate to meet the growing needs of universities.

The details of income for recurring items for different universities, including colleges, are given in cols (2) to (9) of Table XIII. It will be seen from col. (2) of this table that the Central Government contributed to the extent of 76.5, 43.7 and 50.7 per cent respectively towards the recurring income of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi universities. In case of the remaining universities, the Central Government's contribution played a very minor part.

Except for the three universities mentioned above, all the universities received substantial grants from the State Governments. The proportion of income from State funds was highest in

Roorkee (83.4 per cent), Osmania being a close second (79.7 per cent). Next came Jammu & Kashmir, (60.2 per cent), Utkal (59.2 per cent), Baroda (58.4 per cent), Rajputana (58.0 per cent), Mysore (54.8 per cent), Gauhati (51.9 per cent), Patna (48.0 per cent), Annamalai (47.5 per cent), Allahabad, (44.2 per cent), Lucknow (43.2 per cent), Agra (40.2 per cent), while in other universities it was less than the over-all average of 34.5 per cent.

Fees accounted for 73.7 per cent of the income in Panjab and for 62.3 per cent in Bombay, while in others the income from this source ranged between 16.3 per cent in Roorkee and 57.2 per cent in Madras.

The highest percentage of contribution from endowments was reported by Annamalai University (18.4 per cent), while in others it varied from 0.1 per cent in Travancore to 9.4 per cent in Delhi.

The proportion of income from other sources was highest in Banaras University (30.6 per cent) and least in Roorkee University (0.1 per cent). The contribution from this source in Aligarh University was nil.

The total receipts of universities, including constituent colleges maintained by them, amounted to Rs. 7.39 crores, of which Rs. 1.74 crores were in the form of non-recurring grants. Of the recurring income, Rs. 54,05,261 (9.6 per cent) came from Central Government funds, Rs. 2,10,54,087 (37.3 per cent) came from State Government funds, Rs. 7,540 (0.0 per cent) from local board funds, Rs. 2,11,35,666 (37.5 per cent) from fees, Rs. 16,79,248 (2.9 per cent) from endowments and Rs. 71,37,012 (12.7 per cent) from other sources. The details for different universities are given in Table XIV.

The income of the affiliated and constituent colleges not maintained by the universities amounted to Rs. 11.51 crores. Of this, Rs. 1.49 crores were contributed in the form of non-recurring grants. The percentages of recurring income from Central Government, State Governments, local boards, fees, endowments and other sources came to 4.0, 33.0, 0.9, 49.1, 4.6 and 8.4 respectively. Figures for the various universities are tabulated in Table XV.

Expenditure

The universities and colleges reported a total expenditure of Rs. 18.05 crores. Of this, Rs. 3.14 crores or 17.4 per cent

were expended on non-recurring items. An analysis of the remaining, *i.e.*, recurring expenditure, is given below :

Item	Amount	Percentage of	
		Recurring Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4
Salaries of staff :			
(i) Teaching	6,71,68,264	45·0	37·2
(ii) Administrative & Ministerial	1,92,21,388	12·9	10·6
Apparatus & Furniture	1,55,51,073	10·4	8·6
Scholarships	54,65,990	3·7	3·0
Library	39,81,173	2·7	2·2
Research & Development.	12,09,372	0·8	0·7
Examinations	73,50,830	4·9	4·0
Hostels	44,27,317	3·0	2·5
Games & Sports	17,79,984	1·2	1·0
Supplies	33,81,492	2·3	1·9
Other Miscellaneous items	1,96,07,742	13·1	10·9
Total	14,91,44,625	100·0	82·6

It will be seen from the above table that the salary bill of the staff of the universities and colleges constituted 57·9 per cent of the recurring expenditure and 47·8 per cent of the total expenditure. The details for the different universities are given in Table XVI.

The total expenditure of the universities including colleges maintained by them, was Rs. 6·67 crores, which forms 36·9 per cent of the combined expenditure of universities and their colleges. Of the total Rs. 1·58 crores or 23·8 per cent were spent on non-recurring items. The percentage distribution of recurring expenditure is given below :

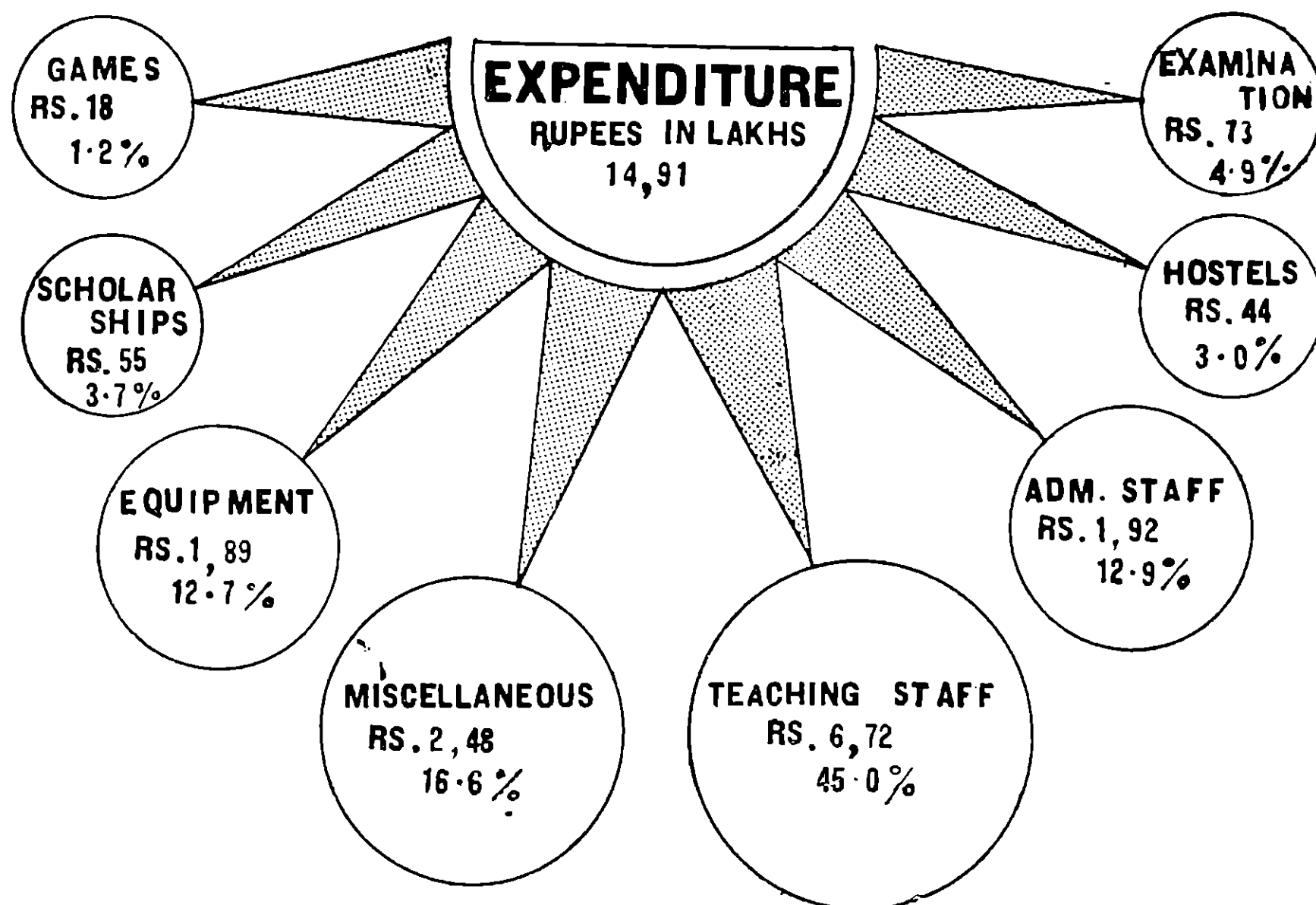
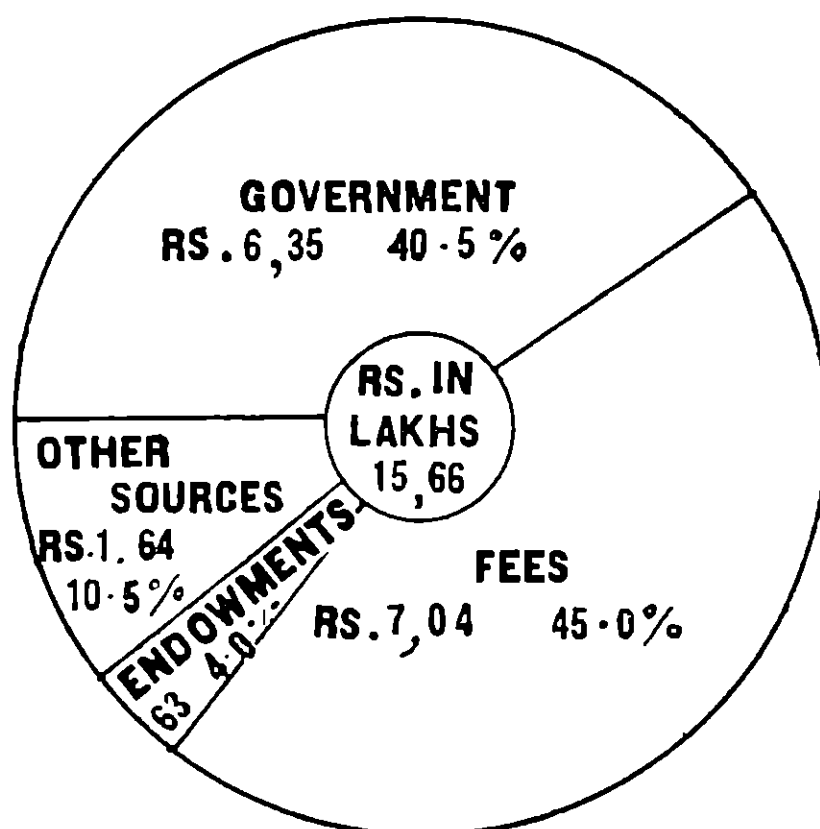
Teaching Staff	39·4
Administrative staff	11·9
Apparatus	5·0
Furniture	1·1
Scholarships	3·8
Library	2·8
Supplies	2·0
Research	1·3
Examinations	13·6
Hostels	1·4
Games & Sports	0·6
Others	17·1

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE FINANCES

(RECURRING)

1950-51

INCOME



The university-wise details will be found in Table XVII.

The total expenditure of the affiliated and non-maintained colleges was Rs. 11.38 crores, of which Rs. 1.55 crores or 13.6 per cent was for non-recurring items. The proportionate distribution of the recurring expenditure is given below :

	Per cent
Teaching Staff	47.9
Administrative Staff	13.4
Apparatus	10.1
Furniture	2.6
Scholarships	3.6
Libraries	2.6
Supplies	2.4
Research	0.5
Examinations	0.5
Hostels	3.8
Games & Sports	1.5
Others	11.1

Details, according to universities, are given in Table XVIII.

Average Annual Cost per Pupil

The average annual cost per pupil came to Rs. 504. It continued to vary from one university to another and in the same university from one faculty to another. University-wise details are given in col. (17) of Table XVI.

Hostels

The total number of university and college hostels, including those on approved list, was 1,153—983 for boys and 170 for girls. These were distributed as: universities 98 (84 for boys and 14 for girls), constituent colleges 125 (85 for boys and 40 for girls) and affiliated colleges 930 (814 for boys and 116 for girls).

The total number of residents in these hostels was 76,135—68,289 boys and 7,846 girls—which forms only 21.3 per cent of the total enrolment. Next to Roorkee, where all the students had to reside on the premises, the proportion of resident students was highest in Aligarh (66.9 per cent) followed closely by Annamalai (66.8 per cent). In the Universities of Agra, Banaras and Lucknow nearly two-fifths of the students were residing in hostels, whereas in Allahabad, Gujarat and Saugar one out of every 3 students was a boarder. In the remaining universities, the percentage of resident students varied from 7.4 in the S.N.D.T. Women's to 29.7 in Utkal.

Libraries

Almost all the universities and their colleges provided library facilities for their students. The total number of volumes in stock in all these libraries at the end of the year, was nearly 79 lakhs, giving an average of about 22 volumes per student. Of the total number of volumes, university libraries contained 18,36,050, constituent colleges 17,25,664 and affiliated colleges 43,32,361.

Table XIX gives detailed statistics of the libraries. It will be seen from the col. (2) of this table that among the university libraries, 2 had less than 5,000 volumes each, 7 had between 5,000 and 25,000 volumes, 4 had between 25,000 and 50,000 volumes, 6 between 50,000 and one lakh, 5 between one lakh and 2 lakhs and 2 between 2 lakhs and 3 lakhs. The University of Gujarat and S.N.D.T. Women's University did not have any library of their own. The largest number of volumes was reported by Calcutta University (2,63,437), followed by Madras (2,16,900). Next came Banaras (1,94,960), Allahabad (1,41,421), Bombay (1,32,250), Lucknow (1,16,838), Osmania (1,03,601), Aligarh (89,124), Annamalai (82,832), Andhra (68,859), Delhi (60,774), Nagpur (59,594), and Mysore (56,942). Other universities had less than 50,000 volumes in their library. On the other end were the universities of Jammu & Kashmir and Rajputana with 2,200 and 2,891 volumes respectively.

The total number of additions made by the Universities and colleges to their libraries during the year was 5,68,031 [col. (9) of Table XIX]. This gives an addition of nearly two volumes per student. Of the total volumes added, 22·8 per cent were for university libraries, while 18·8 and 58·4 per cent were for constituent and affiliated colleges.

In case of university libraries, the maximum number of volumes (32,936) were acquired by the Osmania University. On the other end of the scale was Jammu & Kashmir University with 342 new volumes. Of the remaining universities, 2 added less than 1,000 volumes, 2 between 1,000 and 2,000 volumes, 7 between 2,000 and 3,000 volumes, 3 between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, 4 between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes, one between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes, one between 6,000 and 7,000 volumes, one between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes, one between 8,000 and 9,000 volumes, one between 9,000 and 10,000 volumes and one above 10,000 volumes.

Figures in cols. (10) to (13) of Table XIX give the number of volumes circulated amongst the students and staff of the

universities and their colleges. The total circulation reported, during the year was 58,85,096 [col. (13)]. Of these, 11,37,581 (19.3 per cent) were lent by the universities, 10,01,241 (17.0 per cent) by the constituent colleges and 37,46,274 (63.7 per cent) by the affiliated colleges.

The total library expenditure (excluding capital outlay) on university and college libraries amounted to Rs. 61,35,882, of which Rs. 34,21,201 (55.8 per cent) were expended on the library staff, Rs. 18,78,214 (30.6 per cent) were spent on the purchase of books and journals and Rs. 8,36,467 (18.6 per cent) on other miscellaneous items connected with the library.

National Cadet Corps

The National Cadet Corps, set up by the Government of India in 1948-49, continued to be very popular with the students. The main purpose of the N.C.C. scheme is to inculcate and develop in the youth of the country the qualities of discipline, leadership, resourcefulness and citizenship. This, with the military training to be imparted to the cadets, is expected to help the building up of reserve of leaders to enable the Armed Forces to find officers rapidly in a national emergency. During the year under report, the corps had been raised in all the universities, except Jammu & Kashmir and S.N.D.T. Women's. The total number of cadets on the strength of the Senior Division of the N.C.C. was nearly 19,000.

CURRENT (1950-51) TABLES

Table I—Universities in India (Type and Faculties)

Name and Address	Year of Foundation/ Reconstitution	Type	Faculties
1	2	3	4
Agra University, Agra	1927	Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Med.; Agri. and Vet. Sc. and Animal Husbandry
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1921	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Engg. and Theology
Allahabad University, Allahabad	1887/1921	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com. and Law
Andhra University, Waltair	1926	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Agr.; Teaching; Engg.; Med.; Ayurveda; Fine Arts and Oriental Learning
Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar	1929	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Engg.; Tech. and Oriental Studies
Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	1916	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Law; Tech.; Oriental Learning; Theology and Ayurveda
Baroda University, Baroda	1949	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Tech. & Engg.; Educ. & Psych.; Fine Arts; Home Sc.; Social Work; Med. and Music
Bombay University, Bombay	1857/1928	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Tech. and Med.
Calcutta University, Calcutta	1857/1904	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Law; Med. and Engg.
Delhi University, Delhi	1922	Teaching and Federative	Arts; Sc.; Social Sc.; Law; Med.; Agr. & Forestry and Educ.
Gauhati University, Gauhati	1948	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Agr. and Med.
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1949	Affiliating	Arts (including Educ.); Sc.; Com. Tech. (including Engg.); Agr.; Law and Med.
Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar	1948	Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Educ. and Oriental Learning
Karnatak University, Dharwar	1950	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Law; Engg. and Agr.
Lucknow University, Lucknow	1921	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Med. and Med. (Ancient and Modern)

Table I—Universities in India (Type and Faculties)—*contd.*

Name and Address	Year of Foundation/ Reconstitution	Type	Faculties
1	2	3	4
Madras University, Madras	1857/1904 1923/1929	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Agr.; Med.; Vet. Sc.; Engg.; Tech.; Teaching; Oriental Learning and Fine Arts
Mysore University, Mysore	1916	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Law; Engg. & Tech. and Med.
Nagpur University, Nagpur	1923	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Agr.; Educ. and Med.
Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan)	1918	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Engg.; Agr.; Med.; Vet. Sc.; Educ. and Religion & Culture
Panjab University, Solan (Simla Hills)	1947	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Engg.; Educ.; Vet. Sc.; Agr. and Med.
Patna University, Patna	1917	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Med.; Engg.; Educ.; Law and Agr.
Poona University, Poona	1948	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Mental, Moral and Social Sciences; Law; Med.; Engg. and Agr.
Rajputana University, Jaipur	1947	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Engg.; Med. and Educ.
Roorkee University, Roorkee	1948	Residential and Teaching	Engg.
Saugar University, Sagar	1946	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Law and Educ.
S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay	1951†	Affiliating	Arts
Travancore University, Trivandrum	1937	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Tech. and Engg.; Educ.; Oriental Studies and Fine Arts
Utkal University, Cuttack	1943	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Educ. and Med.

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

Table II—Number of University Teaching Departments and Colleges

University	University Teaching Department	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges
1	2	3	4
Agra .	..		51
Aligarh .	25	1	
Allahabad .	18	2	
Andhra .		4	31
Annamalai .	14	..	
Banaras .	..	14	4
Baroda .		11	1
Bombay .	3	..	22
Calcutta .	35	..	104
Delhi .	16	16	1
Gauhati .	11	1	19
Gujarat .	..	..	21
Jammu & Kashmir .	..	..	14
Karnatak .	..	..	12
Lucknow .	32	6	
Madras .	21	20	58
Mysore .	..	18	13
Nagpur .	4	3	15
Osmania .	..	17	4
Panjab .	14	3	57
Patna .	9	..	41
Poona .	9	10	14
Rajputana .	3	..	30
Roorkee .	3	..	
Saugar .	17	..	16
S.N.D.T. Women's .	..	2	2
Travancore .	1	9	13
Utkal .	2	..	16
India .	237	137	558

Table III—Number of Colleges by Type of Education

University	For General Education	For General & Professional Education	For Professional Education	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Agra .	17	26	8	51
Aligarh .	1	..	..	1
Allahabad .	1	..	1	2
Andhra .	19	9	7	35
Annamalai .	..	..	..
Banaras .	8	3	7	18
Baroda .	7	1	4	12
Bombay .	10	2	10	22
Calcutta .	74	18	12	104
Delhi .	11	..	5	16
Gauhati .	9	8	3	20
Gujarat .	10	1	10	21
Jammu & Kashmir .	13	..	1	14
Karnatak .	6	1	5	12
Lucknow .	5	1	..	6
Madras .	43	15	20	78
Mysore .	21	..	10	31
Nagpur .	9	2	7	18
Osmania .	12	3	6	21
Panjab .	46	5	9	60
Patna .	17	14	10	41
Poona .	12	3	9	24
Rajputana .	9	15	6	30
Roorkee .	..	..	..
Saugar .	7	..	9	16
S.N.D.T. Women's .	..	4	..	4
Travancore .	14	3	5	22
Utkal .	12	2	2	16
India .	393	136	166	695

Table IV—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges

University/ Board	University Teaching Departments		Constituent Colleges		Affiliated Colleges		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>University</i>									
Agra .	..	..	..	..	18,386	943	18,386	943	19,329
Aligarh .	2,433	8	..	137	..	..	2,433	145	2,578
Allahabad .	5,090	584	249	..	..	..	5,339	584	5,923
Andhra .	..	..	1,124	46	14,300	1,121	15,424	1,167	16,591
Annamalai .	1,476	103	..	..	..	..	1,476	103	1,579
Banaras .	..	..	6,420	344	614	75	7,034	419	7,453
Baroda .	..	..	2,677	302	74	4	2,751	306	3,057
Bombay .	639	117	..	..	17,151	4,334	17,790	4,451	22,241
Calcutta .	2,115	536	..	..	50,240	6,161	52,355	6,697	59,052
Delhi .	862	46	4,887	1,671	..	..	5,749	1,717	7,466
Gauhati .	740	63	185	2	6,334	771	7,259	836	8,095
Gujarat .	..	..	..	..	9,768	945	9,768	945	10,713
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	2,433	391	2,433	391	2,824
Karnatak	..	..	..	..	4,232	401	4,232	401	4,633
Lucknow .	5,442	359	321	397	..	..	5,763	756	6,519
Madras .	477	45	10,212	2,274	23,924	3,411	34,613	5,730	40,343
Mysore .	..	..	11,238	1,815	4,145	350	15,383	2,165	17,548
Nagpur .	135	4	686	32	6,244	944	7,065	980	8,045
Osmania .	..	..	7,802	1,074	349	6	8,151	1,080	9,231
Panjab .	148	6	2,624	58	22,566	2,183	25,338	2,247	27,585
Patna .	595	42	..	..	24,232	911	24,827	953	25,780
Poona .	208	46	6,270	1,131	5,276	586	11,754	1,763	13,517
Rajputana	27	52	..	..	8,498	540	8,525	542	9,067
Roorkee .	364	..	..	..	..	..	364	..	364
Saugar .	1,006	63	..	..	3,119	280	4,125	343	4,468
S. N. D. T.	..	..	..	393	..	146	..	539	539
Women's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	81	9	3,454	1,357	9,664	1,908	13,199	3,274	16,473
Utkal .	473	6	..	..	5,671	422	6,144	428	6,572
Total .	22,311	2,039	58,149	11,033	2,37,220	26,833	3,17,680	39,905	3,57,585
<i>Board</i>									
Ajmer .	..	..	..	..	1,386	169	1,386	169	1,555
Madhya Bharat .	..	..	..	..	2,681	412	2,681	412	3,093
Uttar Pradesh .	..	..	..	..	31,872	2,640	31,872	2,640	34,512
Total .					35,939	3,221	35,939	3,221	39,160
India .	22,311	2,039	58,149	11,033	2,73,159	30,054	3,53,619	43,126	3,96,745

Table V—Enrolment in University Teaching

University/Board	General Education					
	Arts		Science		Oriental Learning	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>University</i>						
Agra .	8,704	706	3,769	60		
Aligarh .	466	96	1,126	41	..	..
Allahabad .	2,395	413	1,249	32	4	1
Andhra .	4,455	313	7,741	526	216	53
Annamalai	415	26	547	44	56	10
Banaras .	1,851	239	1,869	67	311	
Baroda .	474	132	809	57		
Bombay .	6,351	2,936	6,551	857		
Calcutta .	16,837	5,235	24,070	1,027		
Delhi .	3,127	1,091	1,624	211		
Gauhati .	3,604	723	2,120	90		
Gujarat .	2,700	720	4,077	160	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	1,928	229	354	23	111	134
Karnatak .	1,735	277	1,587	86	..	
Lucknow .	1,988	520	1,324	50	..	
Madras .	24,900	4,331	3,451	591	..	
Mysore .	2,484	802	8,989	1,178	..	
Nagpur .	2,414	753	1,913	127	..	..
Osmania .	3,480	544	3,044	422	..	..
Panjab .	15,021	1,639	8,452	360	69	2
Patna .	14,211	677	3,530	158		
Poona .	3,831	1,094	5,224	476		
Rajputana .	2,509	409	2,311	75		
Roorkee .	..	..	..	..
Saugar .	1,460	193	1,184	53		
S.N.D.T.	..	466				
Women's						
Travancore .	4,709	1,425	6,963	1,709	200	32
Utkal .	3,440	307	1,815	82	..	..
Total .	1,35,489	26,296	1,05,693	8,562	967	232
<i>Board</i>						
Ajmer .	481	139	602	30		
Madhya Bharat	745	302	1,187	108		
Uttar Pradesh .	15,061	2,293	10,640	346		
Total .	16,287	2,734	12,429	484		
India .	1,51,776	29,030	1,18,122	9,046	967	232

Departments and Colleges by Faculties

General Education					Professional Education				University; Board
Others		Total			Agriculture		Commerce		
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
..	..	12,473	766	13,239	837	..	2,615	1	University
..	..	1,592	137	1,729	..	..	170	..	Agra
509	108	4,157	554	4,711	159	..	461	..	Aligarh
69	50	12,481	942	13,423	231	1	1,419	67	Allahabad
35	23	1,053	103	1,156	..	..	..	..	Andhra
327	61	4,358	367	4,725	125	..	874	1	Annamalai
218	83	1,501	272	1,773	..	..	370	..	Banaras
..	..	12,902	3,793	16,695	..	..	1,775	72	Baroda
129	7	41,036	6,269	47,305	190	..	5,197	2	Bombay
51	55	4,802	1,357	6,159	140	..	..	..	Calcutta
..	..	5,724	813	6,537	76	..	1,032	..	Delhi
..	..	6,777	880	7,657	224	..	1,151	6	Gauhati
..	..	2,393	386	2,779	..	..	..	..	Gujarat
..	..	3,322	363	3,685	181	..	286	2	Jammu & Kashmir
119	12	3,431	582	4,013	..	..	647	..	Karnatak
261	10	28,612	4,932	33,544	238	4	1,606	4	Lucknow
..	..	11,473	1,980	13,453	101	..	943	2	Madras
14	..	4,341	880	5,221	263	1	1,015	3	Mysore
..	..	6,524*	966	7,490*	95	..	291	..	Nagpur
..	..	23,542	2,001	25,543	372	..	176	..	Osmania
20	30	17,761	865	18,626	102	..	4,241	..	Panjab
..	..	9,055	1,570	10,625	367	2	639	18	Patna
..	..	4,820	484	5,304	40	..	1,954	1	Poona
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajputana
..	..	2,644	246	2,890	..	..	424	..	Roorkee
..	..	..	466	466	..	..	..	..	Saugar
..	..	11,872	3,166	15,038	..	..	191	7	S.N.D.T.
9	..	5,264	389	5,653	..	..	173	..	Women's
1,761	439	2,43,910*	35,529	2,79,439*	3,741	8	27,650	186	Travancore
									Utkal
									Total
		1,083	169	1,252	26		277		Board
		1,932	410	2,342	58		691	2	Ajmer
		25,701	2,639	28,340	911		5,260	1	Madhya Bharat
									Uttar Pradesh
		28,716	3,218	31,934	995		6,228	3	Total
17,61	439	2,72,626*	38,747	3,11,373*	4,736	8	33,878	189	India

* Excludes 45 students who offered Diploma and Certificate courses in foreign language in addition to their degree courses.

Table V—Enrolment in University Teaching

University/Board	Professional Education							
	Education		Engineering & Technology		Law		Medicine	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<i>University</i>								
Agra .	76	18	58		1,594	21	604	137
Aligarh .	41	8	381		185	..	64	
Allahabad	26	19	..	..	536	11	..	..
Andhra	156	41	505	3	169	6	456	107
Annamalai	..	..	423		..	..	..	..
Banaras .	115	42	950	..	251	9	346	..
Baroda .	140	27	666	3	..	..	74	4
Bombay	86	126	592	5	727	65	1,542	376
Calcutta .	258	160	630	1	1,591	31	3,381	226
Delhi .	70	43			708	29	14	288
Gauhati	33	7	..		185	2	209	14
Gujarat .	23	2	398		695	12	481	43
Jammu & Kashmir	40	5					..	
Karnatak	86	34	74	..	283	2	..	..
Lucknow .	64	45	..	..	854	21	767	108
Madras .	406	194	1,233	4	759	12	1,335	570
Mysore	60	18	1,984	1	174	3	648	161
Nagpur	54	28	335		667	4	390	64
Osmania	75	30	425		307	1	353	83
Panjab	209	139	196		260	7	483	96
Patna .	78	15	572		961	1	924	72
Poona .	167	65	780		506	17	240	91
Rajputana	134	24	396		910	8	271	25
Roorkee	..	..	364		..		..	..
Saugar .	217	97	449		239		..	..
S.N.D.T.		73			..		..
Women's								
Travancore	124	74	664	2	334	22	..	..
Utkal .	58	5			464	6	185	28
Total	2,796	1,339	12,075	19	13,359	290	12,767	2,493
<i>Board</i>								
Ajmer					..			
Madhya Bharat								
Uttar Pradesh .								
Total					..			
India	2,796	1,339	12,075	19	13,359	290	12,767	2,493

Departments and Colleges by Faculties—*contd.*

Professional Education										University/ Board
Vetrinary Scince		Others		Total			Grand Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Perso ns	Boys	Girls	All Persons	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
129		..	..	5,913	177	6,090	18,386	943	19,329	University
..		..	..	841	8	849	2,433	145	2,578	Agra
..		..	..	1,182	30	1,212	5,339	584	5,923	Aligarh
..		7	..	2,943	225	3,168	15,424	1,167	16,591	Allahabad
..		..	..	423	..	423	1,476	103	1,579	Andhra
..		15	..	2,676	52	2,728	7,034	419	7,453	Annamalai
..		..	..	1,250	34	1,284	2,751	306	3,057	Banaras
143		23	14	4,888	658	5,546	17,790	4,451	22,241	Baroda
..		72	8	11,319	428	11,747	52,355	6,697	59,052	Bombay
..		15	..	947	360	1,307	5,749	1,717	7,466	Calcutta
..		..	..	1,535	23	1,558	7,259	836	8,095	Delhi
..		19	2	2,991	65	3,056	9,768	945	10,713	Gauhati
..		..	..	40	5	45	2,433	391	2,824	Gujarat
..		..	..	910	38	948	4,232	401	4,633	Jammu & Kashmir
..	..	..	..	2,332	174	2,506	5,763	756	6,519	Karnatak
352	5	72	5	6,001	798	6,799	34,613	5,730	40,343	Lucknow
..		..	..	3,910	185	4,095	15,383	2,165	17,548	Madras
..		..	..	2,724	100	2,824	7,065	980	8,045	Mysore
81		..	..	1,627	114	1,741	8,151	1,080	9,231	Nagpur
51		49	4	1,796	246	2,042	25,338	2,247	27,585	Osmania
188		..	..	7,066	88	7,154	24,827	953	25,780	Panjab
..		..	..	2,699	193	2,892	11,754	1,763	13,517	Patna
..		..	..	3,705	58	3,763	8,525	542	9,067	Poona
..		..	..	364	..	364	364	..	364	Rajputana
152		..	..	1,481	97	1,578	4,125	343	4,468	Roorkee
..		..	..	..	73	73	..	539	539	Saugar
		14	3	1,327	108	1,435	13,199	3,274	16,473	S.N.D.T.
		..	..	880	39	919	6,144	428	6,572	Women's
										Travancore
										Utkal
1,096	5	286	36	73,770	4,376	78,146	3,17,680	39,905	3,57,585	Total
										Board
		..	..	303		303	1,386	169	1,555	Ajmer
		..	..	749	2	751	2,681	412	3,093	Madhya
		..	..	6,171	1	6,172	31,872	2,640	34,512	Pradesh
										Uttar
										Pradesh
		..	..	7,223	3	7,226	35,939	3,221	39,160	Total
1,096	5	286	36	80,993	4,379	85,372	3,53,619	43,126	3,96,745	India

Table VI—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges by Standards

A—Arts

University/Board	Intermediate		Graduate		Post-Graduate		Research		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>University</i>											
Agra			6,733	513	1,917	191	54	2	8,704	706	9,410
Aligarh	85	33	171	47	185	16	25		466	96	562
Allahabad			1,561	277	760	114	74	22	2,395	413	2,808
Andhra	2,523	175	1,826	132	95	5	11	1	4,455	313	4,768
Annamalai	179	9	214	11	16	6	6		415	26	441
Banaras	409	54	945	134	450	40	47	11	1,851	239	2,090
Baroda	287	78	125	37	54	17	8		474	132	606
Bombay	3,743	1,720	1,890	961	632	234	86	21	6,351	2,936	9,287
Calcutta	12,846	3,336	3,008	1,493	962	406	21		16,837	5,235	22,072
Delhi	460	242	2,237	698	391	148	39	3	3,127	1,091	4,218
Gauhati	2,481	492	989	212	134	19			3,604	723	4,327
Gujarat	1,740	440	772	225	172	53	16	2	2,700	720	3,420
Jammu & Kashmir	1,422	150	502	72	4	7			1,928	229	2,157
Karnatak	1,198	177	393	91	125	9	9		1,735	277	2,012

Lucknow	.			1,189	390	702	107	97	23	1,988	520	2,508
Madras	.	19,235	3,191	5,423	1,060	234	78	8	2	24,900	4,331	29,231
Mysore	.	1,457	509	983	287	35	4	9	2	2,484	802	3,286
Nagpur	.	1,236	479	931	235	234	32	13	7	2,414	753	3,167
Osmania	.	2,545	288	825	183	110	73			3,480	544	4,024
Panjab	.	8,686	1,001	4,683	513	1,650	125	2		15,021	1,639	16,660
Patna	.	9,192	389	4,171	219	848	68		1	14,211	677	14,888
Poona	.	2,665	733	1,008	306	144	53	14	2	3,831	1,094	4,925
Rajputana	.	1,372	261	786	119	300	21	51	8	2,509	409	2,918
Roorkee	.											
Saugar	.	720	118	613	64	127	11			1,460	193	1,653
S.N.D.T. Women's	.		234		121		103		8		466	466
Travancore	.	3,357	984	1,310	409	36	30	6	2	4,709	1,425	6,134
Utkal	.	2,151	207	1,162	84	127	16	..	..	3,440	307	3,747
Total		79,989	15,300	44,450	8,893	10,444	1,986	606	117	1,35,489	26,296	1,61,785
<i>Board</i>												
Ajmer	.	481	139							481	139	620
Madhya Bharat	.	745	302							745	302	1,047
Uttar Pradesh	.	15,061	2,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,061	2,293	17,354
Total	.	16,287	2,734	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,287	2,734	19,021
India	.	96,276	18,034	44,450	8,893	10,444	1,986	606	117	1,51,776	29,030	1,80,806

Table VI—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges by Standards—*contd.*
B—Science

University/Board	Intermediate		Graduate		Post-Graduate		Research		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>University</i>											
Agra	.		3,219	51	535	9	15		3,769	60	3,829
Aligarh	.	28	364	9	198	4	34		1,126	41	1,167
Allahabad	.		865	20	318	8	66	4	1,249	32	1,281
Andhra	.	410	1,240	109	158	3	30	4	7,741	526	8,267
Annamalai	.	19	188	20	16	4	3	1	547	44	591
Banaras	.	44	671	11	276	9	60	3	1,869	67	1,936
Baroda	.	35	161	15	28	7	5		809	57	866
Bombay	.	566	1,601	237	141	13	95	41	6,551	857	7,408
Calcutta	.	759	5,057	185	482	83	1		24,070	1,027	25,097
Delhi	.	163	796	38	100	4	35	6	1,624	211	1,835
Gaubati	.	53	366	32	41	5			2,120	90	2,210
Gujarat	.	108	1,003	50	44	2	6		4,077	160	4,237
Jammu & Kashmir	.	22	138	1	4				354	23	377
Karnatak	.	62	356	22	20	2			1,587	86	1,673
Lucknow	.		963	41	286	7	75	2	1,324	50	1,374

Madras		3,327	561	103	23	21	7	3,451	591	4,042
Mysore	6,828	2,105	285	56	11			8,989	1,178	10,167
Nagpur	1,397	432	20	78	10	6	1	1,913	127	2,040
Osmania	2,292	617	63	107	17	28	4	3,044	422	3,466
Panjab	7,153	1,134	15	139	7	26	2	8,452	360	8,812
Patna	2,673	631	4	226	2			3,530	158	3,688
Poona	3,890	1,215	119	57	6	62	3	5,224	476	5,700
Rajputana	1,708	496	14	99	1	8		2,311	75	2,386
Roorkee										
Saugar	763	286	8	135	3			1,184	53	1,237
S.N.D.T. Women's										
Travancore	5,313	1,540	417	61	25	49	7	6,963	1,709	8,672
Utkal	1,435	353	10	26	3	1		1,815	82	1,897
	72,209	29,124	2,357	3,734	268	626	85	1,05,693	8,562	1,14,255
Total										
Board										
Ajmer	602							602	30	632
Madhya Bharat	1,187							1,187	108	1,295
Uttar Pradesh	10,640							10,640	346	10,986
	12,429	..		..	..	..	..	12,429	484	12,913
Total										
India	84,638	29,124	2,357	3,734	268	626	85	1,18,122	9,046	1,27,168

Table VI—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges by Standards—*contd.*

C—Agriculture

University/Board	Intermediate		Graduate		Post-Graduate		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>University</i>									
Agra			629		208		837		837
Aligarh			159				159		159
Allahabad			231	1			231	1	232
Andhra			81		44		125		125
Annamalai									
Banaras									
Baroda									
Bombay									
Calcutta	190						190		190
Delhi			140				140		140
Gauhati	56		20				76		76
Gujarat			224				224		224
Jammu & Kashmir									
Karnatak			150		31		181		181
Lucknow									
Madras			225	3	13	1	238	4	242
Mysore			101				101		101
Nagpur	148	1	115				263	1	264
Osmania			95				95		95
Panjab	189		143		40		372		372
Patna			102				102		102
Poona			307	2	60		367	2	369
Rajputana	34		6				40		40
Roorkee									
Saugar									
S.N.D.T. Women's									
Travancore									
Utkal									
Total	617	1	2,728	6	396	1	3,741	8	3,749
<i>Board</i>									
Ajmer	26						26		26
Madhya Bharat	58						58		58
Uttar Pradesh	911						911		911
Total	995						995		995
India	1,612	1	2,728	6	396	1	4,736	8	4,744

Table VI—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges by Standards—*contd.***D—Commerce**

University/ Board	Intermediate		Graduate		Post-Graduate/ Research		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>University</i>									
Agra .	..		2,085	1	530		2,615	1	2,616
Aligarh .	96		74		..		170		170
Allahabad .			283	..	178		461	..	461
Andhra .			1,310	67	109		1,419	67	1,486
Annamalai .	..		..		..	.. 1	..	.. 1	..
Banaras .	352		414		108		874		875
Baroda .	185	..	185	..	..	.. 3	370	..	370
Bombay .	905	46	673	23	197		1,775	72	1,847
Calcutta .			4,766	2	431		5,197	2	5,199
Delhi .	..		..		..		..		..
Gauhati .	663*	..	315	..	54		1,032	..	1,032
Gujarat .	802	5	321	1	28		1,151	6	1,157
Jammu & Kashmir .							..		..
Karnatak .	183	1	103	1	..		286	2	288
Lucknow .			425	..	222		647	..	647
Madras .	..	..	1,602	4	4		1,606	4	1,610
Mysore .	665	2	278		..		943	2	945
Nagpur .	672	3	308		35		1,015	3	1,018
Osmania .	47		244				291		291
Panjab .	..		176				176		176
Patna .	3,070	..	1,171	..	..	.. 1	4,241	..	4,241
Poona .	411	14	211	3	17		639	18	657
Rajputana .	1,318	1	545		91		1,954	1	1,955
Roorkee .	..		..		..		..		..
Saugar .	248		133		43		424		424
S.N.D.T. Women's .									
Travancore	129	5	62	2			191	7	198
Utkal .	98		75				173		173
Total .	9,844	77	15,759	104	2,047	5	27,650	186	27,836
<i>Board</i>									
Ajmer .	277						277		277
Madhya Bharat .	691	2					691	2	693
Uttar Pradesh	5,260	1					5,260	1	5,261
Total .	6,228	3					6,228	3	6,231
India	16,072	80	15,759	104	2,047	5	33,878	189	34,067

* Includes 54 students of Secretarial Practice Course.

Table VI—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges by Standards—*contd.*

E—Education (Teachers' Training)

University	Graduate		Post-Graduate and Research		Diploma/Certificate		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra .	76	18					76	18	94
Aligarh	41	8					41	8	49
Allahabad .			26	19			26	19	45
Andhra	156	41					156	41	197
Annamalai .									
Banaras	99	34	16	8			115	42	157
Baroda	83	16	31	10	26	1	140	27	167
Bombay	53	45	5		28	81	86	126	212
Calcutta	227	131	31	29			258	160	418
Delhi .	52	34	18	9			70	43	113
Gauhati	33	7					33	7	40
Gujarat .					23	2	23	2	25
Jammu & Kashmir .	40	5					40	5	45
Karnatak	66	12	19	3	1	19	86	34	120
Lucknow			27	5	37	40	64	45	109
Madras	397	190	9	4			406	194	600
Mysore .	60	18					60	18	78
Nagpur .	54	28					54	28	82
Osmania .	66	27	9	3			75	30	105
Panjab .	209	139					209	139	348
Patna .					78	15	78	15	93
Poona	117	47	36	5	14	13	167	65	232
Rajputana .	90	20			44	4	134	24	158
Roorkee .									
Saugar .	95	28	26	9	96	60	217	97	314
S.N.D.T. Women's .		73						73	73
Travancore	124	74					124	74	198
Utkal .	..	..	..	..	58	5	58	5	63
India .	2,138	995	253	104	405	240	2,796	1,339	4,135

Table VI—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges by Standards—*contd.*

F—Engineering and Technology

University	Graduate		Post-Graduate and Research		Diploma/Certificate		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra .	58						58		58
Aligarh	266				115		381		381
Allahabad .									
Andhra .	493	2	12	1			505	3	508
Annamalai .	423						423		423
Banaras	869		75		6		950		950
Baroda .	80				586	3	666	3	669
Bombay	552	4	40	1			592	5	597
Calcutta .	573	1	20		37		630	1	631
Delhi .									
Gauhati .									
Gujarat	398						398		398
Jammu & Kashmir									
Karnatak .	74						74		74
Lucknow									
Madras .	1,231	4	2				1,233	4	1,237
Mysore	1,984	1					1,984	1	1,985
Nagpur .	38				297		335		335
Osmania .	253		12		160		425		425
Panjab .	155		30		11		196		196
Patna .	572						572		572
Poona	770		10				780		780
Rajputana .	396						396		396
Roorkee	193				171		364		364
Saugar	449						449		449
S.N.D.T. Women's .									
Travancore .	266				398	2	664	2	666
Utkal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India .	10,093	12	201	2	1,781	5	12,075	19	12,094

Table VI—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges by Standards—*contd.*

G—Law

University	Graduate		Post-Graduate		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra .	1,593	21	1		1,594	21	1,615
Aligarh	185				185		185
Allahabad	510	11	26		536	11	547
Andhra .	112	4	57	2	169	6	175
Annamalai .							
Banaras .	248	9	3		251	9	260
Baroda .							
Bombay .	677	64	50	1	727	65	792
Calcutta .	1,591	31			1,591	31	1,622
Delhi	708	29			708	29	737
Gauhati	185	2			185	2	187
Gujarat	682	12	13		695	12	707
Jammu & Kashmir .							
Karnatak .	273	2	10		283	2	285
Lucknow .	832	20	22	1	854	21	875
Madras	751	12	8		759	12	771
Mysore	174	3			174	3	177
Nagpur	667	4			667	4	671
Osmania	301	1	6		307	1	308
Panjab	260	7			260	7	267
Patna	961	1			961	1	962
Poona	495	17	11		506	17	523
Rajputana	910	8			910	8	918
Roorkee .							
Saugar .	239				239		239
S.N.D.T. Women's							
Travancore .	334	22			334	22	356
Utkal .	464	6	..	..	464	6	470
India .	13,152	286	207	4	13,359	290	13,649

**Table VI—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and
Colleges by Standards—concl'd.
H—Medicine***

University	Graduate		Post-Graduate and Research		Diploma/ Certificate		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra	569	137	35				604	137	741
Aligarh .	64						64		64
Allahabad .									
Andhra .	439	106	11	1	6		456	107	563
Annamalai .									
Banaras	346						346		346
Baroda .	74	4					74	4	78
Bombay	1,401	350	108	26	33		1,542	376	1,918
Calcutta	3,241	212	12	1	128	13	3,381	226	3,607
Delhi .		288			14		14	288	302
Gauhati .	209	14					209	14	223
Gujarat	461	40	20	3			481	43	524
Jammu & Kashmir .									
Karnatak									
Lucknow .	742	108	13		12		767	108	875
Madras .	1,267	551	68	19			1,335	570	1,905
Mysore .	308	75			340	86	648	161	809
Nagpur	390	64					390	64	454
Osmania	353	83					353	83	436
Panjab	393	89			90	7	483	96	579
Patna .	924	72					924	72	996
Poona .	222	86	18	5			240	91	331
Rajputana	271	25					271	25	296
Roorkee .									
Saugar .									
S.N.D.T. Women's									
Travancore .									
Utkal .	185	28	..	..	..	..	185	28	213
India .	11,859	2,332	285	55	623	106	12,767	2,493	15,260

*Includes Ayurveda, Tibbia, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Public Health.

Table VII—Number of Teachers in University Teaching Departments and Colleges

University	University Teaching Departments		Constituent Colleges		Affiliated Colleges		Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra .					1,774	46	1,774	46	1,820
Aligarh .	182	2	6	17			188	19	207
Allahabad .	210	18	31				241	18	259
Andhra .			122	1	854	41	976	42	1,018
Annamalai	146	7					146	7	153
Banaras			373	30	42	9	415	39	454
Baroda .			145	19	11		156	19	175
Bombay .	51	1			896	79	947	80	1,027
Calcutta .	405	4			2,571	174	2,976	178	3,154
Delhi .	97	6	281	125			378	131	509
Gauhati .	48	1	4		352	26	404	27	431
Gujarat .					606	15	606	15	621
Jammu & Kashmir					191	17	191	17	208
Karnatak .					276	12	276	12	288
Lucknow .	263	7	42	55			305	62	367
Madras .	58	4	747	223	1,662	278	2,467	505	2,972
Mysore .			624	65	238	24	862	89	951
Nagpur .	14		24	2	369	39	407	41	448
Osmania			487	55	43	1	530	56	586
Panjab	36		78	2	1,065	95	1,179	97	1,276
Patna .	36	2			1,231	75	1,267	77	1,344
Poona .	9		431	25	292	12	732	37	769
Rajputana .	5				595	34	600	34	634
Roorkee .	29						29		29
Saugar .	63	1			214	10	277	11	288
S.N.D.T.Women's			32	11	27	8	59	19	78
Travancore .	12	1	255	56	467	60	734	117	851
Utkal .	9	..	..	..	318	20	327	20	347
India .	1,673	54	3,682	686	14,094	1,075	19,449	1,815	21,264

**Table VIII—Number of Teachers in University Teaching
Departments and Colleges by Faculties**

University	General Education							
	Arts		Science		Oriental Learning		Others	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agra .	798	33	495	3				
Aligarh .	61	10	69	8				
Allahabad .	96	14	92	3			15	
Andhra .	336	13	357	13	54	3		
Annamalai .	31	2	38	2	38	3		
Banaras .	110	32	100	4	28		10	
Baroda .	33	3	41	3			29	11
Bombay .	289	44	238	20				
Calcutta .	1,235	132	1,002	33			25	1
Delhi .	202	57	109	6				12
Gauhati .	233	19	83	3				
Gujarat .	195	7	193	5				
Jammu & Kashmir .	107	13	36		25	4		
Karnatak .	104	3	91	8				
Lucknow .	91	43	106	10				
Madras .	1,190	283	610	107				
Mysore .	213	32	426	49				
Nagpur .	118	25	116	9			5	
Osmania .	238	35	156	17				
Panjab .	717	74	289	7	12			
Patna .	835	64	111				4	
Poona .	220	11	259	18				
Rajputana .	234	32	138					
Roorkee .								
Saugar .	84	2	86					
S.N.D.T. Women's .	38	15						
Travancore .	306	66	301	49	19			
Utkal .	182	17	87	2	..	..	1	..
India .	8,296	1,081	5,629	379	176	10	89	24

Table VIII—Number of Teachers in University

University	General Education			Professional Education					
	Total			Agriculture		Commerce		Education (Teachers, Training)	
	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Agra .	1,293	36	1,329	112		181		7	5
Aligarh .	130	18	148			5		7	1
Allahabad .	203	17	220	14		10		3	1
Andhra .	747	29	776	33		34		16	8
Annamalai .	107	7	114						
Banaras .	248	36	284	19		24		16	3
Baroda .	103	17	120			5		14	2
Bombay .	527	64	591			57	4	8	4
Calcutta	2,262	166	2,428	6		197		32	10
Delhi	311	75	386	25				12	3
Gauhati .	316	22	338	13	1	27		7	3
Gujarat	388	12	400	29		45		3	1
Jammu & Kashmir	168	17	185					23	
Karnatak	195	11	206	37		13		11	1
Lucknow	197	53	250			12			5
Madras	1,800	390	2,190	86		88		70	45
Mysore	639	81	720	17		24		7	
Nagpur	239	34	273	28		30		8	2
Osmania	394	52	446	20		7		10	2
Panjab .	1,018	81	1,099	24		14		29	16
Patna	950	64	1,014	29		17		9	1
Poona	479	29	508	52		24		22	2
Rajputana	372	32	404	15		89		15	
Roorkee									
Saugar	170	2	172			20		40	9
S.N.D.T. Women's	38	15	53					21	4
Travancore .	626	115	741			8		11	2
Utkal .	270	19	289	..	..	6	..	4	..
India .	14,190	1,494	15,684	559	1	937	4	405	130

Teaching Departments and Colleges by Faculties—*contd.*

Professional Education								University
Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Veterinary Science		Law		
Men	Wo-men	Men	Wo-men	Men	Wo-men	Men	Women	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
12		111	5	14		44		Agra.
29		11				6		Aligarh.
						11		Allahabad.
54		85	5			5		Andhra.
39								Annamalai.
75		27				4		Banaras.
23		11						Baroda.
73	1	243	7	21		14		Bombay.
171		258	2			34		Calcutta.
		11	53			19		Delhi.
		37	1			4		Gauhati.
70		55	2			15		Gujarat.
								Jammu & Kashmir.
14						6		Karnatak.
		85	4			11		Lucknow.
156		215	68	38	2	8		Madras.
92		74	8			9		Mysore.
37		48	5			17		Nagpur.
35		50	2	10		4		Osmania.
17		48		18		10		Punjab.
63		96	2	24	10	79		Patna.
89		55	6			11		Poona.
47		41	2			21		Rajputana.
29								Roorkee.
21				10		16		Saugar.
								S.N.D.T. Women's.
80						5		Travancore.
..	..	39	1	..	..	8	..	Utkal.
1,226	1	1,600	173	135	12	361	..	India.

Table VIII—Number of Teachers in University Teaching Departments and Colleges by Faculties—concl'd.

University	Professional Education					All Faculties		
	Others		Total					
	Men	Wo-men	Men	Wo-men	All Persons	Men	Wo-men	All Persons
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Agra			481	10	491	1,774	46	1,820
Aligarh			58	1	59	188	19	207
Allahabad .			38	1	39	241	18	259
Andhra	2		229	13	242	796	42	1,018
Annamalai .			39		39	146	7	153
Banaras	2		167	3	170	415	39	454
Baroda			53	2	55	156	19	175
Bombay .	4		420	16	436	947	80	1,027
Calcutta .	16		714	12	726	2,976	178	3,154
Delhi			67	56	123	378	131	509
Gauhati .			88	5	93	404	27	431
Gujarat	1		218	3	221	606	15	621
Jammu & Kashmir			23		23	191	17	208
Karnatak			81	1	82	276	12	288
Lucknow .			108	9	117	305	62	367
Madras .	6		667	115	782	2,467	505	2,972
Mysore .			223	8	231	862	89	951
Nagpur .			168	7	175	407	41	448
Osmania			136	4	140	530	56	586
Panjab	1		161	16	177	1,179	97	1,276
Patna .			317	13	330	1,267	77	1,344
Poona .			253	8	261	732	37	769
Rajputana			228	2	230	600	34	634
Roorkee			29		29	29		29
Saugar			107	9	116	277	11	288
S.N.D.T. Women's			21	4	25	59	19	78
Travancore.	4		108	2	110	734	117	851
Utkal	..	..	57	1	58	327	20	347
India	36	..	5,259	321	5,580	19,449	1,815	21,264

Table IX—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments

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

* The scales relate to University Colleges.

Table IX—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments—*contd.*

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

* The scales relate to University Colleges.

‡ Lecturer crossing the efficiency bar are designated as Readers.

**Table X—Number of Teachers in University Teaching
Departments and Colleges by Salary Blocks**

University	Hony./ Part- time	Rs. 100- 150	Rs. 151- 250	Rs. 251- 450	Rs. 451- 650	Rs. 651- 850	Rs. 851- 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra .		117	943	549	124	51	13	23	1,820
Aligarh	5	20	67	75	25	5	4	6	207
Allahabad .		29	30	138	41	9	6	6	259
Andhra		515	354	97	29	15	6	2	1,018
Annamalai .		75	46	27	3	1	1		153
Banaras		22	74	221	89	15	24	9	454
Baroda		54	39	47	23	8	4		175
Bombay .	147	217	268	282	71	18	13	11	1,027
Calcutta .	183	1,079	1,006	578	185	58	22	43	3,154
Delhi	1	37	183	183	60	19	9	17	509
Gauhati		100	196	94	20	8	3	10	431
Gujarat	15	146	242	163	30	9	11	5	621
Jammu & Kashmir	3	64	80	37	20	4			208
Karnatak		102	127	52	5			2	288
Lucknow .		10	113	165	42	16	7	14	367
Madras		1,493	890	397	115	54	14	9	2,972
Mysore .		576	224	106	35	8	2		951
Nagpur		49	177	170	18	25	5	4	448
Osmania	13	29	21	394	45	52	8	24	586
Panjab		205	661	261	86	32	22	9	1,276
Patna		62	534	496	141	70	20	21	1,344
Poona		302	239	190	26	4	5	3	769
Rajputana .	1	70	363	139	41	5	7	8	634
Roorkee		..		20	2	4	1	2	29
Saugar	8	65	75	114	12	9		5	288
S.N.D.T. Women's .		61	13	4					78
Travancore		515	198	102	21	15			851
Utkal .	..	20	206	76	20	11	7	7	347
India	376	6,034	7,369	5,177	1,329	525	214	240	21,264

Table XI—Examination Results (Standard-wise)

Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
I	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Degree Examinations</i>					
Doctorate (Ph.D., D.Sc. Etc.)	128	142	115	128	90·1
M. A.	6,849	8,123	5,020	5,969	73·5
B. A. (Hons.)	2,865	3,484	1,814	2,264	65·0
B. A.	35,549	42,752	16,586	20,322	47·5
B. A. (Home Arts)		3		2	66·7
M. Sc.	1,633	1,723	1,326	1,398	81·1
B. Sc. (Hons.)	1,027	1,121	713	786	70·1
B. Sc.	19,948	21,294	9,640	10,403	48·9
B. Sc. (Home Sc.)		4		4	100·0
M. Com.	614	615	575	576	93·7
B. Com. (Pass & Hons.)	11,401	11,437	5,411	5,433	47·5
M. Sc. (Ag.)	185	185	143	143	77·3
B. Sc. (Ag.) (Pass & Hons.)	1,241	1,246	1,037	1,041	83·5
M. Ed.	205	288	148	213	74·0
B. T./B. Ed.	2,550	3,587	2,075	2,955	82·4
LL. M. / M. L.	63	64	15	16	25·0
LL. B. / B. L.	5,536	5,676	3,474	3,547	62·5
M. D.	190	235	51	62	26·4
M. S.	161	162	40	40	24·7
M. E. (Public Health)	9	9	7	7	77·3
M. Pharm./B. Sc. (Pharmacy)	8	8	8	8	100·0
M. B. B. S./M.B.	3,139	3,747	1,258	1,555	41·5
B. D. S.	21	21	16	16	76·2
B. Pharm./B. Sc. (Pharmacy)	161	167	135	141	84·4
B. Sc. Nursing (Pass & Hons.)		29		22	75·9
B. S. Sc.	4	4	2	2	50·0
B. Sc. (Vet.)/B. V. Sc.	293	293	189	189	64·5
B. E./B. Sc. (Engg.)	2,089	2,089	1,494	1,494	71·5

Table XI—Examination Results (Standard-wise)—*contd.*

Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
M. Sc. (Tech.) .	91	92	87	88	95·7
B. Sc. (Tech.) .	332	333	278	279	83·8
B. Th. .	1	1	1	1	100·0
B. O. L. (Pass & Hons.) .	24	25	18	19	76·0
Master of Lib. Sc. .	3	3	3	3	100·0
Total	96,320	1,08,962	51,679	59,126	54·3
<i>Diploma & Certificate Examinations</i>					
Teaching .	533	854	503	796	93·2
Engg. & Tech.	792	793	479	480	60·4
Medicine .	385	430	247	275	64·0
Public Administration / Local Self Government	66	67	59	60	90·0
Journa sm .	60	64	30	32	50·0
Social Service .	220	222	169	170	76·6
Library Science .	91	108	70	82	75·9
Oriental and Modern Indian Languages.	12,603	22,942	5,346	10,377	45·2
Foreign Languages .	116	126	87	95	75·4
Miscellaneous .	294	347	187	228	65·7
Total	15,161	25,953	7,177	12,595	48·5
<i>Intermediate Examinations</i>					
I. A. .	94,869	1,10,438	38,748	46,661	42·3
I. Sc. .	59,643	63,330	25,459	27,343	43·2
I. Com. .	12,344	12,387	6,393	6,410	51·7
I. Sc. (Ag.)	1,096	1,097	672	673	61·3
Total	1,67,952	1,87,252	71,272	81,087	43·3
India	2,79,433	3,22,167	1,30,128	1,52,808	47·4

Table XII—Examination Results

A—Arts

University/ Board	M. A.					B. A. (Hons.)				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per- cent- age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per- cent- age
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>University</i>										
Agra .	1,445	1,677	1,369	1,568	93·5					
Aligarh .	122	134	117	127	94·8			..		
Allahabad	359	417	337	394	94·5	..	..	..	..	..
Andhra .	22	25	22	25	100·0	48	55	43	49	89·1
Annamalai	..	..	..	..	..	46	53	45	52	98·1
Banaras .	297	354	237	286	80·8	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda .	13	14	5	6	42·9	55	69	42	55	79·7
Bombay .	284	403	172	252	62·5	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta .	975	1,222	511	656	53·7	296	502	160	260	51·8
Delhi .	229	322	147	213	66·1	341	406	226	284	69·9
Gauhati .	44	48	31	34	70·8	..				
Gujarat .						..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir.						14	16	8	9	56·3
Karnatak	25	30	5	9	30·0	..	..	..	..	..
Lucknow.	397	450	336	389	86·2	46	46	42	42	91·3
Madras .	135	175	113	148	84·6	276	321	266	308	96·0
Mysore .	43	53	34	43	81·1	82	115	77	108	93·9
Nagpur .	365	425	239	282	66·4	7	15	5	13	86·7
Osmania.	47	62	41	56	90·3	..	..	..	..	..
Panjab .	1,295	1,440	678	756	52·5	313	326	121	128	39·3
Patna .	342	358	296	312	87·2	634	660	300	319	48·3
Poona .	90	109	48	63	57·8	531	704	366	503	72·2
Rajputana	168	196	148	175	89·3	..		..
Roorkee .	..	..	..	..	..			..
Saugar .	92	104	83	95	91·3			..		
S.N.D.T.										
Women's	..	26	..	16	61·5	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	20	37	15	28	75·7	16	25	16	25	100·0
Utkal .	40	42	36	37	88·1	160	171	97	104	60·8
Total .	6,849	8,123	5,020	5,969	73·5	2,865	3,484	1,814	2,264	65·0
<i>Board</i>										
Ajmer .										
Madhya										
Bharat.										
Uttar										
Pradesh.										
Total .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India .	6,849	8,123	5,020	5,969	73·5	2,865	3,484	1,814	2,264	65·0

(Detailed Break-up)

A—Arts

B. A.					Intermediate					University/ Board
Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per- cent- age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per- cent- age	
Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
University										
5,483	6,258	3,116	3,605	57·6	..	..	..	..	..	Agra.
154	206	98	128	62·1	122	179	57	95	53·1	Aligarh.
804	936	531	637	68·1	..	..	..	..	..	Allahabad.
1,586	1,772	555	629	35·5	5,847	6,119	1,577	1,677	27·4	Andhra.
88	92	33	37	40·2	146	154	49	52	33·8	Annamalai.
508	635	367	468	73·7	227	294	145	198	67·3	Banaras.
23	23	9	9	39·1	199	254	75	108	42·5	Baroda.
1,639	2,272	1,059	1,549	68·2	2,689	3,717	1,382	2,041	54·9	Bombay.
2,696	4,196	738	1,114	26·5	9,003	11,739	2,687	3,622	30·9	Calcutta.
644	803	268	387	48·2	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi.
742	914	260	319	34·9	1,616	1,999	453	572	28·6	Gauhati.
..	..	..	..	..	1,369	1,633	586	765	46·8	Gujarat.
335	369	176	191	51·8	407	485	180	222	45·8	Jammu & Kashmir.
204	250	148	188	75·2	769	861	362	421	48·9	Karnatak.
606	800	406	571	71·4	..	..	..	..	..	Lucknow.
4,499	5,418	1,896	2,333	43·1	16,553	18,698	6,873	8,066	43·1	Madras.
535	708	186	264	37·3	1,312	1,649	389	566	34·3	Mysore.
907	1,168	510	680	58·2	885	1,429	520	882	61·7	Nagpur.
694	814	282	356	43·7	2,245	2,471	818	918	37·2	Osmania.
6,369	7,192	2,980	3,426	47·6	5,106	6,309	2,078	2,657	42·1	Panjab.
3,516	3,640	1,253	1,307	35·9	7,875	8,223	2,785	2,991	36·4	Patna.
251	289	132	158	54·7	1,896	2,287	691	892	39·0	Poona.
692	764	438	493	64·5	922	1,101	605	746	67·8	Rajputana.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Roorkee.
676	746	344	385	51·6	459	597	278	373	62·5	Saugar.
..	218	..	132	60·6	..	290	..	140	48·3	S.N.D.T.
961	1,279	488	624	48·8	3,198	4,069	789	1,112	27·3	Women's.
937	990	313	332	33·5	1,928	2,056	498	540	26·3	Travancor.
35,549	42,752	16,586	20,322	47·5	64,773	76,613	23,877	29,656	38·7	Total
Board										
..	..	..	..	..	2,583	2,727	1,764	1,863	68·3	Ajmer.
..	..	..	..	..	1,429	1,703	716	879	51·6	Madhya.
..	..	..	..	..	26,084	29,395	12,391	14,263	48·5	Bharat. Uttar. Pradesh.
..	..	..	..	..	30,096	33,825	14,871	17,005	50·3	Total.
35,549	42,752	16,586	20,322	47·5	94,869	1,10,438	38,748	46,661	42·3	India.

Table XII—Examination Results
B—Science

University/Board	M. Sc.					B. Sc. (Hons.)				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-cent-age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-cent-age
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>University</i>										
Agra	195	198	180	182	91·9	..	..	..	..	..
Aligarh	58	63	55	60	95·2	1	1	1	1	100·0
Allahabad	99	103	83	92	89·3	..	..	..	..	..
Andhra	63	66	62	65	98·5	51	53	48	50	94·3
Annamalai . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	29	34	28	32	94·1
Banaras	121	123	107	109	88·6	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda	13	15	7	8	53·3	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	156	167	107	118	70·7	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta	305	331	204	222	67·1	395	413	229	236	57·1
Delhi	50	52	41	43	82·7	123	133	75	85	63·9
Gauhati	27	29	20	22	75·9	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	3	3	75·0	..	..	..	..	..
Karnatak	18	19	9	9	47·4	..	..	..	..	..
Lucknow	111	112	107	108	96·4	10	10	10	10	100·0
Madras	47	49	42	43	87·8	107	130	105	127	97·7
Mysore	47	53	32	36	67·9	92	118	66	87	73·7
Nagpur	41	42	32	32	76·2	6	7	5	5	71·4
Osmania	30	34	27	31	91·2	..	..	..	..	..
Panjab	15	15	15	15	100·0	63	66	63	66	100·0
Patna	56	58	41	43	74·1	81	81	33	33	40·7
Poona	48	51	31	33	64·7	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputana	37	37	35	35	94·6	..	..	..	..	..
Roorkee . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugar	40	41	40	41	100·0	..	..	..	..	..
S.N.D.T. Women's . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	29	37	26	32	86·5	6	9	5	7	77·8
Utkal	23	24	15	16	66·7	63	66	45	47	71·2
Total	1,633	1,723	1,326	1,398	81·1	1,027	1,121	713	786	70·1
<i>Board</i>										
Ajmer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	1,633	1,723	1,326	1,398	81·1	1,027	1,121	713	786	70·1

(Detailed Break-up)—contd.

B—Science

B.Sc.					Intermediate					University/ Board
Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per- cen- tage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per- cen- tage	
Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total		
12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19			20	21	22
										University
1,785	1,801	1,009	1,019	56·6	..	..	..	..	..	Agra.
280	282	162	164	58·2	353	371	188	202	54·4	Aligarh.
419	423	225	228	53·9	..	..	..	..	..	Allahabad.
719	789	329	367	46·5	4,563	4,829	1,483	1,601	33·2	Andhra.
97	104	49	54	51·9	307	318	103	110	34·6	Annama- lai.
312	312	197	197	63·1	493	514	268	282	54·9	Banaras.
72	80	54	62	77·5	351	379	202	222	58·6	Baroda.
2,535	2,809	1,765	1,977	70·4	2,763	3,051	1,720	1,921	63·0	Bombay.
3,905	3,973	1,460	1,496	37·7	13,200	13,592	4,752	4,922	36·2	Calcutta.
244	248	114	116	46·8	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi.
140	151	76	83	55·0	901	931	351	364	39·1	Gauhati.
..	..	..	..	..	1,611	1,668	1,031	1,077	64·6	Gujarat.
88	90	49	49	94·3	489	513	248	265	51·7	Jammu & Kashmir.
167	175	129	137	78·3	623	655	414	438	66·0	Karnatak.
340	354	242	254	71·8	..	..	..	..	..	Lucknow.
1,728	1,929	979	1,090	56·5	*	*	*	*	*	Madras.
2,385	2,661	735	830	31·2	6,571	7,229	2,067	2,326	32·2	Mysore.
324	336	153	163	48·5	838	909	462	508	55·9	Nagpur.
671	704	143	157	22·3	2,365	2,556	768	869	31·0	Osmania.
1,015	1,021	338	342	33·5	5,014	5,228	1,950	2,057	39·3	Panjab.
368	369	133	134	36·3	1,984	2,068	853	883	42·7	Patna.
627	685	446	488	71·2	2,078	2,232	1,198	1,304	54·4	Poona.
238	245	135	140	57·1	915	937	502	513	54·7	Rajputana
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Roorkee.
148	151	87	87	57·6	579	607	249	267	44·0	Saugar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S.N.D.T.
1,142	1,397	560	693	49·6	4,326	5,098	1,547	1,921	37·7	Women's.
199	205	71	76	37·1	1,085	1,139	391	408	35·8	Travan- core.
19,948	21,294	9,640	10,403	48·9	51,409	54,824	20,747	22,460	41·0	Utkal.
										Total
										Board
										..
										311
										326
										210
										218
										66·9
										584
										612
										298
										320
										52·3
										7,339
										7,568
										4,204
										4,345
										57·4
										8,234
										8,506
										4,712
										4,88
										57·4
										Total
19,948	21,294	9,640	10,403	48·9	59,643	63,330	25,459	27,343	43·2	India.

* Included in Intermediate Arts.

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—*contd.*
C—Agriculture

University/ Board	M. Sc. (Agri.)				B. Sc. (Agri.)				Intermediate Agriculture						
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per- centage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per- centage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University Agra	122	122	86	86	70·5	332	332	296	296	89·2					
Aligarh															
Allahabad						87	87	76	76	87·4					
Andhra						98	98	84	84	85·7					
Annamalai															
Banaras	18	18	18	18	100·0	21	21	21	21	100·0					
Baroda															
Bombay	1	1	1	1	100·0	91	91	65	65	71·4					
Calcutta											77	77	49	49	63·6
Delhi															
Gauhati						37	37	33	33	89·2					
Gujarat											25	25	11	11	44·0
Jammu & Kashmir															
Karnatak						71	71	53	53	74·6					

Table XII—Examination Results(Detailed Break-up)—*contd.*

D—Commerce

University/Board	M. Com.					B. Com.					I. Com.				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-cent-age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percent-age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-cent-age
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1															
University Agra	309	309	295	295	95·5	1,269	1,270	1,069	1,070	84·3					
Aligarh						37	37	37	37	100·0	75	75	48	48	64·0
Allahabad	69	69	63	63	91·3	149	149	107	107	71·8					
Andhra	8	8	7	7	87·5	1,083	1,085	405	406	37·4					
Annamalai															
Banaras	39	40	39	40	100·0	208	208	167	167	80·3	230	231	134	134	58·0
Baroda		..				130	130	71	71	54·6	246	246	114	114	46·3
Bombay	22	22	19	19	86·4	978	998	497	509	51·0	1,088	1,116	436	447	40·1
Calcutta						3,565	3,567	1,202	1,203	33·7					
Delhi															
Gauhati	20	20	17	17	85·0	208	209	69	70	33·5	236	236	69	69	29·2
Gujarat											744	749	338	340	45·4
Jammu & Kash-mir															

Karnatak .	.	14	14	14	9	9	64.3	124	124	87	87	70.2
Lucknow .	96	219	219	219	134	134	61.2					
Madras	.	1,274	1,280	1,280	514	517	40.4	*	*	*	*	*
Mysore	.	330	330	330	90	90	27.3	486	488	299	300	61.5
Nagpur	12	322	322	322	122	122	37.9	504	505	281	281	55.6
Osmania	.	242	243	243	94	95	39.1					
Panjab	.	64	64	64	35	35	54.7					
Patna	.	747	747	747	395	395	52.9	2,287	2,287	1,172	1,172	51.2
Poona	.	136	139	139	76	78	56.1	290	296	142	145	49.0
Rajputana .	37	312	312	312	235	235	75.3	682	682	402	402	58.9
Roorkee	.											
Saugar	2	59	59	59	49	49	83.1	102	102	87	87	85.3
S. N. D. T. Wo- men's												
Travancore	.											
Utkal	.	55	55	55	34	34	61.8	52	52	22	22	42.3
Total	.	614	615	615	575	576	93.7	7,146	7,189	3,631	3,648	50.7
Board												
Ajmer	.						..	404	404	230	230	56.9
Madhya Bharat .	.						..	497	497	262	262	52.7
Uttar Pradesh .	.						..	4,297	4,297	2,270	2,270	52.8
Total	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,198	5,198	2,762	2,762	53.1
India	.	614	615	615	575	576	93.7	12,344	12,387	6,393	6,410	51.7

* Included in Intermediate Arts.

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)---contd.

E—Education (Teachers' Training)															
University	M.Ed.					B.T./B.Ed.					Dip./Cert. in Education				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-cent- age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percent- age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-cent- age
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Agra	.					78	101	76	98	97·0					
Aligarh	.					41	49	41	49	100·0				..	
Allahabad	.	27	42	24	38	275	320	235	268	83·8					
Andhra	.	..													
Annamalai	.														
Banaras	.	15	22	15	22	98	133	98	132	99·2					
Baroda	.	26	32	14	18	86	105	76	93	88·6	26	27	25	26	96·3
Bombay	.	44	59	22	29	58	108	52	102	94·4	28	117	27	107	91·5
Calcutta	.					241	377	174	291	77·2	3	3	3	3	100·0
Delhi	.	13	22	13	22	53	92	49	84	91·3					
Gauhati	.					29	37	16	21	56·8	3	3	3	3	100·0
Gujarat	.										40	42	35	36	85·7
Jammu & Kashmir				..		47	53	26	29	54·7					..

Karnatak	12	12	8	8	66·7	66	80	57	70	87·5	1	19	1	19	100·0
Lucknow	26	31	17	20	64·5	3	3	1	1	33·3	45	104	33	80	76·9
Madras	9	15	6	11	73·3	511	724	370	561	77·5					
Mysore						65	88	60	80	90·9					
Nagpur						58	86	54	81	94·2	69	137	67	135	98·5
Osmania	9	12	9	12	100·0	73	107	63	86	80·4					
Panjab		..				302	481	202	333	69·2					
Patna	3	3	3	3	100·0						88	102	80	90	88·2
Poona	16	26	12	18	69·2	152	185	124	156	84·3	15	28	15	27	96·4
Rajputana						88	108	88	105	97·2	44	48	44	48	100·0
Roorkee															
Saugar	5	12	5	12	100·0	98	123	98	123	100·0	96	141	96	141	100·0
S.N.D.T. Women's							25		19	76·0					
Travancore						128	202	115	173	85·6					
Utkal											75	83	74	81	86·0
India	205	288	148	213	74·0	2,550	3,587	2,075	2,955	82·4	533	854	503	796	93·2

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—*contd.*
F—Engineering

University	B.E./B.Sc. (Engg.)					Dip./Cert. in Engg.				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-cent-age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-cent-age
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agra .						..	..	..	..
Aligarh .	72	72	58	58	80·6	37	37	30	30	81·1
Allahabad .						..		..	..
Andhra .	114	114	87	87	76·3	..	..		..
Annamalai .	103	103	89	89	86·4	..	..	..	..
Banaras .	121	121	115	115	95·0	..	..	..	..
Baroda .						50	50	42	42	84·0
Bombay	133	133	63	63	47·4	..	..	..	..
Calcutta	148	148	123	123	83·1	..	..	..	..
Delhi .						..	..	..	..
Gauhati						..	..	..	..
Gujarat						..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir .						..	..	..	..
Karnatak						..		..	..
Lucknow .						..	..	..	..
Madras .	415	415	266	266	64·1	..	..	..	..
Mysore .	417	417	227	227	54·4	..	..	..	..
Nagpur .						71	71	42	42	59·2
Osmania .	115	115	65	65	56·5	275	275	94	94	34·2
Panjab .	52	52	41	41	78·8	..	..	..	..
Patna .	52	52	44	44	84·6	..	..	..	..
Poona .	79	79	73	73	92·4	..	..	..	..
Rajputana .	86	86	81	81	94·2		..	..	..
Roorkee .	64	64	64	64	100·0	91	91	89	89	97·8
Saugar .	70	70	53	53	75·7	..	..	..	..
S. N. D. T. Women's						..	..	..	..
Travancore .	48	48	45	45	93·8	202	203	124	125	61·6
Utkal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India .	2,089	2,089	1,494	1,494	71·5	726	727	421	422	58·0

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—*contd.*
G—Law

University	LL.M./M.L.					LL.B./B.L.				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-centage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-centage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agra	1	1			0·0	555	570	440	450	78·9
Aligarh	1	1			0·0	88	92	70	73	79·3
Allahabad	6	7	1	2	28·6	186	187	176	177	94·7
Andhra						73	75	60	62	82·7
Annamalai .							..	..	..
Banaras	1	1			0·0	81	83	72	74	89·2
Baroda						..	..	..	..
Bombay	9	9	1	1	11·1	749	790	346	360	45·6
Calcutta	5	5			0·0	309	312	174	175	56·1
Delhi	4	4	3	3	75·0	276	286	166	169	59·1
Gauhati						36	37	21	21	56·8
Gujarat							..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir						..	..		..
Karnatak						145	146	83	84	57·5
Lucknow	1	1	1	1	100·0	505	517	444	454	87·8
Madras	7	7			0·0	434	444	264	269	60·6
Mysore					..	109	112	52	53	47·3
Nagpur	5	5	1	1	20·0	322	328	177	181	55·2
Osmania	18	18	8	8	44·4	140	141	83	84	59·6
Punjab						52	52	31	31	59·6
Patna						343	343	163	163	47·5
Poona	2	2			0·0	181	187	58	60	32·1
Rajputana .						331	333	255	257	77·2
Roorkee			..			..	..	..	..
Saugar						153	153	101	101	66·0
S.N.D.T. Women's						..	..	..	..
Travancore	3	3			0·0	270	287	134	144	50·2
Utkal .	..	..	..	..	..	198	201	104	105	52·2
India	63	64	15	16	25·0	5,536	5,676	3,474	3,547	62·5

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—*contd.*
H—Medicine

University	M. D.					M. S.					M. B. B. S./M. B.				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percent-age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percent-age	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percent-age
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1															
Agra .	20	20	7	7	35·0	15	15	5	5	33·3	142	170	82	104	61·2
Aligarh*	.										10*	10	8	8	80·0
Allahabad .	.														
Andhra .	10	14	3	5	35·7	10	11	3	3	27·3	114	132	49	59	44·7
Annamalai .	..														
Banarast	.										33	33	24	24	72·7
Baroda .		..			..					
Bombay .	102	135	27	34	25·2	70	70	18	18	25·7	509	660	227	311	47·1
Calcutta .	.										894	944	182	189	20·0
Delhi .	.											69		30	43·5
Gauhati .	.														
Gujarat										..	42	54	22	28	51·9
Jammu & Kashmir															

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—*contd.*
H—Medicine—*contd.*

	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-centage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M.Pharm./M.Sc. (Pharm.).</i>					
Banaras .	8	8	8	8	100·0
<i>B.Pharm./B.Sc. (Pharm.)</i>					
Banaras .	13	13	13	13	100·0
Bombay .	60	61	53	54	88·5
Gujarat .	57	62	47	52	83·9
Madras .	17	17	11	11	64·7
Panjab .	14	14	11	11	78·6
India .	161	167	135	141	84·4
<i>B.D.S.</i>					
Bombay .	21	21	16	16	76·2
<i>B.Sc./B.Sc. (Hons.) (Nursing)</i>					
Delhi .		15		10	66·7
Madras .		14		12	85·7
India .	..	29	..	22	75·9
<i>B. S. Sc.</i>					
Madras .	4	4	2	2	50·0
<i>M.E. (Pub. Health)</i>					
Calcutta .	9	9	7	7	77·8

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—*contd.***I—Technology**

University	M.Sc. (Tech.)					B.Sc. (Tech.)*				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agra										
Aligarh . .										
Allahabad .		..		..					..	..
Andhra .	12	12	11	11	91·7	27	27	23	23	85·2
Annamalai		..	..	..	..	22	22	21	21	95·5
Banaras	41	41	41	41	100·0	92	92	81	81	88·0
Baroda .										
Bihar	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	9	10	9	10	100·0	99	100	88	89	89·0
Calcutta . .										
Delhi										
Gauhati . .										
Gujarat .										
Jammu & Kash- mir.										
Karnatak .										
Lucknow .						..	..	..	..	..
Madras						38	38	31	31	81·6
Mysore	..				..	37	37	26	26	70·3
Nagpur	1	1	1	1	100·0	17	17	8	8	47·1
Osmania .	10	10	8	8	80·0					
Panjab	18	18	17	17	94·4					
Patna										
Poona .										
Rajputana .										
Roorkee . .		..								..
Saugar .										
S.N.D T. Wo- men's				..						
Travancore										
Utkal										
Visva-Bharati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India . .	91	92	87	88	95·7	332	333	278	279	83·8

* Includes B.Sc. (Hons.) (Tech.), B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.), B.Sc. (Textile), etc.

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Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—*contd.***J—Veterinary Science**

University	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agra .	31	31	19	19	61.3
Aligarh .					
Allahabad				..	
Andhra					
Annamalai					
Banaras .					
Baroda					
Bombay	48	48	40	40	83.3
Calcutta					
Delhi					
Gauhati					
Gujarat					
Jammu & Kashmir					
Karnatak .					
Lucknow .					
Madras	160	160	93	93	58.1
Mysore					
Nagpur					
Osmania .	14	14	5	5	35.7
Panjab	40	40	32	32	80.0
Patna .					
Poona					
Rajputana .					
Roorkee					
Saugar		..			
S.N.D.T. Women's					
Travancore .					
Utkal .		..	..	..	..
India	293	293	189	189	64.5

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—*contd.***K—Other Miscellaneous Degree Examinations**

	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per-centage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>B. O. L. (Pass & Hons.)</i>					
Annamalai .	2	2	2	2	100·0
Madras .	18	19	15	16	84·2
Patna .	3	3	1	1	33·3
Utkal .	1	1	..	..	00·0
India .	24	25	18	19	76·0
<i>B. Th.</i>					
Aligarh .	1	1	1	1	100·0
<i>B.A. (Home Arts)</i>					
Allahabad .		3	..	2	66·7
<i>B.Sc. (Home Science)</i>					
Allahabad .	..	4	..	4	100·0
<i>M. Lib. Sc.</i>					
Delhi .	3	3	3	3	100·0

Table XIII—Income of Universities and their Colleges

University	Recurring							Non-Recur- ring	Grand Total
	From Central Government	From State Government	From Local Boards	From Fees	From Endow- ments	From Other Sources	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra .	Rs. 1,92,070	Rs. 50,56,406	Rs. 61,568	Rs. 63,21,408	Rs. 4,40,986	Rs. 5,12,496	Rs. 1,25,84,934	Rs. 14,08,076	Rs. 1,39,93,010
Aligarh .	12,28,000	97,676		2,79,998	568		16,06,242		16,06,242
Allahabad .		11,03,665		10,95,184	74,518	2,22,340	24,95,707	5,49,580	30,45,287
Andhra .	2,66,809	27,04,350	10,020	36,67,936	6,76,827	8,28,708	81,54,650	15,48,681	97,03,331
Annamalai .	4,164	6,49,000		3,41,522	2,51,295	1,19,758	13,65,739	1,52,510	15,18,249
Banaras .	25,03,906	1,21,350		12,35,501	1,13,441	17,54,199	57,28,397	92,48,185	1,49,76,582
Baroda .	1,646	12,06,900	480	5,32,906	15,705	3,10,093	20,67,730		20,67,730
Bombay .	3,02,406	25,24,231	5,32,881	75,76,194	4,90,974	7,29,343	1,21,56,029	14,60,209	1,36,16,238
Calcutta .	8,54,235	43,39,334	57,315	82,78,655	6,37,491	24,26,508	1,65,93,538	30,46,931	1,96,40,469
Delhi .	30,25,580	21,432	4,000	19,76,621	5,60,163	3,74,772	59,62,568	15,72,079	75,34,647
Gauhati .		19,84,701		13,73,156	1,18,632	3,47,136	38,23,625	12,39,458	50,63,083
Gujarat .	51,935	16,69,969		26,76,024	1,70,690	12,12,957	57,81,575	9,18,936	67,00,511
Jammu & Kashmir .		4,68,585		2,52,832	6,730	50,869	7,79,016	3,500	7,82,516

Karnatak .	.	11,28,134	6,000	11,91,416	1,99,312	3,75,393	29,00,255	4,59,755	33,60,010
Lucknow	.	11,19,209		12,76,175	50,000	1,45,997	25,91,381	9,63,492	35,54,873
Madras	.	36,40,664	8,509	85,52,296	7,32,149	19,55,138	1,49,48,411	3,43,342	1,52,91,753
Mysore	.	25,85,445	29,879	18,27,696	1,80,799	86,284	47,17,730	1,84,600	49,02,330
Nagpur	.	10,53,235		16,74,205	1,92,983	2,29,107	31,99,813	1,02,440	33,02,253
Osmania	.	63,00,000		13,59,067	39,500	2,05,366	79,03,933	10,07,046	89,10,979
Panjab	.	11,77,343	1,33,596	61,67,637	2,22,498	4,53,322	83,67,921	7,21,958	90,89,879
Patna	.	37,88,647	2,001	32,37,705	86,133	7,80,985	78,99,558	6,35,373	85,34,931
Poona	.	21,95,973	9,251	35,72,614	3,42,016	7,24,449	69,76,672	10,50,473	80,27,145
Rajputana .	.	28,46,271	41,049	12,34,170	4,29,978	1,82,490	49,03,958	43,50,589	92,54,547
Roorkee	.	11,93,000		2,32,241		1,710	14,30,211		14,30,211
Saugar .	.	5,83,517	2,750	7,81,548	1,18,907	1,02,430	18,96,856	3,25,235	22,22,091
S.N.D.T. Women's	.	77,325	2,000	1,20,589	4,194	96,307	3,00,415	3,30,000	6,30,415
Travancore	.	25,91,560		24,80,623	5,267	11,62,587	62,50,217		62,50,217
Utkal	.	19,16,905		10,66,902	87,607	1,57,573	32,39,388	7,45,016	39,84,404
India	.	5,41,44,827	9,01,299	7,03,82,821	62,49,363	1,55,48,317	15,66,26,469	3,23,67,464	18,89,93,933

Table XIV—Income of Universities (including Maintained Constituent Colleges)

University	Recurring						Non-Recurring	Grand Total
	From Central Government	From State Government	From Local Boards	From Fees	From Endowments	From Other Sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
Agra								
Aligarh	12,28,000	61,600		8,62,939		61,417	9,85,956	Rs. 9,86,856
Allahabad		97,676		2,79,998	568		16,06,242	16,06,242
Andhra		10,51,820		10,14,282	31,709	94,331	21,92,142	26,08,722
Annamalai	45,100	3,49,400		10,95,684	52,416	6,76,515	22,19,115	35,40,257
Banaras	4,164	6,49,000		3,41,522	2,51,295	1,19,758	13,65,739	15,18,249
Baroda	25,03,906	1,21,350		12,35,501	1,13,441	17,54,199	57,28,397	1,49,76,582
Bombay		12,06,000		5,11,639	15,705	3,10,093	20,43,437	20,43,437
Calcutta	1,30,865	6,37,527		15,68,494	3,14,218	4,95,624	31,46,728	37,37,728
Delhi		1,500		3,86,336	1,76,001	17,14,194	22,78,031	22,78,031
Gauhati	11,51,954			5,99,090		23,024	17,74,068	33,46,147
Gujarat		5,00,000		5,25,370	5,995	1,13,672	11,45,037	17,67,881
Jammu & Kashmir		2,00,000		1,80,935	1,000	1,294	3,83,229	7,83,229
		33,500		1,57,277	300		1,91,077	1,91,077

Karnatak	.					1,63,938		5,777	5,19,715	4,00,000	9,19,715
Lucknow	.					9,38,840		1,17,418	20,67,036	9,63,492	30,30,528
Madras	.	59,655				18,00,447	30,560	4,96,963	28,97,325		28,97,325
Mysore	.	7,627		1,539		10,97,515	38,872	10,404	33,83,243		33,83,243
Nagpur	.	9,200				5,63,105	1,78,245	1,35,329	14,01,726	1,02,440	15,04,166
Osmania	.					13,08,272		2,05,346	78,13,618	2,50,000	80,63,618
Panjab	.	1,650				35,10,920		2,43,161	45,45,731		45,45,731
Patna	.					34,925	4,500	31,125	1,20,550	74,917	1,95,467
Poona	.	80,000		6,001		5,92,060	2,71,392	53,188	14,52,641	55,476	15,08,117
Rajputana		1,70,000				4,30,701	2,577	1,44,307	7,97,585		7,97,585
Roorkee		3,260				2,32,241		1,710	14,30,211		14,30,211
Saugar	.					3,43,419	1,09,821	69,541	8,22,781	3,25,235	11,48,016
S.N.D.T. Women's	.					56,137	2,160	45,951	1,79,248	3,30,000	5,09,248
Travancore	.	9,880				8,10,525	2,112	1,29,926	32,54,651		32,54,651
Utkal	.					4,93,554	76,361	82,745	6,73,555	6,12,006	12,85,561
India	.	54,05,261	2,10,54,087	7,540	2,11,35,666	16,79,248	71,37,012	5,64,18,814	1,74,38,806	7,38,57,620	

Table XV--Income of Colleges (Affiliated and Non-Maintained Constituent)

University	Recurring						Non-Recurring	Grand Total
	From Central Government	From State Government	From Local Boards	From Fees	From Endowments	From Other Sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
Agra	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aligarh								
Allahabad	1,92,070	49,94,806	61,568	54,58,469	4,40,986	4,51,079	1,15,98,978	1,30,06,154
Andhra								
Annamalai								
Banaras								
Baroda	1,646	900	480	21,267			24,293	24,293
Bombay	1,71,541	18,86,704	5,32,881	60,07,700	1,76,756	2,33,719	90,09,301	98,78,510
Calcutta	8,54,235	43,37,834	57,315	78,92,319	4,61,490	7,12,314	1,43,15,507	1,73,62,438
Delhi	18,73,626	21,432	4,000	13,77,531	5,60,163	3,51,748	41,88,500	41,88,500
Gauhati		14,84,701		8,47,786	1,12,637	2,33,464	26,78,588	32,95,202
Gujarat	51,935	14,69,969		24,95,089	1,69,690	12,11,663	53,98,346	59,17,282
Jammu & Kashmir		4,35,085		95,555	6,430	50,869	5,87,939	5,91,439

Karnatak	.	7,78,134	6,000	10,27,478	1,99,312	3,69,616	23,80,540	59,755	24,40,295
Lucknow	.	1,08,431		3,37,335	50,000	28,579	5,24,345		5,24,345
Madras	.	31,30,964	8,509	67,51,849	7,01,589	14,58,175	1,20,51,086	3,43,342	1,23,94,428
Mysore	.	3,58,159	28,340	7,30,181	1,41,927	75,880	13,34,487	1,84,600	15,19,087
Nagpur	.	5,37,388		11,11,100	14,738	93,778	17,98,087		17,98,087
Osmania	.			50,795	39,500	20	90,315	7,57,046	8,47,361
Panjab	.	2,11,875	1,33,596	26,56,717	2,22,498	2,10,161	38,22,190	7,21,958	45,44,148
Patna	.	4,087	2,001	32,02,780	81,633	7,49,860	77,79,008	5,60,456	83,39,464
Poona	.	52,369	3,250	29,80,554	70,624	6,71,261	55,24,031	9,94,997	65,19,028
Rajputana	.	27,96,271	41,049	8,03,469	4,27,401	38,183	41,06,373	43,50,589	84,56,962
Roorkee	.								83
Saugar	.	2,83,517	2,750	4,38,129	9,086	32,889	10,74,075		10,74,075
S.N.D.T. Women's	.	2,325	2,000	64,452	2,034	50,356	1,21,167		1,21,167
Travancore	.	2,89,352		16,70,098	3,155	10,32,661	29,95,566		29,95,566
Utkal	.	18,96,010		5,73,348	11,246	74,828	25,65,833	1,33,010	26,98,843
India	.	39,94,581	8,93,759	4,92,47,155	45,70,115	84,11,305	10,02,07,655	1,49,28,658	11,51,36,313

Table XVI—Expenditure on

University	Recurring					
	Salaries		Apparatus	Furniture	Scholarships and Stipends	Library
	Teaching Staff	Administrative Staff				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra .	54,19,027	16,13,259	7,75,210	8,48,416	3,06,983	4,14,022
Aligarh	7,47,695	2,79,119	8,151	1,970	3,418	22,534
Allahabad .	13,94,736	5,08,572	1,57,217	28,202	1,69,228	1,13,204
Andhra .	28,52,980	6,54,341	11,23,987	1,11,667	2,73,406	1,24,427
Annamalai .	4,46,361	2,44,188	1,93,827	16,195	16,860	43,462
Banaras .	28,14,499		1,10,080	35,245	3,55,044	36,018
Baroda .	9,19,802	3,98,972	1,66,423		15,928	90,489
Bombay .	37,09,564	19,62,083	9,95,706	1,49,091	3,76,862	2,33,447
Calcutta .	81,33,673	23,47,274	9,33,853	2,89,333	2,36,142	3,04,365
Delhi .	22,76,525	10,61,100	1,56,740	64,548	1,19,563	1,54,804
Gauhati .	14,77,390	4,74,933	2,95,453	52,881	1,04,634	1,15,344
Gujarat .	23,87,054	7,08,927	4,45,703	78,356	2,68,921	1,17,820
Jammu & Kashmir.	4,62,169	39,463	37,750	3,241	14,093	49,182
Karnatak	8,80,325	3,31,852	1,79,433	24,525	1,30,729	1,14,862
Lucknow	14,37,470	4,61,084	2,22,035	48,470	1,26,016	73,796
Madras .	58,14,063	17,64,463	20,83,315	3,19,493	7,97,284	3,24,909
Mysore .	20,05,326	6,34,502	6,19,118	79,901	2,99,513	1,51,969
Nagpur .	16,93,735	6,07,181	5,74,134	83,654	60,334	76,012
Osmania .	52,98,972	28,956	81,961	90,247	1,72,706	1,42,870
Panjab .	37,33,553	4,48,576	4,48,160	1,57,500	1,04,628	3,73,020
Patna .	43,37,844	8,06,880	3,65,125	1,01,028	6,37,215	1,94,809
Poona .	24,58,783	12,21,654	4,43,900	1,91,795	1,26,511	1,78,928
Rajputana .	21,39,749	6,06,831	4,87,697	66,286	44,069	2,06,749
Roorkee .	3,64,740	1,21,400	2,26,249	22,892	25,401	12,910
Saugar	10,21,880	4,23,798	6,19,196	21,391	1,54,825	63,177
S. N. D. T. Women's.	86,377	41,104	981	757	6,768	1,747
Travancore .	15,73,256	10,33,461	5,49,318	1,52,873	3,48,779	1,60,529
Utkal .	12,80,716	3,97,415	1,57,174	53,120	1,70,130	85,768
India	6,71,68,264	1,92,21,388	1,24,57,896	30,93,177	54,65,990	39,81,173

Universities and their Colleges

Recurring						University
Supplies and Consumable Stores	Research & Development	Conduct of Examinations	Hostels	Games and Sports	Other Items	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs. 89,263	Rs. 13,903	Rs. 4,24,671	Rs. 4,21,548	Rs. 3,01,054	Rs. 10,85,367	Agra
16,236						Aligarh
9,659	27,000	86,198	99,088	6,960	3,28,772	Allahabad
2,21,499	6,708	4,61,379	4,65,848	93,198	4,06,190	Andhra
50,648	20,940	54,622	500	10,040	16,840	Annamalai
		1,96,271	2,35,826	41,881	17,01,035	Banaras
8,753	2,750	1,02,603	56,696	26,672	5,21,023	Baroda
2,80,139	1,32,274	8,44,908	2,35,006	1,37,915	21,41,740	Bombay
4,14,569	2,33,685	79,728	5,00,639	1,09,347	25,06,750	Calcutta
2,00,665	4,000	1,97,737	93,992	48,856	12,95,229	Delhi
42,017	23,551	2,96,888	88,951	23,140	5,67,123	Gauhati
2,52,074	62,045	47,821	1,29,400	40,961	7,46,587	Gujarat
30		92,942	4,570	2,809	28,558	Jammu & Kashmir.
3,88,114	20,785	1,02,238	45,459	32,453	3,57,149	Karnatak
6,891	74,524	48,565	1,08,589	11,173	5,56,597	Lucknow
98,270	1,18,562	9,28,446	9,05,485	2,41,510	15,55,504	Madras
30,298	1,582	13,098	53,720	56,594	3,24,497	Mysore
64,037	77,837	1,98,522	63,255	33,125	3,87,110	Nagpur
2,10,902	29,893	1,84,325	2,735	3,956	7,88,049	Osmania
1,81,149	47,681	17,16,838	1,32,579	2,05,488	6,78,533	Panjab
1,02,627	1,800	65,051	2,28,715	81,079	4,90,114	Patna
1,81,462	1,05,624	2,57,424	1,44,345	87,173	11,57,409	Poona
1,47,836	4,528	3,11,847	56,635	71,333	4,63,905	Rajputana
1,73,003		46,181			2,56,474	Roorkee
1,13,395		87,914	59,113	24,997	3,35,137	Saugar
270		35,332	631	1,956	97,641	S.N.D.T. Women's.
68,017	1,98,000	2,10,344	2,43,344	64,820	3,14,042	Travancore
29,669	1,700	2,58,937	50,648	21,494	5,00,367	Utkal
33,81,492	12,09,372	73,50,830	44,27,317	17,79,984	1,96,07,742	India

Table XVI—Expenditure on Universities and their Colleges—*contd.*

University	Total Recurring	Total Non-Recurring	Grand Total	Cost per Student
	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra .	1,17,12,723	15,24,766	1,32,37,489	684·9
Aligarh .	10,79,123	39,102	11,18,225	433·8
Allahabad .	29,28,836	4,66,920	33,95,756	573·3
Andhra .	67,95,630	6,27,282	74,22,912	447·4
Annamalai .	11,14,483	4,03,465	15,17,948	961·3
Banaras .	55,25,899	97,07,887	1,52,33,786	2,044·0
Baroda .	23,10,111		23,10,111	755·7
Bombay .	1,11,98,735	26,12,209	1,38,10,944	621·0
Calcutta .	1,60,89,458	20,69,204	1,81,58,662	307·5
Delhi .	56,73,759	17,38,983	74,12,652	992·9
Gauhati .	35,62,305	7,10,518	42,72,823	527·8
Gujarat .	52,85,669	7,79,144	60,64,813	566·1
Jammu & Kashmir .	7,34,807		7,34,807	260·2
Karnatak .	26,07,924	62,748	26,70,672	576·4
Lucknow .	31,75,210	6,39,052	38,14,262	585·1
Madras .	1,49,51,304	4,51,849	1,54,03,153	381·8
Mysore .	42,70,118		42,70,118	243·3
Nagpur .	39,18,936	1,60,046	40,78,982	507·0
Osmania .	70,35,572	8,95,313	79,30,885	859·2
Panjab .	82,27,705	5,43,619	87,71,324	318·0
Patna .	74,12,287	12,11,058	86,23,345	334·5
Poona .	65,55,008	9,19,193	74,74,201	552·9
Rajputana .	46,07,465	32,46,639	78,54,104	866·2
Roorkee .	12,49,250	1,68,460	14,17,710	3,894·8
Saugar .	29,24,823	4,53,097	33,77,920	756·0
S.N.D.T. Women's .	2,73,564	2,61,000	5,34,564	991·8
Travancore .	49,16,783	13,33,434	62,50,217	379·4
Utkal .	30,07,138	3,35,997	33,43,135	508·7
India .	14,91,44,625	3,13,60,895	18,05,05,520	504·8

Table XVII—Expenditure on Universities (including Maintained Constituent Colleges)

University	Recurring				
	Salaries		Apparatus	Furniture	Scholarships and Stipends
	Teaching Staff	Administrative Staff			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra .	..	1,56,569	..	21,118	17,851
Aligarh .	7,47,695	2,79,119	8,151	1,970	3,418
Allahabad .	12,35,754	4,60,710	1,11,552	13,372	1,66,579
Andhra .	4,16,017	2,71,757	2,74,903	42,159	80,827
Annamalai .	4,46,361	2,44,188	1,93,827	16,195	16,860
Banaras .	28,14,499*		1,10,080	35,245	3,55,044
Baroda .	8,39,487	3,61,207	36,679		12,902
Bombay .	3,58,388	4,26,812	2,728	21,110	2,12,755
Calcutta .	11,88,377	2,15,298	53,647	17,601	50,935
Delhi .	4,66,812	2,26,206	86,527	19,602	65,439
Gauhati .	2,98,931	2,32,747	53,737	17,068	11,123
Gujarat .		39,910		18,902	
Jammu and Kashmir .		39,463		2,841	
Karnatak .		47,742		3,644	
Lucknow .	10,94,161	3,77,840	1,88,549	45,973	1,11,422
Madras .	3,12,697	3,71,042	1,07,307	28,336	72,751
Mysore .	13,90,149	5,54,655	4,49,824	55,022	2,47,468
Nagpur .	1,93,562	2,35,315	1,83,513	24,589	44,676
Osmania .	51,83,430*			12,283	1,66,997
Panjab .	15,30,997*		1,58,961	42,795	62,564
Patna .	1,13,550	27,950	18,300	19,570	
Poona .	70,624	1,37,722	96,321	27,390	10,383
Rajputana .	17,427	1,02,428	14,662	7,639	23,930
Roorkee .	3,64,740	1,21,400	2,26,249	22,892	25,401
Saugar .	2,50,920	1,54,308			4,260
S.N.D.T. Women's .		31,949			2,034
Travancore .	6,86,447	8,29,633	1,84,991	22,088	1,60,180
Utkal .	26,990	94,370	..	3,021	8,022
India .	2,00,48,015	60,37,340	25,60,508	5,42,425	19,33,821

* Includes expenditure on administrative staff.

Table XVII—Expenditure on Universities (including

University	Recurring				
	Library	Supplies & Consumable Stores	Research & Development	Conduct of Examinations	Hostels
	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra .	1,16,198	..		3,67,953	..
Aligarh .	22,534	16,236			
Allahabad .	40,030			83,650	87,512
Andhra .	46,257			4,42,452	6,834
Annamalai .	43,462	50,648	20,940	54,622	500
Banaras .	36,018			1,96,271	2,35,826
Baroda .	87,458		2,750	1,01,003	56,696
Bombay .	55,860	1,10,554	1,16,664	8,24,788	13,888
Calcutta .	69,457		47,211	13,185	4,054
Delhi .	81,153			1,87,944	
Gauhati .	50,214	30,032		2,77,085	1,100
Gujarat .				28,636	
Jammu & Kashmir .	3,490			92,942	
Karnatak .	72,399	18,930	20,785	99,518	
Lucknow .	61,830		64,159	48,565	53,365
Madras .	70,070	69,136	91,210	8,71,742	
Mysore .	1,07,881	11,613		7,034	46,313
Nagpur .	27,576	22,195	7,803	1,98,034	23,458
Osmania .	84,857	2,03,986	29,893	1,83,698	
Panjab .	93,442	1,22,760	30,340	16,69,789	12,663
Patna .	74,751	1,140	1,800		16,813
Poona .	41,890	20,543	25,279	2,42,555	351
Rajputana .	44,569	25,234	2,832	2,77,570	
Roorkee .	12,910	1,73,093		46,181	
Saugar .	4,759	1,12,087		85,839	21,623
S.N.D.T. Women's .				35,332	
Travancore .	73,265	48,441	1,98,000	2,10,344	1,16,903
Utkal .	7,921	..	1,700	2,45,252	7,400
India .	14,33,071	10,36,538	6,61,366	68,91,984	7,05,299

Maintained Constituent Colleges)—*contd.*

Recurring			Non-Recurring	Grand Total	University
Games & Sports	Other Items	Total			
12	13	14	15	16	
Rs. 8,439	Rs. 1,34,315	Rs. 8,22,443	Rs. 1,24,702	Rs. 9,47,145	Agra
		10,79,123	39,102	11,18,225	Aligarh
810	2,70,869	24,70,838	4,42,962	29,13,800	Allahabad
17,191	3,77,640	19,76,037	5,21,671	24,97,708	Andhra
10,040	16,840	11,14,483	4,03,465	15,17,948	Annamalai
41,881	17,01,035	55,25,899	97,07,887	1,52,33,786	Banaras
25,483	5,21,023	20,44,688		20,44,688	Baroda
20,686	4,53,746	26,17,979	6,63,132	32,81,111	Bombay
4,376	17,027	16,81,348		16,81,348	Calcutta
	6,18,363	17,52,046	12,68,878	30,20,924	Delhi
4,740	3,60,177	13,36,954		13,36,954	Gauhati
	63,083	1,47,531		1,47,531	Gujarat
	19,598	1,58,334		1,58,334	Jammu & Kashmir
6,814	39,181	3,09,013	700	3,09,713	Karnatak
2,263	4,93,118	25,41,245	6,03,069	31,44,314	Lucknow
28,928	3,55,242	23,78,461		23,78,461	Madras
34,381	2,50,289	31,54,629		31,54,629	Mysore
13,738	2,27,952	12,02,411	48,429	12,50,840	Nagpur
	7,50,499	66,15,643	5,38,672	71,54,315	Osmania
5,510	4,54,910	41,84,731	25,261	42,09,992	Panjab
	22,617	2,96,311	9,383	3,05,694	Patna
9,176	3,92,209	10,77,443		10,77,443	Poona
18,300	2,73,638	8,08,229	5,017	8,13,246	Rajputana
	2,56,474	12,49,250	1,68,460	14,17,710	Roorkee
6,155	1,37,585	7,77,536	4,22,172	11,99,708	Saugar
	84,902*	1,54,217	2,61,000	4,15,217	S.N.D.T. Women's
19,221	2,21,378	27,70,891	4,83,760	32,54,651	Travancore
5,945	1,90,074	5,90,695	1,07,498	6,98,193	Utkal
2,84,077	87,03,964	5,08,38,408	1,58,45,220	6,66,83,628	India

* Includes Rs. 39,229 as grants to Colleges.

Table XVIII—Expenditure on Colleges (Affiliated

University	Recurring			
	Salaries		Apparatus	Furniture
	Teaching Staff	Administrative Staff		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra .	54,19,027	14,56,690	7,75,210	8,27,98
Aligarh .				
Allahabad .	1,58,982	47,862	45,665	14,830
Andhra .	24,36,963	3,82,584	8,49,084	69,508
Annamalai .				
Banaras .				
Baroda .	80,315	37,765	1,29,744*	
Bombay .	33,51,176	15,35,271	9,92,978	1,27,981
Calcutta .	69,45,296	21,31,976	8,80,206	2,71,832
Delhi .	18,09,713	8,34,894	70,213	44,946
Gauhati .	11,78,459	2,42,186	2,41,716	35,813
Gujarat .	23,87,054	6,72,017	4,45,703	59,454
Jammu & Kashmir .	4,62,169		37,750	400
Karnatak .	8,80,325	2,84,110	1,79,433	20,881
Lucknow .	3,43,309	83,244	33,486	2,497
Madras .	55,01,366	13,93,421	19,76,008	2,91,157
Mysore .	6,15,177	79,847	1,69,294	24,879
Nagpur .	15,00,173	3,71,866	3,90,621	59,065
Osmania .	1,15,542	28,956	81,961	77,964
Panjab .	22,02,556	4,48,576	2,89,199	1,14,705
Patna .	42,24,294	7,78,930	3,46,825	81,458
Poona .	23,88,159	10,83,932	3,47,579	1,64,405
Rajputana .	21,22,322	5,04,403	4,73,035	58,647
Roorkee .				
Saugar .	7,70,960	2,69,490	6,19,196	21,391
S.N.D.T. Women's .	86,377	9,155	981	757
Travancore .	8,86,809	2,03,828	3,64,327	1,30,785
Utkal .	12,53,726	3,03,045	1,57,174	50,099
India .	4,71,20,249	1,31,84,048	98,97,388	25,50,752

* Includes expenditure on furniture.

and Non-Maintained Constituent)

Recurring				University
Scholarships and Stipends	Library	Supplies & Consumable Stores	Research and Development	
6	7	8	9	
Rs. 2,89,132	Rs. 2,97,824	Rs. 89,263	Rs. 13,903	Agra
			..	Aligarh
2,649	73,174	9,659	27,000	Allahabad
1,92,579	78,170	2,21,499	6,708	Andhra
				Annamalai
				Banaras
3,026	3,031	8,753		Baroda
1,64,107	1,77,587	1,69,585	15,610	Bombay
1,85,207	2,34,908	4,14,569	1,86,474	Calcutta
54,124	73,651	2,00,665	4,000	Delhi
93,511	65,130	11,985	23,551	Gauhati
2,68,921	1,17,820	2,52,074	62,045	Gujarat
14,093	45,692	30		Jammu & Kashmir
1,30,729	42,463	3,69,184		Karnatak
14,594	11,966	6,891	10,365	Lucknow
7,24,533	2,54,839	29,134	27,352	Madras
52,045	44,088	18,685	1,582	Mysore
15,658	48,436	41,842	70,034	Nagpur
5,709	58,013	6,916		Osmania
42,064	2,79,578	58,389	17,341	Panjab
6,37,215	1,20,238	1,01,487		Patna
1,16,128	1,34,038	1,60,919	80,345	Poona
20,139	1,62,180	1,22,602	1,696	Rajputana
				Roorkee
1,50,565	58,418	1,308		Saugar
4,734	1,747	270		S.N.D.T.Women's
1,88,599	87,264	19,576		Travancore
1,62,108	77,847	29,669	..	Utkal
35,32,169	25,48,102	23,44,954	5,48,006	India

Table XVIII—Expenditure on Colleges (Affiliated

University	Recurring		
	Conduct of Examinations	Hostels	Games and Sports
	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra .	56,718	4,21,548	2,92,615
Aligarh .			
Allahabad .	2,548	11,576	6,150
Andhra .	18,927	4,59,014	76,007
Annamalai .			
Banaras .			
Baroda .	1,600		1,189
Bombay .	20,120	2,21,118	1,17,229
Calcutta .	66,543	4,96,585	1,04,971
Delhi .	9,793	93,992	48,856
Gauhati .	19,803	87,851	18,400
Gujarat .	19,185	1,29,400	40,961
Jammu & Kashmir .		4,570	2,809
Karnatak .	2,720	45,459	25,639
Lucknow .		55,224	8,910
Madras .	56,704	9,05,485	2,12,582
Mysore .	6,064	7,407	22,213
Nagpur .	488	39,797	19,387
Osmania .	627	2,735	3,956
Panjab .	47,049	1,19,916	1,99,978
Patna .	65,051	2,11,902	81,079
Poona .	14,869	1,43,994	77,997
Rajputana .	34,277	56,635	53,033
Roorkee .			
Saugar .	2,075	37,490	18,842
S.N.D.T. Women's .		631	1,956
Travancore .		1,26,441	45,599
Utkal .	13,685	43,248	15,549
India .	4,58,846	37,22,018	14,95,907

and Non-Maintained Constituent)—*contd.*

Recurring		Total Non-Recurring	Grand Total	University
Other Items	Total			
13	14	15	16	
Rs. 9,51,052	Rs. 1,08,90,280	Rs. 14,00,064	Rs. 1,22,90,314	Agra
				Aligarh
57,903	4,57,998	23,958	4,81,956	Allahabad
28,550	48,19,593	1,05,611	49,25,204	Andhra
				Annamalai
				Banaras
	2,65,423		2,65,423	Baroda
16,87,994	85,80,756	19,49,077	1,05,29,833	Bombay
24,89,543	1,44,08,110	20,69,204	1,64,77,314	Calcutta
6,76,866	39,21,713	4,70,015	43,91,728	Delhi
2,06,946	22,25,351	7,10,518	29,35,869	Gauhati
6,83,504	51,38,138	7,79,144	59,17,282	Gujarat
8,960	5,76,473		5,76,473	Jammu & Kash- mir.
3,17,968	22,98,911	62,048	23,60,959	Karnatak
63,479	6,33,965	35,983	6,69,948	Lucknow
12,00,262	1,25,72,843	4,51,849	1,30,24,692	Madras
74,208	11,15,489		11,15,489	Mysore
1,59,158	27,16,525	1,11 617	28,28,142	Nagpur
37,550	4,19,929	3,56,641	7,76,570	Osmania
2,23,623	40,42,974	5,18,358	45,61,332	Panjab
4,67,497	71,15,976	12,01,675	83,17,651	Patna
7,65,200	54,77,565	9,19,193	63,96,758	Poona
1,90,267	37,99,236	32,41,622	70,40,858	Rajputana
				Roorkee
1,97,552	21,47,287	30,925	21,78,212	Saugar
12,739	1,19,347		1,19,347	S.N.D.T.Women's
92,664	21,45,892	8,49,674	29,95,566	Travancore
3,10,293	24,16,443	2,28,499	26,44,942	Utkal
1,09,03,778	9,83,06,217	1,55,15,675	11,38,21,892	India

Table XIX—Statistics of Libraries of

University	Number of Volumes				Number of Volumes	
	University Libraries	Libraries of Constituent Colleges	Libraries of Affiliated Colleges	Total	University Libraries	Libraries of Constituent Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agra .	22,200		4,21,841	4,44,041	2,061	
Aligarh .	89,124			89,124	4,173	
Allahabad .	1,41,421	11,247		1,52,668	5,169	825
Andhra .	68,859		1,80,353	2,49,212	2,259	
Annamalai .	82,832			82,832	3,990	
Banaras .	1,94,460		24,568	2,19,028	4,239	
Baroda .	29,002	60,438	2,334	91,774	2,356	8,978
Bombay .	1,32,250		4,12,375	5,44,625	9,026	
Calcutta .	2,63,437		6,75,252	9,38,689	4,117	
Delhi .	60,774	1,38,550		1,99,324	2,108	14,301
Gauhati .	15,545	10,032	1,26,087	1,51,664	3,041	52
Gujarat .			2,32,233	2,32,233		
Jammu & Kashmir	2,200		54,965	57,165	342	
Karnatak .	10,656		92,083	1,02,739	10,656	
Lucknow .	1,16,838	47,849		1,64,687	4,238	2,160
Madras .	2,16,900	7,79,224	1,91,032	11,87,156	6,900	29,963
Mysore .	56,942	1,76,428	38,867	2,72,237	2,441	27,571
Nagpur .	59,594	11,943	95,965	1,67,502	2,321	508
Osmania .	1,03,601	1,18,964	8,382	2,30,947	32,936	6,496
Panjab .	26,950	2,716	2,51,824	2,81,490	8,620	823
Patna .	8,115		8,40,026	8,48,141	560	
Poona .	20,469	2,62,233	1,44,701	4,27,403	7,593	8,966
Rajputana .	2,891		2,40,212	2,43,103	1,929	
Roorkee .	46,273			46,273	876	
Saugar .	14,952		50,942	65,894	2,078	
S.N.D.T. Women's		15,183	6,017	21,200		333
Travancore .	43,602	90,857	1,15,187	2,49,646	3,921	5,671
Utkal .	6,163	..	1,27,115	1,33,278	1,455	..
India	18,36,050	17,25,664	43,32,361	78,94,075	1,29,405	1,06,647

Universities and Colleges

added during the year		Number of Volumes circulated during the year				University
Libraries of Affiliated Colleges	Total	University Libraries	Libraries of Constituent Colleges	Libraries of Affiliated Colleges	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
36,629	38,690	35,000		4,35,503	4,70,503	Agra
	4,173	31,000			31,000	Aligarh
	5,994	50,000	25,550		75,550	Allahabad
14,780	17,039	45,000		1,20,652	1,65,652	Andhra
	3,990	31,357			31,357	Annamalai
2,913	7,152	45,097		8,736	53,833	Banaras
189	11,523	376	2,373	2,976	5,725	Baroda
17,139	26,165	1,23,854		4,81,213	6,05,067	Bombay
35,403	39,520	1,75,722		6,33,738	8,09,460	Calcutta
	16,409	46,301	1,47,058		1,93,359	Delhi
6,741	9,834	9,327	5,460	31,853	46,640	Gauhati
32,345	32,345			1,20,420	1,20,420	Gujarat
8,953	9,295	8,000		32,026	32,826	Jammu & Kashmir.
6,438	17,094			1,36,384	1,36,384	Karnatak
	6,398	98,441	94,666		1,93,107	Lucknow
25,314	62,177	2,64,000	2,02,206	6,73,106	11,39,312	Madras
6,777	36,789	†	1,80,869	83,297	2,64,166	Mysore
8,153	10,982	42,396	6,100	1,40,156	1,88,652	Nagpur
4,549	43,981	60,000	94,324	1,678	1,56,002	Osmania
30,952	40,395	6,793	2,062	19,439	28,294	Panjab
27,455	28,015	4,000		1,94,838	1,98,838	Patna
11,915	28,474	5,454	1,68,834	1,35,097	3,09,385	Poona
26,762	28,691			2,08,715	2,08,715	Rajputana
	876	28,421			28,421	Roorkee
6,095	8,173	16,900		46,096	62,996	Saugar
140	473		2,200	550	2,750	S.N.D.T. Women's
15,078	24,670	15,482	69,539	85,893	1,70,914	Travancore
7,259	8,714	1,860	..	1,53,908	1,55,768	Utkal
3,31,979	5,68,031	11,37,581	10,01,241	37,46,274	58,85,096	India

† Figures are not available.

